

Madawaska Club Limited
Managed Forest Tax Incentive Program
Forest Management Plan

Prepared by:

Philip Davies
Mark Van Rhee

This managed Forest Plan is for the 20 year period from: **January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2020;**
with a detailed management program for the first five-year period from: **January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2005**

The 5 yr. Landowner Report and Approved Managed Forest Plan will be completed and submitted by: **July 31, 2005.**

Section 1: Plan Preparation Details

1.1 Registered Property Owner

Name: Madawaska Club Ltd.
Address: 104 Whitehall Rd
Toronto, Ontario
Postal Code: M4W 2C7
Tel: Residence: (416) 964-0984
Business: (416) 586-5720
Fax: (416) 586-8093

1.2 Plan Author Information

Names: Philip Davies, B.Sc, M.F.C.
Mark Van Rhee B.Sc, M.F.C
Address: Faculty of Forestry
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario
Postal Code: M5S 3B3
Tel: (416) 929-6553

Section 2: Location and Identification of Property

Municipality: Township of Georgian Bay/Geographic Township of Gibson

County/Region: District Municipality of Muskoka

Zoning under municipal official plan: Most of the plan area is designated open space –1 with a smaller but significant area zoned Environmental Protection. Lesser parts of the plan area are zoned Shoreline Residential –3 and Shoreline Residential –3-1.

Table 2.1: Location and Identification of Property

Landowner	Property Location	Assessment Roll Number	Assessment Roll Area (acres)	Managed Forest Area (acres)
Madawaska Club Ltd.	County or Reg. Mun.: Muskoka	4465020019029000000	239	185.22
	Township: Georgian Bay			
	Lot: 44 PT lot 45 Conc: 10			
Madawaska Club Ltd.	County or Reg. Mun.: Muskoka	4465020019006000000	320.51	290.91
	Township: Georgian Bay			
	Lot: 50 Plan M163 Conc: 10			
Madawaska Club Ltd.	County or Reg. Mun.: Muskoka	4465020019047000000	85.6	73.86
	Township: Georgian Bay			
	Lot: PT Lots 43 & 44 Conc: 11			
Madawaska Club Ltd.	County or Reg. Mun.: Muskoka	4465020019044000000	44.98	44.98
	Township: Georgian Bay			
	Lot: 44 Plan M163 Conc: 11			
Madawaska Club Ltd.	County or Reg. Mun.: Muskoka	4465020019065000000	144.7	135.89
	Township: Georgian Bay			
	Lot: PT Lots 43 & 44 Conc: 12			
Madawaska Club Ltd.	County or Reg. Mun.: Muskoka	4465020019067000000	13	13
	Township: Georgian Bay			
	Lot: PT Lot 46 Conc: 13			
Madawaska Club Ltd.	County or Reg. Mun.: Muskoka	4465020019080000000	18.5	18.5
	Township: Georgian Bay			
	Lot: PT Lot 46 PCL 3785 Conc: 14			
Madawaska Club Ltd.	County or Reg. Mun.: Muskoka	4456020004087000000	118.3	70.4
	Township: Georgian Bay			
	Island 509 PT OR			
Madawaska Club Ltd.	County or Reg. Mun.: Muskoka	4456020004073000000	556	460.9
	Township: Georgian Bay			
	Island 506 REMAINDER			
Madawaska Club Ltd.	County or Reg. Mun.: Muskoka	4465020004009000000	27.36	12.8
	Township: Georgian Bay			
	Madawaska Club Islands			
Total Acres			1567.95	1306.46

Section 3: Property Management History

3.1 General Description of Property History

The property is located in the Township of Georgian Bay/Geographic Township of Gibson in the District Municipality of Muskoka. It is situated on the eastern shoreline of Georgian Bay approximately 16 kilometres NNW of Honey Harbour. Between April and December the property is only accessible from the water. There are no roads leading to the property, although access to the area is possible during the winter months along marked snowmobile trails. Members of the Club maintain boats that are used to access their cottages in the summer, and these are stored at various marinas north and south of the Go Home Bay area.

The Madawaska Club was founded by a group of University of Toronto professors and affiliates. The Charter for the Madawaska Club Ltd. was issued in 1898 and the Club established in the Go Home Bay area during that same year. Between the years 1904 and 1913 land grants were obtained from the Provincial Government and islands were purchased from the Federal government. The land grants were conveyed at a discounted price to the Club in the early part of the century was to provide the University of Toronto group with an area to conduct field research in the natural sciences, hunting and fishing, and as an area for family oriented summer recreation. The original members built a small observatory and biological research station, but these have since been adapted to private use. Members of the Go Home Bay community have carried out scientific research in the area in the past, but the current primary focus of the Club is on cottaging, with the common lands used for recreation and conservation. Over the years the Club has sold lots located on the shoreline of the property for private cottages. The present Club property includes four lots that have yet to be sold and developed (i.e. turned into cottage lots), but the majority of the Go Home Bay area consists of commonly held lands that are maintained by the Madawaska Club. The approved building lots are inventoried, but not covered under this management plan.

In terms of natural resource use, the Go Home Bay area was the site of commercial fishing and the harvesting of large white pine prior to the twentieth century. At the end of the nineteenth century, the combined effects of large-scale timber harvesting, and both human and naturally caused forest fires, had reduced the overall quality of the forest. This left the landscape severely degraded and characterized by barren rock outcrops. Looking at pictures taken in the early 20th century, it can be seen that much of the forest had been logged and only small trees remained. The fishing yields also diminished substantially, which closed down the commercial fishing industry in that area.

Activities such as berry-picking, recreational hunting and fishing, tree cutting for firewood and dock stringers, and trapping are permitted on the Club property (The Club allows a local trapper to trap on Club property during the winter). Apart from these activities, the Club encourages low impact recreation and management of a natural environment where there is little interference with natural processes. Historically, septic bed/filter bed sands have brought in exotic plant species, and these accidentally introduced Eurasian species may displace the native species. Combined with this, is the introduction of exotic species in individual cottage owner's gardens. This situation has arisen in the last 30 years, with the provincial government's new laws requiring

cottagers to install more substantial waste disposal systems. Since the soils in the area are very thin, it was necessary for cottagers to bring in soil from inland sources, which undoubtedly contributed to the introduction of many new species to these forests.

3.2 Logging History

The forests in this area were harvested by the turn of the century, with the trees being used for squared timbers and cut lumber. Harvesting of Gibson Township began shortly after 1856, with the majority of the logging carried out by the *Georgian Bay Lumber Company*, who operated the *Muskoka Mills* south of the Go Home Bay area, at the mouth of the Musquash River. The forests were harvested for the extensive stands of large white pine, and the wood was used for building construction. A large amount of the wood was shipped to New York and Michigan for building, as the pine forests in Pennsylvania had been depleted, and those left in Michigan were shrinking. The method of harvesting employed was large-scale clear-cutting, which resulted in the accumulation of large quantities of slash. As a result of the slash left behind, extensive fires, ignited either by humans or as a result of lightning strikes, very often followed the cutting operations. These fires tended to be very intense, burning off both the stumps left after harvesting, and the soil cover in many areas. For this reason there is very little evidence remaining in the area of those harvesting years, and the soil cover is very thin and fragile. It is possible that many of the currently exposed rock areas would have been covered with soil and been able to support forest before logging began.

The oldest trees that were sampled in the preparation of this plan were slightly older than 100 years, with the oldest white pine recorded at 154 years of age. The oldest trees are those that were too small to be harvested by the lumbermen, yet were large enough to survive the subsequent fires, or grew in an area where fire did not occur.

The regeneration of this area and its subsequent return to forest cover occurred naturally, resulting in the white pine and red oak forest that stands today. There have been small forest fires since the turn of the century, but for the most part there has been a continual progression, and the forest is, on average, approximately 100 to 110 years old. Humans have had very little direct impact on this regeneration. The most notable fire event occurred in 1919 and burned for six weeks in the southern end of the property. It was started by a lightning strike in July, and was not put out until August, when rainfall finally extinguished it.

This property is already registered under the Managed Forest Tax Incentive Program, but the plan was written for the previous program (The Managed Forest Tax Rebate Program). As a result of the new regulations the plan needed to be updated in order to requalify for the tax incentive. This new plan contains a more detailed description of the local vegetation and a more accurate inventory of the forest as detailed surveys were performed throughout the property by the authors of this plan.

3.3 Importance of the Property to the Surrounding Landscape

Geology

The property owned by the Club is located in an area that is physiographically representative of the southern portion of the Georgian Bay archipelago, also known as the Thirty Thousand Islands. The archipelago is formed by the westward dip of the Grenvillian peneplane into Georgian Bay. Due to the geologic evolution of the area there are large amounts of exposed bedrock, sparse soil cover, and a limited diversity of species. There are two important processes that resulted in the present ecosystem. The first was that an ice lobe, centered on Georgian Bay in the latter stages of Wisconsin glaciation, removed sediment lying in the lake basin and deposited it in the moraines located adjacent to the Great Lakes. The second process that distinguishes this ecosystem from those farther inland is that as the glacier retreated, post-glacial Lake Nipissing occupied the basin from approximately 9,000 BP to 4,500 BP at 7.5 m above current water levels.

Vegetation Types

The forests of the Club property are typical of the type associated with the Georgian Bay region. Species including white pine, red oak, red maple and white oak are common to the entire area while poplar, sugar maple and spruce are also present, but not as common.

It is comprised of a multitude of small exposed islands (several that support breeding seabird colonies), a significant forest wetland which supports Atlantic Coastal Plain species, long exposed rock ridges, and forested areas representative of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest of Central Ontario. Crown land forest located inland to the north, east and south is similar to that found in the Go Home Bay area.

Moreaus Bay, located in the northeastern part of the Madawaska Club property, is of significance to the area and the surrounding landscape. This area consists of one large island (Big Island), and numerous bays, channels and lakes in the lee of the island. The topography of the bay is one of uneven, impermeable bedrock knolls and ridges alternating with low wetland areas, which are characterized by poor drainage.

The dominant vegetation types found in Moreaus Bay are dry oak barrens consisting of grasses, lichen covered rocks and common juniper; mixed pine-oak forest on dry-mesic soils with a semi-open canopy; and successional deciduous forests dominated by aspen, white birch and red maple. Further south along the Pittsburgh Channel there is a significant hardwood stand on the mainland. Trembling aspen, red oak, white oak, red maple, and a large concentration of sugar maple regeneration in the understory dominate this compartment. The sugar maple may have invaded from a sugar bush located east of Go Home Bay, on an old farm on the Go Home River.

Located on the leeward side of Big Island, Sand Run Channel, Moreaus Bay, Pittsburgh Channel and Iron City Bay (see compartment map in section 6) make up an extensive area of sheltered shoreline. The waters in this area are generally less than two metres deep, but vary according to season. There is a shallow gradient from shore that has predominantly sandy or gravelly soils with peat accumulations scattered throughout. Due to these conditions, the area is an ideal place

for Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora (ACPF), such as Yellow-eyed grass (*Zires diformis*), Virginia chain fern (*Woodwardia virginica*), and horned bladderwort (*Utricularia cornuta*) (see Appendix 6). These vegetation species are more common along the Atlantic Coast, and established here during the last glaciation. They now represent a remnant floral community, and are a significant feature of this area of the Georgian Bay coastline. There are distinct bands of shoreline vegetation communities that run parallel to the shoreline, and correlate well with the moisture gradient.

The Pittsburgh Channel has also been identified by the *Muskoka Heritage Areas Program* as having a high scenic value as an attractive narrow waterway that is readily accessible by boaters, and is frequently used as an anchorage for boaters traveling through the area.

Fish and Wildlife

Moreaus Bay provides habitat for numerous rare species of birds and plants. Based on the shallow water that is surrounded by marsh, the diverse fish community, and the excellent pike, muskellunge and bass spawning habitat, the bay was classified by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR) as a *Sensitive Area* and has since been identified as a conservation reserve in Ontario's Living Legacy. At the northeast end of the bay, is another significant wetland area named Tate Lake. A beaver dam at its southern end maintains the lake and a small channel drains through it into Iron City Bay. The northern section of the lake contains an extensive marsh area, however since this area is outside the commonly held property, it is not included in this plan.

This area is highly sensitive due to the significant fish breeding habitat, the inland lakes and peat lands that provide habitat for rare plant species, and the excellent waterfowl habitat it provides. Suitable policies related to the protection of shorelines for ACPF and fish habitat protection should be followed and the classification of the inland wetlands should follow provincial policy guidelines.

Important herpetofaunal species are also found in the area, and their presence is undoubtedly a result of the unique landscape found along the Georgian Bay coastline. The threatened eastern Massasauga rattlesnake, the vulnerable eastern hognose snake, and Ontario's only lizard, the five-lined skink, have been recorded throughout the Madawaska Club's property. Also of importance is the spotted turtle, which is listed as vulnerable and has been observed on the Club's property. The most important factor in the conservation of these species is the protection and maintenance of their habitat. Each requires a certain environment that should be protected, as the loss of suitable habitat has been identified as the main limiting factor for all of these herpetofaunal species. It is especially important to locate and protect their hibernacula, as they will use the same area for overwintering year after year. Destruction of this important habitat feature has been shown to lead to the demise of the populations that use them.

A group of Go Home Bay cottagers formed the *Georgian Bay Osprey Society*, erecting osprey nesting platforms in the Go Home Bay area, and this initiative has spread throughout the greater Georgian Bay shoreline area. This initiative has been quite successful with nesting locations being erected up and down the shoreline of Georgian Bay. In the Go Home Bay area there are four osprey-nesting platforms, in the Madawaska Club property, and these are shown on the

property map. In addition, Club members interested in bird watching compile bird checklists annually.

Socioeconomic History and Land Use Patterns

The Go Home Bay community is closely knit, largely descended from the original settling families of the late 19th century, with a common library, community store, marina, many social functions, and common ownership of the land through shareholding in the Madawaska Club Ltd. As stated earlier, the Club property is representative of the southern part of the Georgian Bay archipelago.

In May 1998, the former Georgian Bay Crown Management Unit amalgamated with the Bracebridge and Parry Sound Crown Management Units to form the French/Severn Forest. The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources granted a *Sustainable Forestry License* for this forest to *Westwind Forest Stewardship Inc.* Westwind is a non-profit organization whose purpose is to manage the publicly owned French/Severn Forest in a way that is both ecologically and socially sustainable. It is directed by a local board, which includes community and forest industry representatives.

The Madawaska Club common property is typically used for nature hikes/walks, picnics, hunting, fishing, camping, snowmobiling, berry picking and scientific research. In terms of the cultural significance of the area, several members of the Group of Seven frequently summered in the Go Home Bay area and captured the local features and community in paintings. For the most part, Club members are summer residents, whose permanent residences are located elsewhere in Ontario. The Club's common property is an important part of the community and provides members with a place to separate themselves from the congested areas in neighbouring cottage communities. Furthermore, the community wishes to maintain the type of low impact recreation that has traditionally taken place, and wants to stress that conservation is one of their main goals and should be considered when performing any type of recreational activity on the property.

To further add to the importance of this area to the greater Georgian Bay Area, this management plan is being produced in co-ordination with the *Greater Bay Area Foundation* (GBA), which is currently in the process of implementing the *Georgian Bay Littoral Biosphere Reserve*. The information gathered in this plan will be used by the GBA Foundation and it is hoped that this area can act as a buffer zone so that ecological corridors can be maintained between core areas (i.e. national and provincial parks).

Another important and recent development has been the announcement of the Provincial Government's *Living Legacy* plans, which will create a continuous system of parks and protected areas along the shoreline of Georgian Bay north of Parry Sound. This area will act as a wilderness core for the Biosphere Reserve. This increases the importance of ecologically sound management in the lands located between the core areas (i.e. buffer zones), such as the Go Home Bay area, as they will represent the wilderness corridors of the reserve, and require strict development guidelines to remain viable. Through the development of forest management plans and the sound management of private forests, these corridors can be maintained successfully. It may also be possible that some areas may be declared as provincially significant forest or wetland habitats, or Areas of Natural and Scientific Importance (ANSI).

Section 4: Property Location Maps

Section 4.1: Property Location Map

Owner(s): Madawaska Club Ltd.

District: Muskoka

Township: Georgian Bay



Role #:

- 1) 4465020019006000000
- 2) 4465020019029000000
- 3) 4465020019047000000
- 4) 4465020019044009801
- 5) 4465020019065000000
- 6) 4465020019067000000
- 7) 4465020001908000000
- 8) 4465020004087009801
- 9) 4465020004073000000
- 10) 4465020004009009802

Legend

Property boundary	Windbreak	Quarry
Vegetation type boundary	Watercourse	Dam
Fence	Grass/abandoned field	Treed swamp
Road	Railway	Mine
Access road/trail	Building	Brush
Hydro line	Tower	Marsh
Utility line	Bridge	Debris pile

Section 4: Property Location Maps

Section 4.2: Detailed Administrative Map

Owner(s): Madawaska Club Ltd.

District: Muskoka

Township: Georgian Bay



Role #:

- 1) 4465020019006000000
- 2) 4465020019029000000
- 3) 4465020019047000000
- 4) 4465020019044009801
- 5) 4465020019065000000
- 6) 4465020019067000000
- 7) 4465020001908000000
- 8) 4465020004087009801
- 9) 4465020004073000000
- 10) 4465020004009009802

Legend

Property boundary	Windbreak	Quarry
Vegetation type boundary	Watercourse	Dam
Fence	Grass/abandoned field	Treed swamp
Road	Railway	Mine
Access road/trail	Building	Brush
Hydro line	Tower	Marsh
Utility line	Bridge	Debris pile

Section 5: Landowner Objectives, Strategies & Activities

5.1: Priority of Objectives

The Club has identified the following priorities through their Board of Directors:

Rank	Objectives	Priority		
		Low	Medium	High
1	Recreation (trail development)			✓
2	Natural Environment			✓
3	Optimizing Cash Flow (Reducing Tax Load)			✓
4	Community Involvement		✓	
5	Education		✓	
6	Forest Fire Protection		✓	
7	Hunting	✓		
8	Fishing	✓		
9	Harvesting Wild Edibles	✓		
10	Wood Products	✓		
11	Scientific Research	✓		

5.2: Detailed Property Level Objectives & Strategies

Recreation

Objective: To promote the forest as a recreational resource for the Go Home Bay community.

There is a long history of communal and individual recreational use of the Go Home Bay area by the Madawaska Club members. This use consists of a number of activities such as; picnics, summer aquatic sports such as swimming and boating, hiking, nature and leisure walking, camping, fishing and hunting, and trail biking. An annual aquatic sports regatta is held in August, with the following events and party held on the shoreline of the common property. Winter activities in the area include snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing. These events generally occur in this area on a small scale, and have not had any significant impact on the forest. If these winter activities were to become more popular, however, it would be necessary for the Club to address their impacts and make necessary management decisions to control their effects.

1. Develop and maintain a network of trails throughout the property.

Members of the community are currently developing a network of trails throughout the common property, connecting individual cottages and the common lands with each other and surrounding Crown lands. These trails are being developed in an ecologically sound manner on both Big Island and the mainland, based on advice and information gathered at Georgian Bay Islands National Park. They are being designed to allow access for a number of different users, including hikers, mountain bikes, and the elderly. Local

volunteers and paid students are performing the surveying, clearing, and trail blazing of the network.

Many of these trails will follow Nastawgans, ancient aboriginal trails that have been identified from historical Madawaska Club records and air photos, as well as accounts from members of the community. Overgrown logging routes are also being redeveloped as hiking trails. Historically, mapmakers, trappers, loggers, fishermen and early members of the Go Home Bay Community used these trails. The development of this system is an important effort to open the wooded areas of the property to Club members, and allow them to explore both the natural assets and cultural heritage of the area. These trails generally follow the rocky ridges that transect these forests, and have a low impact on the environment. Users are educated about the importance of staying to a single path, and packing out any garbage they may create or find along the trail.

Overland snowmobile routes will be inspected every second year and clearing will be conducted as necessary. The clearing of these trails is necessary, as this is the only way to access the property in the winter.

3. Encourage the community to take advantage of their forest resource for family and community gatherings.

Long, Cecil and Sunset Islands are popular picnic destinations for Madawaska Club members, and are also used for campfires and other larger events such as bonfires. As stated above, the Club holds an annual Regatta in August, and the event organization and party following are also held on the shoreline of the property.

4. The Recreation Committee will be will be asked to consider a camping and picnicking policy for all of the property, but mainly concerning Long, Cecil, and Sunset Islands.

