

Greenbelt
Natural Resource Bibliography
Reports and Studies

1969-2011



Greenbelt
Ceinture de verdure

Prepared: July 2012

The following literature review provides an account of what has been published on a Greenbelt natural resource topic by researchers, consultants or NCC staff. A 250 word abstract supports each document, conveying the knowledge, ideas and data that have been established on a particular topic.

Salm, J., 1969. Progress Report on the Development of the Central Research Forest. Forest Management Institute, Canadian Forestry Service Department of Fisheries and Forestry, Ottawa, Ontario. Federal, Forestry.

ABSTRACT: In 1968, the Department of Forestry and Rural Development purchased a parcel of land adjacent to the Mer Bleue bog to create the 'Central Research Forest'. This process and the intent of the lands are explained. A general description of the lands is provided with an inventory of the structures on it. Development projects are reviewed and proposals (both long and short term) are detailed. Works areas are delineated for projects.

KEYWORDS: Mer Bleue, Central Research Forest, Inventory, Development

Baker, Robert A, 1970. Deer Management Investigation in Gatineau Park, Quebec & Greenbelt of Ottawa, Ontario. University of Guelph, NCR. Graduate Research, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: Investigations were conducted in Gatineau Park and the Greenbelt to determine deer dynamics and behavior so that management recommendations could be formulated. Aerial surveys and pellet group counts in Gatineau Park indicated that deer were concentrated in specific areas. Deer were rare in the Greenbelt although some were observed in the Greenbelt forest and at Mer Bleue. Browse production and utilization levels were found to be low and important florae for deer diet was identified. Management recommendations include: improvement of deer winter range, preservation of some forest openings, introduction and development of substantial deer populations in enclosed areas, and provision of carrying capacity levels and monitoring.

KEYWORDS: Deer, Management, Behaviour, Habitat, Range

Krichner, J.E., et al, 1974. Agriculture in the Greenbelt. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Agriculture.

ABSTRACT: Several objectives are associated with this development and land management study. A review of the background and problems associated with the use of Greenbelt lands for agricultural purposes is conducted. Plans to designate certain areas for long term agricultural use are proposed in conjunction with a management program for these lands. For each case, the financial, social and political ramifications are considered along with the current and proposed uses. The study contends that the recommendations would benefit the community and ecosystem and would be supported by political and environmental interests.

KEYWORDS: Greenbelt, Stewardship, Agriculture, Management

Jeglum, J.K. et al., 1974. Vegetation and Environment in the Central Research Forest, Ottawa Greenbelt. Great Lakes Forest Research Center, Canadian Forestry Service, Department of the Environment, Ottawa, Ontario. Federal, Geology.

ABSTRACT: The geology and geomorphology for the area are reviewed and terrain units, based on soils, are proposed. A reconstruction is made of early vegetational history, influence of the Indians, clearing and abandonment by European settlers and other human influences. Vegetational variation is judged to be influenced by several man-induced disturbances. Species disturbance patterns are shown in relation to principal components of variation. Results, discussions and conclusions are all presented.

KEYWORDS: Geology, Geomorphology, Soil, Vegetational History, Human Influence, Disturbance

Interpretation Service National Capital Commission, 1974. Proceedings of the Mer Bleue Seminar. Interpretation Service National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: A seminar on the Mer Bleue bog was convened by the NCC and the Forest Management Institute. It was designed to provide an assessment of the resources and ecological status of the bog, as well as a forum to exchange information between various scientific disciplines. Some presentations were edited and information on the fishes in the bog was added.

KEYWORDS: Mer Bleue, Resource Assessment, Ecological Assessment

Dorais, Michel, et al., 1974. An examination of the Past and Present Status of the Mer Bleue Peat Bog near Ottawa, Ontario. Department of Biology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario. Undergraduate research, Wetlands.

ABSTRACT: The report presents a detailed bibliographic survey of the physical setting, geology, formation, vegetation, wildlife, and past history in terms of conservation of the Mer Bleue. This involved a synthesis of all the information available through literature review. The second section presents a field study which examines the present status of the bog, the use of land, vegetation, access to, interesting areas within the bog, and drainage. A discussion of possible effects of the proposed Southeast City development and of Highway 417 is also included. A third section deals with a survey of how various interest groups view the bog. A final chapter gives a brief account of the present status and plans for the construction of Highway 417 and the South-East city development as well as a set of proposals for the potential use of the area.

KEYWORDS: Mer Bleue, Wetland, Bog, Natural History, Literature Review, Field Study, Development

Warner, Barry, 1976. Influences of the Thermal Regime on the Mer Bleue Bog. University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario. Undergraduate research, Wetlands.

ABSTRACT: The approach in the study is to understand the thermal regime of a sphagnum peat bog – the Mer Bleue Bog, near Ottawa. An inventory of the flora and fauna is taken in order to delineate those species which have boreal affinities, thereby owing their existence in a temperate region to the unique, micro-climatic characteristics afforded by this peatland. Changes that are presently occurring; history of its development; prevailing environmental conditions including hydrology and macro-climatic factors are dealt with to explain the present condition of the bog. Finally, a list of management proposals, in respect to the thermal regime of Mer Bleue complete this report.

KEYWORDS: Mer Bleue, Peat Bog, Ecology, Hydrology

Taggart, Christopher, 1977. The effect of beaver activity on the fish community of the Mer-Bleue peat bog. Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. Undergraduate research, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: The effect of beaver activity on the distribution and abundance of fish species in the drainage-ways of the Mer-Bleue peat bog have been studied. Aerial photographic interpretation, morphometric and vegetational observations resulted in the definition of an upstream progression of 8 classified habitats from marsh to the bog proper. Vegetation, invertebrate, dissolved oxygen, pH, turbidity and freely available ion samplings resulted in confirming a seasonally adjusted habitat gradient from the marsh to the bog. Fish community sampling displays a gradient of fish species and abundance paralleling the habitat gradient. Pimephales promelas, Culea inconstans, Ictalurus nebulosus and Umbra limi species are all present in the marsh but species number and population levels decline upstream with U.limi being the only species in waters directly adjacent to the bog. Mark and recapture studies in selected habitats reveal nothing conclusive about absolute population levels. Fish activity and continued survival under stress conditions has been confirmed in January under the ice in the pond adjacent to the bog. Invasion of

fish species appears to be dependent upon the amount of time beavers have been present in each habitat and is related to the successional changes which have occurred over time in the habitats.

KEYWORDS: Beaver, Fish, Mer Bleue, Vegetation, Invertebrates, Species composition

Armstrong, M. and Fournier, M., 1977. A proposed management plan for beaver (*Castor canadensis*) in the National Capital Greenbelt prepared by Mary Armstrong and Marc Fournier on a Summer Job Corps project for the Interpretation and Conservation Section, National Capital Commission. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: This report is the result of a field survey conducted in the Greenbelt in the summer of 1977. Its objectives were: 1) to identify and evaluate areas of existing and potential beaver habitat; 2) to determine the number of active and inactive beaver lodges; 3) to determine beaver related problems and propose a beaver management programme.

KEYWORDS: Beaver, Lodge, Management, Shirleys Bay, Stony Swamp, Black Rapids Creek, Sawmill Creek, Green Creek, Mer Bleue

Weaver, G.D., Boushel, K. and Couture, M.J., 1978. The agricultural potential of the Green Creek Farm. A study to determine the feasibility of utilizing 325 acres of land on the eastern border to the NCC Greenbelt for commercial agricultural production. Macdonald Stewart Institute of Agriculture, Pointe Claire, Quebec. Consultant, Agriculture.

ABSTRACT: The National Capital Commission (NCC) holds title to several thousand acres of agricultural lands within the confines of the National Capital Greenbelt. Ownership of these lands was acquired then the greenbelt was established in the Ottawa-Hull area. Short-term leasing arrangements were entered into with farmers who had previously owned these properties, with the understanding that long-term arrangements would be implemented once land-use plans were determined and agreed upon. A parcel of approximately 325 acres of cleared land on the eastern border of the Greenbelt has been operated in this manner, with four farm operators leasing parts of the parcel on a short term basis. Decisions concerning the long-term use of this land for agricultural purposes have been held in abeyance until plans regarding the expansion of Highway 17 through the area and the extension of the Ottawa River Parkways along Greens Creek are completed. Details concerning these latter improvements have now been determined with sufficient clarity to allow for work to begin on the agricultural possibilities of the property in question. This study has been carried out on behalf of the National Capital Commission in order to assess the potential of this land to be developed as an agricultural property.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture, Land Ownership, Land Use

Darbyshire, S.J. and Dickson, H.L., 1979. Biological Inventories of 23 Areas in the Ottawa Region, Volume 2: Plant Species Composition Tables. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Vegetation.

ABSTRACT: This report contains inventory of plant species for 23 areas in the Ottawa region; Upper Duck Island, Ottawa Beach area, Victoria Island, Railyard Woods, The Lemieux Islands, Rideau River and Adjacent Shoreline, Frank Ryan Park, Rockcliffe Airbase Woods, Kettle Island, Stillwater Creek, Champlain Islands, Shirley's Bay, Graham Creek, Lower Duck Island, Vincent Massey Park and Area, Blossom Park Woods and Ottawa River Shoreline.

KEYWORDS: Plant Species, Ottawa

Ashley, Susan, 1979. Mer Bleue: The Evolution of an Urban Bog. Interpretation Service National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Natural History.

ABSTRACT: The following is an oral history of the Mer Bleue region as told through recollections, stories, and community histories of the inhabitants of the area. The history and local landmarks is also recounted but with more academic sources.

KEYWORDS: Mer Bleue, Oral History, Landmarks

Dunfield, J., 1980. Greenbelt Forest Lands: Part B, A review of the Forest Management Plan and the Lands Leased to the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to review the lands present under the umbrella of the Forest Management Agreement with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR). The study reviews and assesses the role of the forest management program in relation to other Greenbelt sectors, conducts a financial analysis of the forest management program in relation to costs and revenues, and makes recommendations for coordination between the MNR and the NCC. Reviews of the Forestry Agreement, the Forest Management Plan, and discussions with parties from both sides were used to compile the report.

KEYWORDS: Forest Management Agreement, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Cost, Revenue

Adamowicz, Stephen Joseph, 1980. A study on the effects of beaver activity on bog vegetation in an area of the Mer Bleue bog near Ottawa, Canada and an analysis of some of the factors that control bog plant distribution and abundance. Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. Graduate research, Ecosystem management.

ABSTRACT: The vegetation in the Mer Bleue bog near Ottawa, Canada has been disturbed by beaver activity beginning in about 1958. Transect data of plant distribution and abundance and selected environmental variables suggest that major changes in the vegetation are associated with a change in nutrient availability, pH, and water level. Calcium and pH appear to be the most important controlling factors. Threshold values of 5.0 for pH and 2.7 ppm for calcium are identified where major changes in the vegetation occur. Beaver activity is associated with extensive swamping and an alteration in the nutrient regime in the study area where non-bog species, primarily *Typha latifolia*, are beginning to flourish. Failure to manage beaver in the Mer Bleue will result in the loss of much of the bog vegetation. The diversity states of the vegetation assemblages in the study area generally correspond to the predictions made by an hypothesis of species diversity proposed by Huston (1979). A paradox is discussed concerning the obvious uniqueness and recognizability of many bog community types and the fact that bog species are largely distributed individualistically along environmental gradients.

KEYWORDS: Mer Bleue, Vegetation, Beaver, pH, Calcium, *Typha latifolia*

Brunton, Daniel Francis, 1980. Shirleys Bay Life Sciences: An ecological inventory of the Shirleys Bay area, National Capital Commission, Greenbelt, Ottawa. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Natural History.

ABSTRACT: The Shirleys Bay life science study was conducted during the summer and fall of 1980 as a continuation of the ecological investigation program of NCC lands that is being conducted by the National Capital Commission (e.g. Gagnon 1980, Dickson and Darbyshire 1980). The author conducted the study while under contract with the NCC during the period 1 June 1980 to 31 December 1980. In addition to original field studies, the program involved archival and literature research, discussion with various resource specialists and review of the personal records and experience of the author in the study area. Emphasis is placed on the evaluation of floral resources as a measure of overall ecological richness and integrity and these natural values are then assessed on Regional and Provincial scales of significance.

Extensive use of the botanical records of the Biosystematics Research Institute and National Museum of Canada herbaria (DAO and CAN, respectively) was made.
KEYWORDS: Shirleys Bay, Flora, Fauna, Ecology

Dunfield, J., 1980. Greenbelt Forest Lands: Part A, General Description and Recommendation for the Management of Lands not Presently Within the Agreement with the Ministry of Natural Resources. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to describe the lands not presently within the agreement with the Ministry of Natural Resources, designate those lands that could be added to the agreement, advise the NCC on methods of long-term forest management, and estimate the potential revenue that might be secured from the lands. Lands are evaluated by property description and development and described by their soil capacity classes. A summary and recommendation is provided for each territory.
KEYWORDS: Land agreement, Ministry of Natural Resources, Long-term forest management, Revenue, Soil capacity

NCC, 1981. The Management Plan for the Greenbelt. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: This report summarizes the management strategy adhered to for the management of the Greenbelt. The report reviews the history, characteristics and importance of the Greenbelt. A planning framework is applied to each sector of the Greenbelt which considers policies and sector objectives. Next an implementation strategy is outlined for each sector of the Greenbelt including administrative policies for each sector.
KEYWORDS: Policies, Sector Objectives, Administration, Management

Adamaowicz, Steve, 1981. An Experimental Plan for Controlling the Effects of Beaver Activity on the Bog Vegetation in the Mer Bleue. Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: The following experiment is based directly on the findings of a M.Sc. thesis from the University of Carleton. A general plan is briefly discussed for the entire bog and exemplified in detail by describing the management of a selection of the bog. A description of beaver dynamics is also presented. Effects of beaver activity in the region are also discussed. A general cost for the implementation of the program is given.
KEYWORDS: Mer Bleue, Beaver, Implementation Cost

Leger, Claude D., 1982. Forest Management Activities of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Greenbelt. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. Provincial, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: This report summarizes the practices of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR) Two primary activities are examined; the spraying of herbicides for weed and brush control as well as the fuel wood program operation. The history and current practices are reviewed and recommendations are proposed. The author concludes by commenting on the relationship between the OMNR and the NCC.
KEYWORDS: Herbicides, Weed and brush control, Fuel wood program, OMNR

Fox, Michael G., 1982. The Impact and Management of Visitor Use at Mer Bleue Bog. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: A visitor use , impact and management study was conducted at Mer Bleue Bog. The methodology included visitor surveys, surveys of landowners and lessees living near the bog, air photo interpretation, site inspection, and helicopter flights. Damage by anthropogenic activity was mapped in this study. Recommendations are made for a Conservation Area boundary, land acquisition priority, management of visitor use and a monitoring program.