The committee will provide a set of guidelines for the use of the property and shall provide to the Board of Directors recommendations for the construction, scheduling and operation of such facilities as permanent fireplaces, outhouses, docks, firewood bins, garbage bins and picnic benches. The committee will consider issues of safety and fairness and the level of community interest in establishing any permanent facilities versus the interest in controlling expenditures. The status of these facilities will be reviewed on a five-year cycle.

Natural Environment

Objective: To promote and maintain the natural environment, and allow for the natural evolution of the forest without direct human interference.

The appreciation and enjoyment of the natural community has been one of the main focuses of the Madawaska Club, and it has sought to allow the surrounding forest environment to evolve naturally. Throughout its history, the Madawaska Club has strived to manage the forest in a manner that does not interfere with the natural environment. As indicated in the above table of

management priorities, the focus of the management of the property is on recreational use and timber extraction is low down on the list.

1. The Madawaska Club will work toward having sensitive natural areas in the Club property, such as swamps, beaver sloughs, and significant shorelines designated as Provincially Significant Wetlands, Conservation Areas, or ANSIs where appropriate. This will be carried out by hiring professionals to survey and assess the significance of various areas of the property (i.e. conservation assessments), and making application to have them reclassified by the OMNR.

This region has been described by the *Muskoka Heritage Areas Program* (Reid & Bergsma, 1994) as the *Coastal Barrens Subdistrict*. This area contains environmental conditions that are ideal for Atlantic Coastal Plain Flora, and this specialized habitat harbours the greatest diversity of reptiles and amphibians in the province (Reid & Bergsma, 1994). The Muskoka Heritage Areas Program recommended that the Moreaus Bay area be defined as a Heritage Area, based on their Natural Heritage Evaluation criteria.

2. The Club will continue to promote wildlife habitat improvement in the area, through such projects as the establishment of wood duck boxes, and the maintenance of the osprey platforms. The Club will work to have the hibernaculum locations of the threatened and vulnerable herpetofaunal species, such as rattlesnakes and spotted turtles, identified. This will be done through local youth involvement, possibly an undergraduate natural science student from university. Information collected from a variety of sources, such as the *Natural Heritage Inventory of Canada* and from individual Club members who have made observations, could then be used to identify these critical habitats. This information could be used to ensure that trails avoid disturbing these habitats. In addition, the Club will work to educate its members about these species, and reduce fears amongst them concerning the danger of rattlesnakes.

The Greater Bay Area Foundation and Madawaska Club Ltd. have been active in promoting the wilderness benefits of the area, and have taken measures, such as the establishment of nesting platforms for osprey, to encourage the use of the area by various species. Interested volunteers in the community have also produced lists of flora and fauna. The publication produced by the Madawaska Club for its 75th Anniversary, *Madawaska Club: 1898-1973 Go Home Bay*, contains an extensive list of the bird species present during the year in Go Home Bay. Bird and other species lists have been compiled in the area since the inception of the Madawaska Club.

3. The inventories of flora, fauna and wildlife habitat developed in the preparation of this plan will be updated and enhanced to produce an ongoing survey of the area's surrounding ecosystem at the local scale.

This information will be used to:

- a) provide guidelines to the community regarding the natural environment. These will help to identify and protect the habitat of endangered and threatened species, and help to protect habitat during critical times such as nesting and breeding,

- b) identify potential education and demonstration sites,
- c) provide an ongoing database of information that may be employed in future management plans, and plans developed by individual private property owners.

This information will be collected by Club members and experts employed by the Club. The involvement of volunteer teenagers and university students will also be encouraged, and will contribute to the Education and Community Involvement objectives of this plan.

4. The Club will continue to collect environmental data on their surrounding wilderness. Initiatives such as having wetlands reclassified as significant, or identifying hibernacula, will require habitat information. This could be collected by professionals hired by the Club, or through projects established with University students. This information could also be shared with other groups, such as the Georgian Bay Littoral Biosphere Reserve, or published in articles prepared by students who have collected.

Madawaska Club members have an intimate knowledge of the area, and are an excellent source of information about species habitat. Families on Long Island, for example, have noted the presence of the endangered spotted turtle in forest behind their properties. This informal data collection is an invaluable asset for groups such as the Natural Heritage Inventory of Canada (NHIC), who collect information about the status of wildlife species.

Furthermore, many physical and ecological changes have occurred in the Madawaska Club property through its long history. Older members share anecdotes of abundant fish populations, fluctuations in bird populations, and the regeneration of past clearings and blowdowns, and the current younger generation will no doubt collect similar stories. Many of these observations are recorded in the Annals of the Club, which has been published every 25 years since the Club's establishment in 1898.

Natural processes are to be allowed to occur in the forest without the direct intervention of the Club (i.e. through harvesting), so that the community members may continue to enjoy the natural environment, and observe the natural dynamics of the forest, as well as the impact of external influences.

5. The Madawaska Club will work together with other agencies to promote the environmental significance of the area to the greater Eastern Georgian Bay area.

The Greater Bay Area (GBA) Foundation is working towards having the larger Georgian Bay shoreline area, through to Highway 69, established as a *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Biosphere Reserve*, under the *Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Program*. Furthermore, the Ontario Government has recently expanded its Parks and Protected Areas network to encompass a large area of Georgian Bay coastline northward from this region to Killarney Provincial Park. The Madawaska Club Ltd. will work to promote these objectives, and manage its forests in a manner that is consistent with the management of those programs.

Optimization of Cash Flow, Reduction of Tax Load

Objective: To reduce the additional costs associated with maintaining the common property owned and managed by the Madawaska Club Ltd. and its members.

The costs of maintaining this community are greater than most cottage areas. At this juncture, the community considers most of the costs to be reasonable, with the main exception being the taxes on the unoccupied lands. Optimization of Cash Flow as far as the community is concerned is a matter of reducing the Tax Load. The cancellation of the last *Forest Management Agreement* was virtually contemporaneous with a rapid escalation of the mill rates and assessments on undeveloped land. Shorelines of inland lakes, sloughs and lagoon areas were assessed as prime waterfront. Small islands and shoals on Georgian Bay were treated in the same manner. Since these portions of the property were not acceptable for development from the perspective of municipal planners or anyone in the community, a lobby was applied to reduce these assessments to more reasonable levels. The lobby has been partially successful. In the meantime the Madawaska Club Ltd. was able to defray some of these non-productive holding costs by selling two approved lots over the last few years. However the community has expressed a strong majority view that further subdivision of the property be avoided. This can be financially justified by reducing the net tax burden.

This objective will be addressed through the following measures:

1. Achieve MFTIP approval for all applicable areas of the forest.
2. Encourage individual property owners in the Madawaska Club to prepare management plans for their own properties, and apply for MFTIP approval.

The preparation of individual plans will add valuable information to that collected both through the preparation of this plan, as well as by other research groups/community members who could compile plant inventories, and record wildlife observations. This may be done in co-operation with the proposed *Georgian Bay Littoral Biosphere Reserve* where monitoring programs are required in all areas (i.e. core, buffer and transition) of the Reserve. The GBA Foundation is heading up the proposal for the Biosphere Reserve, and would be the agency to which any information would be reported. Also, through the network of parks along the coastline, it is conceivable that almost all of the Georgian Bay coastline could be monitored with local programs in line with the existing ones in any of the national or provincial parks. The Club may also want to initiate a project, in conjunction with other groups such as the NHIC, OMNR, and GBA Foundation, to compile a comprehensive list of the flora found along the length of the environmentally unique Georgian Bay coastline.

3. Apply for status under the Conservation Land Tax program for those open areas not eligible under the MFTIP program.
4. Work to have appropriate wetland areas designated as Provincially Significant Wetlands, or ANSIs. Although resources at the OMNR to carry out such work have been reduced, the Club

could hire university students or a private contractor to assess the wetland properties, and make application to the OMNR for reassessment.

5. Continual lobbying efforts will be made to assure that the tax assessments are realistic and affordable by the community.

Community Involvement

Objective: To encourage the community to become involved in the active management of their forest, and redevelop a once strong community spirit.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that the sense of community is one area where life in the Go Home Bay area has changed significantly, and efforts are being made by the Club to reintroduce some of the cohesiveness that once characterized the community.

1. Encourage the development of community spirit and a sense of ownership of the forest through community initiatives and activities.

For most of the century, community life at Go Home Bay revolved around the arrival of the supply boat from Midland, carrying mail, groceries, and provisions, on a daily basis. This event allowed members of the community to share news of recent events with each other at the community dock, and virtually all members of the community knew one another. With improvements in the highway system, faster and more reliable cars and boats, telephones, email, and modern appliances such as refrigerators, the need for the supply boat service has been lost. Therefore the community should continue to work to develop other means of maintaining the community spirit.

The Club contains many members who have knowledge, either professionally or as hobbyists, in many areas of the natural sciences. These individuals are assets that may be used through such activities as interpretive nature walks, an endeavour that is organized by the Club, and has generated a great deal of interest in the past among Club members. These events raise awareness amongst the Club members of their surrounding environment. By educating them about the forest, they are less likely to damage habitats or harm wildlife, and can help to preserve the fragile environment.

2. Development of the trail network using volunteers.

By involving members of the community in the management of the common property, through such activities as the development of a forest management strategy and the trail system described above, a sense of pride and ownership should develop and strengthen the community.

3. The marathon regatta races, regular regatta, sailing races, craft classes and nature walks will be scheduled and supervised by the Regatta and Recreation Committees.

4. Establishment of the Madawaska Club properties in the Biosphere Reserve.

The efforts of the Club members toward the Biosphere Reserve project will allow them to gain a strong sense of pride in the fact that they are making a significant contribution to the preservation of the global environment, and promotion of environmental awareness.

Education

Objective: To promote the use of the wilderness as a source of knowledge and education for the community, and especially younger generation, of Go Home Bay.

Education has always been a strong component of the community at Go Home Bay. This has taken the form of anecdotes shared by elders in the community, or through organized educational activities arranged by the Club. The community even had its own school board, which was established in 1951, and eventually taken over by the local school board during the 1970s. The community also maintains a library which is open two afternoons a week during the summer season, and contains more than 5000 books, and is run by a dedicated librarian and volunteer staff.

1. The Club will continue to use the forest to teach its younger generation, helping foster an appreciation, understanding, and respect for the wilderness through interpretive programs organized by the Club.

The Madawaska Club feels that this property is an invaluable asset, and their goal is to maintain their common forest property, both for organized interpretive nature tours, and as a place where its members can learn about their natural surroundings.

2. Development of interpretive nature trails and nature walks.

Those members with professional knowledge of the natural environment often share their knowledge with others in the Club in guided tours, such as rock walks which detail the geological history of the area. Families also use the area as a natural classroom, teaching their children about the wildlife and vegetation that live in the forest, ponds, lakes, and on the shorelines of the common property. The development of the trail system, outlined above, will help to facilitate these endeavours by improving accessibility to the forest. Sections of the trail system will be established as demonstration areas, and the appropriate literature concerning these areas will be distributed within the community when available, and copies will be placed in the library. These steps will facilitate more involvement and interest in the nature and rock walks.

Forest Fire Protection

Objective: To reduce the threat of forest or property fire in the Go Home Bay community.

Due to the remoteness of the cottages in this community and the fact that they are distant from any municipal fire services, both forest and private property fires are of major concern. Severe thunderstorms frequent the area, especially in the late summer months, and represent a significant risk to the forests and buildings in the community. Furthermore, the thin soils and desiccated nature of the rocky shoreline and islands are

often tinder dry by midsummer and as such are highly prone to fires started by lightning, campers, and other accidental sources of fire.

To address this, the Madawaska Club has installed emergency fire pumps and hoses at six cottages located throughout the Go Home Bay area. These are prominently sign posted and located in convenient places, in the event that they should be required for an emergency. The community actively works together and has developed an emergency contact system to alert neighbours to fire and other emergencies. This helps to provide the early warning and response system, and is an important preventative measure in the event of fire. Volunteers in the community are also trained in basic fire-fighting skills.

1. The Madawaska Club Ltd. will continue to work as a community to maintain and improve its network for alerting the volunteer fire crews to respond to fire, and other emergencies.
2. The Club will train the volunteer fire crews on an ongoing basis, and ensure that the fire pumps and equipment are maintained in a proper operating condition.
3. A caretaker will continue to be employed on a part time basis year round, to provide security and fire prevention at individual cottages and the property in general.

Forest Resource Extraction

Objective: To use the forest resources in a sustainable and ecological manner.

1. Hunting, fishing, and harvesting of wild edibles will be monitored by the Board for success and any conflicts with other objectives, by polling certain active members of the community annually. This procedure will enable the Board to respond to any resource management problems that may arise, and ensure that those activities will be able to endure. Furthermore, hunting and fishing regulations will be followed by Club members, and enforced by the Ministry of Natural Resources and local Conservation Authorities.

Several members of the community enjoy hunting of marsh and slough ducks and partridge in early autumn. A smaller number of people hunt bay ducks and deer later in the season. Good fishing is still available on Georgian Bay, so fishing in the inland lakes of the forest is limited and infrequent. Blueberries are harvested by members of the Club, and are abundant throughout all compartments of the forest.

2. The Board will issue guidelines restricting the cutting of firewood to those areas further than 90m (300 feet) from the shoreline, and marginal to (within 90m of) established cottage lots so that a degree of thinning for fire protection is accomplished, but the interior forest areas are not modified.

Wood products such as firewood and dock stringers are obtained in the forest, although the latter occurs on a much smaller scale and is less prevalent than in the past. Firewood collection is of importance to those who stay at their cottages into the fall and winter, and most of these people collect some of this wood from their property. The majority of this cutting occurs on private lands, and not in the common property.

The Club will consider educating its members on ecologically sound harvesting, to ensure that only lower quality trees are removed, and that habitats, such as cavity or nesting trees are not removed. The trained professional forester who is currently contracted by the Club could carry out this education.

Scientific Research

Objectives: To promote the collection of scientific data on the Go Home property.

1. Encourage students and organizations to continue to collect natural science data on the property and in the area surrounding the cottages and common property of the Madawaska Club. There is already an extensive amount of information on work done in the area since 1898. A bibliography of this work is in the progress of being put together.

Scientific research has been conducted in the Go Home Bay area in the past, and consists of work done by the Muskoka Heritage Areas Program (Reid & Bergsma, 1994), theses conducted by youths in the community, as well as others. Also, students from the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, developed this MFTIP Management Plan in an agreement between the Faculty, the Madawaska Club Ltd. and the Georgian Bay Association.

Due to the long history of the community and the interest of its members in the area, there is always a great deal of interest generated in the community when research is being conducted. Members who have spent their lives in the community are always willing to share their knowledge, and provide assistance and advice to the researchers.

5.3: Strategy for Plan Implementation

The communal forests of the Madawaska Club are to be managed in a manner consistent with the types of uses that have been outlined as important in the preceding section. To this end, management will consist primarily of the development of the forest as a resource for recreation and education, both in a manner that does not interfere with the continuing natural evolution of the forest. The Club does not wish to perform any timber harvesting on the property in the foreseeable future.

Many of the community members have expressed concern over the low quality of trees in the area and are wondering what can be done to improve this situation. Most are concerned about the regeneration of white pine, and the state of the current forest (i.e. tree health is deteriorating). One solution would be to have controlled burns through the understory, which would allow white pine to regenerate. However, since many of the cottages are built of wood, and are quite old and significant parts of the communities' heritage, controlled burns do not seem like a viable solution due to the inherent risk of losing control. Prescribed burns are also very difficult to perform, and require perfect timing and adequate resources (i.e. fire crew), which makes coordinating a burn difficult.

The Madawaska Club Ltd. requested that more information than the minimum MFTIP requirements be collected. Information on the ground vegetation, wildlife and critical habitat in the area was collected, and a bibliography of the natural science information produced by other authors in the area was developed. This body of information should be enhanced over the next 20 years, through the active involvement of the community in their forest. Members of the Club interested in subjects such as bird watching have worked to develop lists of species found in the area in the past, and these lists may be used to develop a record of the changes in the forest over time. Members in the community will be provided with checklists of the birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians that are found in the area. This will enable them to record the species as they see them. These records are maintained by the individuals, and have been published in the Annals of the Club, published every 25 years since 1898.

The development, maintenance and use of the trail system will give members increased access to their forest, allowing them to make personal observations of various forest ecosystem processes. The Club should encourage members to record information, such as bird, reptile, and amphibian sightings and the presence of interesting wildflowers, so that they may continue to develop and enhance the information that has already been collected.

At present, there are no other programs in place to ensure conservation of the Club land. There is a previous forest management plan, but it does not allow areas to be set aside as legally declared conservation areas. It is hoped that several areas (other than Moreaus Bay) can be set aside as ANSI's, Provincially significant wetlands or conservation areas since they will not meet the requirements of MFTIP but are still very significant environments that provide critical habitat for numerous flora and fauna.

Section 6: Managed Forest Compartments

Section 6.1: Managed Forest Compartments – Woodland Compartments

Owner(s): Madawaska Club Ltd.

District: Muskoka

Township: Georgian Bay



Role #:

- 1) 4465020019006000000
- 2) 4465020019029000000
- 3) 4465020019047000000
- 4) 4465020019044009801
- 5) 4465020019065000000
- 6) 4465020019067000000
- 7) 4465020001908000000
- 8) 4465020004087009801
- 9) 4465020004073000000
- 10) 4465020004009009802

Legend

Property boundary
Vegetation type boundary
Fence
Road
Access road/trail
Hydro line
Utility line

Windbreak
Watercourse
Grass/abandoned field
Railway
Building
Tower
Bridge

Quarry
Dam
Treed swamp
Mine
Brush
Marsh
Debris pile

Section 6: Managed Forest Compartments

Section 6.1: Managed Forest Compartments – Woodland Compartments

Owner(s): Madawaska Club Ltd.

District: Muskoka

Township: Georgian Bay



Role #:

- 1) 4465020019006000000
- 2) 4465020019029000000
- 3) 4465020019047000000
- 4) 4465020019044009801
- 5) 4465020019065000000
- 6) 4465020019067000000
- 7) 4465020001908000000
- 8) 4465020004087009801
- 9) 4465020004073000000
- 10) 4465020004009009802

Legend

Property boundary	Windbreak	Quarry
Vegetation type boundary	Watercourse	Dam
Fence	Grass/abandoned field	Treed swamp
Road	Railway	Mine
Access road/trail	Building	Brush
Hydro line	Tower	Marsh
Utility line	Bridge	Debris pile

Section 6: Managed Forest Compartments

Section 6.1: Managed Forest Compartments – Island Compartments

Owner(s): Madawaska Club Ltd.

District: Muskoka

Township: Georgian Bay



Role #:

- 1) 4465020019006000000
- 2) 4465020019029000000
- 3) 4465020019047000000
- 4) 4465020019044009801
- 5) 4465020019065000000
- 6) 4465020019067000000
- 7) 4465020001908000000
- 8) 4465020004087009801
- 9) 4465020004073000000
- 10) 4465020004009009802

Legend

Property boundary
Vegetation type boundary
Fence
Road
Access road/trail
Hydro line
Utility line

Windbreak
Watercourse
Grass/abandoned field
Railway
Building
Tower
Bridge

Quarry
Dam
Treed swamp
Mine
Brush
Marsh
Debris pile

Section 6: Managed Forest Compartments

Section 6.1: Managed Forest Compartments – Rock Compartments

Owner(s): Madawaska Club Ltd.

District: Muskoka

Township: Georgian Bay



Role #:

- 1) 4465020019006000000
- 2) 4465020019029000000
- 3) 4465020019047000000
- 4) 4465020019044009801
- 5) 4465020019065000000
- 6) 4465020019067000000
- 7) 4465020001908000000
- 8) 4465020004087009801
- 9) 4465020004073000000
- 10) 4465020004009009802

Legend

Property boundary
Vegetation type boundary
Fence
Road
Access road/trail
Hydro line
Utility line

Windbreak
Watercourse
Grass/abandoned field
Railway
Building
Tower
Bridge

Quarry
Dam
Treed swamp
Mine
Brush
Marsh
Debris pile

Section 6: Managed Forest Compartments

Section 6.1: Managed Forest Compartments – Wetland Compartments

Owner(s): Madawaska Club Ltd.

District: Muskoka

Township: Georgian Bay



Role #:

- 1) 4465020019006000000
- 2) 4465020019029000000
- 3) 4465020019047000000
- 4) 4465020019044009801
- 5) 4465020019065000000
- 6) 4465020019067000000
- 7) 4465020001908000000
- 8) 4465020004087009801
- 9) 4465020004073000000
- 10) 4465020004009009802

Legend

Property boundary
Vegetation type boundary
Fence
Road
Access road/trail
Hydro line
Utility line

Windbreak
Watercourse
Grass/abandoned field
Railway
Building
Tower
Bridge

Quarry
Dam
Treed swamp
Mine
Brush
Marsh
Debris pile

Section 6: Managed Forest Compartments

Section 6.2: Summary of Managed Forest Compartments

Table 6.2: Summary of Managed Forest Compartments Map

Compartment Number and Name		Is the Compartment eligible? (Yes/No)	Are there residences in the compartment (Yes/No)	Are there open areas greater than 1 ha in the compartment? (Yes/no)	Eligible compartment area? (Acres)
Number	Name				
W1		Yes	No	No	20.5
W2		Yes	No	No	96.06
W3		Yes	No	No	96.2
W4A		Yes	No	No	6.5
W4B		Yes	No	No	19.2
W5		Yes	No	No	28.7
W6		Yes	No	No	148.52
W7		Yes	No	No	55.75
W8		Yes	No	No	30.9
W9		Yes	No	No	39.2
W10		Yes	No	No	19.7
W11A		Yes	No	No	109.3
W11B		Yes	No	No	82.2
W11C		Yes	No	No	92.4
W12		Yes	No	No	37.1
W13		Yes	No	No	9.9
W14A		Yes	No	No	6.1
W14B		Yes	No	No	60.6
I1		No	No	No	7.16
I2		No	No	No	4
I3		No	No	No	3.5
I4		Yes	No	No	7.4
I5	Pig Island	Yes	No	No	5.3
Wt1A		No	No	Yes	9.5
Wt1B		Yes	No	No	15.1
Wt1C		Yes	No	No	12.4
Wt1D		No	No	Yes	2.5
Wt1E		No	No	Yes	3.9
Wt1F		Yes	No	No	6.2
Wt1G		No	No	Yes	31.5
Wt1H		No	No	Yes	11.7
Wt1I		No	No	Yes	5.06
Wt2A		No	No	Yes	2.5
Wt2B		Yes	No	Yes	41.95
Wt2C		Yes	No	No	4.9
Wt2D		No	No	Yes	13

Wt2E		Yes	No	Yes	3.4
Wt2F		Yes	No	No	3.1
Wt2G		Yes	No	No	2.5
Wt2H		Yes	No	No	0.6
Wt3A		Yes	No	No	3.7
Wt3B		No	No	Yes	0.8
R1		Yes/No	No	Yes	5.2
R2A		Yes/No	No	Yes	21.6
R2B		Yes/No	No	Yes	25.9
R2C		Yes/No	No	Yes	64.8
R2D		No	No	Yes	3.4
R2E		No	No	Yes	8.6
R2F		Yes/No	No	Yes	16.7
R2G		Yes/No	No	Yes	10.5
R3A		No	No	Yes	21.2
R3B		No	No	Yes	3.3
R4		No	No	Yes	3.1
R5A		Yes/No	No	Yes	10.5
R5B		Yes/No	No	Yes	2.5
R5C		Yes/No	No	Yes	7.4
R5D		Yes/No	No	Yes	7.4
R5E		Yes/No	No	Yes	6.2
R5F		Yes/No	No	Yes	9.3
R5G		Yes/No	No	Yes	16.7
R5H		Yes/No	No	No	3.1
R6		No	No	Yes	46.8
L1A	Burwash Lake	No	No	Yes	42.6
L1B	Loudon Lake	No	No	Yes	21.6
L1C	Galbraith Lake	No	No	Yes	29.7
L2	Lake St. Patrick	No	No	Yes	23
TOTAL					1567.95

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: W1

Area: 20.5 acres (8.2 ha)

7.1 General Description

This compartment is considered protection forest and is comprised of mainly white pine and red oak. This portion of the Club land is located at the southern most boundary of the commonly held land and is fairly uniform in composition, although it is divided into two sections by a marsh. The compartment is scattered with low wet areas and rocky ridges. West of the compartment is a mountain bike trail that was developed for private recreational use by one of the Club members.

The most common tree species is white pine, which comprises approximately 50% of the stand. Regeneration is dense to sparse, as is the ground vegetation, and consists of white pine, red oak, white oak, and red pine. The canopy ranges from full closure to mostly open, and there is a dense understory of regeneration under open canopy areas. There are only a few snags located throughout the compartment, which is atypical when compared to the other compartments. There is also evidence of fire in the form of fire scars on stumps.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Sandy, rocky, shallow soil, approximately 1 m thick.
 Drainage: Well drained into marsh area to the East.
 Topography: Rocky outcrops and low lying wet areas scattered throughout compartment. Low hills to 10 m local relief.
 Water Features: Large marsh located in the middle of the compartment. Several beaver flooded sloughs.
 Physical Features:
 Access: Year round, by foot, boat, or snowmobile
 Other Features: Paths located throughout the compartment

7.3 Compartment History

A fire burned for approximately six weeks in the months of July and August 1919, covering an area spanning from near Rabbit Lake (at the southeast end of compartment Wt1H), to behind the Trusler cottage on the shoreline west of this compartment. This fire was eventually extinguished by rainfall, although fire crews were employed to fight it. Evidence of this event may be found in the compartment, in the form of burned tree stumps, and the average age of the stand.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	50	78	17.2	By age class for Comp.		By age class for Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	20			10-25	596	15.5	

White Oak (Ow)	10			26-40	265	22.5	
Red Maple (Ms)	10			41-50	19	3	
Red Pine (Pr)	10			50+	3	1	
Total	100				883	42	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw5Or2Ow1Ms1Pr1
 Height: 17.2 m

Age: 78 years
 Basal Area: 42 m²/ha

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment W1			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
American mountain ash	<i>Sorbus americana</i>	Multicoloured blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussucia baccata</i>	Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>
Black spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i>	Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Blue bead lily	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Red Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Carex sp.	<i>Carex sp.</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Common Blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
Common elderberry	<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	Sheep sorel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Common Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Violet sp.	<i>Viola sp.</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Fragrant bedstraw	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Ground pine	<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>	Wild lettuce	<i>Lactuca spp.</i>
Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Honeysuckle sp.	<i>Lonicera sp.</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Indian Pipe	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Large leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine, red oak
Cavity Trees			

- nesting/roosting	✓		
- feeding	✓		
- escape	✓		-Red maple, white pine
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		
Mast Trees	✓		
Supercanopy Trees	✓		White pine
Conifer Thickets	✓		
Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberry, huckleberry
Surface Water			Marsh to East
- year round creek/pond	✓		
- seasonal runoff	✓		
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes	✓		
Others	✓		Evidence of fire

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Five Lined Skink	Summer	Marsh area	
Black bear	Summer	Forest	Observed scat

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain the compartment as a protection forest no management activities need to occur. Due to the thin soils and the history of logging and fire in the area, any disturbance in the forest would be detrimental, adversely affecting the ability of the forest to provide habitat and ecological values.

Short Term (5 Years)

To continue to encourage the use of the forest area by individual Club members, through such endeavours as the development of hiking and mountain biking trails. Guidance and standards for safety should be provided to ensure sound design and environmental considerations when the trails are being developed. The Club should examine the potential for connecting this area to the trail system being developed further north, near the gas docks and library.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: W2

Area: 96.06 acres (38.42 ha)

7.1 General Description

This compartment is a large protection forest area located inland from the rocky shoreline, and is characterized by thin to no soil over bedrock. Throughout the compartment there are small marshes and rock outcrops, and there is an alder meadow/thicket to the west of Wt1B. There is very little down woody debris (DWD) in this compartment and the canopy is open to closed, with open areas having very dense regeneration consisting of white pine, red oak, white oak and red maple. There is also a stream running through the southern portion and is oriented in a north-south direction. The edges of the stream are scattered with white birch. During periods of high rain or runoff there are several areas throughout the compartment that become flooded. There is new growth all along the edge of the stand, as moss grows across the rock outcrops.

The east side of the compartment is characterized by a younger forest than that on the west side of the bay. This section of the forest has an average age of 50 years, while that on the west side is roughly 89 years. As a result, the younger area contains a large amount of small trees, and the understory is quite dense with white pine. The west side has a much more open understory.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Thin, sandy, shallow, exposed soil < 10 cm thick over granitic to gabbroic bedrock with interspersed boulders.
Drainage:	Mostly well-drained, some low lying poorly drained areas
Topography:	Low, hilly terrain with 15 m local relief.
Water Features:	Seasonally wet low areas on rock. Flooded beaver sloughs common.
Physical Features:	
Access:	Year round by foot, boat or snowmobile.
Other Features:	

7.3 Compartment History

There are cut stumps throughout sections of the compartment, which may be a result of trees being removed for firewood or dock stringers.

A fire burned for approximately six weeks in the months of July and August 1919, covering an area spanning from near Rabbit Lake (at the southeast end of compartment Wt1H), to behind the Trusler cottage on the shoreline west of this compartment. This fire was eventually extinguished by rainfall, although fire crews were employed to fight it. Evidence of this event may be found in the compartment, in the form of burned tree stumps and the average age of the stand.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	60	71	16.1	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	20			10-25	803	20.88	
White Oak (Ow)	10			26-40	123	10.44	
Red Maple (Ms)				41-50	0	0	
Poplar (Po)	10			50+	3	0.88	
Wh. Cedar (Cw)							
Total	100				929	32.22	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw6Or2Ow1Po1
 Height: 16.1 m

Age: 71 years
 Basal Area: 32.22 m²/ha

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment W2			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Multicoloured blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>
Black spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i>	Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>
Blue bead lily	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Pinesap	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Pipewort	<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i>
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Red Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Carex sp.	<i>Carex sp.</i>	Red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Common Blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Common elderberry	<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	Sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
Common Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Sheep sorel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Violet sp.	<i>Viola sp.</i>
Fragrant bedstraw	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Fragrant Water Lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>

Ground pine	<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>	Wild lettuce	<i>Latuca spp.</i>
Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Honeysuckle sp.	<i>Lonicera sp.</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Indian Pipe	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Lady's Thumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	Woodland Horsetail	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>
Large leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Yellow Pond Lily	<i>Nuphar variegatum</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting			
- feeding	✓		
- escape	✓		
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		
Mast Trees	✓		Few
Supercanopy Trees	✓		
Conifer Thickets	✓		White pine, especially on the east side of the compartment
Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberries, huckleberries, black cherry
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		
- seasonal runoff	✓		
- seasonal pond	✓		
Dens or Dug Holes	✓		
Others	✓		Burnt stumps

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Bullfrog	Summer	Marsh	
American Toad	Summer	Forest Floor	
Grey Tree Frog	Summer	Tree/Sphagnum Bog	
Deer	Summer	Forest	Scat observed
Rabbit	Summer	Forest	Scat observed
Painted Turtles	Summer	Water's edge	
Ruffed Grouse	Summer	Forest	
Beaver	Summer	Water	Swimming to lodge

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain the compartment as a protection forest no management activities need to occur. Due to the thin soils and the history of logging and fire in the area, any disturbance in the forest would

be detrimental, adversely affecting the ability of the forest to provide habitat and ecological values.

Short Term (5 Years)

To examine the potential of connecting this compartment to others, through the expansion of the Club's trail system. Club members could use these trails for recreation, as well as interpretive nature hikes.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: W3

Area: 96.2 acres (38.48 ha)

7.1 General Description

Protection forest located on a peninsula jutting into Georgian Bay and surrounding a small lake (Lake St. Patrick). Of particular interest in this forest compartment is the high percentage of white pine. It makes up 70% of the forest canopy, which is high when compared to the other forest compartments. The understory is open to dense with the typical white pine, red oak, white oak and red maple regeneration establishing. The down woody debris varies throughout this compartment from areas that have several toppled trees to areas that barely have any branches on the ground.

There is a large speckled alder/winterberry holly thicket/marsh in the centre of this forest compartment. White birch is also found throughout the thicket.

This compartment has a power line corridor running through it, which is approximately 10-15 m wide, characterized by large exposed bedrock ridges overgrown with juniper. Scattered throughout the corridor are small white pine saplings as well. The corridor runs north-south and east-west as it approaches the shoreline.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Thin, shallow, rocky, sandy soil, < 10 cm thick.
 Drainage: Well to poorly drained
 Topography: Low, hilly terrain with up to 15 m local relief.
 Water Features: Mostly well drained, with small pockets that fill up after summer storms. Adjacent to Georgian Bay and Lake St. Patrick.
 Physical Features:
 Access: On foot, or by boat
 Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	70	106	15.6	By Class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	20			10-25	709	18.44	
White Oak (Ow)	10			26-40	152	12.89	
Red Maple (Ms)				41-50	10	1.56	
				50+	1	0.22	
Total	100				872	33.11	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw7Or2Ow1 Age: 106 years

Height: 15.6 m

Basal Area: 33.11 m²/ha

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment W3			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Arrow Leaved Tearthumb	<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i>	Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Northern white violet	<i>Viola mackloskeyi</i> ssp. <i>pallens</i>
Bearded shorthusk	<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i>	Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
Beautiful branch moss	<i>Callicladium haldanianum</i>	Orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Black bindweed	<i>Polygonum cilinode</i>	Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Black chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Pickerelweed	<i>Pontedaria cordata</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussucia baccata</i>	Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Blue bead lily	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Pinesap	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Pipewort	<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Plume moss	<i>Ptilium crista-castrensis</i>
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Red cedar	<i>Thuja sp.</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
<i>Carex sp.</i>	<i>Carex sp.</i>	Red osier dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Choke cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Red twigged serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier sanguinea</i>
Cinquefoil sp.	<i>Potentilla sp.</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Ribes sp.	<i>Ribes sp.</i>
Common Blue eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Common Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Rough stemmed goldenrod	<i>Solidago rugosa</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Round leaved pyrola	<i>Pyrola americana</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Rubus sp.	<i>Rubus sp.</i>
Coral lichen	<i>Cladina stellaris</i>	Sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	Shining club moss	<i>Huperzia lucidula</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Shrubby St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum spathulatum</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Small sundrops	<i>Oenothera perennis</i>
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Smooth blackberry	<i>Rubus canadensis</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
False pixie cup	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	Speckled alder	<i>Alnus incana spp.</i>
False solomon's seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Fly honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	Spinulose wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carhusiana</i>
Fowl manna grass	<i>Glyceria striata</i>	Spreading dogbane	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>
Fragrant bedstraw	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>

Fragrant Water Lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Greenish flowered pyrola	<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i>	Tesselated rattlesnake plantain	<i>Goodyera tessellata</i>
Ground pine	<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>	Trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Violet sp.	<i>Viola sp.</i>
Heal-all	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	White adder's mouth	<i>Malaxis brachypoda</i>
Helleborine	<i>Epipactus helleborine</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sp.</i>	White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Indian cucumber root	<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	White lettuce	<i>Prenanthes alba</i>
Indian pipe	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Wild lettuce	<i>Lactuca spp.</i>
Ladys Thumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	Rattlesnake root	<i>Prenanthes spp.</i>
Large leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Large toothed aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	Woodland horsetail	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>
Marsh St. John's Wort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>	Yellow Pond Lily	<i>Nuphar variegatum</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		Red oak, white pine
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting	✓		
- feeding	✓		
- escape	✓		
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		
Mast Trees	✓		Few
Supercanopy Trees	✓		
Conifer Thickets	✓		White Pine
Other Food Sources	✓		Black Cherry, blueberries, huckleberry
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		
- seasonal runoff	✓		
- seasonal pond			
Dens or Dug Holes	✓		
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Snowshoe Hare	Summer	Forest	Observed

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain the compartment as a protection forest no management activities need to occur. Due to the thin soils and the history of logging and fire in the area, any disturbance in the forest would be detrimental, adversely affecting the ability of the forest to provide habitat and ecological values.

Short Term (5 Years)

To examine the potential of connecting this compartment to others, through the expansion of the Club's trail system. Club members could use these trails for recreation, as well as interpretive nature hikes.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: W4

Area: A: 6.5 acres (2.6 ha)
B: 19.2 acres (7.68 ha)

7.1 General Description

Protection forest with wetlands located throughout the compartment. There is thin soil cover over the bedrock and there are numerous exposed rocky ridges. This compartment is separated into two subunits by Riddell's Bay.

Down woody debris is variable throughout the compartment, as is the understory vegetation, which varies from very dense areas to open areas located on exposed bedrock. The dense areas are comprised mainly of white pine, red oak, white oak and red maple regeneration, and several are located in tree fall gaps. There is also evidence of white pine blister rust throughout this compartment and several *Ribes sp.* were observed while performing the timber cruise supporting that observation, as the *Ribes* genus is a host to the fungus during other stages of its life cycle. Located northeast of subunit W4B is a large marsh, which undoubtedly receives the runoff from that side of the compartment while Riddell's Bay receives the rest of the runoff.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Sandy over intermittent sandy, cobble and boulder till >1 m thick.
 Drainage: Well to poorly drained, with numerous water filled depressions
 Topography: Low, hilly terrain up to 10 m relief.
 Water Features: Adjacent to shore wetlands at end of Riddell's Bay and several inland marshes.
 Physical Features:
 Access: Year round by foot, boat or snowmobile.
 Other Features

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Po)	50	87	16.7	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	20			10-25	600	15.6	
White Oak (Ow)	10			26-40	137	11.6	
Red Maple (Ms)	10			41-50	10	1.6	
Poplar (Po)	10			50+	3	0.8	
W. Birch (Bw)							
Red Pine (Pr)							
Total	100				750	29.6	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw5Or2Ow1Mr1Po1

Height: 16.7 m

Age: 87 years

Basal Area: 29.6 m²/ha

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment W4			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Arrow Leaved Tearthumb	<i>Polygonum saggitatum</i>	Mountain holly	<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i>
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Multicoloured blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>
Beautiful branch moss	<i>Callicladium haldanianum</i>	Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Northern white violet	<i>Viola mackloskeyi</i> ssp. <i>pallens</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
Blue bead lily	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Perforated cladonia	<i>Cladina multiformis</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Pickereelweed	<i>Pontedaria cordata</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Pinesap	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Red cedar	<i>Thuja sp.</i>
Carex sp.	<i>Carex sp.</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Cinnamon fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Red osier dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Common Blackberry	<i>Rubus alleghenensis</i>	Red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Common Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
Coral lichen	<i>Cladina stellaris</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	Speckled alder	<i>Alnus incana spp.</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Dwarf rattlesnake plantain	<i>Goodyera repens</i>	Spinulose wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carhusiana</i>
Eastern hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Spotted joe-pye weed	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
False pixie cup	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	Sweetgale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Fly honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Tesselated rattlesnake plantain	<i>Goodyera tessellata</i>
Grass	<i>Carex sp.</i>	Trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Ground pine	<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>	Three-way sedge	<i>Dulichichium arundinaceam</i>
Hairy honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera hirsuta</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Indian pipe	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	White spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Large leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	Wild black currant	<i>Ribes americanum</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>

Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Marsh St. John's Wort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting	✓		
- feeding	✓		
- escape	✓		
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		
Mast Trees	✓		few
Supercanopy Trees	✓		
Conifer Thickets	✓		White Pine, Red Pine
Other Food Sources	✓		Black Cherry, blueberries, huckleberry
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		
- seasonal runoff	✓		
- seasonal pond			
Dens or Dug Holes	✓		
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
White Tailed Deer	Summer	Forest	Browse evident
Ruffed Grouse	Summer	Forest	

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain the compartment as a protection forest no management activities need to occur. Due to the thin soils and the history of logging and fire in the area, any disturbance in the forest would be detrimental, adversely affecting the ability of the forest to provide habitat and ecological values.

Short Term (5 Years)

To examine the potential of connecting this compartment to others, through the expansion of the Club's trail system. Club members could use these trails for recreation, as well as interpretive nature hikes.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: W5

Area: 28.7 acres (11.5 ha)

7.1 General Description

This compartment is a protection forest, comprised mainly of white pine, with red maple, and red and white oak. Red pine and white birch are also present in the stand, and in the north end of the stand the canopy becomes mainly deciduous. There are several large white pines, with DBH values greater than 50cm, and some show evidence of white pine blister rust although no *Ribes sp.* were found in the compartment. There are several areas where windthrow has toppled very large trees, creating areas of exposed mineral soil where the root system has created tip ups. In the open areas created by these canopy gaps, white oak, red oak and especially white pine oak are successfully regenerating. There is also some poplar regeneration. While red pine is present in the canopy layer, no red pine regeneration is present in the understory layer.

The compartment is characterized by well to poorly drained, thin sandy soils, with standing surface water in small depressions. These depressions vary in size, and some contain dense fern and other vegetative growth. The ground vegetation in the blowdown areas is dense, and is dominated by bracken fern, large-leaved aster, and wild sarsaparilla. In other areas of the compartment the ground vegetation is not a complete cover.