KEYWORDS: Mer Bleue, Anthropogenic Damage, Conservation

Leger, Claude D., 1982. Implementation of the Forest Fire Management Plan. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: This report is the implementation of the approved recommendations of the Greenbelt Forest Fire Management Plan. Terms of reference are listed such as samples of fire warning signs and posters prepared as a fire prevention activity. Information for interpretation centers has been prepared. The report also includes a proposal for the set-up of a weather station in the Greenbelt. Further pre-suppression activity proposals are recommended for high hazard areas.

KEYWORDS: Forest Fire Prevention, Weather Station, Warning Signs, Suppression

Paine, Cecelia, 1982. Mer Bleue Conservation Area Development Plan. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This report was commissioned in order to develop a concise plan for the Mer Bleue region. The report identifies and defines development components, directs development within the region, evaluates potential impacts of land use proposals, and considers future budget requirements. The report also provides plan recommendations (under a defined planning context) for development proposals and programs in the conservation area and adjoining lands.

KEYWORDS: Mer Bleue, Development, Impact, Budget

Wilson, Heather, 1982. Green's Creek Conservation Area: Biophysical Resource Inventory and Management Study. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: This study was contracted by the NCC, Greenbelt Division. It is the first study of the Green's Creek valley since its designation as a conservation area under the Greenbelt Management Plan (NCC, 1991). The following final report provides an overview of the area's natural and man-made resources and notes those features which are significant and those that place constraints on the intended use of the area. The study is a requisite for the preparation of a comprehensive strategy for the planning and development of the conservation area. Consequently, the second part of the report identifies the management concerns and immediate management requirements of the area and makes recommendations dealing with those concerns.

KEYWORDS: Inventory, Resource, Management, Green's Creek Conservation Area

Leger, Claude D. and Fraser, D.G., 1982. Forest Fire Management Plan. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: The report is broken down into three parts. The first contains recommendations as a basis for a fire control plan. The second provides background information on which the recommendations are based

and suggestions for implementation. The third second consists of an analysis of past fire regions and classifies high hazard areas. No economic analysis was provided in the report.

KEYWORDS: Fire Control Plan, Hazard Areas

Ashley, Robert, 1982. The Mer Bleue - A Special Place: An Interpretation Plan for the Mer Bleue Conservation Area. Cardinal Research and Design, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This report provides an interpretation of intelligent planning and management for the Mer Bleue and neighboring regions, while trying to maintain its integrity. It contains interpretive objectives and constraints, a summary of resources, target groups, and themes & storylines to guide interpretive development. It also recommends several programs guided by concern for the natural properties of the region but still planning for visitor access.

KEYWORDS: Mer Bleue, Planning, Management, Development

NCC, 1982. National Capital Commission Ownership of Sites, Structures and Buildings in the NCC Heritage Register. Heritage section in cooperation with Surveys Mapping Section, National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This document is a registry of all properties owned by the NCC listed in the Heritage register. Locations, descriptions, and other information is provided.

KEYWORDS: Property registry

Brunton, Daniel F., 1982. Stony Swamp Life Sciences: An Ecological Inventory of the Stony Swamp Conservation Area. National Capital Commission, Nepean, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Wetlands.

ABSTRACT: A field study was conducted during the period between May 2 1981 and October 8, 1981. In addition, a detailed examination of preserved plant specimens at the Biosystematics Research Institute and National Museum of Natural Sciences was undertaken. Botanical studies were emphasized because the author felt that this would provide the quickest and most comparable measure of natural values for a given area. A complete inventory is provided of all biotic and abiotic features for the region. As well, resource significance is stated.

KEYWORDS: Vegetation, Biotic and Abiotic Features

Paine, Cecelia, 1983. Stony Swamp Conservation Area: Sector Development Plan. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: This study aims to guide development in the Stony Swamp Conservation Area to expand opportunities for visitors to enjoy and understand the site while minimizing impacts. Many recommendations are towards this end and a development plan is formulated in conjunction with the interpretation plan for the Stony Swamp area. The study took advantage of a life science survey, resource inventories, and the available cultural history of Stony Swamp. Existing facilities and projected programs were also inventoried and assessed. A criteria was developed for the selection of preferred options.

KEYWORDS: Stony Swamp, Development, Public Visitation

Geo-Analysis, 1983. Location of the Hazeldean Fault, Stony Swamp Conservation Area. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Geology.

ABSTRACT: This study was conducted in two phases. The first took place from September to October and involved locating the fault within the Stony Swamp Area. The second phase took place in November and involved locating the swamp south of the Conservation area. A literature review was backed up with field investigations. Structural features and hydrogeologic characteristics are detailed.

KEYWORDS: Fault, Stony Swamp, Structural features, Hydrogeologic characteristics

Dendron Resource Surveys Ltd, 1983. An Evaluation of the Plantations of the Former Central Research Forest, Mer Bleue Conservation Area. Dendron Resource Surveys Ltd, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Forestry.

ABSTRACT: The report describes an inventory and evaluation of the plantations of the former Central Research Forest, previously conducted for the NCC. The report reviews the proposals and recommendations of the Mer Bleue development plan. Furthermore it investigates the potential of these plantations for research, interpretation, wildlife habitat, or recreation through discussions with various partner groups. And finally, identifies any immediate problems and proposes action plans necessary to correct any inappropriate situations.

KEYWORDS: Central Research Forest, Mer Bleue, Plantations, Research, Interpretation, Wildlife habitat, Recreation

Thurlow and Associates for the NCC, 1983. Wildlife and Habitat Inventory, Stony Swamp Conservation Area. Thurlow and Associates for the NCC, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: This report continues on the ecological inventory completed for the Stony Swamp Conservation Area (Burton, 1982). The goal of this study was to prepare a wildlife habitat map for those species of birds and mammals occurring in Stony Swamp Conservation Area. In order to do so, it was necessary to identify the faunal species occurring in the study area or whose range encompassed the area. This was accomplished by a field program consisting of live-trapping, wildlife observation, identification by sight and calls, a review of the literature and discussions with knowledgeable individuals.

KEYWORDS: Wildlife, Habitat Mapping, Stony Swamp Conservation Area

DelCan, 1983. Stony Swamp Conservation Area Hydrological Study. Deleuw Cather Canada Ltd., Consulting Engineers and Planners, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Hydrology.

ABSTRACT: This study was undertaken to map watersheds, identify significant source sites and subsurface water flows in the proposed vicinity of the future Highway 416 project. Furthermore it assesses the current status of water systems, the role of systems adjacent to NCC ownership, and the effects of regional development. Significant pollution sources are identified and remedial measures are proposed. Information concerning groundwater was gathered using existing well records and previous geology studies. Well locations and piezometric contours were compiled by Geo-Analysis. Surface water analysis was conducted through field visits, precipitation data was collected by Environment Canada and flood models produced by DeLCan. The study's conclusions indicate that investigations need to be conducted to locate fault zones and that conditions must be imposed on the planning process in order to mitigate the impact of urbanization in the region.

KEYWORDS: Hydrology, Stony Swamp, Urbanization, Ecosystems

Flook, Fiona and Ashley, Susan, 1983. Stony Swamp - un paysage en evolution, L'aire de conservation de stony swamp: un plan d'interpretation. Cardinal Research and Design, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: Le présent document expose le plan d'interprétation de l'aire de conservation Stony Swamp et a été mis au point conjointement avec le plan d'aménagement de Stony Swamp. En vue de guide la mise au point du programme d'interprétation, il définit les objectifs, les contraintes et les ressources d'interprétation, les groupes cibles, les thèmes et les trames de narration. Il fait des recommandations concernant la localisation des installations ainsi que les supports et les méthodes d'interprétation dans le but de jeter les bases d'un bon programme de communications.

KEYWORDS: Stony Swamp, planning, conservation

Belanger, Normand, 1983. Inventaire Forestier Du Secteur de la Sabliere de Bruce - Ceinture de verdure. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Forestry.

ABSTRACT: Un inventaire forestier du secteur de la sablière de Bruce a été exécuté durant l'hiver 1983. Cet inventaire a permis de dresser une carte forestière des terrains boisés, en friche ou plantés. L'inventaire a mis en relief la grande diversité des peuplements forestiers et le potentiel de leur utilisation à des fins récréatives. La proximité du milieu urbain confère aux boisés une valeur additionnelle.

KEYWORDS: Forestry inventory, Bruce Pit, Recreation

Léger, Claude, 1983. Gypsy moth monitoring and suppression program: Greenbelt forest management/ by National Capital Commission. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: The intention of this report is to pursue a Gypsy Moth monitoring and suppression program in the Greenbelt. In 1981, the National Capital Commission had carried out a Gypsy Moth monitoring and suppression program in Urban Areas, Gatineau Park and in the Greenbelt, which was part of Agriculture Canada Gypsy Moth monitoring project. The objectives of this report are to give management guidelines for the evaluation of the population of the Gypsy Moth in the Greenbelt, to determine the population trend and to recommend proper pest management approaches to keep the Gypsy Moth population at low densities. This report indicates the results of the 1983 Gypsy Moth Survey conducted during the months of July, August and September. This monitoring and suppression program will give the Greenbelt Division, Conservation Section experience, expertise, knowledge of the Gypsy Moth's activity, available strategies to reduce the Gypsy Moth numbers and finally information for other organizations working on the Gypsy Moth in urban and peri-urban areas.

KEYWORDS: Gypsy Moth, Pest Management, Suppression, Monitoring

Dean, Joanne, 1983. Breeding birds of Stony Swamp Conservation Area, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Natural History.

ABSTRACT: This study was set up to find out which bird species were breeding within the Stony Swamp Conservation Area, their relative abundances and the areas that they were utilizing. Some insight into the habitat types available in the area was also to be gained.

KEYWORDS: Breeding birds, Stony Swamp, Relative abundances, Habitat types

Paine, Cecelia and Wilson, Heather C., 1983. Mer Bleue Conservation Area: Building Site Evaluations. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This report contains evaluations of the NCC owned building sites located within the Mer Bleue Conservation Area. The evaluations are intended to assist in the property management decisions by indicating the condition of each site (based on four factors: the existing use, the building, the setting, and

the impact upon the area's natural resources) and its locational compatibility with the Area Development Plan (1982). Structural, site servicing and economic considerations were not taken into account in this assessment.

KEYWORDS: Building sites, Mer Bleue, Property Management

Wilson, Heather C., 1983. Mer Bleue Conservation Area: Land Use Inventory and Assessment. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to inventory existing land-use within the Conservation Area to identify existing and potential land-use conflicts particularly in the context of the alterations required for the Development Plan. The inventory includes a wide range of aspects which pertain to the region, including; delineating the region, identifying conflicts and making recommendations, locating land-use alterations, and to evaluate the existing structures. This was accomplished using aerial photos, on-site investigations, and interviews with parties involved. The report concludes with site specific assessments and recommendations.

KEYWORDS: Land-Use, Assessment, Recommendation, Mer Bleue

Brunton, Daniel Francis, 1983. An Ecological Inventory of the Green's Creek sector, National Capital Commission Greenbelt. National Capital Commission, Gloucester, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Natural History.

ABSTRACT: A life science inventory was conducted during the spring, summer, and fall of 1982 in NCC Greenbelt lands, centered on the Green's Creek Conservation Area. The study area was found to contain two basic landscapes; the clay-based landforms and vegetation in the vicinity of Green's Creek and the sand-based landforms and vegetation in the eastern section of the study area. Many species of plants in the study were found to be particularly significant, including *Cinna arundinacea* and *Carex typhia* at a National level, *Lycopodium obscurum* (s.st.), *Dryopteris x dowelli*, *Dryopteris x uliginosa*, *Pterospora andromedea* and *Aster acuminatus* at a Provincial level and 50 other species at a Regional level. In this light, the study area compared well with other Greenbelt Lands previously examined (Shirleys Bay and Stony Swamp). It is recommended that measures be taken to reduce damage to ravine-side vegetation and to areas of particular significance. Further studies of the significant fish species – and Green's Creek water quality in general – are also suggested. The study area contains important interpretive potentials for the exploration of geological-geomorphological and natural evolution.

KEYWORDS: Nature conservation, Green's Creek, Ecology, Vegetation, Significance

Chippindale, Paul, 1984. A Study of the Spotted Turtle (*Clemmys guttata*) in the Mer Bleue Bog. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: This report is intended to give a general summary of what is known of the Spotted Turtle biology, physiology, ecology, and status, with emphasis on the 1983 study of the Mer Bleue population. Population size in Mer Bleue is very tentatively estimated and possible threats to the Mer Bleue Spotted Turtle are discussed. The report stresses the need for more study.

KEYWORDS: Spotted Turtle, Population, Threats

Chow, Marilyn, 1984. Mer Bleue Bog Center Facility Program. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: The report reviews the goals and development objectives of the interpretive and recreational activities in the Mer Bleue Conservation area. The report suggests requirements to suit the site and the

users. The area is broken down into functional zones and the conceived requirements are allotted to these areas. No formal recommendations are suggested.

KEYWORDS: Mer Bleue, Recreation, Development

Copeland, G. and Bowen, D., 1984. Gypsy moth monitoring and suppression program Greenbelt forest management Glen Copeland, Dave Bowen. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this report is to evaluate the results of the Gypsy Moth Survey conducted within the Greenbelt in the summer of 1984, and to give management guidelines for the suppression program. In the summers of 1981, 1982, and 1983, surveys were conducted to monitor the Gypsy Moth in the Ottawa area in search of infestations. These surveys were done using the Delta trap. In the summer of 1984, the program was set up in order to possibly control the population by using more efficient traps; these being the Canadian type trap (Multi-Pher) and the American type trap. The objective of this report is to determine population trends and to make recommendations for proper pest management approaches to control the Gypsy Moth populations in the future.

KEYWORDS: Gypsy Moth, Infestations, Traps, Pest Management

Corush Laroque Sunderland and Partners Ltd, Water and Earth Associates Limited, Limnoterra, 1984. Bruce Pit Natural Resources Inventory as Prepared for the Bruce Pit Sector Development Plan. Corush Laroque Sunderland and Partners Ltd, Water and Earth Associates Limited, Limnoterra, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: This study provides a complete inventory and analysis for the Bruce Pit region. On-site inventory work was used to provide a natural feature framework. The area was divided into functional groups and studied. Analysis and results are provided for the biological and physical environment. Conclusions are also provided for the study.