A well-marked and cleared footpath runs through the north west end of the compartment from north to south, as well as through the south east area. This trail is part of the system being developed by the Madawaska Club for recreation and leisure. It is well maintained and marked, and connects this compartment with several other adjacent ones, including R2C to the north.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Sandy over intermittent sandy, cobble and boulder till <0.5m thick, incomplete ground cover. Peat and humus at edge of wetlands.
Drainage:	Well to poorly drained, with standing water in depressions
Topography:	Undulating, with exposed bedrock and boulders. Varies from low lying, poorly drained, to well drained sandy areas and exposed rocky high points. Low hills to 10m local relief.
Water Features:	A small creek runs lengthways through the centre of the compartment, connecting swampy areas. Adjacent to beaver flooded sloughs and on peninsula jutting into Go Home Bay.
Physical Features:	Many areas of exposed bedrock
Access:	By boat or on foot
Other Features:	There is some evidence of past fire in the compartment, in the form of burnt stumps.

7.3 Compartment History

A fire burned for approximately six weeks in the months of July and August 1919, covering an area spanning from near Rabbit Lake (at the southeast end of compartment Wt1H), to behind the Trusler cottage on the shoreline west of compartment W1. This fire was eventually extinguished

by rainfall, although fire crews were employed to fight it. Evidence of this event may be found in the compartment, in the form of burned tree stumps and the average age of the stand.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	50	108	17.3	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	10			10 – 25	677	17.6	
White Oak (Ow)	10			26 – 40	231	19.6	
Red Maple (Ms)	20			41 – 50	15	2.4	
Poplar (Po)	10			50+	3	0.8	
Red Pine (Pr)							
Total	100				926	40.4	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw5Or1Ow1Ms2Po1

Age: 108 years

Height: 17.3 m

Basal Area: 40.4m²

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment W5			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Arrow-leaved tearthumb	<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i>	Pipewort	<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i>
Bearded shorthusk	<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i>	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Powder horn lichen	<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Prickly gooseberry	<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>
Blue bead lily	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Purple stemmed aster	<i>Aster puniceus</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Red osier dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
British soldiers	<i>Cladonia cristatella</i>	Red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Red twigged serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier sanguinea</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Ribes sp.	<i>Ribes sp.</i>
Common Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Round leaved pyrola	<i>Pyrola americana</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Rubus sp.	<i>Rubus sp.</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
Common strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Small sundrops	<i>Oenothera perennis</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	Speckled alder	<i>Alnus incana spp.</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Spinulose wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carhusiana</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Spreading dogbane	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
False pixie cup	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	Sweetgale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
False solomon's seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>

Fringed sedge	<i>Carex crinita</i>	Trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Three-way sedge	<i>Dulichium arundinaceam</i>
Ground pine	<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>	Water lobelia	<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>
Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Large leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Wild columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Wild lettuce	<i>Prenanthes spp.</i>
Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	Wild yellow flax	<i>Linum virginianum</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>	Woodland horsetail	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>
Pickernelweed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>	Yellow hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>
Pinesap	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>	Yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>
Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding	✓		
- escape	✓		
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		Abundant large DWD, full boles and canopies
Mast Trees	✓		Mainly red oak
Supercanopy Trees	✓		White pine
Conifer Thickets	✓		White pine regeneration
Other Food Sources	✓		Many berry species – see compartment vegetation list
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		Good amphibian breeding habitat
- seasonal runoff		✓	
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes	✓		Small mammals
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain the compartment as a protection forest no management activities need to occur. Due

to the thin soils and the history of logging and fire in the area, any disturbance in the forest would be detrimental, adversely affecting the ability of the forest to provide habitat and ecological values.

Short Term (5 Years)

To examine the potential of connecting this compartment to others, through the expansion of the Club's trail system. Club members could use these trails for recreation, as well as interpretive nature hikes.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: W6

Area: 148.52 acres (59.41 ha)

7.1 General Description

This is a large compartment that extends from the shore of Go Home Bay to the inland, forested edge of the property. It contains two large bays, and surrounds several wetland and rock compartments. Wetland compartment Wt1H transects the compartment, severing it into two sections. It is a protection forest, with a canopy composed mainly of white pine, red oak, white oak, and red maple. The stand also contains a small amount of red pine, beech, and trembling aspen, as well as areas that are almost purely white pine. The health of the red pines is poor, and they are not regenerating themselves in the understory. Due to windthrow in some areas most of the super canopy white pines have fallen or become snags (standing dead trees), and there are a number of large canopy gaps that contain a dense regeneration of white pine under 10cm DBH. A significant cover of ground vegetation, especially large-leaved aster characterizes these areas. In the areas where the canopy gaps occur above moist to wet soils, there is an abundance of black huckleberry. Throughout most of the compartment the canopy closure is approximately 75%, and the sub canopy red maple and red oak regeneration occasionally produce a more continuous cover than the main canopy.

The compartment is characterized by well to poorly drained, thin sandy soils, with standing surface water in small depressions. These depressions vary in size and are filled seasonally by spring runoff and precipitation, and contain organic soils and dense fern and other vegetative growth.

Due to the storm activity and blowdowns, there is a significant amount of downed woody debris, which creates excellent habitat for small mammals and other ground dwelling fauna. The blowdowns have also created soil tip ups that have exposed mineral soils.

A power corridor runs through part of the compartment, creating a corridor of open canopy filled with a ground vegetation consisting primarily of common juniper. Marked and cleared hiking trails also transect this compartment, opening it up for easy access to hikers and walkers in the community.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Sandy over intermittent sandy, cobble and boulder till <0.5m thick. Peat and humus at edge of wetlands and moist to wet depressions
Drainage:	Poor to well drained, with exposed impermeable bedrock
Topography:	Low hills to 15m local relief
Water Features:	Adjacent to long linear beaver flooded sloughs and on peninsulas jutting into Go Home Bay
Physical Features:	None
Access:	On foot or by boat
Other Features:	Transected by marked hiking trails. Garbage dump located behind community gas docks.

7.3 Compartment History

Located on the western edge of this compartment are the library and community centre. This dock was also used in the past as the port of call for boats bringing mail and supplies from the town of Midland, to Madawaska Club residents who were staying at their cottages for the summer. This site is now one of the gathering areas for the community.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	60	107	17.8	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	20			10 – 25	750	19.5	
White Oak (Ow)	10			26 – 41	215	18.25	
Red Maple (Ms)	10			42 – 48	16	2.5	
Red Pine (Pr)				50+	2	0.5	In decline and not regenerating
Poplar (Po)							
Total	100				983	40.75	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw6Or2Ow1Ms1

Height: 17.8 m

Age: 107 years

Basal Area: 40.75 m²

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment W6			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Bearded shorthusk	<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i>	Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Black chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Pickeralweed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Blue bead lily	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Pinesap	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Pipewort	<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i>
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Choke cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Red osier dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Common Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Red twigged serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier sanguinea</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	Sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Sheep sorel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Smooth blackberry	<i>Rubus canadensis</i>

Eastern Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
False solomon's seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	Speckled alder	<i>Alnus incana</i> spp.
Fringed sedge	<i>Carex crinita</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum</i> sp.
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago</i> sp.	Spinulose wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carhusiana</i>
Ground pine	<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>	Spreading dogbane	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>
Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Sweetgale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Horned bladderwort	<i>Utricularia cornuta</i>	Trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Indian Pipe	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Water lobelia	<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>
Large leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Rattlesnake root	<i>Prenanthes</i> spp.
Marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Meadow horsetail	<i>Equisetum pratense</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Northern white violet	<i>Viola mackloskeyi</i> ssp. <i>Pallens</i>	Woodland horsetail	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>
Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
One sided wintergreen	<i>Orthilia secunda</i>	Yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		Mostly white pine broken off due to storm windthrow
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting	✓		-White oak
- feeding	✓		-White pine
- escape	✓		
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		Dead white pines
Mast Trees	✓		Mainly red oak
Supercanopy Trees	✓		Many have fallen due to storm windthrow
Conifer Thickets	✓		White pine regeneration
Other Food Sources	✓		Many berry species – see compartment vegetation list
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond		✓	Many depressions are poorly drained, and are filled following rainfall and during the spring.
- seasonal runoff	✓		
- seasonal pond	✓		
Dens or Dug Holes	✓		Small mammals
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Chipmunks	Summer	Forest floor	
Water snake	Summer	Lake shore	
Rabbit	Summer	Forest floor	Observed scat
Deer	Summer	Forest floor	Observed scat
Brown tree frog	Summer		
Bufo americana	Summer		
Hairy woodpecker	Summer		
Grouse	Summer		

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain the compartment as a protection forest no management activities need to occur. Due to the thin soils and the history of logging and fire in the area, any disturbance in the forest would be detrimental, adversely affecting the ability of the forest to provide habitat and ecological values.

Short Term (5 Years)

To continue to develop, maintain, and promote the hiking trail network. This will involve establishing new trails, and ensuring they are well marked and cleared for user safety. These trails will allow the Club members to have easy access to their forest, and may be used for interpretive nature hikes.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

In the area immediately north of the community gas dock there is a small garbage dump. The majority of the garbage consists of kitchen appliances, equipment from the gas docks, and empty fuel and oil containers. It has been used over the years by successive caretakers, and is presumably no longer in use. The majority of the garbage is in one confined area, although wind has blown some of the lighter materials throughout the adjacent forest. Discarded equipment from the community gas dock has accumulated in the area, as well as appliances presumably from individual cottages. Furthermore, the remains of old docks, oil drums, and other materials may be found along the shoreline of the bay south of the gas dock. Most of these objects are located along the shoreline, but there are also dock cradles submerged in the water. The Club may wish to clean up this area as it is an eyesore and does little to improve the overall health of the forest in that compartment.

The following approach to addressing this situation has been proposed, and is to be presented to the Madawaska Club Ltd. directors:

- Stage 1: Evaluate and map out the extent of the affected area. Quantify the type and amount of garbage present, and determine whether it should go for kitchen waste disposal (Leonard King), or as solid item or large item recycling categories.
- Stage 2: Establish a timetable for clean-up in conjunction with Township pick-up of items, which usually occurs every couple of years
- Stage 3: Finance and carry out the clean-up using students during a summer period.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: W7

Area: 55.75 acres (22.3 ha)

7.1 General Description

This compartment is a protection forest with a canopy that varies from white pine, red oak and white oak in some areas, to mainly red and white oak and red maple in others. The stand also contains a small amount of red pine and poplar, and many supercanopy white pines. Regeneration in the stand varies from abundant white pine, red oak and red maple under a fairly open canopy in some areas, to very little regeneration at all in sections where the canopy cover is more complete. No red pine regeneration was found in the understory. There are a number of snags in the forest, many of which are supercanopy white pines that may now serve as raptor perches. Many of the oaks are in a state of decline, and have rotted and hollow interiors and large dead branches although there are also large healthy oak mast trees.

The compartment is characterized by well to poorly drained, thin sandy soils, with standing surface water or moist organic soils in small depressions. These depressions vary in size, and some contain dense fern and other vegetative growth. There is a fairly open understory, and large areas of poorly drained, moist soils characterize large portions of the compartment. In the southern end of the compartment there is a large amount of cedar regeneration under a closed canopy, and a small stream that contains surface water following spring melt and storm rainfall events. Open areas of bedrock are present within the compartment, and are characterized by juniper bushes, and scrubby white pines and oaks growing from soil in depressions or cracks in the rock. The depressions vary in size and are filled seasonally by spring runoff or precipitation, and contain organic soils and dense fern and other vegetative growth.

A power corridor runs along the southeastern edge of this compartment. It is roughly 10m wide, and is characterized by juniper and bare rock, and some shrub and herb species such as low sweet blueberry and wild columbine. An unmarked trail, approximately 2 m wide, runs from north to south within the compartment, and is presumably a skidoo trail. Harvesting may have taken place in this compartment in the past, as cut stumps were found throughout the forest here.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Sandy over intermittent sandy, cobble and boulder till <1m thick
Drainage:	Poor to well drained, with impermeable exposed bedrock
Topography:	Low hills to 10m local relief
Water Features:	Elevated water table in basinal areas, and dry uplands
Physical Features:	None
Access:	On foot or by boat
Other Features:	Hydropower corridor runs northeast to southwest along the southeast end of the compartment

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	50	94	17.8	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	30			10 – 25	477	12.4	
White Oak (Ow)	10			26 – 41	160	13.6	
Red Maple (Ms)	10			42 – 49	19	3.0	
Poplar (Po)				50+	2	0.6	
Red Pine (Pr)							
Total	100				658	29.6	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw5Or3Ow1Ms1
Height: 17.8 m

Age: 94 years
Basal Area: 29.6m²

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment W7			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
American beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba</i>
Aster sp.	<i>Aster sp.</i>	Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Black chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussucia baccata</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Black snake root	<i>Sanicula marilandica</i>	Pipewort	<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i>
Blue bead lily	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Prince's pine	<i>Chimaphila umbellata cisatlantica</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Ribes sp.	<i>Ribes sp.</i>
Cinnamon fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Round leaved pyrola	<i>Pyrola americana</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Sheep sorel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Common Blue eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>	Slender white aster	<i>Solidago borealis</i>
Common Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Smooth blackberry	<i>Rubus canadensis</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Speckled alder	<i>Alnus incana spp.</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Spinulose wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carhusiana</i>
Dwarf rattlesnake plantain	<i>Goodyera repens</i>	Spreading dogbane	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>
Eastern hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
False solomon's seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	Striped maple	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>
Fly honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	Sweet gale	<i>Myrica gale</i>

Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Grass	<i>Carex sp.</i>	Violet sp.	<i>Viola sp.</i>
Ground pine	<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>	Water lobelia	<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>
Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Heal-all	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Helleborine	<i>Epipactus helleborine</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Hop clover	<i>Trifolium agrarium</i>	White pine	<i>Pinus stobus</i>
Indian Pipe	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Wild lettuce	<i>Latuca spp.</i>
Large leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Large toothed aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Multicoloured blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		Mainly white pine
Cavity Trees - nesting/roosting - feeding - escape	✓ ✓ ✓		-Red oak -White pine
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		Not much found DWD throughout the stand
Mast Trees	✓		Red and white oak
Supercanopy Trees	✓		White pine
Conifer Thickets		✓	White cedar regeneration in southeast area of comp.
Other Food Sources	✓		Many berry species – see compartment vegetation list
Surface Water - year round creek/pond - seasonal runoff - seasonal pond	✓ ✓ ✓	✓	-seasonal creek in southeast end
Dens or Dug Holes	✓		Small mammals
Others	✓		Fire scars on stumps

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
<i>Bufo americana</i>	Summer	Forest floor	Observed
Leopard frog	Summer	Shoreline	Observed
White tailed deer	Summer	Forest floor	Observed scat
Eastern chipmunk	Summer	Forest floor	Observed
Downy woodpecker	Summer	Forest	Observed
Garter snake	Summer	Forest floor	Observed

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain the compartment as a protection forest no management activities need to occur. Due to the thin soils and the history of logging and fire in the area, any disturbance in the forest would be detrimental, adversely affecting the ability of the forest to provide habitat and ecological values.

Short Term (5 Years)

To examine the potential of developing a trail system extending into the northern mainland portion of the Club property, connecting this compartment to others as far north as W10 and Iron City Bay, and inland to Crown lands.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: W8

Area: 30.9 acres (12.36ha)

7.1 General Description

This is a narrow, wooded compartment that is bound to the north by compartment R3A, an open, sloping rock compartment. The majority of the canopy in W8 is comprised of white pine, red oak, red maple, and white oak, although there are areas where the canopy is mainly red maple and oak. Poplar and supercanopy white pines are also present in the compartment. Overall there is a very open understory, although there is a balsam fir thicket in the middle of the compartment. The regeneration is mostly red maple, red and white oak, with most of this under 10cm DBH. The ground vegetation contains a large amount of common juniper. To the east end of the compartment there is a mainly deciduous understory, which lies beneath a canopy of white pine and white oak. In this area the regeneration layer is dense, as is the ground vegetation. Throughout the compartment there are a number of snags, many of which contain large cavities.

There are some open rocky areas in the compartment, and are characterized by common juniper bushes and low sweet blueberry. Standing water and organic soils are found in poorly drained low-lying areas. These contain poplar and white birch.

There is also evidence of past timber extraction in the compartment, in the form of cut stumps.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Sandy over intermittent sandy, cobble and boulder till <1m thick
 Drainage: Fair to well drained
 Topography: Flat on sloping ground, with 10m local relief
 Water Features: Adjacent to shore wetland on west. A creek drains through the centre of the compartment into the lake.
 Physical Features: None
 Access: On foot or by boat.
 Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	40	90	20.5	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	30			10 – 25	338	8.8	
White Oak (Ow)	10			26 – 41	164	14.0	
Red Maple (Ms)	20			42 – 49	18	2.8	
Poplar (Po)				50+	10	3.2	
Total	100				530	28.8	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw4Or3Ow1Ms2

Height: 20.5 m

Age: 90 years

Basal Area: 28.8 m²

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment W8			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
American mountain ash	<i>Sorbus americana</i>	Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Bearded shorthusk	<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i>	Pickerelweed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Black chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussucia baccata</i>	Pipewort	<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i>
Black snakeroot	<i>Sanicula marilandica</i>	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Blue bead lily	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Prunus sp.	<i>Prunus sp.</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Cinnamon fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Ribes sp.	<i>Ribes sp.</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Common blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Rubus sp.	<i>Rubus sp.</i>
Common Blue eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>	Sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
Common green peat moss	<i>Sphagnum girgensohnii</i>	Sheep sorel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Common hair grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Smooth blackberry	<i>Rubus canadensis</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Smooth wild rose	<i>Rosa blanda</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	Speckled alder	<i>Alnus incana spp.</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
False solomon's seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	Spinulose wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carhusiana</i>
Fly honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	Spreading dogbane	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>
Fragrant bedstraw	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Sweet gale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Ground pine	<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>	Trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Violet sp.	<i>Viola sp.</i>
Helleborine	<i>Epipactus helleborine</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Large leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Leather leaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	White pine	<i>Pinus stobus</i>
Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Wild lettuce	<i>Latuca spp.</i>
Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Meadow horetail	<i>Equisetum pratense</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Mountain holly	<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Mountain juneberry	<i>Amelanchier bartramiana</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>

Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>	Woodland horsetail	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>
Northern bulgweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Woodland horsetail	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>
Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		Mostly white pine & red oak
Cavity Trees - nesting/roosting - feeding - escape	✓ ✓ ✓		-White pine, white birch
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		
Mast Trees	✓		White and red oak
Supercanopy Trees	✓		White pine
Conifer Thickets	✓		Balsam fir
Other Food Sources	✓		Many berry species
Surface Water - year round creek/pond - seasonal runoff - seasonal pond	✓	✓ ✓	
Dens or Dug Holes	✓		Small mammals
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
White tailed deer	Summer	Forest floor	Observed scat
Moose	Summer	Forest	Observed scat
Garter snake	Summer	Forest floor	Observed
Grey tree frog	Summer	Forest	Observed
Black bear	Summer	Forest	Observed scat

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain the compartment as a protection forest no management activities need to occur. Due to the thin soils and the history of logging and fire in the area, any disturbance would be detrimental, adversely affecting the ability of the forest to provide habitat and ecological values.

Short Term (5 Years)

To examine the potential of developing a trail system extending into the northern mainland portion of the Club property, connecting this compartment to others as far north as W10 and Iron City Bay, and inland to Crown lands.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: W9

Area: 39.2 acres (15.68 ha)

7.1 General Description

This compartment forms the east bank of the Pittsburgh Channel, and a peninsula into the Inner Bay along a long rocky ridge. The composition of this stand is different than most found in the Madawaska Club property, in that red oak forms the largest component of the canopy (40%). The stand also contains a significant amount of sugar maple regeneration (<10cm DBH), although there is no sugar maple in the canopy layer. It is possible that this regeneration has spread from a sugar bush east of this compartment along the Go Home River, as no large sugar maples were found in any of the compartments surveyed. The canopy ranges from full closure to mostly open, and there is a dense understory of regeneration throughout. The regeneration consists of sugar maple, white oak, white pine, ironwood, poplar, striped maple, and a small component of white birch. In areas where the canopy is open, there is a dense ground vegetation cover containing many raspberry bushes. There are many snags throughout the compartment, many of which are oaks containing nesting and feeding cavities and there is some evidence of fire in the stand, in the form of fire scars on stumps.

The compartment has an undulating topography of thin sandy soil over bedrock, and along the Pittsburgh Channel it forms a steep southwest slope from the waterline. In the Inner Bay it forms a steeply sloped peninsula, with vertical rock faces from the water's edge.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Sandy over intermittent sandy, cobble and boulder till <1m thick
Drainage:	Fair to well drained
Topography:	One long sinuous hill, which rises steeply from the shoreline.
Water Features:	Adjacent to Pittsburgh and shore wetlands
Physical Features:	None
Access:	Year round on foot, or by boat or snowmobile.
Other Features:	Significant sugar maple regeneration

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	10	91	22.3	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	40			10 – 25	519	13.5	
White Oak (Ow)	20			26 – 41	147	12.5	
Red Maple (Ms)	10			42 – 49	22	3.5	
Poplar (Po)	20			50+	5	1.5	
Total	100				693	31.0	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw1Or4Ow2Ms1Po2

Height: 22.3 m

Age: 91 years

Basal Area: 31.0 m²

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment W9			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Arrow Leaved Tearthumb	<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i>	Meadow horsetail	<i>Equisetum pratense</i>
Balsam fir	<i>Abies balsamifera</i>	Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>
Bearded shorthusk	<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i>	Northern bulgeweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
Black chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussucia baccata</i>	Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Blue bead lily	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Pickernelweed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Pipewort	<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i>
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Club moss	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Ribes sp.	<i>Ribes sp.</i>
Common elderberry	<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	Rubus sp.	<i>Rubus sp.</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Common St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Spinulose wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carhusiana</i>
Common strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	Striped maple	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Sweet gale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Tesselated rattlesnake plantain	<i>Goodyera tessellata</i>
False solomon's seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	Trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Fringed sedge	<i>Carex crinita</i>	Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Ground pine	<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>	White lettuce	<i>Prenanthes alba</i>
Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Indian cucumber root	<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	Wild lettuce	<i>Latuca spp.</i>
Lady's thumb	<i>Polygonatum persicaria</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Large leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Large toothed aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Woodland horsetail	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>
Marsh St. Johnswort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		Red oak, white pine, white cedar
Cavity Trees - nesting/roosting - feeding - escape	✓ ✓ ✓		-Black cherry, White pine, red & white oak Several snags have feeding and nesting cavities in them
Stick Nests		✓	An osprey nesting platform has been erected on an island adjacent to the comp. in the Pittsburgh Channel
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		
Mast Trees	✓		Red & white oak, white pine
Supercanopy Trees	✓		White pine
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources	✓		Many berry species
Surface Water - year round creek/pond - seasonal runoff - seasonal pond		✓ ✓ ✓	
Dens or Dug Holes	✓		Small mammals
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain the compartment as a protection forest no management activities need to occur. Due to the thin soils and the history of logging and fire in the area, any disturbance in the forest would be detrimental, adversely affecting the ability of the forest to provide habitat and ecological values.

Short Term (5 Years)

To examine the potential of developing a trail system extending into the northern mainland portion of the Club property, connecting this compartment to others as far north as W10 and Iron City Bay, and inland to Crown lands. This compartment would also make an interesting stop along an interpretive nature trail, as it is different than the surrounding forest in the area.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: W10

Area: 19.7 acres (7.88 ha)

7.1 General Description

This compartment is different than most in the property surveyed, as it is underlain by a thick sandy soil (>1m), and contains a pure white pine stand near the shoreline of Iron City Bay. To the southern end of the compartment there is a long, thin outcrop of bedrock, which is characterized by common juniper bushes, scrubby white pine and red oak, and low sweet blueberry bushes. This area is adjacent to a low-lying, poorly drained swampy area to the south, and the eastern end is adjacent to Tate Lake. In the area of pure white pine, there is a very open understory containing mainly white pine regeneration, with some red maple and red oak. The litter layer on the forest floor consists of white pine needles. There is a small (~40m x 20m) clearing in the forest, which is bound to the west by a thicket of white pine regeneration. The diversity of ground vegetation species in the compartment is small, as compared with some other compartments in the property, and consists mainly of starflower, Canada mayflower, bracken fern, with a few other species.

Further east from the shoreline the stand becomes more mixed, and has a large component of red oak and red maple, although the stand is primarily white pine throughout. There are many very large (50+ DBH) supercanopy white pines in the stand, ranging from 58 to 73 cm DBH. There are also some large (40 & 42 cm DBH) poplars in the stand. The compartment becomes swampy towards the northern end, where it meets a wetland that connects Tate Lake to Iron City Bay. The forest in this area contains some white and yellow birch regeneration, as well as speckled alder and red osier dogwood.

There are some narrow, unmaintained or marked footpaths running from the shoreline into the compartment.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Sandy over intermittent sandy, cobbled moraine >1m thick
Drainage:	Well (under white pine stand) to poorly (at northern extent) drained, with exposed impermeable bedrock outcrops
Topography:	Low hills to 5m local relief
Water Features:	Adjacent to marsh wetland at northern margin, adjacent to Iron City Bay in the west, and Tate Lake and beaver sloughs to the east
Physical Features:	There is a long rocky ridge transecting the compartment
Access:	Year round on foot, or by boat or snowmobile.
Other Features:	Unvegetated sandy clearing 50m from Iron City Bay shoreline

7.3 Compartment History

The open, sandy clearing in the forest was originally used as a camping area for cottagers from the Pittsburgh area, known as the Iron City Club. It was also used in the past as a playing field for football and other social gatherings by the community youth. More recently, however, it has remained unused and begun to grow over.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	70	122	21.0	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	20			10 – 25	538	14.0	
White Oak (Ow)				26 – 41	179	15.2	
Red Maple (Ms)	10			42 – 49	25	4.0	
White Ash (Aw)				50+	5	1.6	
Total	100				747	34.8	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw7Or2Ms1

Height: 21.0 m

Age: 122 years

Basal Area: 34.8 m²

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment W10A			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Arrow Leaved Tearthumb	<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i>	Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Blue bead lily	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Pickeralweed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Pipewort	<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Pussy willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Canada St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum canadense</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Common hair grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Red osier dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Common St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Royal fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Skunk currant	<i>Rubus glandulosum</i>
False solomon's seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
Fly honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	Speckled alder	<i>Alnus incana spp.</i>
Fragrant bedstraw	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	Spinulose wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carhusiana</i>
Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Hard stemmed bulrush	<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Hoary vervain	<i>Verbena stricta</i>	Sugar maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Honeysuckle sp.	<i>Lonicera sp.</i>	Sweet gale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Indian pipe	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Water lobelia	<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>
Jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	White ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Lady's thumb	<i>Polygonatum persicaria</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>

Large leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Large toothed aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Marsh St. Johnswort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Northern bulgeweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine, red oak
Cavity Trees		✓	
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding	✓		-white pine
- escape	✓		
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		Boles and canopies of fallen trees
Mast Trees	✓		Red oak
Supercanopy Trees	✓		There are many very large white pines in the comp.
Conifer Thickets	✓		White pine regeneration
Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberry bushes are present throughout the comp.
Surface Water		✓	
- year round creek/pond		✓	
- seasonal runoff		✓	
- seasonal pond	✓		There are water and peat filled areas in poorly drained depressions in the bedrock. There is also a year round pond beyond the eastern boundary of the comp.
Dens or Dug Holes	✓		Small mammals
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To develop this compartment as an area for land-based recreation. Historically, the clearing in this compartment was used as a playing field for sports such as football. This is the only space in the area that is conducive to such uses, and the community should strive to maintain it, as it makes an excellent recreational resource.

The trail system that has been proposed outlines a network that only covers the compartments south of the Go Home River. This system should be expanded through the forests on the east

side of the Pittsburgh Channel, north of the Go Home river, and connect to this compartment. It provides an excellent example of a pure white pine stand, and would be a valuable stop along an interpretive walk.

Short Term (5 Years)

Recreation has been stated as one of the main objectives of the Madawaska Club, and this compartment represents an excellent example of where it might occur. The forest on the west side of the Pittsburgh Channel, extending down through W9, should be surveyed for trail development. Young tree regeneration should be removed from the compartment clearing to maintain it as a playing field. There is a large patch of poison ivy (10 m x 5 m) in the clearing in the compartment that should be removed so that the area might be safely used for sports and other recreational activities.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: W11

Area: A: 109.3 acres (43.72 ha)

B: 82.2 acres (32.88 ha)

C: 92.4 acres (36.96 ha)

7.1 General Description

Located on Big Island, this compartment is comprised of white pine, red oak, white oak, and red maple. It is a protection forest and is separated into three subunits (A, B, & C). It consists of some low-lying wet areas to high rock ridges inter-dispersed throughout the forest. W11A is located on the lee side of Big Island, with the forest near the shore characterized by very dense understory growth. W11B is located around Lake Loudon, and W11C is located on the western side of Big Island. From the shores of Big Island inwards toward Lake Loudon there is a trail that is used by either the community or the local family that owns property on this portion of the island. Along with this trail is an entry point into Burwash Lake which has several canoes cached along the shore. These canoes are used for fishing and paddling around the inland lakes of Big Island.

Throughout this compartment the regeneration is variable. Some areas are dense with white pine, red oak, white oak, and red maple regeneration while others are sparse with very little regeneration. The ground vegetation is for the most part uniform in composition with large-leaved aster, bracken fern, starflower and Canada mayflower comprising the majority of the ground cover. White pine new growth at edge of the forest stand is prominent and poplar is common around the edge of sloughs and bays where the soil has a thicker humus layer. Fern growth is prominent in the understorey and blueberries are common throughout the forest. The down woody debris is also variable across this compartment with some areas having several blown down trees and others having only branches on the forest floor.

While performing the timber cruise on Big Island, signs of recent bear activity were frequently observed. On numerous occasions, patches of moss had been overturned, and bear prints were found in the underlying mud. Bear scat was also observed throughout the compartment.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Thin soil cover. Mainly sandy with exposed rocks. <50 cm thick.
Drainage:	Well to poorly drained. Some low-lying areas consistently wet.
Topography:	Mainly flat with exposed bedrock ridges/cliffs and low hills up to 15 m local relief.
Water Features:	Some small, low, wet areas scattered throughout compartment. Adjacent to extensive system of interlocking sloughs and lakes.
Physical Features:	Mainly flat, with some small valleys between exposed ridges
Access:	Year round on foot, by boat, or snowmobile.

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

W11A:

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	50	111	17.6	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	20						
White Oak (Ow)	10			10-25	365	9.5	
Red Maple (Ms)	20			26-40	150	12.75	
				41-50	17	2.75	
				50+	4	1.25	
Total	100				536	26.25	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw5Or2Ow1Ms2
Height: 17.6 m

Age: 111 years
Basal Area: 26.25 m²/ha

W11B:

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	50	102	18.2	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	20						
White Oak (Ow)	10			10-25	630.77	16.4	
Red Maple (Ms)	20			26-40	103.53	8.8	
				41-50	10.07	1.6	
				50+	1.29	0.4	
Total	100				745.66	27.2	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw5 Or2 Ow1 Ms2
Height: 18.2 m

Age: 102 years
Basal Area: 27.2 m²/ha

W11C:

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine	50	96	17.7	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak	20			10-25	673.08	17.5	
White Oak	10			26-40	111.77	9.5	
Red Maple	20			41-50	6.29	1.0	
				50+	3.24	1.0	
Total	100				794.37	29	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw5Or2Ow1Ms2

Height: 17.7 m

Age: 96 years

Basal Area: 29.0 m²/ha

Other Vegetation Assessment Table:

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment W11			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Arrow Leaved Tearthumb	<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i>	Northern white violet	<i>Viola macloskeyi</i>
Balsam fir	<i>Abies balsamifera</i>	Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
Bastard toad flax	<i>Comandra umbellata</i>	Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>
Bearded shorthusk	<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i>	Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Pickernelweed	<i>Pontderia cordata</i>
Black chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Pin Cushion Moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Black snakeroot	<i>Sanicula marilandica</i>	Pipewort	<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i>
Black spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i>	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Blue bead lily	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Polytrichum sp.	<i>Polytrichum sp.</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Prince's pine	<i>Chimaphila umbellata cisatlantica</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Prunus sp.	<i>Prunus sp.</i>
Bristly Sarspirilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Rattlesnake root	<i>Prenanthes spp.</i>
Broad-leaved arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Red osier dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Red twigged serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier sanguinea</i>
Cardinal flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Choke cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Ribes sp.	<i>Ribes sp.</i>
Cinnamon fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Rose pogonia	<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i>
Common Blue eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>	Rough bedstraw	<i>Galium asprellum</i>
Common elderberry	<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	Royal fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Common green peat moss	<i>Sphagnum girgensohnii</i>	Rubus sp.	<i>Rubus sp.</i>
Common hair cap moss	<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	Sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Sheep laurel	<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Sheep sorel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Shinning Club Moss	<i>Huperzia lucidula</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	Smooth blackberry	<i>Rubus canadensis</i>
Crested woodfern	<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
Downy juneberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Southern Ground Cedar	<i>Diphasiastrum digitatum</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Speckled alder	<i>Alnus incana spp.</i>
Dwarf rattlesnake plantain	<i>Goodyera repens</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Eastern hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Spinulose wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carhusiana</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus stobus</i>	Spotted Joe-Pye weed	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>
False solomon's seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	Spreading dogbane	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>

Fly Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Fragrant bedstraw	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	Striped maple	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>
Fragrant white water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Sugar maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Sweet Cicely	<i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>
Ground pine	<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>	Sweetgale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Hard stem bulrush	<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Tesselated rattlesnake plantain	<i>Goodyera tesselata</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Indian pipe	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Velvet leaf blueberry	<i>Vaccinium ovalifolium</i>
Interrupted Club Moss	<i>Lycopodium annotinum</i>	Violet sp.	<i>Viola sp.</i>
Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Water Pimpernel	<i>Samolus parviflorus</i>
Lady fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> spp. <i>angustum</i>	White ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Lady's Thumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Large leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	White Cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Large-fruited burreed	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	White spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Wild lettuce	<i>Lactuca spp.</i>
Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Marsh St. Johnswort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Mountain holly	<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i>	Yellow birch	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
Multi Coloured Blue Flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>
Northern bulgeweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Yellow pond lily	<i>Nuphar variegatum</i>
Northern comandra	<i>Geocolon lividum</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine, red oak
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting	✓		White pine
- feeding	✓		
- escape	✓		
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		
Mast Trees	✓		Red and white oak
Supercanopy Trees	✓		White pine
Conifer Thickets	✓		White pine, white cedar (W11B)
Other Food Sources	✓		Black cherry, blueberry, huckleberry
Surface Water			

- year round creek/pond - seasonal runoff - seasonal pond	✓		
Dens or Dug Holes	✓		Small mammal
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Chipmunk	Summer	Forest	In DWD
Red Squirrel	Summer	Forest	In trees
Black Bear	Summer	Forest	Observed scat, foot prints
Beaver	Summer	Shoreline	Observed hut
Ruffed grouse	Summer	Forest floor	Observed
Pileated woodpecker	Summer	Forest	Observed

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain the compartment as a protection forest no management activities need to occur. Due to the thin soils and the history of logging and fire in the area, any disturbance in the forest would be detrimental, adversely affecting the ability of the forest to provide habitat and ecological values.

Short Term (5 Years)

To examine the potential of developing a trail and portage network throughout Big Island, connecting the forest, rock and wetland compartments, to promote the use of the forest by Club members, and encourage recreation and wilderness education.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: W12

Area: 37.1 acres (14.84 ha)

7.1 General Description

This compartment is located in the centre of Big Island north of Burwash and Loudon Lakes and east of Galbraith Lake. The area is low lying and access is by foot, most readily from the north side of the island. There is an extensive system of interlocking lakes and sloughs to the south, recharged by drainage from the surrounding high areas, through this compartment and out to the system of lakes.

The majority of this compartment is atypical when compared to the rest of the forest compartments owned by the Madawaska Club. It has very sparse ground cover and regeneration consists of white pine, ironwood, black cherry, white oak, red oak, red maple, white cedar, and white birch and in several parts of the compartment, cedar regeneration is the primary species in the understory. There are also several holly thickets scattered throughout the area. Overall, the down woody debris is negligible, with only a few downed trees throughout the entire compartment.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Thin soil cover. Mainly sandy with exposed rocks. <50 cm thick.
 Drainage: Imperfect to poorly drained, low-lying area that is consistently wet.
 Topography: Mainly flat with exposed bedrock ridges/cliffs and low hills up to 15 m local relief.
 Water Features: Some small, low, wet areas scattered throughout compartment. Adjacent to extensive system of interlocking sloughs and lakes.
 Physical Features: Low land area located between high ridges.
 Access: Year-round by foot, boat and snowmobile.
 Other Features

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	40	114	19.8	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	40			10-25	569	14.8	
White Oak (Ow)	10			26-40	198	16.8	
Red Maple (Ms)	10			41-50	20	3.2	
Poplar (Po)				50+	3	0.8	
W. Cedar (Cw)							
Total	100				790	35.6	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw4Or4Ow1Ms1
 Height: 19.8 m

Age: 114 Years
 Basal Area: 35.6 m²/ha

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment W12			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>
Black Huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Blue Bead Lily	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Bracken Fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Canada Mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Club Moss	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Red Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Common Green Peat Moss	<i>Sphagnum girgensohnii</i>	Red Twigged Service Berry	<i>Amalanchier sanguinea</i>
Common Hair Cap Moss	<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	Reindeer Lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Common Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Sheep (Field) Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Cow Wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	Smooth Service Berry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
Dwarf Rattlesnake Plantain	<i>Goodyera repens</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Spinulose Wood Fern	<i>Dryopteris carhusiana</i>
Fragrant Bedstraw	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Striped Maple	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>
Hairy Solomon's Seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Tesselated Rattlesnake Plantain	<i>Goodyera tessellata</i>
Ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	White Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Large Leaved Aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	White Cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Large Toothed Aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Low Sweet Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Wild Sarsaparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Marginal Wood Fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine
Cavity Trees		✓	White pine
- nesting/roosting	✓		
- feeding	✓		
- escape	✓		
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		Very few
Mast Trees	✓		Red and white oak
Supercanopy Trees	✓		White pine
Conifer Thickets	✓		White cedar
Other Food Sources	✓		Black cherry, blueberry, huckleberry
Surface Water			Depressions that fill after storms
- year round creek/pond	✓		

- seasonal runoff			Cedar swamp to the S
- seasonal pond			
Dens or Dug Holes	✓		Small mammal
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Chipmunk	Summer	Forest/DWD	Observed
Black Bear	Summer	Forest	Observed scat, old claw marks on beech tree
Vole	Summer	Forest edge	Observed

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain the compartment as a protection forest no management activities need to occur. Due to the thin soils and the history of logging and fire in the area, any disturbance in the forest would be detrimental, adversely affecting the ability of the forest to provide habitat and ecological values.

Short Term (5 Years)

To examine the potential of developing a trail system and portage network throughout Big Island, connecting the forest, rock and wetland compartments. To promote the use of the forest by Club members, and encourage recreation and wilderness education.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: W13

Area: 9.9 acres (3.96ha)

7.1 General Description

This is a narrow compartment that lies at the north end of Big Island between Wt2A and Galbraith Lake, and adjacent to Sand Run. It is a protection forest, and the main tree species in the canopy is red oak, with red maple and white pine in the sub canopy. Unlike the remainder of the forest on Big Island, the dominant tree species in this compartment is red oak. The compartment has an open understory, with open rocky areas covered with common juniper bushes, low sweet blueberry, and scrubby white pines and red oaks, and low lying areas that are poorly drained and characterized by a dense cover of bracken fern. At the southwest end of the compartment, next to Wt2A, the forest floor is low lying and moist, supporting both large (>30cm DBH) eastern white cedar, as well as cedar regeneration.

A hydropower corridor passes from northeast to southwest through the compartment, creating a long, narrow opening in the canopy. This corridor contains rocky high points covered with common juniper and low sweet blueberry, and low lying areas with a thick cover of bracken ferns. There is almost a complete ground cover of these species in this area.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Sandy over intermittent sandy, cobble and boulder till <0.5m thick, and rock. Peat and humus at edge of wetlands

Drainage: Good to poor in low-lying areas

Topography: Undulating, with low hills to 15m local relief

Water Features: Adjacent to Sand Run and interlocking flooded beaver sloughs and lakes.