KEYWORDS: Bruce Pit, Inventory, Development, Biological and Physical Environment

Mosquin, Theodore and Gillett, John M., 1984. Inventory and evaluation of vegetation of the Pinhey Forest Reserve, National Capital Greenbelt, Nepean, Ontario prepared for the National Capital Commission. Mosquin Bio-Information Limited, Lanark, ON. Consultant, Vegetation.

ABSTRACT: This report presents the results of a study of natural values of the vegetation of the Pinhey Forest Reserve located in the National Capital Greenbelt, city of Nepean, Ontario. The study was carried out during the spring, summer and fall of 1984; its objectives were: a) identify, delineate and map vegetation units; b) determine the natural values of the vegetation units and to assign levels of significance to the values; c) list any regionally, provincially or nationally significant species and to indicate their locations; d) to evaluate the impact of recreation on the vegetation, and e) to develop management recommendations aimed at maintaining and/or enhancing natural values. Virtually all information presented in this report was obtained from field studies. Parts of the Pinhey Forest Reserve were visited and plant species present were recorded, vegetation communities delineated and mapped and notes were made on the effect of recreation activities on the area's vegetation. Species considered to be rare were collected and specimens will be deposited in the National Herbarium. Work facilitated with aerial photographs. This report is one of a series of six separate studies of the vegetation of the Greenbelt.

KEYWORDS: Pinhey forest, Vegetation, Significant species, Specimens

DCH Consultants Inc., 1984. The Rideau River Corridor Recreational Development Study, Phase 1: Concept Alternatives. DCH Consultants Inc., Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: The report was conducted in order to determine the potential for and restraints to recreational development of NCC lands in the Rideau River corridor; to propose recreational development options and to create a recreational development plan. Cost estimates are also taken into consideration. The report took into consideration the objectives and guidelines for Greenbelt Corridor lands and others proposed through information gathering. An inventory of all pertinent lands was taken, then an analysis was conducted with synthesis. Recommendations for development options are provided.

KEYWORDS: Recreation, Development, Cost Estimate

A.J. Robinson & Associates Inc. Consulting Engineers, 1984. Watts Creek Hydrologic and Water Quality Study. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Hydrology.

ABSTRACT: The study objectives and requirements developed by the NCC are as follows: 1) assessment of the existing water quality and identification of probable pollutant sources 2) assessment of the existing flow characteristics to determine hydrological and environmental impacts 3) assessment, in terms of hydraulics, environment and economic feasibility of four alternatives (see full document for more information).

KEYWORDS: Water quality, Nature Conservation

Dean, Joanne, 1984. The Breeding Birds of the Mer Bleue Conservation Area. NCC Conservation Section, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: In this report, the results of the 1984 breeding bird census of the Mer Bleue Conservation Area are described and reference is made to past sightings found in the literatures. The vegetation types used for bird census were amalgamations of Brunton's more finely divided vegetation types. The IPA method was used to census the breeding birds in both the upland and bog areas. All vegetation types were censused and sampled adequately. No new species were found after the sixth IPA count in most cases. A discussion of the bird communities found in each vegetation type is presented along with an annotated list of the species occurring or known to have occurred in these areas.

KEYWORDS: Bird, Breeding, Vegetation

Brunton, Daniel F., 1984. The Vegetation and Flora of the Mer Bleue Conservation Area. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Wetlands.

ABSTRACT: The Mer Bleue Conservation Area consists of a vast domed Sphagnum bog surrounded by sandy uplands and which is interrupted with sandy ridges and islands. The bog is very mature and much of the surface vegetation has become dried-out Shrub-rich Bog. This is, in part, a result of extensive drainage projects between 1900 and 1950. The re-establishment of Beaver populations in the marginal lagg areas has helped to re-establish prehistoric water levels but it appears that serious reductions in the most significant (Open Bog) vegetation have already occurred. The upland areas are dominated by disturbed young forests with small areas of relatively undisturbed, mature, tolerant hardwoods. Extensive lowland shrub and meadow vegetation dominates the interface between bog and upland vegetation types. The bog vegetation is highly significant within the context of Ottawa-Carleton, where such vegetation is rare, and is significant in southern Ontario because of its extent. The flora of the bog is well known to be regionally important and to contain Provincially-significant species as well. The marginal uplands were found to support an unexpected wealth of significant species, including those at a Provincial level of importance. Almost 620 species of vascular plants are recorded from the study area, 400 of which are supported by voucher-specimens. A relatively distinct affinity with Appalachian and Eastern Coastal flora was noted within the study area's flora. There are more species of significant vascular plants in the Mer Bleue

Conservation Area then in any other area in the Greenbelt. The Conservation Area constitutes an excellent example of a relict landscape that has been lessened somewhat in natural value because of human interference but which remains an important natural area of Provincial significance (or greater).

KEYWORDS: Mer Bleue Bog, Vegetation, Hydrology

Affleck, J., Milne, C. and Kettle, S., 1984. Stream Water Quality & Erosion Inventory: Summary Report. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Hydrology.

ABSTRACT: A water quality study and erosion inventory was carried out on six major creeks which have a part of their watershed on Greenbelt lands. Methods are outlined for each lake. Prioritization for future stream rehabilitation or improvement measures can be based on this information. The quality of water for all creeks met the Ontario Ministry of the Environment requirements for surface waters; however, stream related erosion sites are in some cases being aggravated by land use practices. Recommendations for both improving water quality and reducing erosion center is provided. Specific recommendations for each creek are outlined.

KEYWORDS: Water Quality, Erosion Inventory, Watershed, Stream Rehabilitation

Water and Earth Science Associates Ltd., 1984. Hydrogeological Assessment of the Proposed Highway 416 Corridor, Stony Swamp Conservation Area. Water and Earth Science Associates Ltd., Carp, Ontario. Consultant, Hydrology.

ABSTRACT: This report details a hydrogeological assessment of NCC-owned lands adjacent to the proposed 416 Highway alignment. The issues addressed include geology, soils, slope stability, drainage and groundwater. A review of pertinent literature was conducted as well as field activities (terrain mapping). Test drilling was also utilized and supplemented by field traverses. Results of the estimated impact are provided.

KEYWORDS: Highway 416, Geology, Soils, Slope Stability, Drainage, Groundwater

Paine, Cecelia, 1984. Land Use Inventory and Assessment and Building Site Evaluation: Stony Swamp Conservation Area. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This report is broken down into two primary components; the land use inventory & assessment and the building site evaluations. The first section consists of a description of the existing land use categories, a general assessment of land use compatibility, and a description of specific conditions within each Atlas Sheet area. Sites are classified and conflicts and recommendations are given. The second section of the report contains evaluations and recommendations for NCC-owned property. The degree of compatibility between the building site and the proposed development was defined in terms of four factors and rated.

KEYWORDS: Stony Swamp, Land Use, Assessment, Evaluation, Development

AJ. Robinson & Associates, 1984. Sawmill Creek Study. AJ Robinson & Associates, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Hydrology.

ABSTRACT: A water quality and quantity study of the Sawmill Creek drainage basin has been completed for the City of Ottawa, City of Gloucester and the National Capital Commission. The requirement of the Ontario Ministry of the Environment that there be no deterioration of the existing Rideau River water quality formed the basis of investigations for quality control. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources criterion for flood elevations was considered in developing water quantity control measures. Improved

drainage services in Gloucester and the potential for a further 450 hectares of urban development can lead to deterioration of the existing stream water quality and more serious flooding problems.
KEYWORDS: Water quality, Quantity, Control, Drainage

Penty, Rosalind, 1984. Forest inventory for the Carlsbad Springs forest reserve. National Capital Commission. Greenbelt: by National Capital Commission. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Forestry.

ABSTRACT: A forest inventory of the Carlsbad Springs Forest Reserve in the Greenbelt was carried out. The inventory results were summarized in tabular form (see Appendices 1-4). Recommendations for forest management of the Carlsbad Springs Forest Reserve were made.
KEYWORDS: Carlsbad Springs, Forestry, Management

Brunton, Daniel F., 1984. Nature Reserve Potential and Management in the National Capital Region on National Capital Commission Lands, Ontario/Quebec. Daniel Brunton Consulting Services, National Capital Region. Consultant, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: An analysis of NCC lands in the National Capital Region (excluding Gatineau Park) concludes five areas have the appropriate life science values and resources to qualify them for Provincial Nature Reserve status. These are: Outaouais Shore/Parc Brebeuf and Leamy Ecological Park (in Québec), and Mer Bleue, Shirley's Bay and Green's Creek/Lower Duck Island (in Ontario). Fourteen other areas are recommended as regional nature reserves. A total of forty-five areas are assessed and ranked on standardized Natural Areas Checklists by a numerical system based on life science significance. Recommendations are developed for management and further research is proposed. Special attention is given to the Stony Swamp Conservation Area.
KEYWORDS: NCC, Provincial Nature Reserve, Life Science, Outaouais Shore/Parc Brebeuf, Leamy Ecological Park, Mer Bleue, Shirley's Bay, Green's Creek/Lower Duck Island, Stony Swamp

Gerrard, Hossack & Associates Inc, 1985. NCC Greenbelt Heritage Properties Evaluation Report. Gerrard, Hossack & Associates Inc, Burritts Rapids, Ontario. Consultant, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This report identifies the various existing land uses and proposes land management objectives and policies for the preservation of heritage buildings. The report breaks the buildings down into groups and evaluates each using FHBRO criteria (specifically modified for Commission-owned buildings) to evaluate them. Evaluations were conducted using photographs and followed up by on-site reviews. The evaluated sites were then categorized by evaluation scores. Recommendations are made for each category.
KEYWORDS: Heritage Building Preservation, Recommendations

Umpherson, D.K. and McKeeman, K.L., 1985. Waterfowl use of several ponds in the National Capital Greenbelt. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: A study was performed during the fall migration periods of 1983 and 1984, and the spring migration period of 1985. The objective of this study was to determine the importance of the larger Greenbelt ponds to waterfowl during migration. The summer of 1983 was unseasonably dry; water levels in the ponds were therefore very low at the end of August. The lack of water in some ponds all through the fall of 1983 may have contributed to their low usage by waterfowl. Water levels were near normal in these ponds throughout the fall of 1984, however, and monitoring of migration at this time showed the presence of waterfowl to be greater. The importance of the ponds varied with the location, season, weather patterns

and water levels. Waterfowl numbers in the ponds were noted, as well as evidence of nesting or breeding behaviour.

KEYWORDS: Migration, waterfowl, Greenbelt, Ponds, Water levels

Dewey, K.D., 1985. Muskrat status of two cattail marshes in the Mer Bleue conservation area, Greenbelt, Ottawa. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: This study examined the abundance, density and distribution of muskrats (*Ondatra zibethicus*) in two distinct cattail (*Typha* spp.) marshes. Open water areas and water depths were specifically noted in order to determine whether they influenced the resident muskrat populations. Muskrat structures were categorized as either lodges or feeders. All structures contained within a grid network were counted and mapped. Lodges were declared active or dead (abandoned) to determine whether different areas possessed varying capacities to overwinter muskrats. Considerations for muskrat management in the study area have been addressed.

KEYWORDS: Muskrats, Cattail marsh, Lodges, Feeders, Mer Bleue

Sullivan, Pat, 1985. Spruce Budworm Survey. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: The Spruce Budworm Survey is part of a monitoring and suppression program in the Greenbelt. The data gathered along with future surveys can be used to determine any fluctuations in population levels. The survey will also indicate the present situation and whether any steps have to be taken to suppress the Spruce Budworm. The evaluation of the larvae population should be done on June 10th. Ten, forty-five cm branches of new growth are cut in each plantation. Each branch is from a different tree in the plantation. The individual branches are shaken over a blanket. The blanket is used to catch falling Spruce Budworm larvae. The number seen is recorded on a data sheet. The survey was done by installing 15 pheromone traps. The traps attract male moths because they are baited with a sex pheromone. A vapona strip in the traps kills the moths upon their entrance. The traps are installed in five different locations throughout the Greenbelt. Three traps per plantation were installed. They were placed at breast height in White Spruce trees. The traps were checked every two weeks throughout July and August. The evaluation of defoliation is a visual estimate of a plantation.

KEYWORDS: Spruce Budworm, Invasion, Suppression

Dean, Tracy, 1985. Early Spring Frog Spawning in the Stony Swamp and Mer Bleue Conservation Areas. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: This report is a brief summation of the results produced during a survey of Stony Swamp and Mer Bleue to investigate the frog populations in both regions. This was accomplished by conducting a survey during the early breeding season between April 16th and May 1st. The concentration of study was on species, since numbers were hard to estimate. All species were identified by call. The report includes conclusions concerning breeding behavior and preferences.

KEYWORDS: Frogs, Stony Swamp, Breeding

Dean, Joan, 1985. Three Years of Beaver/Water Level Management in the Mer Bleue Conservation Area: The Adamowicz Experiment. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: The report outlines an experiment which is based on the management plan devised by Adamowicz (1981), and focuses on the methods used and problems encountered in implementing the plan. The results of three years monitoring is summarized and the implications of the findings are discussed. Finally, the effectiveness of the plan is reexamined. Monitoring stations were utilized for these tasks, which monitored for water levels and vegetation. The report concludes that beavers are a relatively recent phenomenon to the region and further monitoring is required. Conclusions are also provided for other factors.

KEYWORDS: Beaver, Hydrology, Monitoring

Lefebvre, Julie, 1985. Stony Swamp Conservation Area Wetlands Inventory. COSEP Student, Ottawa, Ontario. Undergraduate research, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: The objectives of this study are to provide basic data required for wetland management, formulate preliminary evaluations of wetland quality and stability, and to be able to provide preliminary management recommendations as well as implement a water level monitoring program in the future. The inventory was based upon student on-site investigations, existing literature, and interpretation of aerial photos. For each site, general characteristics (such as water level, vegetation, etc...) were observed and documented. The conclusion of the findings stresses the importance of treating the individual systems as an inter-related whole. The system is kept in constant equilibrium but monitoring of wildlife is vital for the prediction of large scale change.

KEYWORDS: Beaver, Wildlife, Hydrology, Vegetation

Dean, J. and Petrie, W., 1985. Innis Point Banding Results. The Ottawa Banding Group, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: This report summarizes the results of banding at two sites on Innis Point in 1985 in 12 day periods, giving highlights of birds caught. Also discussed more specifically are the warblers, the migrant birds recapture, the nestling banding project and the net line analysis. Finally, the Innis Point Census Plot (1982-1985) is summarized.

KEYWORDS: Innis Point, Banding, Migration, Nesting

Mosquin, T. And J. Gillett, 1985. Inventory and evaluation of vegetation of the Pine Grove and Carlsbad Springs Forest Reserves, National Capital Greenbelt, Gloucester, Ontario. National capital Commission, Nepean, ON. National Capital Commission, Vegetation.

ABSTRACT: This report presents the results of a study of natural values of the vegetation of the Pine Grove and Carlsbad Springs Forest Reserves. Both Forest Reserves are located in the National Capital Greenbelt, Gloucester immediately southeast of the City of Ottawa, Ontario. This study was carried out during the spring, summer, and fall of 1984; its objectives were: to identify, delineate and map vegetation units; to determine the principal natural values of the vegetation units and assign levels of significance to the values; to list any regionally, provincially, or nationally significant species and to indicate their locations; to evaluate the impact of recreation of the Pine Grove Forest Reserves, and to develop management recommendations aimed at maintaining and/or enhancing natural values. Much of the information presented in this report was obtained from direct field studies. Beginning in the spring, and at regular intervals during the summer and fall the many parts of the two Forest Reserves were visited. Plant species present were recorded, vegetation communities delineated and mapped and observations were made on the effect of recreation activities on the vegetation. Over 500 specimens were collected in order to confirm their identification and many of these will be deposited in the National Herbarium (CAN). This report is one of a series of six separate studies of the vegetation of the Greenbelt. The other five are: Shirleys Bay (Brunton 1980), Stony Swamp Conservation Area (Brunton 1982), Green's Creek (Brunton

1983), Mer Bleue Conservation Area (Brunton 1984), and Pinhey Forest Reserve (Mosquin & Gillett 1984).

KEYWORDS: Pine Grove, Carlsbad Springs, Vegetation, Significance

Stefan Bolliger Associates Ltd, 1987. Pine Grove Sector Development Plan. Stefan Bolliger Associates Ltd, Barrie, Ontario. Consultant, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: The Pine Groove Sector development plan consists of three reports: The Pine Groove Sector Development Plan, the Biophysical evaluation, and the Building Site evaluation. This report provides a detailed inventory and evaluation of the building sites within the Pine Groove region, to help guide management policies. The degree of development on the proposed sites is evaluated using various factors to produce an evaluation sheet for which recommendations are based on. The evaluations are summarized and recommendations are formulated for the sites.

KEYWORDS: Pine Grove, Development, Biophysical Evaluation, Management, Recommendations

Mosquin Bio-information Limited, 1987. Evaluation of the Stony Swamp Wetland Complex, Municipality of Nepean, Ontario [Preliminary Report]. Mosquin Bio-information Limited, Lanark, Ontario. Consultant, Wetlands.

ABSTRACT: This report presents the results of the preliminary evaluation of the wetlands in the Stony Swamp area. The report incorporates relevant studies of the region into its evaluation. The evaluation comes in part from an Environment Canada and MNR evaluation system for wetlands. The full report is completed in another document.

KEYWORDS: Stony Swamp, Wetland

Totten Sims Hubicki Associates, 1988. Rideau Valley Conservation Authority Stillwater Creek erosion control study: City of Nepean. RVCA, N/A. Consultant, Hydrology.

ABSTRACT: In October 1986, the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority authorized Totten Sims Hubicki Associates to undertake an Erosion Control Study for Stillwater Creek between Corkstown Road and Carling Avenue within the City of Nepean. The Hydraulics Report constitutes a background report to the June 1987 Erosion Control Study report and Appendix 7 of the April 1988 Environmental Study Report. The purpose of the hydrologic and hydraulic analyses was to permit and evaluation of the flows, water levels, and flow velocities, to assist in determining the interaction of flows in the Stillwater Creek and the erosion problems in the Study Area.

KEYWORDS: Hydraulics, Stillwater Creek, Erosion Control, Flow, Water levels

Hernandez, J.L., 1988. Conroy Pit Site Basic Resource Inventory. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Natural History.

ABSTRACT: The area name "Conroy Pit" reflects an old industrial activity of a quarry within the site boundaries, to extract sand material. This man made impact has produced a depression in the otherwise flat land, which is partially filled with water. The territory of the study area is located on the ancient bed of the Champlain Sea. As such, most of the soils, vegetation and fauna are typical of the terraces and valleys of fluvial origin found in the Ottawa and Rideau rivers region. The site vegetation covers ranges from herbs and scrub on most of the old dry field, to coniferous plantations and wetland forest surrounding the pit area on the old agricultural land. There are a few rare flora specimens well established in the area, and one in particular from the orchidaceae family. There are a swell a variety of resident species for the regional fauna and also some transient birds which stop to feed and nest during migration before they reach their breeding

grounds. The site constitutes a significant link to the continuum of the Greenbelt and provides a welcome change for the local people and highly progressive urban environment in which we live.

KEYWORDS: Resource Inventory, Vegetation, Hydrology, Conroy Pit

Mosquin Bio-information Limited, 1988. Evaluation of the Stony Swamp Wetland Complex, Stony Swamp Conservation Area. Mosquin Bio-information Limited, Lanark, Ontario. Consultant, Wetlands.

ABSTRACT: This report presents the results of an evaluation of the wetlands in the Stony Swamp area, which occur on adjoining public and private lands. The report incorporates relevant studies of the region into its evaluation. The evaluation comes in part from an Environment Canada and MNR evaluation system for wetlands. This evaluation is shown in the report and further discussed. The report concludes that the wetland is a high quality Class 1 wetland for the province.

KEYWORDS: Stony Swamp, Wetland, Evaluation

Miller, R.F. and Buhay, D.N., 1988. Green's Creek Fossil Study, Green's Creek Conservation Area, National Capital Greenbelt: A review of fossils and an assessment of potential for an interpretive centre.. Altus Research, Environmental Science and Education Consultants, Brockville, Ontario. Consultant, Geology.

ABSTRACT: This report provides a review of the geological research and palaeontological significance of the Green's Creek Conservation Area located within the National Capital Commission Greenbelt area in Gloucester, Ontario. The conservation area, 11 km east of Ottawa, comprises 406 ha of generally wooded land along the lower 6 km of Green's Creek (Fig. 1). The Study, conducted from October 1986 to January 1988, includes a literature review of palaeontological and geological literature concerning Green's Creek; a questionnaire circulated to museums to assess whereabouts of Green's Creek fossil material; museum research to verify collections at the major repositories and field investigation of conditions at Green's Creek and the fossil localities. A summary of the fossil material collected from the Green's Creek area is present as a systematic list of fossils including identification of confirmed 'type' specimens. The report summarizes the information and makes recommendations for an interpretation programme based on geology as well as a policy to preserve the research value of the Green's Creek site. This work supplements an earlier general report by Wilson (1982) in that it expands upon sections 5 and 6.3 concerning interpretation and preservation of fossil localities.

KEYWORDS: Geology, Palaeontology, Green's Creek

Campbell, Daniel, 1989. Observation of White-Tailed Deer *Ondocoleus Virginianus* in the NCC Greenbelt between 1982 and 1988. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: This study addresses the need for more observations of deer populations in the Greenbelt bordering urban regions. The study utilized occurrence reports done by the NCC Conservation Section between 1982 and 1988. For the winter season, walk-throughs were conducted on NCC property. The study found that more sightings were occurring in the urban regions and that the number of sightings were increasing. The ramifications and possible errors are discussed.

KEYWORDS: Deer, Observation, Urban Sightings, Ramifications

Bryant, Chris, 1990. Greenbelt Functions and the Ottawa Greenbelt in the National Capital Region: A Synthesis. Econotrends Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This report includes 4 separate reports. Its purpose is to provide a series of frameworks with which to assess the future functions and roles of the Greenbelt for the NCC, with an explicit emphasis upon Urban Growth Management functions. This report includes 4 separate reports which reflect the four stages outlined in the TOR . Report 1: the Functions of Greenbelts in Metropolitan Areas: A Synthesis. Presents a review and synthesis of the past and present roles of Greenbelts and related planning concepts in metropolitan areas. The focus is placed on Urban Growth Management, but the other Greenbelts functions are considered too. Report 2: Urban Growth Management and Greenbelts. Provides a review of the basic concepts involved in Urban Growth Management and a discussion of their implications for Greenbelts. Report 3: Greenbelt Functions in the National Capital Region to 2010. Draws upon the frameworks presented in the first two reports to investigate the potential functions for the Ottawa Greenbelt for the next 20 years. A set of priorities is suggested that can provide the basis for future discussions. Report 4: Towards an Evaluation Framework for Alternative Scenarios. Focuses upon the need to assess policy and management changes for the Ottawa Greenbelt in the context of a coherent and explicit evaluatory framework that would enable alternative scenarios for Greenbelt and non Greenbelt areas to be assessed in a manner consistent with the broad functions and objectives of the Greenbelt.

KEYWORDS: Greenbelt Function, Urban Growth

Robinson, A.J. & Associates, 1990. Green's Creek watershed study. A.J. Robinson & Associates Inc., Kanata, ON. Consultant, Hydrology.

ABSTRACT: In December 1985, A.J. Robinson & Associates were retained by the National capital Commission to undertake an extensive Watershed Study of Green's Creek. This encompassed a drainage area that included parts of the Cities of Gloucester and Ottawa, and the Township of Cumberland. The Watershed Study was viewed as preliminary background work towards the initiation of a comprehensive watershed Plan that will address the primary concerns of water quality degradation, streambank erosion and slope stability in the Green's Creek watershed. The study addressed the following components as outlines in the Terms of Reference: -definition of watershed boundaries -inventory of existing and proposed land use, physiographic characteristic, subdrainage areas, storm sewer outlets, -definition of water quality in the watershed -definition of high and low flows and the location and extent of flooding for the Regional (100 year) storm, -identification or recharge and discharge areas, -inventory of agricultural drainage works and their effects on water quality and quantity, -identification of erosion and slope instability sites and general recommendation for remedial measures.

KEYWORDS: Green's Creek, Watershed, Subdrainage areas, Flows, Flooding, Drainage

Gordon, Alan G., 1990. The Red Spruce Option: Red Spruce and the Hemlock Connection. Ontario Forest Research Institute, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Provincial, Forestry.

ABSTRACT: Red spruce shares with hemlock many similarities with respect to evolution, migration, life patterns and associates. It also shares some, but differs in other, aspects of range extent, site tolerances, regeneration and its relationship to wildlife. These differences and similarities can be very important with respect to wildlife and, it is proposed, play an enhancing role in wildlife management. As with hemlock, red spruce has, from a management point of view, and without any real intent, been seriously abused and reduced in both range and site occupancy. With the rising attention on the contribution of hemlock to holistic forest ecosystem management, it becomes apparent that red spruce has much to contribute as well. Given the currently high deer and moose populations, and the commensurate failure of hemlock to regenerate, it appears that red spruce can have a positive effect on maintaining and restoring conifer cover in deer yards. This paper deals with silvics, ecology , genetics, harvesting and regeneration of red spruce, and its complementary relationship to hemlock in their role in wildlife management.

KEYWORDS: Red Spruce, Hemlock, Ecosystem Management, Wildlife, Ecology, Genetics

Dryade, 1990. Plan de gestion du castor: Centure de verdure et milieux urbains, Volume 2. Dryade, Quebec. Consultant, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: This document contains the season's results of data compiled by the analysis program of potential habitats for the beaver population of the Greenbelt. Definitions of variable is presented with data and a list of calculated values for each habitat by sector is presented.

KEYWORDS: Beaver, Potential Habitat

von Althen, F.W., 1990. Hardwood Planting on Abandoned Farmland in Southern Ontario: Revised Guide. Forestry Canada, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Federal, Forestry.

ABSTRACT: "A Guide to Hardwood Planting on Abandoned Farmland in Southern Ontario" was first published in 1979. In the past 10 years, much new knowledge has been gained about species requirements and new techniques have been developed for successful plantation establishment. This revised guide presents the most up-to-date information on the general conditions necessary for successful establishment of 10 major and 15 minor plantation species.

KEYWORDS: Plantation, Establishment, Techniques

Gore & Storrie and Hough Stansbury Woodland Limited, 1991. Ecological analysis of the Greenbelt. National Capital Commission, Ottawa. National Capital Commission, Natural History.

ABSTRACT: La présent étude essaie d'apporter une meilleure compréhension de la fonction de la Ceinture de verdure du point de vue écologique, de définir comment elle interagit avec les aires écologiques extérieures, de déterminer ce que les tendances futures réserves à la qualité des fonctions écologiques de la Ceinture de verdure et quelles stratégies pourraient aider à conserver la haute qualité de la Ceinture. La présente étude est un document de travail. Elle est accompagnée d'autres documents d'information portant sur les points suivants: la structure urbaine, les effets économiques, l'agriculture, et la récréation. Les propositions contenues dans le présent document et d'autres documents d'information ne consistent pas une expression de la Commission. Elles servent plutôt de base à un document offrant une "vision" de la Ceinture de verdure, qui distille et intègre les conclusions de ces rapports d'information.

KEYWORDS: Greenbelt, Ecological surveys, Land use, Natural areas, Regional planning

Morrie, Paul, 1991. The Future Greenbelt - Agricultural Analysis. Agricultural consultant, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Agriculture.

ABSTRACT: This study outlines the current and historical status of Greenbelt agriculture and assesses future trends and their potential implications, which are relevant to the forthcoming Greenbelt master plan. Actions to consider in developing land use concepts and implementation strategies during subsequent phases of the master plan review are proposed. Study methods include information gathering via workshop sessions with farmers and a review of maps, GIS and statistical data. The report concludes that urban and suburban areas will continue to grow, amplifying urban conflict in rural areas. A reverse flow of families and retirees into rural areas is expected. The value of these lands will increase, as will their importance to rural heritage, research & development, and the regional economy.

KEYWORDS: Ecology, Recreation, Urban structure, Economic effects

Mosquin, Ted, 1991. The Alfred Bog: An Ecological Study. Mosquin Bio-information Limited, Lanark, Ontario. Consultant, Wetlands.

ABSTRACT: This report details the Alfred Bog, its history and physical characteristics. The report identifies the regions of the bog that have undergone self rehabilitation and some of the areas that have not. A comparative analysis of the bog with other bogs in Ontario is conducted . The report concludes that on the basis of rarity, present ecological quality, and potential for rehabilitation, the Alfred bog is a bog of not only provincial significance, but also of national significance.