Physical Features:

Access: Year round on foot or by boat or snowmobile

Other Features: Hydropower corridor along the long axis of the compartment

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	30	99	19.9	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	50			10 – 25	538	14.0	
Red Maple (Ms)	20			26 – 41	110	9.33	
White Oak (Ow)				42 – 49	21	3.33	
				50+	2	0.67	
Total	100				671	27.33	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw3Or5Ms2

Height: 19.9 m

Age: 99 years

Basal Area: 27.33 m²

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment W13			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black bindweed	<i>Polygonum cilinode</i>	Pickereelweed	<i>Pontedaria cordata</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Pin Cushion Moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Blue bead lily	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Pipewort	<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Prince's pine	<i>Chimaphila umbellata cisatlantica</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Prunus sp.	<i>Prunus sp.</i>
Cinnamon fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Common Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Red twigged serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier sanguinea</i>
Common hair cap moss	<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Common Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Ribes sp.	<i>Ribes sp.</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Royal fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Rubus sp.	<i>Rubus sp.</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	Sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Sheep sorel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Spinulose wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carhusiana</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Spreading dogbane	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>
Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Large leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	Sweet gale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Tesselated rattlesnake plantain	<i>Goodyera tessellata</i>
Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Marsh skullcap	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Wild columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spirea alba</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Multicoloured blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Northern White Violet	<i>Viola mackloskeyi</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria fresca</i>
Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine
Cavity Trees		✓	White pine
- nesting/roosting			
- feeding	✓		

- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		
Mast Trees	✓		Red oak
Supercanopy Trees	✓		White pine
Conifer Thickets		✓	There is cedar regeneration in the stand, white pine in power line
Other Food Sources	✓		Low sweet blueberries and other berry species – see compartment vegetation list
Surface Water - year round creek/pond - seasonal runoff - seasonal pond	✓ ✓ ✓	✓	Low lying areas are poorly drained and may have standing surface water following rain
Dens or Dug Holes	✓		Small mammals
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Beaver	Summer	Beaver sloughs and forest shoreline	Trees removed and some with evidence of beaver use
Grey tree frog	Summer	Forest	

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain this compartment as a protection forest. This compartment lies at the northern end of Big Island, and is easily accessible from Sand Run. The common property comes right to the edge of the water here, and it provides an easy access point to the northern end of Galbraith Lake. This compartment could be incorporated into a portage and canoe route system exploring the lakes, beaver sloughs, wetlands and forests on the island. No active management need be taken in this compartment, save for trail maintenance, and it should be maintained in its current state and allowed to evolve naturally.

Short Term (5 Years)

With the goal of enhancing recreational opportunities on the property, this compartment should be surveyed for the development of a trail system that would connect the lakes, wetlands and beaver sloughs on the island with a series of canoe routes and portages.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: W14A

Area: 6.1 acres (2.44 ha)

7.1 General Description

This compartment is considered protection forest located on Long Island in Georgian Bay, flanked on one side by gently sloping rock shoreline and on the other by the direct shoreline. Long Island is located at the western most portion of the Club property and its west shoreline is exposed to the weather of Georgian Bay (i.e. wind, waves). A rock compartment that contains juniper patches as well as white and red cedar characterizes the western side of the island. The main tree species are eastern white pine, red oak, and red maple. The island is the only area of the property that does contain any white oak – either in the canopy or the regeneration layers. White pine is the most common regeneration species, followed by red oak and red maple.

Compartment W14A is located on the eastern side of Long Island and is the second largest forest compartment on the island. The forest has a rocky terrain with shallow soils and several plant species were found in this compartment that were not found anywhere else on the Club property.

Property owners on the island have reported observing spotted turtles in the marshy areas of the island during the spring, in several different years. This suggests that there may be one or more spotted turtle hibernacula on the island. These hibernacula are vital to the survival of this species, as they return to it each year. Destruction of this important habitat feature would be detrimental to the spotted turtle, and special care will be taken by the Club to ensure that it is protected.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Thin soil cover. Mainly sandy with exposed rocks. <10 cm thick.
Drainage:	Well to poorly drained with numerous water filled depressions after storms.
Topography:	Mainly flat with exposed bedrock ridges/cliffs up to 5 m local relief.
Water Features:	Some small, low, wet areas scattered throughout compartment. Adjacent to Georgian Bay.
Physical Features:	Adjacent to scenic, exposed rocky shoreline.
Access:	Year round by foot, boat or snowmobile.
Other Features:	

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Avg. Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	40	89	17.0	By Age Class for Comp		By Age Class for Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	50						
Red Maple (Ms)	10			10-25	528	13.71	
				26-40	114	9.71	
				41-50	16	2.57	
				50+	1	0.29	
Total	100				659	26.28	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw4Or5Ms1

Height: 17.0 m

Age: 89 years

Basal Area: 26.28 m²/ha

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment 14A			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Arrow leaved tearthumb	<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Black bindweed	<i>Polygonum cilinode</i>	False pixie cup	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussucia baccata</i>	Powder Horn Lichen	<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Prince's pine	<i>Chimaphila umbellata cisatlantica</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Ribes sp.	<i>Ribes sp.</i>
Common Blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Common elderberry	<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	Rough Bedstraw	<i>Galium asprellum</i>
Common Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Sea Lavendar	<i>Llimonium nashii</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Sheep sorel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Coral Lichen	<i>Cladina stellaris</i>	Skunk Currant	<i>Ribes glandulosum</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	Small Purple Fringed Orchid	<i>Platanthera psycodes</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Smooth blackberry	<i>Rubus canadensis</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
Ground pine	<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>	Smooth wild rose	<i>Rosa blanda</i>
Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Speckled alder	<i>Alnus incana spp.</i>
Helleborine	<i>Epipactus helleborine</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sp.</i>	Spinulose wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carhusiana</i>
Horned Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia cornuta</i>	Spotted Joe-Pye Weed	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>
Large leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	Spreading dogbane	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>

Large toothed aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	St. Johns Wort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Marsh Fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	Striped maple	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>
Marsh St. John's Wort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	Swamp Candles	<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>	Sweet gale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Multicoloured blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Three-way sedge	<i>Dulicichium arundinaceam</i>
Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Northern White Violet	<i>Viola macloskeyi</i>	White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Pickernelweed	<i>Pontedaria cordata</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine, red oak
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting	✓		
- feeding	✓		
- escape	✓		
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		
Mast Trees	✓		few
Supercanopy Trees	✓		
Conifer Thickets	✓		White pine, red pine
Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberries, huckleberry
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		
- seasonal runoff	✓		
- seasonal pond			
Dens or Dug Holes	✓		Small mammal
Others			Stumps (cut) evident

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
White Throated Sparrow	Summer	Forest	Heard calling
White Tailed Deer	Summer	Forest	Observed scat
Grey Tree Frog	Summer	Forest Floor/Sphagnum	
Ruffed Grouse	Summer	Forest	
Black bear	Summer	Forest & near cottages	Observed scat & foot prints – also directly observed near cottages by Club members near Devil's Elbow

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain the compartment as a protection forest no management activities need to occur. Due to the thin soils and the history of logging and fire in the area, any disturbance in the forest would be detrimental, adversely affecting the ability of the forest to provide habitat and ecological values.

Of importance to wildlife values in the area is the presence of spotted turtles. This species has been frequently spotted on Long Island over the last several years and it is probable that there is a hibernaculum located somewhere on the island. These turtles rely on a hibernaculum for their survival, returning to it annually. The Club will strive to maintain this important habitat feature, and will not develop the area in any manner that will be detrimental to the turtle's survival.

Short Term (5 Years)

To examine the potential of developing a formal trail system, in addition to the private trails developed by Club members with cottages on the island.

Through consultation with the NHIC and a professional herpetologist, one of whom is a member of the Madawaska Club, the Club will work to determine what habitat the spotted turtle requires, and how to best protect it. The Club will also notify the NHIC and inform them of the whereabouts of the hibernacula, so that it may be added to their database. This may also help to qualify the wetland habitat as a Significant Wetland, further reducing the tax burden of the common lands.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: W14B

Area: 60.6 acres (24.24 ha)

7.1 General Description

This compartment is a protection forest located on Long Island in Georgian Bay, flanked on one side by gently sloping rock shoreline, and on the other by the direct shoreline. Long Island is located at the western most portion of the Club property and its west shoreline is exposed to the weather of Georgian Bay (i.e. wind, waves). A rock compartment that contains juniper patches as well as white and red cedar characterizes the western side of the island. The main tree species are eastern white pine, red oak, red maple, white spruce and tamarack in the wet areas. There are also white birch scattered throughout the compartment. The island is the only area of the property that does not contain any white oak – either in the canopy or the regeneration layers. The regeneration consists mainly of white pine and white birch. There is some tamarack regeneration as well as some red oak and red maple in the drier, rocky areas of this compartment.

This compartment is located near the southern portion of Long Island and is characterized by numerous low-lying wet areas that consist mainly of winterberry holly, tamarack and white spruce. The site has a fairly open canopy with a thin soil cover and is exposed to western winds off Georgian Bay.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Thin soil cover. Mainly sandy with exposed rocks. <10 cm thick.
Drainage:	Mainly poorly drained with numerous several low wet areas.
Topography:	Mainly flat with exposed bedrock ridges/cliffs
Water Features:	Numerous small, low, wet areas. Adjacent to Georgian Bay.
Physical Features:	Entire area is mainly a marsh with a few high rock ridges. Adjacent to scenic, exposed rocky shoreline.
Access:	Year round by foot, boat or snowmobile.

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Avg. Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	50	91	14.9	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	10						
Red Maple (Ms)	10			10-25	1000	26	
Tamarack (T)	10			26-40	108	9.2	
White Birch (Bw)	10			41-50	5	0.8	
W. Spruce (Sw)	10			50+	0	0	
Total	100				1113	36	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw5Or1Ms1T1Bw1Sw1
 Height: 14.9 m

Age: 91 years
 Basal Area: 36 m²/ha

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment W14B			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Arrow Leaved Tearthumb	<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i>	Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Pickereelweed	<i>Pontedaria cordata</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussucia baccata</i>	Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Black spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Blue bead lily	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	False pixie cup	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Rough Cinquefoil	<i>Potentillanor vegiaca</i>
Common Blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Royal fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Common Hair Grass	<i>Dryopteris flexuosa</i>	Sheep sorel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Small Sundrops	<i>Oenothera perennis</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Smooth blackberry	<i>Rubus canadensis</i>
Common strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	Smooth wild rose	<i>Rosa blanda</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Speckled alder	<i>Alnus incana spp.</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus stobus</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Spinulose wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carhusiana</i>
Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Horned Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia cornuta</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Labrador Tea	<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	Three-leaved Smilacina	<i>Smilacina trifolia</i>
Large leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	Trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Three-way sedge	<i>Dulicichium arundinaceam</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Marsh Fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	White Grass	<i>Oryzopsis asperifolia</i>
Marsh St. John's Wort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Mountain holly	<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Yellow Birch	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		
Cavity Trees - nesting/roosting - feeding - escape		✓ ✓ ✓	None observed, mainly a marshy area
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets	✓		White spruce, tamarack, white pine
Other Food Sources		✓	Blueberry, huckleberry
Surface Water - year round creek/pond - seasonal runoff - seasonal pond	✓		
Dens or Dug Holes	✓		Small mammal
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain the compartment as a protection forest no management activities need to occur. Due to the thin soils and the history of logging and fire in the area, any disturbance in the forest would be detrimental, adversely affecting the ability of the forest to provide habitat and ecological values.

Short Term (5 Years)

To examine the potential of developing a formal trail system, in addition to the private trails developed by Club members with cottages on the island.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: I1

Area: 7.16 acres (2.86 ha)

7.1 General Description

This island grouping consists of several islands located in Georgian Bay. They are the western most portions of the property and are exposed to significant wave action. Area typified by thin to no soil on bedrock. The few species present on these islands are highly stressed. There are two few trees present for this compartment to qualify for the MFTIP.

There are several groups of islands that comprise this compartment. Some are forested while the majority are barren rock islands. The compartment is split into nine island groups located just offshore of the club property. The tree species found on the islands consist mainly of white pine, red oak, white birch and white cedar. There is some red cedar located on some of the island as well. The dominant ground vegetation is mainly lichen, which covers most of the rock. There is some low sweet blueberry along with scattered patches of various raspberry and blackberry species.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Thin to no soil cover. Mainly exposed bedrock.
 Drainage: Rapid into Georgian Bay and small pools in rock.
 Topography: Low generally to 4 metres.
 Water Features: Surrounded by Georgian Bay and subject to being completely awash during storms.
 Physical Features: These islands act as breakers for islands and mainland to the east.
 Access: By boat.
 Other Features

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Yrs)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)				By Class for the Comp		By class for the Comp	
Red Oak (Or)				10-25	No prism		
White Birch (Bw)				26-40	sweep was		
White Cedar (Cw)				41-50	performed		
Red Cedar (Cr)				50+			
Total							

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: N/A

Height: N/A

Age: N/A

Basal Area: N/A

Other Vegetation Assessment Table:

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment II			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Lesser duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Rattlesnake root	<i>Prenanthes spp.</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Red osier dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Common St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Ribes sp.	<i>Ribes sp.</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Sweetgale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Eastern red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Three-way sedge	<i>Dulichium arundinaceam</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus stobus</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Lady's thumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding		✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees		✓	few
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	Black cherry, low sweet blueberry
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond			
- seasonal runoff		✓	
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens of Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Seabirds	Summer	Bedrock	Colonies

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Little activities can be performed on these islands. The main use of the islands is for day trips by club members, therefore simple cleanup activities will be performed by members who use the islands.

Short Term (5 Years)

This area will be assessed for use as a recreational resource, through the development of picnic sites and swimming spots. These will encourage the use of the island by Club members. The presence of numerous bird colonies and shallow pools, which are ideal habitat for frogs, represent an excellent site for nature interpretation, as well as bird and animal watching.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: I2

Area: 4.0 acres (1.6 hectares)

7.1 General Description

This island compartment consists of two island groups located in Georgian Bay and further east in Go Home Bay. The Cecil Islands are located in the western most portions of the property and are exposed to significant wave action due to the large fetch (i.e. the distance from the western shoreline of Lake Huron to the eastern shoreline of Georgian Bay). Sunset Island is located in the Go Home Bay area and is an area typified by thin to no soil on bedrock. The few species present on these islands are highly stressed.

Sunset Island is forested while the Cecil Islands are essentially barren rock islands. The tree species found on the islands consist mainly of white pine, red oak, white birch and white cedar, with some soft maple also present on Sunset Island. The major ground vegetation found on Cecil Island is mainly lichen while Sunset Island has a more typical forest flora consisting of wild sarsaparilla and Canada Mayflower. Due to the lack of forest cover, this compartment is not eligible.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Generally bare but some areas have a thin soil cover < 0.1 m thick.
Drainage:	Rapid into Georgian Bay and small depressions in rock.
Topography:	Cecil islands have gently sloping rock no more than 4 m local relief. Sunset Island has a large cliff on the eastern side with at least 7 m local relief
Water Features:	Wind exposed shoreline of Georgian Bay sometimes washes and sprays all of island in storms. Some puddled fens supporting sedges and moss.
Physical Features:	Cecil islands act as breakers for islands and mainland to the east. Sunset Island is a favourable picnic spot due to its high elevation
Access:	By boat.
Other Features	

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Yrs)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)				By Class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)							
White Birch (Bw)				10-25	No prism		
Poplar (Po)				26-40	sweep was		

Red Maple (Ms)				41-50	performed		
White Cedar (Cw)				50+			
Red Cedar (Cr)							
Total							

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: N/A

Age: N/A

Height: N/A

Basal Area: N/A

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment I2			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Rattlesnake root	<i>Prenanthes spp.</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Red osier dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Ribes sp.	<i>Ribes sp.</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Three-way sedge	<i>Dulicichium arundinaceam</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Lady's thumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	White lettuce	<i>Prenanthes alba</i>
Lesser duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		
Cavity Trees			On Sunset Island
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding	✓		
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		On Sunset Island
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	Black cherry, low sweet blueberry
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond		✓	
- seasonal runoff		✓	
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens of Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
----------------	---------------	----------------	-----------------

Seabirds	Summer	Bedrock	Colonies
----------	--------	---------	----------

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain the compartment as a protection forest no management activities need to occur. Due to the thin soils and the history of logging and fire in the area, any disturbance in the forest would be detrimental, adversely affecting the ability of the forest to provide habitat and ecological values.

Short Term (5 Years)

This area will be assessed for use as a recreational resource, through the development of picnic sites and swimming spots. These will encourage the use of the island by Club members. The presence of numerous bird colonies and shallow pools, which are ideal habitat for frogs, represent an excellent site for nature interpretation, as well as bird and animal watching.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: I3

Area: 3.5 acres (1.4 hectares)

7.1 General Description

This island compartment consists of several rock island groups located in Georgian Bay and further inland in Go Home Bay.

There are several groups of islands that comprise this compartment and some are forested, although the majority are barren rock, which is why this island group is not eligible to qualify for the MFTIP. The compartment is split into numerous island groups located just offshore throughout the club property. The tree species found on the islands consist mainly of white pine, red oak, white birch and white cedar. There is red cedar located on some of the islands as well. The ground vegetation is primarily lichen, which covers most of the rock, but on some of the forested islands there is a ground flora more typical of the surrounding mainland forest consisting of wild sarsaparilla and Canada Mayflower. There is some low sweet blueberry along with scattered patches of various raspberry and blackberry species present on the rocky areas.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally bare but some islands have a thin soil cover < 0.1 m thick.

Drainage: Rapid into Georgian Bay and small depressions in rock.

Topography: Low generally to 4 m, but sometimes to 10.

Water Features: Wind exposed shoreline of Georgian Bay sometimes washes and sprays all of island in storms. Some puddled fens supporting sedges and moss.

Physical Features: Outer islands act as breakers for islands and mainland to the east.

Access: By boat.

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Yrs)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)				By Class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)							
White Birch (Bw)				10-25	No prism		
Poplar (Po)				26-40	sweep was		
Red Maple (Ms)				41-50	Performed		
White Cedar (Cw)				50+			
Red Cedar (Cr)							
Total							

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: N/A

Height: N/A

Age: N/A

Basal Area: N/A

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment I3			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Pickrelweed	<i>Pontderia cordata</i>
Cardinal flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Pipewort	<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Eastern red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Three-way sedge	<i>Dulicichium arundinaceam</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus stobus</i>	White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding	✓	✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	Black cherry, low sweet blueberry
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond		✓	
- seasonal runoff		✓	
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens of Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Seabirds	Summer	Bedrock	Colonies

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain the compartment as a protection forest no management activities need to occur. Due to the thin soils and the history of logging and fire in the area, any disturbance in the forest would

be detrimental, adversely affecting the ability of the forest to provide habitat and ecological values.

Short Term (5 Years)

This area will be assessed for use as a recreational resource, through the development of picnic sites and swimming spots. These will encourage the use of the island by Club members. The presence of numerous bird colonies and shallow pools, which are ideal habitat for frogs, represent an excellent site for nature interpretation, as well as bird and animal watching.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: I4

Area: 7.4 acres (2.96 ha)

7.1 General Description

Forest located on three islands in the Pittsburgh Marsh/Iron City Bay area. The area is typified by thin soil cover over sandy, cobbled moraine and bedrock. Of importance in this area is the presence of Atlantic Coastal Plain Species on the shoreline such as Horned Bladderwort (*Utricularia cornuta*), Yellow-Eyed Grass (*Xyris difformis*) and Virginia Chain Fern (*Woodwardia virginica*). The dominant tree species found in the forest are white pine, red oak, and red maple. There was also some white ash found on I4A.

Of the three islands, the largest one (I4A) has a very dense understory growth consisting mainly of red maple, with some white birch and red oak. An area where the canopy has been removed by storm activity characterizes its highest point, and this area contains a dense region of raspberry bushes. On an island south of I4A, which is not owned by the Club, there is a red shouldered hawk's nest that was not in use at the time of the survey. I4B is an island at the north end of Iron City Bay. On either side of the point there is a considerable marsh area, which is part of the greater Moreaus Bay area that has been identified as a significant wetland habitat.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Thin soil cover. Mainly sandy with exposed rocks. < 1 m thick.
 Drainage: Well drained.
 Topography: I4A has two high points, I4B is located in Iron City Bay, and I4C is a smaller island that is relatively flat, with some low hills
 Water Features: Numerous, small, low, wet areas scattered throughout compartment.
 Physical Features: This compartment is split into three islands.
 Access: By boat or snow machine

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	40	104	19	By Class for the Comp		By class for the Comp	
Red Oak (Or)	50						
Red Maple (Ms)	10			10-25	384.61	10	
White Ash (Aw)				26-40	221.17	18.8	
				41-50	32.70	5.2	
				50+	2.58	0.8	
Total	100				641.06	34.8	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw3Or5Ms2

Height: 19 m

Age: 104

Basal Area: 34.8 m²

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment I4			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Arrow-leaved tearthumb	<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i>	Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>
Aster sp.	<i>Aster sp.</i>	Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Blue bead lily	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Pickernelweed	<i>Ponederia cordata</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Pipewort	<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i>
Bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Prince's pine	<i>Chimaphila umbellata cisatlantica</i>
Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Rattlesnake root	<i>Prenanthes spp.</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Common Blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Common hair grass	<i>Deschamsia flexuosa</i>	Red twigged serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier sanguinea</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Ribes sp.	<i>Ribes sp.</i>
Common Skullcap	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Common St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Skunk currant	<i>Ribes glandulosum</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	Slender white aster	<i>Aster borealis</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Smooth blackberry	<i>Rubus canadensis</i>
Downy juneberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Spreading dogbane	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
False solomon's seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Striped maple	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>
Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Sugar maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Hard stemmed bullrush	<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Tufted loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia thrysiflora</i>
Hoary vervain	<i>Verbena stricta</i>	Violet sp.	<i>Viola sp.</i>
Honeysuckle sp.	<i>Lonicera sp.</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Indian pipe	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Wild mint	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>
Large leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting	✓		-Red oak
- feeding	✓		-White pine

- escape	✓		
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		
Mast Trees	✓		Few
Supercanopy Trees	✓		
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources	✓		Black cherry, low sweet blueberry
Surface Water - year round creek/pond - seasonal runoff - seasonal pond	✓		
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain the compartment as a protection forest no management activities need to occur. Due to the thin soils and the history of logging and fire in the area, any disturbance in the forest would be detrimental, adversely affecting the ability of the forest to provide habitat and ecological values.