KEYWORDS: Alfred Bog, Rehabilitation, Ecology

Project Planning Canada Limited, 1992. Visual Assessment of the Greenbelt. Project Planning Canada Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Federal, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to determine how the Greenbelt is perceived by visitors, commuters and users when viewed from selected transportation routes and public user sites during the summer period. The report focuses mainly on visible landscapes of the Greenbelt, visual quality, and visual resource management issues. Various techniques and software are employed towards this end. The study concludes that new procedures and policies will have to be developed in order to achieve a renewed and common vision for the future of the rural landscape.

KEYWORDS: Landscape, Visual Quality, Resource Management, Procedures & Policy, Greenbelt, Transportation

Sarrazin, Marc, 1993. Environmental Impact Assessment of the Master Plan for the National Capital Greenbelt. Environmental Assessment Section, National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: This report is the documentation of the environmental assessment of the proposed Master Plan for the National Capital Greenbelt. The Initial Environmental Evaluation (IEE) describes the methods used for the environmental assessment and provides a description of the results of this evaluation. All environmental effects refer to the biophysical environment. Evaluations will determine the acceptability of specific projects according to their effects on the local environment. Project specific decisions will be made at that time, according to a framework prescribed in the Master Plan.

KEYWORDS: Environmental Assessment, Master Plan, Ecosystem Impacts

Charron, Jean-Luc, 1993. A Preliminary Assessment of the Greenbelt Service Offer: 480 Activities and Services Inventoried. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This report lists activities and services offered in the Greenbelt as well as the location, types of services and descriptions of individual services or activities. These items are found on NCC lands, other federal lands and private properties. This preliminary report includes agricultural, commercial, institutional, public services, recreational and residential accommodation lists.

KEYWORDS: Services, Activities, Agriculture, Industry, Public services, Recreation, Residence

National Capital Commission, 1994. Sawmill Creek Watershed Study. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, ON. National Capital Commission, Planning and policy.

ABSTRACT: The pupose of the sudy has been to develop a watershed plan, one that includes a water management strategy to address the following concerns: -Water pollution by urban stormwater -Erosion and flooding problems along Sawmill Creek. The primary purpose of the Watershed Plan is to define objectives and goals for protection, conservation and enhancement of the creek and other natural features within the watershed, and therby act as a guide for land-use planning and development approval. The

presentation of the Watershed Plan must include guidance and recommendation on how to achieve the objectives. Within this framework, the Water Management Strategy represents the recommended method for achieving objectives for control or reduction of water pollution, flooding and erosion along the creek corridor.

KEYWORDS: Erosion, Flooding, Protection, Conservation

Planning and Policy Services Department, RMOC, 1995. Background Report: Land Use Strategic Evaluation of Scenarios. Planning & Property Services Department, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Ottawa, Ontario. Municipal, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This report outlines the Regional Official Plan Review, one of three interrelated studies which examine nine different growth scenarios in the Ottawa-Carleton Region. This first phase (strategic) evaluation examines the broad impacts associated with the growth scenarios. Each scenario is given a preference rating based on criteria developed in 3 sets (environment, caring and healthy communities and economy). The Land Use evaluation concluded that the 3 urban focuses outperformed the other scenarios in all three categories with the High Urban Focus as the most preferred scenario. By identifying preferred scenarios, the second evaluation phase may be undertaken.

KEYWORDS: Urbanization, Growth scenario, Impacts, Environment, Community, Economy

Canadian Council of Forest Ministers, 1995. Defining Sustainable Forest Management: A Canadian Approach to Criteria and Indicators. Canadian Council of Forest Ministers, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Forestry.

ABSTRACT: This pamphlet summarizes Canadian criteria and indicators (mainly ecological and socio-economic) used to define sustainable forest management. These include the conservation of biological diversity, maintenance and enhancement of forest ecosystem condition and productivity, conservation of soil and water resources, forest ecosystem contributions to global ecological cycles.

KEYWORDS: Sustainable Forest Management, Biological Conservation, Diversity, Productivity, Soil, Ecology, Hydrology

Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada, 1995. Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests (Montreal Process and Santiago Declaration). Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada, Hull, Quebec. Federal, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: The Working Group on Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests ("Montreal Process") was formed in Geneva in June 1994 to advance the development of internationally agreed criteria and indicators for the conservation and sustainable management of temperate and boreal forests at the national level. Participants in the Working Group included Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, which together represent 90 percent of the world's temperate and boreal forests. Several international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other countries also participated in meetings of the Working Group. In February 1995 in Santiago, Chile, the above countries endorsed a comprehensive set of criteria and indicators for forest conservation and sustainable management for use by their respective policy-makers. This document presents these criteria and indicators, together with the statement of endorsement known as the "Santiago Declaration".

KEYWORDS: Temperate and Boreal Forest, Santiago Declaration

Geomatics International Inc, 1995. Natural Environment Systems Strategy for the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton: Stage 1, Regional Information Base and Ecological Profile. Geomatics International Inc, Ottawa, Ontario. Municipal, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: A major component of the Regional Official Plan Review is to develop a Natural Environment Systems Strategy (NESS). NESS will include the identification of a network of natural areas and a set of policies and programs to protect that network. The primary purpose of the report is to put in place some of the data and philosophy on which to build the Strategy. At this stage, the information is purely descriptive and no evaluations have been made with respect to the importance of one area over another. The report includes the following key elements: (1) a geographically referenced database for the natural environment; a series of maps describing the vegetation and landscape for those parts of Ottawa-Carleton essentially in a natural state; (2) a way of looking at the landscape by breaking it into areas that function as ecological units: they have a specific combination of vegetation and soil conditions and perform some characteristic functions in the natural environment; (3) a series of next steps in work and consultation to assist in developing a Natural Environment System for Ottawa-Carleton.

KEYWORDS: Database, Maps, Vegetation, NESS

Martel, Andre, 1995. Demography and growth of the exotic zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*) in the Rideau River (Ontario). Canadian Journal of Zoology, Ottawa. Journal Article, Natural History.

ABSTRACT: Although many biological studies of the zebra mussel, *Dreissena polymorpha*, have been conducted in lake systems of Europe and, more recently, North America, there is little information about the life-history characteristics of this mollusc in river systems. In the present study, the demography and growth of *D. polymorpha* were studied in the Rideau River (over a distance of ca. 100 km), Ontario, in 1990, 1993, and 1994. This period coincided with the time of its discovery (October 1990) and rapid population increase (1994) in the river. During 1990, zebra mussels were discovered on the hull of a large steel boat but were not observed on any other substrate. During 1993, zebra mussels were common (1 -24 mussels/m²) on reefs, locks, wharves, buoys, and boat hulls in the northern, downstream section of the river near Ottawa, Ontario. During 1994, densities of mussels increased 100- to 10000-fold (156 - 23000/m²) in the downstream section, but remained rare in the upstream section (0- 1/m²). Size distributions of young of the year in 1993 and 1994 indicate that mean growth rates of *D. polymorpha* in the Rideau River (0.090-0.139 mm - d⁻¹) are comparable to those reported for the Great Lakes and European rivers.

KEYWORDS: Zebra mussel, Rideau River, Mollusc, Discovery

Larson, B.M.H. and Brownell, V.R., 1995. An Evaluation Framework for Natural Areas in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Volume 1. Planning & Property Services Department, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Ottawa, Ontario. Municipal, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This report outlines a complete evaluation process for the evaluation of natural areas in Ottawa-Carleton. Evaluation and field methodologies are proposed based on a review of existing literature and previous studies. Seven evaluation criteria are outlined to be utilised in the final selection of core natural areas; six evaluation criteria are outlined for the linkages. These criteria are chosen to preserve biodiversity, hydrological functions, productivity and movement of organisms and are equal weighted. Future field studies should use a field reconnaissance approach and future monitoring programs should include vegetation sampling and species inventories. Appendices contained in Volume 2.

KEYWORDS: Evaluation criteria, Biodiversity, Hydrology, Productivity

RMOC Planning and Property Department, 1995. The Use of Environmental Impact Studies in Land Use Planning. RMOC Planning and Property Department, Ottawa, Ontario. Municipal, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: The use of impact studies is being examined as part of the Regional Official Plan Review. An Environmental Impact Study (EIS) is prepared in keeping with established procedures, to identify and assess the impacts of development on a specific feature or system. This summary has been prepared as background information for interested parties and includes some examples of the use of EIS and implementation guidelines throughout Ontario.

KEYWORDS: Environmental Impact Studies, Development

RMOC Planning and Property Services Department, 1995. Reviewing Natural Environmental Policies, Assessing Significance of Core Natural Areas and Linkages. RMOC Planning and Property Services Department, Ottawa, Ontario. Municipal, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This report describes the progress towards a Natural Environment Systems Strategy, a key component of the Regional Official Plan Review. The key question involved at this stage of the process is: What constitutes a significant core natural area and which linkages serve to protect the ecological value of the core areas? This report reviews the initial basis for the strategy, presents the results of applying an initial set of criteria to identify potentially significant areas, and outlines an approach for a more detailed assessment of relative significance. Once the methodology has been reviewed and approved/reviced, a field program will be designed for 1996 with an emphasis on areas not currently protected, and areas where there is an inadequate information to apply the framework. A landowner contact program will also be initiated to obtain permission for any field work.

KEYWORDS: Natural Areas, Linkages, Ecology, Strategy

Larson, B.M.H. and Brownell, V.R., 1995. An Evaluation Framework for Natural Areas in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Volume 2. Planning & Property Services Department, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Ottawa, Ontario. Municipal, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This report contains the technical appendices to Volume 1, which outlines a complete evaluation process for the evaluation of natural areas in Ottawa-Carleton. It includes checklists and lists of various plants and animals.

KEYWORDS: Appendices, Vegetation

Gummer, W.K., 1995. Stony Swamp. Lomor Printers Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Textbook, Natural History.

ABSTRACT: The following is a summary of the Stony Swamp region. It reviews the physical make-up of the Swamp including biotic and abiotic characteristics. Further, the author takes a look at the Swamp during the seasons of the year.

KEYWORDS: Stony Swamp, Biotic, Abiotic, Seasonal Changes

Spiwak, Andrey, 1996. Changes through time variations in spatial patterns of land-cover within the Stony Swamp region of the Ottawa greenbelt. Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. Graduate research, Natural History.

ABSTRACT: Spatial changes in land-cover in the Stony Swamp region of the Ottawa Greenbelt were identified and mapped between 1964 and 1994. Mapping the cumulative spacial changes of land-cover that comprises a landscape provides a good measure of regional ecological change because of the broad regional interrelationships that exist between them. By identifying changes in land-cover it is possible to assess the effects of these changes upon wildlife and vegetative species. Two trends were identified: an increase in vegetated land-cover inside Stony Swamp conservation area due to re-forestation, and its decrease

conservation area due to urbanisation. Between 1964 and 1977 agriculture decreased in area within the study site, while pine plantations and non-forest dry increased. Since 1987, urbanisation has been the greatest modifier of the landscape outside the conservation area. These changes in land-cover have reduced areas for wildlife outside the conservation area, while increasing pressure on the remaining ecosystems inside the conservation area. Continued urbanisation will no doubt result in Stony Swamp conservation area becoming an isolated forest, affecting wildlife and plants species found there.

KEYWORDS: Land-cover, Wildlife, Conservation

Planning and Property Department, RMOC, 1996. Planning for the Protection of Greenspace. Planning and Property Department, RMOC, Ottawa, Ontario. Municipal, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This paper examines the contribution that regional planning and the Regional Official Plan can make to ensure the vision is built on the current reality. Its purpose is to move forward the discussion of the Region's role in protecting greenspace. It discusses both what is greenspace and why it is valued in addition to the Region's contribution to protecting greenspaces and proposed next steps.

KEYWORDS: Greenspace, Regional Planning

Broadfoot, J.D. and Voigt, D.R., 1996. White-Tailed Deer Migration Behaviour: A Resource Management Perspective. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Maple, Ontario. Consultant, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: The report reviews the migration behavior of white-tailed deer living in eastern North America. Consideration is given to special behavior, home range fidelity, and the characteristics of fall & spring migration. Deer movement is monitored using radio-tracking studies conducted in Ontario by the cooperative Deer Study Unit. Management implications indicate that deer habitats should be considered significant for timber management planning. Conclusions reached indicate that deer tend to frequent to same locations consistently. During fall migrations, no variables could be identified to determine the commencement of migration. In the spring, migration was correlated to snow depth. The time of migration may have consequences on agricultural and hunting practices. Applications for this study include predicting duration of yard use, delineation of winter range, and estimating size and shape of summer dispersion area.

KEYWORDS: White-tailed deer, Migration, Fidelity, Management

Brownwell, V.R. and Blaney, C.S., 1997. Planning Our Region: Summary Natural Area Reports for Natural Areas East of Rideau River. City of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario. Municipal, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This project assessed natural areas at a reconnaissance level across Ottawa Carleton. This is important because of the critical roles played by these areas. By taking a systematic approach to the analysis, general direction can be given on the relative significance of different areas. This assessment is part of a larger study. An overview of the results and detailed methodology can be found in Candidate Natural Area Evaluation. An area evaluation is provided with the criteria used to evaluate natural areas in the RMOC.

KEYWORDS: Natural Areas, Ecosystem Significance, Assessment

Keddy, C.J., 1997. Planning Our Region: Summary Natural Area Reports for Natural Areas West of Rideau River (300 Series). National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. National Capital Commission, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This project assessed natural areas at a reconnaissance level across Ottawa Carleton. This is important because of the critical roles played by these areas. By taking a systematic approach to the analysis, general direction can be given on the relative significance of different areas. This assessment is

part of a larger study. An overview of the results and detailed methodology can be found in Candidate Natural Area Evaluation. An area evaluation is provided with the criteria used to evaluate natural areas in the RMO.

KEYWORDS: Candidate Natural Area Evaluation

RMO Planning & Development Approvals Department, 1997. RMO Planning & Development Approvals Department. RMO Planning & Development Approvals Department, Ottawa, Ontario. Municipal, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: This project assessed natural areas at a reconnaissance level across Ottawa-Carleton. Utilizing a systematic approach of analysis, general direction was given on the relative significance of different areas. On-site regional assessment was conducted specifically in areas which had little to no previous field information. Individual natural areas were graded, partial inventories for special features were assembled, and areas of particularly high ecological significance were identified.

KEYWORDS: Natural Areas, Ecosystem Significance, Assessment

White, D.J., 1997. Planning Our Region: Summary Natural Area Reports for Natural Areas West of Rideau River (500 Series). City of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario. Municipal, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This project assessed natural areas at a reconnaissance level across Ottawa Carleton. This is important because of the critical roles played by these areas. By taking a systematic approach to the analysis, general direction can be given on the relative significance of different areas. This assessment is part of a larger study. An overview of the results and detailed methodology can be found in Candidate Natural Area Evaluation. An area evaluation is provided with the criteria used to evaluate natural areas in the RMO.

KEYWORDS: Candidate Natural Area Evaluation

White, D.J., 1997. Planning Our Region: Summary Natural Area Reports for Natural Areas West of Rideau River (400 Series). City of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario. Municipal, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This project assessed natural areas at a reconnaissance level across Ottawa Carleton. This is important because of the critical roles played by these areas. By taking a systematic approach to the analysis, general direction can be given on the relative significance of different areas. This assessment is part of a larger study. An overview of the results and detailed methodology can be found in Candidate Natural Area Evaluation. An area evaluation is provided with the criteria used to evaluate natural areas in the RMO.

KEYWORDS: Candidate Natural Area Evaluation

Planning and Property Department, RMO, 1997. RMO Natural Area Evaluations: Greenbelt Site Reports (Draft). Planning and Property Department, RMO, Ottawa, Ontario. Municipal, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: This report contains natural area summary reports for sites in the Greenbelt. Summary reports include the location, area size, a general description, the level of information and an area evaluation summary as well as the overall area assessment.

KEYWORDS: Greenbelt, Location, Size, Description

The Wildlife Society, 1997. Deer Overabundance - Special Issue (Wildlife Society Bulletin). The Wildlife Society, Many Locations. Journal, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: This special issue includes many articles concerning deer overabundance. Specific categories include: ecological aspects of management, biology, behaviour and movements, economics and wildlife damage, human dimensions and public education, citizen councils and task forces, agency, policy and legal considerations, management in protected areas, management in Urban-suburban areas, animal welfare, new techniques and technology, perspectives on hunting and finally dialogue.

KEYWORDS: Deer, Ecology, Management

RMOC Natural Environment Systems Strategy, 1997. RMOC Natural Area Evaluations: Greenbelt Site Reports. RMOC Natural Environment Systems Strategy, Ottawa, Ontario. Municipal, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: This report is a draft, which includes an evaluation of natural areas in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa Carleton. A general description of each site is provided along with a map. Sites are evaluated for the level of significance to a list of established characteristics. Each site is then provided an overall assessment.

KEYWORDS: Ecosystem Significance, Natural Characteristics, Site Description, Map

Keddy, C.J., 1997. Natural Areas Report for West and East of Rideau River (Series 300-400-500). City of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario. Municipal, Natural History.

ABSTRACT: This report is a summary of the natural areas east and west of the Rideau River. Many field studies were conducted on prescribed sections of the river to complete a composite of the overall picture. The studies investigated landscape attributes, common and rare vegetation communities, endangered and threatened species, the vegetation communities, the seasonal wildlife concentrations, the hydrological features, and the conditions. All reports were summarized and maps were created.

KEYWORDS: Rideau River, Landscape Attributes, Vegetation Communities, Endangered and Threatened Species, Vegetation, Wildlife, Hydrology

Nault, A. and White, D., 1998. Status Report on Species at Risk in Canada, American Ginseng (Draft Copy for Review). Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, Many Locations. Consultant, Species at Risk.

ABSTRACT: This report gives a general overview of American Ginseng (*Panax quinquefolium* L.) and outlines the description, distribution, population size and trends, habitat, general biology, limiting factors and protection. The status of the species both in Ontario and Quebec, is very precarious. Extirpation rates in the last five to ten years are high. The Quebec range has been reduced by more than 100 km at its north-eastern limit. Most populations surveyed in Ontario between 1988 and 1997 have been extirpated or are declining. Only seven viable populations are known in Ontario, and 15 in Quebec, but none of them is secure. If this trend is not quickly reversed, ginseng could disappear from much of this Canadian range. Thus, it is recommended that the status designation of threatened be changed to endangered. Concrete actions are proposed to promote the species survival.

KEYWORDS: American Ginseng, Ecology, Range, Endangered Species

Laliberte, Marcel, 1998. Potentiel archeologique, Terrains federaux de la Region de la capitale nationale, Volume 1. Designe et utilization du sol, Programme du patrimoine, National Capital Region. National Capital Commission, Archaeology.

ABSTRACT: This study investigates the archeological potential of prehistoric lands in the National Capital region. The objective is to identify and protect potentially valuable sites. After identifying artifact time periods, the author used available knowledge of the prehistoric activities in the region to construct a model of the impact that environmental changes had on the utilization of space and distribution of populations. Knowledge of prehistoric peoples in the region was further used to estimate potentially fertile sites for archeological study. Lands were subdivided and identified for their archeological potential .
KEYWORDS: Prehistoric, Artifacts, Population, History, Archaeological Potential

Brunton, Daniel F., 1998. Distributionally Significant Vascular Flora of the Region of Ottawa Carleton. Daniel Brunton Consulting Services, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Vegetation.

ABSTRACT: This report lists the vascular plant species that are known to be distributionally significant in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton (RMOC) by virtue of their rarity Regionally and/or in the province of Ontario. A selection criteria is outlined and other relevant information to the compilation of the species list table is included. The species list table gives the species, its common name, site and status.
KEYWORDS: Vascular Plants, Plant Characteristics

OMNR, 1998. Ontario Deer Management Sourcebook (Companion to the Ontario Deer Management Workbook). Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario. Provincial, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: The Ontario Deer Management Sourcebook is designed to help organize deer harvest management information for field staff. It is a companion document to the Ontario Deer Management Workbook which is a collection of reference material to support the deer management program.
KEYWORDS: Deer Management

Souliere, Colette and Singh, Ravi, 1998. The Green Capital: A Synopsis for External Research. Corporate Audit Research and Evaluation, National Capital Commission, National Capital Region. Consultant, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This report is designed to facilitate the Steering Committee for Green Capital Marketing in providing a strategic direction for programs, services, and initiatives contributing to the marketing of the Capital's green image. Most information was gathered from journal articles and documents in conjunction with various studies and reports. The report investigates the many ecotourism activities available to the region and comments on their feasibility and in relation to the demographics of Ottawa and the tourist population. The report concludes with an extensive list of conclusions and considerations.
KEYWORDS: Ecotourism, Green Capital, Strategy

Stanley Consulting Group, 1998. Still Water Creek condition survey. Stanley Consulting Group Ltd., Kanata, ON. Consultant, Hydrology.

ABSTRACT: Still Water Creek is located in the City of Nepean. The creek's headwaters are located upstream of Robertson Road, south of Bell's Corners, within the Stony Swamp area. The watershed is, for the most part, largely rural, however a significant storm sewer drainage area outlets to the creek's middle tributary. The creek's outlet is located in Britannia Bay on Ottawa river. The creek consists of a main channel that is approximately 6,250 metres in length. The creek has two main tributaries located east of the

main channel. The first is approximately 2,250 metres in length and extends from Corkstown road to just past the Henry farmstead. Other minor tributaries extend from both the main channel and the two major tributaries. Figure 1.0 shows the general location of the creek, and Drawing 1.0 (Appendix A) shows a detailed plan of the creek and its tributaries. Available topographic and geological information shows that Still Water Creek, for the most part, flows within a silty clay deposit. The creek banks are typically about 0.5 to 1.5 metres high, increasing to 2.0 to 5.0 metres in some of the meandering and steep valley slope areas. The purpose of Phase 1 of the study, which is the subject of the report, is: to conduct a field inventory of the Still Water Creek main channel and its tributaries; to evaluate the present state of erosion; and, to provide Class “D” cost estimates for the possible remedial works to correct the observed erosion problems. Other information, such as the location of Drain outlets and farming practices affecting erosion and sedimentation, are also presented herein. Phase 2 of the study will assess the proportionate amounts of flow contributed to the Creek by each stakeholder for present land use. Phase 2, Hydrological Assessment, will be presented in Volume 2 of the study under separate cover.

KEYWORDS: Stony Swamp, Tributaries, Field Inventory

Natural Resources Canada, 1999. Canada's Model Forest Program: Achieving Sustainable Forest Management Through Partnership. Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. Federal, Forestry.

ABSTRACT: As partners in one of the world's largest forestry experiment, hundreds of Canadians have banded together to find ways to sustainably manage the forests for the benefit of all Canadians. Armed with the latest in science and technology, participants in Canada's Model Forest Program are formulating new ideas, testing new decision-making processes and trying new forest management techniques designed to ensure that Canada's forests remain a source of economic wealth, community stability, biological diversity and national pride for years to come. This report outlines the global challenge, Canada's response, partnerships and model forests in action. The forests discussed in this pamphlet are the Long Beach Model Forest, McGregor Model Forest, Foothills Model Forest, Prince Albert Model Forest, Manitoba Model Forest, Lake Abitibi Model Forest, Eastern Ontario Model Forest, Waswanipi Cree Model Forest, Bas-Saint-Laurent Model Forest, Fundy Model Forest, and Western Newfoundland Model Forest.

KEYWORDS: Sustainable Forest Management, Economy, Community, Stability, Biodiversity

Story, Patti, 1999. Measuring Forest Sustainability, An Introduction. Eastern Ontario Model Forest, Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada, Ontario. Provincial, Forestry.

ABSTRACT: This report outlines Forest Assessment, Eastern Ontario's Legacy, Forest Values in terms of criteria and indicators. It also introduces Eastern Ontario Indicators, Model Forests and Eastern Ontario's commitment to measuring forest sustainability. Finally, it gives a brief look at the future and some contact information.

KEYWORDS: Forest Assessment, Sustainability

Line, J. and Oldham, M., 1999. COSSARO Candidate V, T, E Species Evaluation Form for Ginseng (*Panax quiquefolium*). Natural Heritage Information Centre and Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario. Consultant, Species at Risk.

ABSTRACT: This report details the current designation of Ginseng and its distribution and status outside of Ontario. It also outlines the eligibility criteria and the priority-setting criteria before summarizing the primary and secondary criteria. A summary and status recommendation are presented in which the recommendation is that this species should be ranked Endangered in Ontario.

KEYWORDS: American Ginseng, Ecology, Distribution, Endangered Species

Paterson, Jessica M., 1999. Beavers and Bog Ecology: Vegetation Responses to Beaver Management Practices at Mer Bleue Bog Conservation Area. Department of Geography, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec. Undergraduate research, Vegetation.

ABSTRACT: Vegetation along a bog-fen-beaver pond gradient was identified and the density of *Typha Latifolia* was analyzed in relation to the water table position to determine the response of the vegetation to the lowered water table incurred by the NCC through their beaver management practices. The determination of bog-plant assemblage was achieved by analysis of the species composition, frequency of occurrence and extent of occurrence. The response of *Typha* to the decrease in water table position between 1997 and 1998 was determined using the density of live and standing dead *Typha*, their spatial distribution along the bog-beaver pond gradient, a regression analysis and a seasonal growth ratio analysis. It was determined that the bog vegetation maintained a discernible community despite disturbance, the *Typha* growth was related to water table and that the higher densities of *Typha* were found at water table positions that ranged from .0 cm to -15 cm. Therefore, the vegetation community changes are restricted to the margin areas of the bog and *Typha Latifolia* will shift its distribution in the direction of the higher water table position. The management implications of these findings suggest that the management objectives of the NCC should be focused on the water levels of the pond and not on the invasion of *Typha* onto the bog proper.

KEYWORDS: Vegetation, Beaver pond, *Typha Latifolia*, Water Table

Broadfoot Consulting, 2000. The status of deer herds in the western greenbelt of the National Capital and recommendations for their management a report for the National Capital Commission and the Department of National Defence on issues of high deer densities in the western greenbelt. National capital Commission, Midland, Ont.. Consultant, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: This report was initiated in response to a significant increase in deer numbers over recent years. In order to understand the issues arising from the current high-density of deer in the Western Greenbelt deer herds and habitat in and around the Greenbelt were studied. Population models were developed, a variety of stakeholders were consulted in order to develop recommendations to deal with the issues. This report begins with a description of deer and deer issues and concludes with a list of 24 recommendations to deal with high-density deer issues as they relate to: balancing herd numbers, improving safety, reducing crop and garden damage, maintaining natural ecosystems, improving information and management, ensuring education and communication and implementation of recommendations.

KEYWORDS: Deer, herd management, Greenbelt

Sodem Recherche et Développement, 2000. Projet de recherche sur le parc de la Gatineau et la ceinture de verdure. Rapport 8 enquête par entrevues face-à-face auprès des usagers des sentiers d'hiver du parc de la Gatineau ; saison hivernale 1999-2000 Sodem Recherche et Développement. Sodem Recherche et Développement, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Recreation.

ABSTRACT: This report documents the methods and techniques used to create the User Survey for the Greenbelt region (Gatineau Park and Greenbelt trails) as well as the techniques required to conduct surveys of the sites. The sites are reviewed during different times of the season and reports are given for each section of the survey procedure.

KEYWORDS: User survey, site, survey techniques, Gatineau Park, Greenbelt

Voigt, D.R. and Broadfoot, J.D., 2000. The Status of Deer Herds in the Western Greenbelt of the National Capital and Recommendations for their Management (A Report for the National Capital Commission and the Department of National Defence on Issues of High Deer Densities in the Western

Greenbe. Broadfoot Consulting, Midland ON and Wildlife 2000 Consulting,, Lindsay, Ontario. Consultant, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: This report was initiated in response to a significant increase in deer numbers over recent years. In order to understand the issues arising from the current high-density of deer in the Western Greenbelt deer herds and habitat in and around the Greenbelt were studied. Population models were developed, a variety of stakeholders were consulted in order to develop recommendations to deal with the issues. This report begins with a description of deer and deer issues and concludes with a list of 24 recommendations to deal with high-density deer issues as they relate to: balancing herd numbers, improving safety, reducing crop and garden damage, maintaining natural ecosystems, improving information and management, ensuring education and communication and implementation of recommendations

KEYWORDS: Deer Management, Habitat, Damage

Ontario Soil & Crop Improvement Association, 2000. Wildlife Impact Assessment for Ontario Agriculture: Final Report. Ontario Soil & Crop Improvement Association, Ontario. Provincial, Agriculture.

ABSTRACT: This report was prepared for Ontario Agriculture to investigate the economic impacts of wildlife on agriculture on a sector and species wide basis. Advice and experience was cultivated from a wide variety of experts and organizations to find solutions. Wildlife impacts were quantified through a one year scientific approach investigating damage to standing crops and livestock with the use of a survey. Results indicate that farmers possess a great deal of appreciation for wildlife but that wildlife-caused losses are occurring and increasing. In response, prevention-measure costs have also increased. The species that create the most damage are identified and prevention techniques are examined; as well, broad scale potential strategies are studied.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture, Wildlife, Economic Impacts, Damage, Prevention

Nault, A., Provencher, M-C., and Gagnon, D., 2000. Conservation and Restoration of American ginseng in Ontario. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario. Undergraduate research, .