Short Term (5 Years)

Maintain as a natural wildlife area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to occur.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: I5

Area: 5.3 acres (2.12 ha)

7.1 General Description

This compartment is a protection forest located on Pig Island, which is surrounded by Go Home Bay, directly west of the community dock and library. It is separated into two distinct sections, north and south, by a rocky highpoint.

The northern half of the compartment consists of a dense understory of eastern white cedar regeneration, under a canopy that has been opened by storm activity. There is also a small amount of white pine and red maple regeneration in the stand. Due to the storm activity there are many fallen trees, and these provide abundant ground cover and habitat for small mammals. The canopy contains many gaps, and is made up of white cedar, white pine, red and white oak, and red maple. Many of the live and dead cedars and white pines have cavities in them. There is a large, poorly drained area lying between two hills, which contains a thick cover of winterberry holly bushes and marsh ferns. There are other small, poorly drained areas in the stand, and these contain surface water following rainstorms.

On the southern end of the island the forest cover is quite different, consisting of a very open understory under a canopy of red and white oak. There is no white pine in the canopy in this part of the compartment, although some regeneration was present. Eastern white cedar is absent from this half of the compartment, and common juniper makes up the majority of the ground cover. Red and white oak, as well as red maple are also present in the regeneration layer. There is also a large amount of prince's pine growing in this area of the compartment.

Dividing these two areas is a rocky highpoint covered by common juniper, low sweet blueberry, and some scrubby white pines and oaks. This area opens up down to the waterline on the west side of the island.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Sandy over intermittent sandy, cobble and boulder till <0.5m thick
Drainage:	Poor to well drained, with standing water in depressions
Topography:	Low hill rises to a height of 5m. Northeast corner of the island has a 3 metre high rock cliff which enters the water directly. Southwest side has an open rocky outcrop that slopes down to the waterline
Water Features:	Surrounded by Go Home Bay, some standing surface water in poorly drained low lying areas
Physical Features:	
Access:	Year round on foot or by boat
Other Features:	

7.3 Compartment History

Pig Island was given its name around the turn of the last century, when a number of pigs were put on the island to decimate the fox snake population. A microburst touched down in this compartment in 1990, felling many larger trees, and creating the canopy openings in the northern

end of the compartment. These openings have lead to the development of the very dense understory containing a large amount of down woody debris, as well as the creation of many habitat trees, in the form of broken off cedars and white pines.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	20	110	16.1	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	20			10 – 25	718	18.67	
White Oak (Ow)	20			26 – 41	118	10.0	
Red Maple (Ms)	10			42 – 49	8	1.33	
White Cedar (Cw)	30			50+	4	1.33	Cedar thicket at northern end of the comp.
Total	100				848	31.33	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw2Or2Ow2Ms1Cw3

Age: 110 years

Height: 16.1 m

Basal Area: 31.33 m²

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment I5			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black bindweed	<i>Polygonum cilinode</i>	Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussucia baccata</i>	Panicled aster	<i>Solidago lanceolatus</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Prince's pine	<i>Chimaphila umbellata cisatlantica</i>
Bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Pussy willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Common Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Red twigged serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier sanguinea</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Dwarf raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Round-leaved sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>
Eastern white cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Shrubby St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum spathulatum</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Skunk Currant	<i>Ribes glandulosum</i>
Fly honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	Small sundrops	<i>Oenothera perennis</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Speckled alder	<i>Alnus incana spp.</i>
Honeysuckle sp.	<i>Lonicera sp.</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Horned bladderwort	<i>Utricularia cornuta</i>	Spinulose wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carhusiana</i>

Large leaved aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Large-leaved goldenrod	<i>Solidago macrophylla</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Water lobelia	<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>
Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Mild water pepper	<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Mountain holly	<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Multicoloured blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White cedar and white pine broken off by wind storm, and naturally dead trees in northern end, oaks in southern end
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting	✓		
- feeding	✓		
- escape	✓		
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		Abundant DWD in northern end of compartment, less in southern end
Mast Trees	✓		Oaks in southern end of Comp.
Supercanopy Trees	✓		White pines in northern end
Conifer Thickets	✓		Abundant white cedar regeneration in northern end
Other Food Sources	✓		Many berry species – see compartment vegetation list
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond		✓	Poorly drained depressions are water logged following spring runoff and rainstorms
- seasonal runoff	✓		
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes	✓		Small mammals
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

This compartment should be maintained and protected in its natural state, and allowed to develop and evolve naturally. No direct management activities should take place in the forest.

This compartment represents an excellent example of the recovery of a forest following major storm activity. The northern end, where the storm activity and microburst affects were most severe, could be used as an example of how a forest recovers and develops following a major natural disturbance. Permanent sample plots could be used to monitor the stand through time, and a complete record of succession produced. In the long run it would provide educational information to the younger generation which meets with the Clubs educational goals. Such a study could be carried out by a student or naturalist or by interested members of the community.

Short Term (5 Years)

This compartment represents a valuable asset for the Club, and may be used to meet the educational objective of the management plan. The Club should establish permanent sample plots in the damaged area, and produces a complete record of the flora and fauna within it. This plot should then be revisited annually and monitored as it recovers, developing a thorough database of its recovery. This information would be valuable both as an educational resource for the community, but may also be combined with research conducted throughout the Georgian Bay shoreline area, enhancing those other studies.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		Very few
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding		✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		Logs under water
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		Year round Lakes
- seasonal runoff			
- seasonal pond			
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			Sphagnum Bogs surrounding lakes along the shoreline

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Black ducks	Summer	Water	
Loons	Summer	Water	
Great Blue Heron	Summer	Shoreline	
Beaver	Summer	Lake edges	

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain this area as a natural wildlife area for all forms of wildlife. Beavers will maintain water levels naturally. Monitoring of lake levels should occur to ensure high water levels due to beaver dams do not threaten cottages.

Short Term (5 Years)

Trapping will continue to be allowed in the area to keep control of the beaver population, and help reduce the risk of flooding damage to cottage properties associated with beaver dam construction.

This area will be assessed for use as a recreational resource, through the development of an interconnecting network of canoe routes, trails and portages. These will encourage the use of the island by Club members. The sphagnum mats present along the shorelines represent an excellent site for nature interpretation, as well as bird and animal watching.

The Club will examine the potential for having this area classified as a conservation land area,

and/or as a significant wetland. The Club has no desire to alter this wetland area, and would benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: L2

Area: (Lake St. Patrick) 23 acres (9.2 ha)

7.1 General Description

Lake-bog chain on mainland. This lake has been dammed by beavers and is partially ringed by floating sphagnum bogs. There are numerous snags scattered along the shoreline as well. This lake is not eligible for inclusion in the management plan since there are no living trees and only a few dead trees in it, but it is an essential component of this ecosystem and considered valuable by the community members.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Clay base overlain in places by sand and organic accumulations although in some places the peaty material is directly on bedrock..

Drainage: Lake St. Patrick is at 178 m ASL and is separated from Georgian Bay by less than 15 metres at the closest point. Runoff from the surrounding slopes drains into the lake.

Topography: Low rocky and forested areas surround the lakes. There are several rock islands located in the middle of the lake.

Water Features: Lake St. Patrick is up to 10 metres deep.

Physical Features: Lake.

Access: By foot. Some people portage into Lake St. Patrick at its southwest end.

Other Features

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
No Live Trees Present							

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: N/A

Age: N/A

Height: N/A

Basal Area: N/A

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		Very few
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding		✓	
- escape		✓	

Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		Logs under water
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	
Surface Water - year round creek/pond - seasonal runoff - seasonal pond	✓	✓ ✓	Year round lake
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			Floating Sphagnum bogs surrounding lake along the shoreline

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Black ducks	Summer	Water	
Loons	Summer	Water	
Great blue heron	Summer	Shoreline	
Beaver	Summer	Lake edges	

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

To maintain this area as a natural wildlife area for all forms of wildlife. Beavers will maintain water levels naturally. Monitoring of lake levels should occur to ensure high water levels due to beaver dams do not threaten cottages.

Short Term (5 Years)

Trapping will continue to be allowed in the area to keep control of the beaver population, and help reduce the risk of flooding damage to cottage properties associated with beaver dam construction.

The Club will examine the potential for having this area classified as a conservation land area, and/or as a significant wetland. The Club has no desire to alter this wetland area, and would benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: R1

Area: 5.2 acres (2.08 ha)

7.1 General Description

This is a small rock compartment located in the southern part of the common property. It extends from behind several cottage properties inland into forest compartment W1. It is bordered to the north by the limits of the club property. It has an incomplete cover of common juniper, low sweet blueberry, reindeer lichen and moss. There are several forest pockets scattered throughout the compartment, which consists of scrubby white pines, red oaks, and white birch. The compartment is extremely well drained, due to the impermeability of the rock surface. Water collects in some depressions, creating fens, which provide suitable habitat for ferns, alders, and some other moist environment vegetation species.

Common juniper bushes, white pines, and red oaks cover roughly 45% of the compartment, so only 2.34 acres (0.94 ha) are considered eligible under the MFTIP guidelines, while 2.86 acres (1.14 ha) are not considered eligible and are excluded from the plan.

There is a partially maintained hiking/biking trail through this compartment and it extends back into W1 where it becomes less maintained and eventually disappears.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Generally bare, but some patches of thin soil with relict boulders locally – generally <0.3 m thick. Organic soil in surface depressions.
Drainage:	Rapid drainage on bare rock, with water collecting in depressions.
Topography:	Low hills to 10 m local relief.
Water Features:	Small fens supporting sedges, birches, poplars, and ferns. Adjacent to small bay on Georgian Bay.
Physical Features:	None
Access:	Year round on foot or by snowmobile.
Other Features:	

7.3 Compartment History

Throughout this section of the common property there was extensive logging in the late 19th century followed most likely by human and naturally caused fires on the large amounts of slash left over after logging. This is evident by the numerous burnt stumps found throughout the entire property. It is possible that this area was once soil covered prior to the fires, but burned off during the fires.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
				By class for the		By class for the	

White Pine (Pw)	40	78	13	Comp.		Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	10			10 – 25	653.85	17.00	
White Birch (Bw)	10			26 – 41	82.35	7.00	
Common juniper	30			42 – 49	25.16	4.00	
				50+	0.00	0.00	
Total					761.36	28.00	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw5Or1Bw1Jun3

Age: 78 years

Height: 13 m

Basal Area: 28 m²/ha

* common juniper density was not able to be determined but the coverage is quite dense in most areas.

Other Vegetation Assessment Table:

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment R1			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Dense Cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Tawny Cottongrass	<i>Eriocaulum virginicum</i>
False pixie cup	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding		✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	Juniper forms dense bushes which provide habitat for five lined skink, Massasauga rattlesnake
Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberry bushes
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond		✓	Runoff collects in

- seasonal runoff	✓		depressions following rainfall
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Massassauga Rattlesnake	Summer	Rocks, boulders	Basking
Five Lined Skink	Summer	Juniper	Basking

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wildlife area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to occur.

Short Term (5 Years)

To continue to develop, maintain, and promote the hiking trail network. This will involve establishing new trails, and ensuring they are well marked and cleared for user safety. These trails will allow the Club members to have easy access to their forest, and may be used for interpretive nature hikes.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

There is a large sphagnum bog to the north of the compartment that contains large amounts of alder and holly. Numerous bird species can be seen and heard throughout the area as well.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: R2A

Area: 21.6 acres (8.64 ha)

7.1 General Description

This is a small, somewhat open rock compartment located in the southern part of the common property. It is situated between Georgian Bay and Lake St. Patrick and is bordered to the south by the limits of the club property. It has an incomplete cover of common juniper, low sweet blueberry, reindeer lichen and moss. There are numerous forested pockets consisting of scrubby white pines and red oaks, and white birch growing in cracks and soil filled depressions in the rock. Extremely well drained due to the impermeability of the rock surface. Water collects in some depressions, creating fens, which provide suitable habitat for ferns, alders, and some other moist environment vegetation species.

Common juniper bushes, white pines, and red oaks cover roughly 45% of the compartment, so only 9.72 acres (3.9 ha) are considered eligible under the MFTIP guidelines, while 11.88 acres (4.75 ha) do not meet the MFTIP eligibility guidelines and are excluded from the management plan area.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

- Soil Type: Generally bare, but some patches of thin soil with relict boulders locally – generally <0.3 m thick. Also organic soil in surface depressions
- Drainage: Rapid drainage on bare rock, with water collecting in depressions
- Topography: Low hills to 10 m local relief, several steep cliffs up to 5 m local relief.
- Water Features: Small fens supporting sedges, birches, poplars, and ferns.
- Physical Features: None
- Access: Year round on foot or by snowmobile
- Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Throughout this section of the common property there was extensive logging in the late 19th century followed most likely by human and naturally caused fires on the large amounts of slash left over after logging. This is evident by the numerous burnt stumps found throughout the entire property. A fire burned for approximately six weeks in the months of July and August 1919, covering an area spanning from near Rabbit Lake (at the southeast end of compartment Wt1H), to behind the Trusler cottage on the shoreline west of this compartment. This fire was eventually extinguished by rainfall, although fire crews were employed to fight it. This resulted in the much younger ages of trees found in this area. Due to the fire much of the soil and vegetative matter was burnt away which resulted in the numerous rocky outcrops and shallow soil that is typical of Georgian Bay.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	%	Age	Average	Average	# stems/ha	Basal	Comments
--------------	---	-----	---------	---------	------------	-------	----------

	Comp.	(Years)	Height (m) for Comp.	DBH (cm)		Area (m ² /ha)	
White Pine (Pw)	50	86	12	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	20			10 – 25	423.08	11.00	
White Birch (Bw)	10			26 – 41	94.12	8.00	
Common juniper	20			42 – 49	6.29	1.00	
				50+	0.00	0.00	
Total					523.48	20.00	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw5Or2Bw1Jun2

Age: 78 years

Height: 12 m

Basal Area: 20 m²/ha

* common juniper density was not able to be determined but the coverage is quite dense in most areas.

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment R2A			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Sheep sorel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Coral lichen	<i>Cladina stellaris</i>	Skunk currant	<i>Ribes glandulosum</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus stobus</i>	Smooth blackberry	<i>Rubus canadensis</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Sweetgale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding		✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	Juniper forms dense bushes which provide habitat five lined skink, Massassauga rattlesnake
Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberry bushes
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond		✓	Runoff collects in

- seasonal runoff	✓		depressions following rainfall
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Massassauga Rattlesnake	Summer	Rocks, boulders	Basking
Five Lined Skink	Summer	Juniper	Basking

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wildlife area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to occur

Short Term (5 Years)

To continue to develop, maintain, and promote the hiking trail network. This will involve establishing new trails, and ensuring they are well marked and cleared for user safety. These trails will allow the Club members to have easy access to their forest, and may be used for interpretive nature hikes.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

There is a large sphagnum bog to the north of the compartment that contains large amounts of alder and holly. Numerous bird species can be seen and heard throughout the area as well.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: R2B

Area: 25.9 acres (10.36 ha)

7.1 General Description

This is a large rock compartment located in the southern part of the common property, along the north shore of Lake St. Patrick. There are many large pockets of forest scattered over the compartment mainly consisting of scrubby white pines, red oaks, and white birch growing in cracks and soil filled depressions in the rock. It has an incomplete cover of common juniper, low sweet blueberry, reindeer lichen and moss. The forested pockets are mainly well drained with the exception of a few small depressions in which fens have been created. These provide suitable habitat for ferns, alders, and some other moist environment vegetation species. The rest of the rock is extremely well drained due to the impermeability of the surface.

Common juniper bushes and forested pockets cover roughly 45% of the compartment, so only 11.65 acres (4.66 ha) are considered eligible under the MFTIP guidelines, while 14.25 acres (5.7 ha) are not considered eligible to be included in the management area.

There is a partially maintained trail throughout this compartment and it leads into the forest compartment W4. It generally follows along the edge of Lake St. Patrick until it comes out on the shoreline of Riddells Bay.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Generally bare, but some patches of thin soil with relict boulders locally – generally <0.3 m thick. Also organic soil in surface depressions
Drainage:	Rapid drainage on bare rock, with water collecting in depressions
Topography:	Low hills to 10 m local relief.
Water Features:	Small fens supporting sedges, birches, poplars, and ferns.
Physical Features:	None
Access:	Year round on foot or by snowmobile
Other Features:	

7.3 Compartment History

Throughout this section of the common property there was extensive logging in the late 19th century followed most likely by human and naturally caused fires on the large amounts of slash left over after logging. This is evident by the numerous burnt stumps found throughout the entire property. A fire burned for approximately six weeks in the months of July and August 1919, covering an area spanning from near Rabbit Lake (at the southeast end of compartment W11H), to behind the Trusler cottage on the shoreline west of this compartment. This fire was eventually extinguished by rainfall, although fire crews were employed to fight it. This resulted in the much younger ages of trees found in this area. Due to the fire much of the soil and vegetative matter was burnt away which resulted in the numerous rocky outcrops and shallow soil that is typical of Georgian Bay.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	50			By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	20			10 – 25	500.00	13.00	
White Birch (Bw)	10			26 – 41	105.88	9.00	
Common juniper	20			42 – 49	18.87	3.00	
				50+	1.62	0.50	
Total					626.37	25.50	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw5Or2Bw1Jun1
Height: 15 m

Age: 106
Basal Area: 25.5 m²/ha

* common juniper density was not able to be determined but the coverage is quite dense in most areas.

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment R2B			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Pine sap	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Skunk currant	<i>Ribes glandulosum</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Coral lichen	<i>Cladina stellaris</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
False pixie cup	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting	✓		
- feeding	✓	✓	
- escape			
Stick Nests		✓	

Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees	✓		
Supercanopy Trees	✓		
Conifer Thickets		✓	Juniper forms dense bushes which provide some habitat for species such as five lined skink, Massassauga rattlesnake
Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberry bushes
Surface Water - year round creek/pond - seasonal runoff - seasonal pond	✓	✓ ✓	Runoff collects in depressions following rainfall
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Bear	Summer		Overtured moss with prints in it.

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wildlife area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to occur

Short Term (5 Years)

To continue to develop, maintain, and promote the hiking trail network. This will involve establishing new trails, and ensuring they are well marked and cleared for user safety. These trails will allow the Club's members to have easy access to their forest, and may be used for interpretive nature hikes.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

The northeast section of Lake St. Patrick turns into wetland compartment Wt1C and this area provides habitat for many species of wildlife ranging from birds to small mammals due to its dense cover of alder and holly.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: R2C

Area: 64.8 acres (27.52 ha)

7.1 General Description

This is a long, thin open rocky compartment, extending from behind the community gas docks, to the southeastern border of the common property. It has an incomplete cover of common juniper, low sweet blueberry, reindeer lichen and moss. Scrubby white pines and red oaks grow in cracks and soil filled depressions in the rock. Extremely well drained due to the impermeability of the rock surface. Water collects in some depressions, creating fens, which provide suitable habitat for ferns, alders, and some other moist environment vegetation species.

Common juniper bushes, white pines, and red oaks cover roughly 65% of the compartment, so only 42 acres (16.8 ha) are considered eligible under the MFTIP guidelines, while 22.8 acres (9.12 ha) are considered to be ineligible to qualify for the management area and are excluded from the plan.