ABSTRACT: This project is pursuing the development of a comprehensive conservation approach for American ginseng in Canada, including collecting data in natural populations, promoting in-situ and ex-situ conservation, and restoring some small populations, threatened by their small size in Ontario and in Quebec. In order to better respond to the different concerns raised by earlier studies, we proposed for Ontario to: 1) Identify potential habitat throughout the province; 2) Inventory 30 additional sites; 3) Establish a monitoring program for 10 key populations; 4) Develop a preventative conservation plan for protected areas; and 5) Restore 10 small populations. This report presents the results from the field survey conducted in natural populations of American Ginseng in Ontario during summer 1999. These additional surveys revealed a very preoccupying situation: among the 69 sites surveyed since 1977, 19 are extirpated (27.5%). Overall, three ginseng populations out of four known in Ontario are either extirpated or threatened due to their small size. The new surveys also confirmed that the eastern edge of the Precambrian Shield is the only region of Ontario which has retained a significant amount of potential habitat for ginseng. Several viable populations were identified in protected areas, where better protection measures should be taken without delay. Conservation plans were developed and presented to Park authorities for implementation. Ten large populations were selected for a monitoring programme, which was started in 1999. A three-year comparative demographic study was initiated in three of these large populations. Nine priority sites for restoration were identified. This project has brought forward concrete actions to enhance the protection and the conservation fo American Ginseng in Ontario.

KEYWORDS: American ginseng, conservation, monitoring programme, protection

Whitford, Jacques, 2000. Environmental Screening Report: Still Water Creek remediation and culvert installation activities; National Capital Commission. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: The Still Water Creek system has its headwaters from the Stony Swamp Area and drains into the Ottawa River. The watershed is largely rural and is contained within the City of Nepean. A number of previous activities have impacted on the health of this system such as residential expansion, Highway 417 expansion, industrial expansion, stormwater facilities, and agriculture activities. As such, increased sedimentation and erosion along Still Water Creek have become issues. In response to this, the National Capital Commission (NCC) commissioned a study on the condition of Still Water Creek. In 1998, a report on site conditions and remedial measures for Still Water Creek, and a report on the hydrological assessment for Still Water Creek were completed by Stanley Consulting Group. These reports evaluated the state of erosion and identified the areas within the creek system that required remediation to reduce/prevent further erosion. The hydrological assessment determined the proportionate amounts of flow contributed to the Creek by each stakeholder for current land use. Based on these reports, the NCC has decided to take action in regards to the identified erosion areas throughout the Still Water Creek system.

KEYWORDS: Erosion, Stillwater creek, Remediation, Hydrological

Seburn, Carolyn in Consultation with the Wild America Ginseng Recovery Team, 2000. Wild American Ginseng Recovery Plan (Part 1 and 2) - Draft. Seburn, Carolyn in Consultation with the Wild America Ginseng Recovery Team, Many Locations. Consultant, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This recovery plan encompasses the recovery goal and short-term objective as well as approaches, costs and anticipated conflicts or logistical difficulties. The second part of the report covers the action plan including legislation and regulation, enforcement, research, monitoring, education/consultation, restoration and co-ordination

KEYWORDS: American Ginseng, Recovery Plan

National Forest Strategy Coalition, 2000. Canadian Accomplishments: Our Evolving Journey Toward Sustainable Forests (1997-2000). National Forest Strategy Coalition, Ottawa, Ontario. Federal, Forestry.

ABSTRACT: Working together, the Canadian forest community has recorded a number of major achievements toward meeting the goal of sustainable forests. Activities have been underway from coast to coast, among governments, industry, business, labour, Aboriginal peoples, academia, private woodlot owners, environmental groups and other non-governmental organizations. Both the second Canada Forest Accord and the Strategy's nine Strategic Directions are instrumental in advancing international relations, co-ordinating science and technology, increasing community and Aboriginal involvement, developing private woodlot opportunities, and conserving, using and sharing Canada's forest heritage. This is not an exhaustive list of highlights. The following key achievements have been selected to showcase what is underway or has been accomplished across Canada.

KEYWORDS: Sustainable Forests, International Relations, Community and Aboriginal involvement

ESG International and CH2M Gore & Shorrie Ltd., 2000. Shirley's Bay Wetland Management Plan. ESG International and CH2M Gore & Shorrie Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Wetlands.

ABSTRACT: This report presents the opportunity to coordinate the objectives and management strategy for the wetland. The plan is needed to develop a strategy for enhancing wetland quality, restoring former sewage outflow area and promoting limited public access for nature study. A summary of the current state of the Bay, its watershed and issues affecting its future are presented. The report clarifies the goals and develops a management philosophy and vision for future restoration through consensus amongst interested parties. It also identifies the alternatives to restore and/or improve the wetland and/or the water reaching it

from the drainage basin, evaluates the benefits and details the anticipated costs and environmental implications of the selected alternatives. Finally, the report provides a measured action oriented management program and a tracking system with which to measure implementation.

KEYWORDS: Shirleys Bay, Wetland, Hydrology, Restoration

Coalition pour la Strategie Nationale sur les Forets, 2000. Realisations Canadiennes: Notre Cheminement vers la Durabilite des Forets (1997-2000). Coalition pour la Strategie Nationale sur les Forets, Ottawa, Ontario. Federal, Forestry.

ABSTRACT: Working together, the Canadian forest community has recorded a number of major achievements toward meeting the goal of sustainable forests. Activities have been underway from coast to coast, among governments, industry, business, labour, Aboriginal peoples, academia, private woodlot owners, environmental groups and other non-governmental organizations. Both the second Canada Forest Accord and the Strategy's nine Strategic Directions are instrumental in advancing international relations, co-ordinating science and technology, increasing community and Aboriginal involvement, developing private woodlot opportunities, and conserving, using and sharing Canada's forest heritage. This is not an exhaustive list of highlights. The following key achievements have been selected to showcase what is underway or has been accomplished across Canada.

KEYWORDS: Sustainable Forests, International Relations, Community and Aboriginal involvement

Harry Cummings & Associates, 2000. The Economic Impacts of Agriculture on the Economy of the New City of Ottawa: Final Report. Harry Cummings & Associates, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Agriculture.

ABSTRACT: The report details the current situation of agriculture in the City of Ottawa and surrounding regions as well as the economic role it plays. A series of studies was conducted focusing primarily on the sales and jobs related to agriculture. The logistics of economic loss due to agricultural land loss is also acknowledged. Trends are identified and issues related to these trends are explored. The report concludes that there are also extensive linkages to other sectors which produce numerous external benefits and that a continued strong agricultural sector is valued.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture, Jobs, Economy

Elson, D., Fortier, J, and Laliberte, M., 2000. Potentiel archeologique, Terrains federaux de la Region de la capitale nationale, Volume 2. Designe et utilization du sol, Programme du patrimoine, National Capital Region. Consultant, Archaeology.

ABSTRACT: This report is an assemblage of maps constructed from the information assembled in Volume 1. Areas were subdivided and assigned values for archeological potential. Methodology and theory for this exercise is provided. The study finally identifies those regions that should be protected for future study.

KEYWORDS: Maps, Archaeological Potential

Seburn, David, 2001. Status of Spotted Turtles of Mer Bleue Bog: Final Report - 2001. Seburn Ecological Services, Oxford Mills, Ontario. Consultant, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: A total of 19 turtles, all adults, were caught. When the 1999 and 2001 data are combined, a total of 32 turtles were caught, 28 of which were adults. A total of 64% of the adults were first marked by Paul Chippindale in the 1980s. The sex ratio is strongly female biased. The carapace length of adult males and adult females did not differ significantly. The population is estimated to consist of 41.5 adult Spotted Turtles. The turtles marked in 1983 and recaptured in the present grew an average of 1.9 CL. The turtles

which grew the most were also the smallest individuals in 1983. The recaptured turtles produced an average of 1.3 growth lines. These turtles had a minimum average age of 28.6 years in 1999 and one turtle was at least 33 years old. Turtles made use of the same hibernation areas in 1999 and there is evidence this area has been used since at least 1984.

KEYWORDS: Spotted Turtle, Population, Growth, Hibernation

Campbell, Michael O'Neal, 2002. Vegetation Change and Urbanization in the Western Greenbelt of Ottawa (1934-1999). Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. Undergraduate research, Natural History.

ABSTRACT: This report examines the landscape change in the Western Greenbelt of Ottawa between 1934 and 1999 for some areas and 1955 and 1999 for others. The objectives of the study are to document qualitatively the landscape change in this area and to demonstrate the utility of geomatics and integrated research in the creation of more quantified documents. The study utilized time series aerial photographs, satellite images, field research, interviews and literature to support its findings. The study was able to conclude that urbanization in the region is playing a major role in the landscape changes of the region.

KEYWORDS: Landscape Change, Urbanization

ESG International Inc., 2002. Mer Bleue Wetland Management Plan Proposal. ESG International Inc., Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: This document is a proposal for the management of the Mer Bleue Conservation area by ESG International Inc. It includes the history of the company, the qualifications of the personnel, and a review of several proposed projects. Furthermore, there is a schedule of activities, a proposed fee, and the resume of each of the project members.

KEYWORDS: Mer Bleue, Management, Employees, Cost

Campbell, Michael O'Neal, 2002. The Impact of Beavers on the Vegetation of the Stony Swamp Conservation Area (1955-2001). Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. Undergraduate research, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: This report entails a comprehensive study of the development of beaver ponds and the impact of beaver activity in the Stony Swamp region. The report focuses on historic beaver activity and the associated modifications to the landscape and biogeochemical cycles. Methods utilized include aerial photographs, field measurements and consultations (with the various stakeholders) with reference to a variety of geographical districts over a span of approximately 50 years. Maps were overlaid and cross tabulated to produce multi-change matrices, which allowed for the temporal observation of habitat modification. The report concludes that beaver lakes replaced both light and dense vegetation thus their activities should be considered during conservation planning. Furthermore, beavers are a major factor behind forest stand change and may be useful in terms of wetland preservation.

KEYWORDS: Beaver, Stony Swamp, Ecology

Campbell, Michael O'Neal, 2002. The assessment of biogeographical change in the western greenbelt of Ottawa using geomatics. Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. Graduate research, Geology.

ABSTRACT: This thesis examines the landscape change in the western Greenbelt of the City of Ottawa, Ontario, focusing on forest stand change and the land-use patterns that have influenced this change. The theoretical framework is based on the ideas of Burgi and Russell (2001) and Scoones (1999) linking biogeographical change and historical analysis by examining anthropogenic impacts. Research was

conducted in the Western Greenbelt, using satellite images, aerial photographs, field data, interviews and secondary literature, focusing on phytogeographical change and urbanisation during the period of 1934 to 2000. The tools of geomatics integrate these components. It is argued that the dynamics of landscape change in the surrounding areas must be examined from an historical viewpoint employing multiple research tools. Geomatics based analysis of remotely sensed images, in conjunction with intensive field studies offers a strong method for accurate documentation of landscape change.

KEYWORDS: Biogeography, Greenbelt, Geology

Jacques Whitford Environment Ltd., 2002. Mer Bleue Watershed Management Plan. Jacques Whitford Environment Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: This proposal is in response to the NCC's request of a management plan for the Mer Bleue Bog and its watershed in light of the ecological and historic significance, and in addition to the increasing pressures placed on the bog by development of the surrounding area and past human interactions with the bog. The proposal addresses the long term NCC goals of protecting the ecological integrity of the bog and addressing threats to the bog ecosystem. The team selected by JWEL has several unique advantages as detailed in the proposal. The technical proposal outlined includes the review of reports, consultation with experts, specialist, and other agencies identified during the study, synthesis and analysis of the information gathered, summary of current state of the Mer Bleue Conservation Area, facilitate a half day meeting with NCC staff and selected specialists to discuss identified issues and develop a broad Management Strategy Plan. The management proposal outlines the project team's member's achievements, corporate experience and relevant project experience.

KEYWORDS: Mer Bleue, Significance, Pressures, Ecology, Protection

Givelet, Nicholas, 2003. Post Expedition Field and Status Report: Long-term Records of Atmospheric Mercury Deposition Recorded by Peat Deposits from Eastern Canada. Institute of Geological Sciences, University of Berne, Switzerland. Graduate Research, Wetlands.

ABSTRACT: Peat cores, plant materials, sediment and water samples were collected from a peat bog field in the vicinity of Whapmagoostui / Kuujjuarapik in Québec. Short peat cores were collected. By measuring concentrations and age dating the profile, the natural background as well as the present day levels of atmospheric Hg accumulation will be obtained. Radio carbon dating methods will be used to produce reliable age-depth relationships for each peat profile. An effort will be made to distinguish between natural and anthropogenic sources of Hg. Subarctic peat cores from the ombrotrophic peat bog of Mer Bleue were also collected for comparison.

KEYWORDS: Mer Bleue, Peat Bog, Mercury

Gilbert, Leah, 2003. Green Creek: A Dendrochronology Study of Landslides. Faculty of Science, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. Undergraduate research, Forestry.

ABSTRACT: The primary objective of this study is to explore the potential of tree ring analysis for determining the year of occurrence of landslide activity within Green Creek. Landslides are an important geomorphic feature, particularly within the Lead clays of the Ottawa Valley. When trees are tilted by landslide activity, this disturbance should be evident in the annual growth pattern. It is anticipated that tree rings will put on more wood on their downslope side during the years following a landslide event, and that the comparison of growth rates will allow for the determination of the timing of landslide activity. Tree core samples were collected from eastern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) at two landslide sites along Green Creek in the fall of 2002. Individual cores were cross dated based on the pattern wide and narrow rings. The tree cores were then measured using Measure J2X. The accuracy of the cross dating was verified using the program COFECHA. Measurements of the tree ring widths allowed for the comparison of growth

rates for the upslope and downslope sides of each tree. The use of aerial photos is also explored as a means of verifying the dendrochronological methods of dating landslides in the Green Creek area.

KEYWORDS: Tree Ring Analysis, Landslides

Alivio, Gail C., 2003. Canopy Index as a Predictor of Alien Flora Along Recreational Trails in the Ottawa Area. Faculty of Science, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. Undergraduate research, Vegetation.

ABSTRACT: Alien plants have become an increasing problem in North America. Many of these species are invasive and can displace indigenous plants, resulting in a loss of biodiversity. In this study recreational trails were sampled to see if canopy cover could predict the occurrence of alien flora on trails in mixed deciduous forests. Fifteen quadrates on each of 10 trails were sampled in the Ottawa area. The canopy cover was estimated using a sight tube. 143 different plant species were identified, including 39 alien species. The total number of plant species decreased as canopy cover increased. Conversely, the number of alien species increased as the canopy cover increased. These results may indicate that more shade-tolerant alien species are growing along the trails, or that some of these plants are able to take advantage of diffuse light conditions other than canopy openings directly overhead.

KEYWORDS: Alien species, Invasive species, Native species, Biodiversity, Canopy Cover, Recreational Areas

Environment Canada, 2003. Species at Risk Recovery Program - Federal Policy Discussion Paper: Residence and Critical Habitat. Environment Canada, Many Locations. Federal, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This document is intended as a discussion paper, in order to give a single source document for review and input from interested parties on a broad sweep of policy issues within the sections of SARA that deal specifically with Residence and Critical Habitat. It outlines various policies including: residence, critical habitat identification, critical habitat surveying/mapping, critical habitat/residence protection, critical habitat restoration/creation and compensation.

KEYWORDS: SARA, Residence and Critical Habitat

Escamilla-Duarte, E.M., Squires, S. and Widenmaier, K., 2003. The Stony Swamp Deer Herd: Impact on Habitat and Management Options. Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. Undergraduate research, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: This report disagrees with recent suggestions that the population of the deer herd has exceeded the area's carrying capacity. It proposes that the history of Stony Swamp, the seasonal behaviour of the white-tailed deer, the locations of deer-vehicle collisions and the fragmentation of this habitat due to urbanization were not adequately addressed and may question the reliability of the population estimation methods used. This argument is explained in three sections. The first examines the relationship between deer behaviour and both the observed impact on vegetation and the deer-vehicle trends. The second examines the relationship between the increasing trends of deer-vehicle collisions and habitat fragmentation. The final section evaluates the lethal and non-lethal methods of deer management and their applicability to the situation relating to the Stony Swamp deer herd.

KEYWORDS: Deer herds, Herd management, Habitat fragmentation, Stony Swamp

Anions, M., Ashkar, O. and Radomski, M., 2003. Stillwater Creek: Environmental Questions. Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. Undergraduate research, Watershed.

ABSTRACT: Three topics are examined, each focusing on how a specific area of interest is related to the project area. The first topic is the determination of the stability of the land and the extent of geomorphic

fluvial processes affecting the project area. In this section, background theory and geological characteristics of the area are outlined in addition to a summary of plant and animal survey, remedial measures currently in place and recommendations for new site remediation. The second topic researches ecological formations by analyzing the invertebrate species and aquatic plant life. General characteristics of nektonic and benthic populations present in the creek and surveys of such organisms at specific locations along the creek are given. Analysis of core samples were taken from selected points, also in an attempt to find a relation between sediment load/rate of sedimentation. Correlation between species diversity and TSS values are provided. Finally, the creek was researched from a chemical and ecological stand point. Basic concepts of stream self-purification in terms of: aquatic pollution, stages of purification and the role of dissolved oxygen are discussed. Observations and test results on pH and COD from collected water samples are also presented.

KEYWORDS: Land stability, Geology, Ecology, Chemistry

Sanderson, Kristen Amber, 2003. The Effects of Landslide Activity on Re-vegetation in the Green's Creek Area. Faculty of Science, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. Undergraduate research, Vegetation.

ABSTRACT: In the Green's Creek area of Ottawa, ON, we evaluated the effects of landslide disturbances on the diversity of alien and native species. We chose six landslides representing two age categories, young and old, determined by percentage of bare ground present. Using ANOVA, analysis showed that species establishing themselves on young landslides were different from those found on old landslides. On the old landslides, a large proportion of established species were Solidago. Statistically insignificant was the relationship between proportion annuals or proportion perennials and landslide age, respectively.

KEYWORDS: Landslides, Alien and Native Species, Ecosystem Recovery

Roy, Jennifer Christine, 2003. Ecological Restoration of a Road in the Shirley's Bay Area, Ottawa. Faculty of Science, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. Undergraduate research, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: The NCC proposes to remove a section of paved road called Shirley Boulevard, located in the Shirleys Bay area, and replace it with an unpaved recreational pathway. The goal is to restore the area to a more natural state while continuing to improve the network of trails in the Greenbelt. The proposal was analyzed from a restoration ecology perspective by considering the historical, ecological, and recreational aspects. Historical literature and aerial photos suggest that human impacts on the study area resulted mainly from agriculture and urbanization. It is hypothesized that proximity to the road may have affected soil texture and soil pH. Soil samples were taken along 3 transects at distances of 3, 13, and 23 m from the edge of both sides of the road and were tested for significant differences in soil pH and texture. While soil pH was slightly more basic close to the road, no statistically significant difference in pH or texture were found based on proximity to the road. A review of the literature on the environmental effects of trail and recreation suggests that although there are potential negative effects to flora and fauna, many of these can be mitigated.

KEYWORDS: Restoration Ecology, Recreation, Soil pH

Lapointe, Nicolas W.R., 2003. Local and Landscape Scale Effects of Development on Fish Species Richness, Evenness, Abundance and Biomass in Streams in the Ottawa Area. Faculty of Science, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. Undergraduate research, Wildlife.

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to compare the effects of development on stream fish populations at the local (site) and landscape (watershed) scales. I examined fish population data at 62 sites on 8 streams in the city of Ottawa. Of the sites, 50 were natural while 12 sites had been developed to prevent bank erosion. I hypothesized that lower fish species richness, evenness, abundance and biomass

would be found at developed sites rather than at undeveloped sites. No significant differences were found. At the Landscape scale, the impacts of development were determined by testing for differences in fish species richness, evenness, abundance and biomass in streams differing in the percent urban land-use of their watersheds. Streams with higher urban land-use had significantly lower fish richness, evenness, abundance and biomass. I concluded that while erosion control has no site-specific effects on fish populations, urbanization of a watershed reduces fish diversity and abundance.

KEYWORDS: Urbanization, Fish Population, Streams

CCEA Secretariat, 2003. Canadian Council on Ecological Areas Business Plan (2004-2007). Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario. Federal, Planning & Policy.

ABSTRACT: This report gives background information about the CCEA including objectives, accomplishments and partnerships and outlines the strategic directions for 2004-2007. Described are the strategic priorities including the design of protected areas, the stewardship and management of protected areas, the data and information as well as the communications; the human and financial resources including working groups and financial resources; the road ahead.

KEYWORDS: CCEA, Objectives, Strategy

Golder Associates Ltd., 2003. Slope stability considerations Green's creek section proposed Greenbelt recreational pathway Golder Associates Ltd.. Golder Associates Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Planning and Policy.

ABSTRACT: This report presents the results of an assessment of the stability of selected slopes within the Green's Creek valley portion of the route of the proposed Greenbelt Pathway, a planned 56 kilometre long pathway which will extend from Shirley's Bay in the west of Ottawa to Green's Creek in the east. The slope stability assessment presented in this report relates to the most easterly section of that pathway system, extending along the Green's Creek valley from a point about 1 kilometre upstream (south) of Innes Road, at the former CP Rail corridor. From there, the pathway essentially meanders along the valley northwards, until its junction with the Rockcliffe Parkway. The total length of the route is about 7 kilometres although the actual meandering length of pathway will be about 10 kilometres. The slopes of the Green's Creek valley and some of the tributary ravines crossed by the pathway range in height from about 5 metres at the south (upstream) end of the valley, increasing to about 20 metres within the deepest section of the valley between Innes Road and St. Joseph Boulevard, and then decreasing to about 10 metres height within the north (downstream) portion of the watershed, between St. Joseph Boulevard and the Rockcliffe Parkway. Several significant pedestrian bridge crossings will be constructed along the route, some of which will be located at the bottom of these slopes.

KEYWORDS: Greenbelt Pathway, Shirley's Bay, Green's Creek, Crossings, Length

Seiden, Jennica, 2004. Investigation into the Sources of Pollution of Borthwick Creek and Black Creek. Faculty of Science, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. Undergraduate research, Hydrology.

ABSTRACT: Borthwick Creek and Black Creek, located near the former Ridge Road Landfill, are two surface waters of concern that could be potentially impacted by the leachate generated by this landfill. The purpose of this study was to determine what contaminants are present in the two creeks, where they are present and what contaminants are being contributed by the landfill. In order to determine this a number of surface water samples were obtained. All water samples were analyzed for heavy metals Fe, Cr, Cu, Se, Pb, and Cd, as well as phenols. Fe, Cr, and Cu were found in concentrations that exceeded the CCME's Aquatic Life Guidelines at all sampling locations. The landfill contained elevated levels of heavy metals analyzed, as well as, nonyl phenol, butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), and an additional compound (iH-1,2,4-triazole-3-carboxaldehyde, 5-methyl). This provides evidence that the landfill has the potential to contaminate the surrounding environments and creeks. The surrounding concentration of metals upstream

was higher than the concentration downstream. Based on these results it cannot be conclusively said that the landfill is actually affecting the water quality of Borthwick Creek and Black Creek.
KEYWORDS: Brothwick Creek, Black Creek, Contamination, Landfill, Heavy Metals

Brunton, Daniel F., 2004. Vascular Flora of the National Capital Greenbelt (2003). Brunton Consulting Services, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Vegetation.

ABSTRACT: This study inventories the vascular plants located in the Greenbelt. The enumeration of the plants is based on existing documentation; no original field work was undertaken. Verified NCC studies were supplemented by findings in later municipal natural areas investigations. Selected plant characteristics are described and a complete listing of the flora is provided.
KEYWORDS: Vascular Plants, Plant Characteristics

G.A. Packman & Associates, 2004. Fish habitat assessment Still Water Creek shoreline stabilization and repair works. A. Packman and Associates, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: Shoreline stabilization works are being proposed for areas along Still Water Creek that are exhibiting signs of severe, ongoing erosion during the fall/winter 2004. These areas are along the Main and East branches of Still Water Creek located south of the Queensway and west of Moodie Drive. For the purposes of the report the Main Branch reflects the portion of Still Water Creek between the confluences of the East and West Branches and the Queensway. The East Branch extends from the farmer's access road, downstream to the confluence with the West Branch. This part of Still Water Creek was chosen because certain areas are exhibiting signs of severe erosion and the lands are owned by the NCC.
KEYWORDS: Shorelines, stabilization, Still Water Creek, Erosion

Macoun Field Club, 2005. The nature journal field notes and catalog of the Macoun Field Club nature study area, Ottawa. Bishops Mills Natural History Centre and Little Ray's Reptile Zoo, Oxford Station, Ont. and Ottawa. Journal Article, Natural History.

ABSTRACT: Field notes from the Macoun Field Club: Our purpose in keeping this Nature Journal is to make a permanent (archival) record of even the most ordinary observations in the Macoun Club's study area. Once written down for a given time and place, observations become scientific facts.
KEYWORDS: Greenbelts, Stony swamp, Forest ecology, Deer, Frogs, Birds, Plants

Macoun Field Club, 2006. The nature journal field notes and catalog of the Macoun Field Club nature study area, Ottawa. Bishops Mills Natural History Centre and Little Ray's Reptile Zoo, Oxford Station, Ont. and Ottawa. Journal Article, Natural History.

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KEYWORDS: Greenbelts, Stony swamp, Forest ecology

JTB Environmental Systems, 2007. Pinecrest Creek restoration plan. National Capital Commission, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Hydrology.

ABSTRACT: This final report describes a Restoration Plan for the 2.3 kilometre above-ground section of Pinecrest Creek between Baseline Road and the Pinecrest Drain inlet, south of Carling Avenue. The report

and appendices also document the work carried out by the Pinecrest Creek Fluvial Geomorphology Study undertaken in preparation of the Restoration Plan.

KEYWORDS: Pinecrest Creek, Restoration, Fluvial geomorphology

Mulligan, J., Beebe, J., Sabourin, J. and Wilson, H., 2009. Green's Creek watershed integrated fluvial geomorphological and hydrological study. JTB Environmental Systems, Ottawa, Ontario. Consultant, Hydrology.

ABSTRACT: This final report documents the findings of the Green's Creek Watershed Integrated Fluvial Geomorphological and Hydrological Study, which focusses on the main stem of Green's Creek downstream of Ramsay Creek as well as the Mud Creek and McWean Creek Subwatersheds. The study results in a series of recommendations which will guide the National Capital Commission with respect to potential future stressors affecting their lands.

KEYWORDS: Watershed, geomorphology, hydrology

Gauthier, Marc and Bernard, Marie-Claude, 2011. Conservation Advice for the Spotted Turtle (*Clemmys guttata*) in Mer Bleue. Genivar, Sherbrooke, QC. Consultant, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: The objective of this report is to provide a conservation advice in order to maintain the current Spotted Turtle population size and distribution (survival). The development of this report is part of the activities conducted to restore Spotted Turtle populations in the Greenbelt and was identified as a priority project for 2012 by the NCC Corporate Natural Resources Research Program. The first part of this report (Part 1) describes the species' main physical and biological characteristics, while the second part (Part 2) draws up a portrait of the current knowledge of the Spotted Turtle population in Mer Bleue, its habitats and threats to its survival. Finally, the third part (Part 3) presents the essential steps for the elaboration and the follow-up of a Spotted Turtle recovery plan in Mer Bleue.

KEYWORDS: Spotted Turtle, conservation, Mer Bleue

Gauthier, Marc and Bernard, Marie-Claude, 2011. 2010 Blanding's Turtle Survey (*Emydoidea blandingii*) in National Capital Greenbelt. Genivar, Sherbrooke, QC. Consultant, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: The survey and investigation work for the Blanding's Turtle is part of efforts to restore the Blanding's Turtle populations in the Greenbelt and was identified as a priority project for 2010 by the NCC Corporate Natural Resources Research Program.

KEYWORDS: Blanding's Turtle, restore, populations

Gauthier, Marc and Bernard, Marie-Claude, 2011. Blanding's Turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*) Survey Protocol. Genivar, Sherbrooke, QC. Consultant, Ecosystem Management.

ABSTRACT: The implementation of the Blanding's Turtle survey protocol is part of the activities conducted to restore the Blanding's Turtle populations in the Greenbelt and was identified as a priority project for 2010 by the NCC Corporate Natural Resources Research Program. The objectives of the following study are: 1) Provide a survey and monitoring protocol for Blanding's Turtles in the Greenbelt; in order to: 2) Establish its distribution and monitor the state of the population over time.

KEYWORDS: Blanding's Turtle, restore, populations