A well-marked and maintained hiking trail passes through this compartment, and connects it with compartments W5, W6, and Crown lands further inland.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Generally bare, but some patches of thin soil with relict boulders locally – generally <0.3 m thick. Also organic soil in surface depressions
Drainage:	Rapid drainage on bare rock, with water collecting in depressions
Topography:	Low hills to 10 m local relief
Water Features:	Small fens supporting sedges, birches, poplars, and ferns.
Physical Features:	None
Access:	Year round on foot or by snowmobile
Other Features:	Garbage dump at northern end of compartment, behind caretaker's house

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	40	97	14	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	30			10 – 25	538.46	14.00	
Common juniper	30			26 – 41	125.49	10.67	
				42 – 49	25.16	4.00	
				50+	2.16	0.67	
Total					691.27	29.33	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw4Or3Jun2
 Height: 14 m

Age: 97 years
 Basal Area: 29.33 m²/ha

* common juniper density was not able to be determined but the coverage is quite dense in most areas.

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment R2C			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Bracken Fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Club Moss	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Common Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Reindeer Lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
Coral Lichen	<i>Cladina stellaris</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Hairy Solomon's Seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Sheep sorel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags		✓	
Cavity Trees - nesting/roosting - feeding - escape			
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees			
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	Juniper forms dense bushes which provide some habitat for species such as five lined skink, Massassauga rattlesnake
Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberry bushes
Surface Water - year round creek/pond - seasonal runoff - seasonal pond	✓	✓ ✓	Runoff collects in depressions following rainfall
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wildlife area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to occur

Short Term (5 Years)

To continue to develop, maintain, and promote the hiking trail network. This will involve establishing new trails, and ensuring they are well marked and cleared for user safety. These trails will allow the Club members to have easy access to their forest, and may be used for interpretive nature hikes.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

There is a garbage dump located behind the caretaker's house, at the northern end of the compartment. The majority of the garbage consists of kitchen appliances, equipment from the gas docks, and empty fuel and oil containers. It has been used over the years by successive caretakers, and is presumably no longer in use. The area has accumulated discarded equipment from the community gas dock, as well as appliances presumably from individual cottages. Also, the remains of old docks, oil drums, and other materials on the shoreline of the bay south of the gas dock. Most of these objects are located along the shoreline, but there are also used dock cradles submerged in the water. The Club may wish to clean this area since it is an eyesore and provides no value for wildlife.

The following approach to addressing this situation has been proposed, and is to be presented to the Madawaska Club Ltd. directors:

- Stage 1: Evaluate and map out the extent of the affected area. Quantify the type and amount of garbage present, and determine whether it should go for kitchen waste disposal (Leonard King), or as solid item or large item recycling categories.
- Stage 2: Establish a timetable for clean-up in conjunction with Township pick-up of items, which usually occurs every couple of years
- Stage 3: Finance and carry out the clean-up using students during a summer period.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: R2D

Area: 3.4 acres (1.36 ha)

7.1 General Description

This is small rock unit located along the northern shore of Riddells Bay. It has an incomplete cover of common juniper, low sweet blueberry, reindeer lichen and moss. Scrubby white pines and red oaks grow in cracks and soil filled depressions in the rock. Extremely well drained due to the impermeability of the rock surface. Water collects in some depressions, creating fens, which provide suitable habitat for ferns, alders, and some other moist environment vegetation species.

There is insufficient tree coverage in this compartment for it to qualify for the forest management plan.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally bare, but some patches of thin soil with relict boulders locally – generally <0.3 m thick. Also organic soil in surface depressions.

Drainage: Rapid drainage on bare rock, with water collecting in depressions.

Topography: Low hills to 10 m local relief.

Water Features: Small fens supporting sedges, birches, poplars, and ferns.

Physical Features: None

Access: Year round on foot or by snowmobile.

Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Throughout this section of the common property there was extensive logging in the late 19th century followed most likely by human and naturally caused fires on the large amounts of slash left over after logging. This is evident by the numerous burnt stumps found throughout the entire property. A fire burned for approximately six weeks in the months of July and August 1919, covering an area spanning from near Rabbit Lake (at the southeast end of compartment Wt1H), to behind the Trusler cottage on the shoreline west of this compartment. This fire was eventually extinguished by rainfall, although fire crews were employed to fight it. This resulted in the much younger ages of trees found in this area. Due to the fire much of the soil and vegetative matter was burnt away which resulted in the numerous rocky outcrops and shallow soil that is typical of Georgian Bay.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)				By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)				10 – 25	No prism		

White Birch (Bw)				26 – 41	Sweep was		
Common juniper				42 – 49	Performed		
				50+			
Total							

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: N/A

Age: N/A

Height: N/A

Basal Area: N/A

* common juniper density was not able to be determined but the coverage is quite dense in most areas.

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment R2D			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Pine sap	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Skunk currant	<i>Ribes glandulosum</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Coral lichen	<i>Cladina stellaris</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
False pixie cup	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags		✓	
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding	✓		
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees	✓		
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	Juniper forms dense bushes which provide some habitat for species such as five lined skink, Massasauga rattlesnake
Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberry bushes
Surface Water			

- year round creek/pond		✓	Runoff collects in depressions following rainfall
- seasonal runoff	✓		
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wildlife area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to occur

Short Term (5 Years)

To continue to develop, maintain, and promote the hiking trail network. This will involve establishing new trails, and ensuring they are well marked and cleared for user safety. These trails will allow the Club members to have easy access to their forest, and may be used for interpretive nature hikes.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: R2E

Area: 8.6 acres (3.44 ha)

7.1 General Description

This is small rock unit located north of Riddells Bay. It has an incomplete cover of common juniper, low sweet blueberry, reindeer lichen and moss. Scrubby white pines and red oaks grow in cracks and soil filled depressions in the rock. Extremely well drained due to the impermeability of the rock surface. Water collects in some depressions, creating fens, which provide suitable habitat for ferns, alders, and some other moist environment vegetation species.

There is insufficient tree coverage in this compartment for it to qualify for the forest management plan.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally bare, but some patches of thin soil with relict boulders locally – generally <0.3 m thick. Also organic soil in surface depressions.

Drainage: Rapid drainage on bare rock, with water collecting in depressions.

Topography: Low hills to 10 m local relief.

Water Features: Small fens supporting sedges, birches, poplars, and ferns.

Physical Features: None

Access: Year round on foot or by snowmobile.

Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Throughout this section of the common property there was extensive logging in the late 19th century followed most likely by human and naturally caused fires on the large amounts of slash left over after logging. This is evident by the numerous burnt stumps found throughout the entire property. A fire burned for approximately six weeks in the months of July and August 1919, covering an area spanning from near Rabbit Lake (at the southeast end of compartment Wt1H), to behind the Trusler cottage on the shoreline west of this compartment. This fire was eventually extinguished by rainfall, although fire crews were employed to fight it. This resulted in the much younger ages of trees found in this area. Due to the fire much of the soil and vegetative matter was burnt away which resulted in the numerous rocky outcrops and shallow soil that is typical of Georgian Bay.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)				By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)				10 – 25	No prism		
White Birch (Bw)				26 – 41	Sweep was		

Common juniper				42 – 49	Performed		
				50+			
Total							

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: N/A

Age: N/A

Height: N/A

Basal Area: N/A

* common juniper density was not able to be determined but the coverage is quite dense in most areas.

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment R2E			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Pine sap	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Skunk currant	<i>Ribes glandulosum</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Coral lichen	<i>Cladina stellaris</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
False pixie cup	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags		✓	
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding	✓	✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees	✓		
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	Juniper forms dense bushes which provide some habitat for species such as five lined skink, Massasauga rattlesnake
Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberry bushes
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond		✓	Runoff collects in

- seasonal runoff	✓		depressions following rainfall
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wildlife area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to occur

Short Term (5 Years)

To continue to develop, maintain, and promote the hiking trail network. This will involve establishing new trails, and ensuring they are well marked and cleared for user safety. These trails will allow the Club members to have easy access to their forest, and may be used for interpretive nature hikes.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: R2F

Area: 16.7 acres (6.47 ha)

7.1 General Description

This rock compartment is located just south of Rabbit Lake. It has an incomplete cover of common juniper, low sweet blueberry, reindeer lichen and moss. Scrubby white pines and red oaks grow in cracks and soil filled depressions in the rock. Extremely well drained due to the impermeability of the rock surface. Water collects in some depressions, creating fens, which provide suitable habitat for ferns, alders, and some other moist environment vegetation species.

Common juniper bushes, white pines, and red oaks cover roughly 40% of the compartment, so only 6.68 acres (2.67 ha) are considered eligible under the MFTIP guidelines, while 10.02 acres are ineligible and are excluded from the plan. .

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally bare, but some patches of thin soil with relict boulders locally – generally <0.3 m thick. Also organic soil in surface depressions.

Drainage: Rapid drainage on bare rock, with water collecting in depressions.

Topography: Low hills to 10 m local relief.

Water Features: Small fens supporting sedges, birches, poplars, and ferns.

Physical Features: None

Access: Year round on foot or by snowmobile.

Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Throughout this section of the common property there was extensive logging in the late 19th century followed most likely by human and naturally caused fires on the large amounts of slash left over after logging. This is evident by the numerous burnt stumps found throughout the entire property. A fire burned for approximately six weeks in the months of July and August 1919, covering an area spanning from near Rabbit Lake (at the southeast end of compartment Wt1H), to behind the Trusler cottage on the shoreline west of this compartment. This fire was eventually extinguished by rainfall, although fire crews were employed to fight it. This resulted in the much younger ages of trees found in this area. Due to the fire much of the soil and vegetative matter was burnt away which resulted in the numerous rocky outcrops and shallow soil that is typical of Georgian Bay. A local artist erected approximately 14 stone statues in a straight line, along a 1km stretch of outcrop in this compartment during the late 1980s.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	40	102	14	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	

Red Oak (Or)	40			10 – 25	538.46	14.00	
White Birch (Bw)	10			26 – 41	94.12	8.00	
Common juniper	10			42 – 49	18.87	3.00	
				50+	0.00	0.00	
Total					651.45	25.00	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw4Or4Bw1Jun1
 Height: 14 m

Age: 102 years
 Basal Area: 25 m²/ha

* common juniper density was not able to be determined but the coverage is quite dense in most areas.

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment R2F			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Pine sap	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Skunk currant	<i>Ribes glandulosum</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Coral lichen	<i>Cladina stellaris</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
False pixie cup	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags		✓	
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding	✓	✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees	✓		
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	Juniper forms dense bushes which provide some habitat for species such as five lined skink, Massassauga rattlesnake

Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberry bushes
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond		✓	Runoff collects in depressions following rainfall
- seasonal runoff	✓	✓	
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Massassauga Rattlesnake	Summer	Juniper	Basking
Five Lined Skink	Summer	Rocks	Basking

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wildlife area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to occur

Short Term (5 Years)

To continue to develop, maintain, and promote the hiking trail network. This will involve establishing new trails, and ensuring they are well marked and cleared for user safety. These trails will allow the Club members to have easy access to their forest, and may be used for interpretive nature hikes.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: R2G

Area: 10.5 acres (4.2 ha)

7.1 General Description

This rock unit is located on the eastern border of the club land, south of Go Home River. It has an incomplete cover of common juniper, low sweet blueberry, reindeer lichen and moss. Scrubby white pines and red oaks grow in cracks and soil filled depressions in the rock. It is extremely well drained, due to the impermeability of the rock surface. Water collects in some depressions, creating fens, which provide suitable habitat for ferns, alders, and some other moist environment vegetation species. There are several small pools of water scattered over the rock surface that are home to numerous frog species and are undoubtedly significant habitat.

Common juniper bushes, white pines, and red oaks cover roughly 20% of the compartment, so only 2.1 acres (0.84 ha) are considered eligible under the MFTIP guidelines, while 8.4 acres are considered ineligible to be included in the management plan and have been excluded.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally bare, but some patches of thin soil with relict boulders locally – generally <0.3 m thick. Also organic soil in surface depressions.

Drainage: Rapid drainage on bare rock, with water collecting in depressions.

Topography: Low hills to 10 m local relief.

Water Features: Small fens supporting sedges, birches, poplars, and ferns.

Physical Features: None

Access: Year round on foot or by snowmobile.

Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Throughout this section of the common property there was extensive logging in the late 19th century followed most likely by human and naturally caused fires on the large amounts of slash left over after logging. This is evident by the numerous burnt stumps found throughout the entire property.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	30	93	13	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	30			10 – 25	596.15	15.50	
White Birch (Bw)	20			26 – 41	82.35	7.00	
Common juniper	20			42 – 49	12.58	2.00	
				50+	0.00	0.00	
Total					691.09	24.50	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw3Or3Bw2Jun2

Height: 13 m

Age: 93 years

Basal Area: 24.5 m²/ha

* common juniper density was not able to be determined but the coverage is quite dense in most areas.

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment R2G			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Meadow sweet	<i>Spirea alba</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Pine sap	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Skunk currant	<i>Ribes glandulosum</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Coral lichen	<i>Cladina stellaris</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
False pixie cup	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags		✓	
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding	✓	✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees	✓		
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	Juniper forms dense bushes which provide some habitat for species such as five lined skink, Massassauga rattlesnake
Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberry bushes
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond		✓	
- seasonal runoff	✓		
- seasonal pond		✓	Runoff collects in depressions following rainfall

Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wildlife area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to occur

Short Term (5 Years)

To continue to develop, maintain, and promote the hiking trail network. This will involve establishing new trails, and ensuring they are well marked and cleared for user safety. These trails will allow the Club members to have easy access to their forest, and may be used for interpretive nature hikes.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: R3

Area: A: 21.2 acres (8.48 ha)

B: 3.3 acres (1.32 ha)

7.1 General Description

These are open rocky compartments, located in the northeast end of the property, which form broad slopes that drain into W8. They have an incomplete cover of common juniper, low sweet blueberry, reindeer lichen and moss. Scrubby white pines, red oaks and white oaks, grow in cracks and soil filled depressions in the rock. White birch can also be found on the west side of R3A, adjacent to the wetland. These compartments are extremely well drained due to the impermeability of the rock surface. Water collects in some depressions, creating fens, which provide suitable habitat for ferns, alders, and some other moist environment vegetation species.

There is insufficient forest coverage to include these in the managed forest plan. However, management activities will still take place in this compartment

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally bare, but some patches of thin soil with relict boulders locally – generally <0.3 m thick. Also organic soil in surface depressions

Drainage: Rapid drainage on bare rock, with water collecting in depressions

Topography: Top of hill - flat to low slope 5 m local relief

Water Features: Small fens supporting sedges, birches, poplars, and ferns.

Physical Features: None

Access: Year round on foot or by snowmobile.

Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)				By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)				10 – 25	No prism		
White Oak (Ow)				26 – 41	Sweep was		
Red Maple (Ms)				42 – 49	Performed		
				50+			
Total							

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: N/A

Age: N/A

Height: N/A

Basal Area: N/A

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment R3A & B			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Meadow sweet	<i>Spirea alba</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Pine sap	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Skunk currant	<i>Ribes glandulosum</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Coral lichen	<i>Cladina stellaris</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
False pixie cup	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		On the edge of W8
Cavity Trees - nesting/roosting - feeding - escape		✓ ✓ ✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees			
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	Juniper forms dense bushes which provide habitat for five lined skink, Massassauga rattlesnake
Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberries
Surface Water - year round creek/pond - seasonal runoff - seasonal pond	✓	✓ ✓	Following rainfall, in depressions
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others	✓		Large boulders and juniper provide habitat

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
---------	--------	---------	----------

Massasauga rattlesnake	Summer	Open rock and under boulders	Observed in open area near large boulder in R3A
Black bear	Summer	Forest	Observed bear scat

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wildlife area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to occur.

Short Term (5 Years)

To examine the potential of developing a trail system extending into the northern mainland portion of the Club property, connecting this compartment to others as far north as W10 and Iron City Bay, and inland to Crown lands. This compartment would also make an interesting stop along an interpretive nature trail, as it is different than the surrounding forest in the area.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: R4

Area: 3.1 acres (1.24 ha)

7.1 General Description

This is a small rock compartment located in the southern part of the common property. It extends from behind several cottage properties inland into forest compartment W1. It is bordered to the north by the limits of the club property. It has an incomplete cover of common juniper, low sweet blueberry, reindeer lichen and moss. There is a forest pocket located in the centre of the compartment that consists of scrubby white pines and red oaks. It is extremely well drained due to the impermeability of the rock surface. Water collects in some depressions, creating fens, which provide suitable habitat for ferns, alders, and some other moist environment vegetation species.

There is insufficient tree coverage to include this compartment in the managed forest plan. However, management activities will still take place in this compartment.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally bare, but some patches of thin soil with relict boulders locally – generally <0.3 m thick. Also organic soil in surface depressions.

Drainage: Rapid drainage on bare rock, with water collecting in depressions.

Topography: Low hills to 10 m local relief.

Water Features: Small fens supporting sedges, birches, poplars, and ferns. Beside small bay on Georgian Bay.

Physical Features: None

Access: Year round on foot or by snowmobile.

Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Throughout this section of the common property there was extensive logging in the late 19th century followed most likely by human and naturally caused fires on the large amounts of slash left over after logging. This is evident by the numerous burnt stumps found throughout the entire property.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for Comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)				By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)				10 – 25	No prism		
White Birch (Bw)				26 – 41	Sweep was		
Common juniper				42 – 49	Performed		
				50+			
Total							

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: N/A

Height: N/A

Age: N/A

Basal Area: N/A

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment R4			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussucia baccata</i>	Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
Cow wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Wild sarsparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
False pixie cup	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding		✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	Juniper forms dense bushes which provide some habitat for species such as five lined skink, Massassauga rattlesnake
Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberry bushes
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond		✓	
- seasonal runoff	✓	✓	Runoff collects in depressions following rainfall
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wildlife area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to occur

Short Term (5 Years)

To continue to develop, maintain, and promote the hiking trail network. This will involve establishing new trails, and ensuring they are well marked and cleared for user safety. These trails will allow the Club members to have easy access to their forest, and may be used for interpretive nature hikes.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

This rock unit is located on a small bay on Georgian Bay.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: R5

Area: A: 10.5 acres (4.2 ha)
 B: 2.5 acres (1.0 ha)
 C: 7.4 acres (2.96 ha)
 D: 7.4 acres (2.96 ha)
 E: 6.2 acres (2.48 ha)

7.1 General Description

This is an open rocky compartment on Big Island, surrounded by W14L and W14J. It has an incomplete cover of common juniper, low sweet blueberry, reindeer lichen and moss. Scrubby white pines, red oaks and white oaks grow in variable sized pockets that connect with the surrounding forest cover but are intermittently broken up by rocky openings. It is extremely well drained due to the impermeability of the rock surface. Water collects in some depressions, creating fens, which provide suitable habitat for ferns, alders, and some other moist environment vegetation species.

Common juniper bushes, white pines, and red oaks cover approximately 10% of each compartment. Therefore only 1.05 acres of R5A, 0.25 acres of R5B, 0.74 acres of R5C, 0.74 acres of R5D and 0.62 acres of R5E are considered eligible under the MFTIP guidelines. The rest of these compartments do not meet the eligibility requirements for the management plan and are excluded (9.45 acres of R5A, 2.25 acres of R5B, 6.66 acres of both R5C and R5D, and 5.58 acres of R5E).

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally bare, but some patches of thin soil with relict boulders locally – generally <0.3 m thick. Also organic soil in surface depressions.

Drainage: Rapid drainage on bare rock, with water collecting in depressions.

Topography: Low hills up to 5 m local relief.

Water Features: Small fens supporting sedges, birches, poplars, and ferns.

Physical Features: None

Access: Year round on foot or by snowmobile.

Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Throughout this section of the common property there was extensive logging in the late 19th century followed most likely by human and naturally caused fires on the large amounts of slash left over after logging. This is evident by the numerous burnt stumps found throughout the entire property.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments

White Pine (Pw)	50	101	15	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	30			10 – 25	487.18	12.67	
White Oak (Ow)	20			26 – 41	70.59	6.00	
				42 – 49	16.77	2.67	
				50+	0.00	0.00	
Total					574.54	21.33	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw5Or3Ow2

Age: 101 years

Height: 15 m

Basal Area: 21.33 m²/ha

* common juniper density was not able to be determined but the coverage is quite dense in most areas.

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment R5 A,B,C,D,E,F			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussucia baccata</i>	Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Common blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Coral lichen	<i>Cladina stellaris</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Sheep sorel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus stobus</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
False pixie cup	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		On edge of W14J & W14L
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding		✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees			
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	Juniper forms dense bushes which provide some habitat for species

			such as five lined skink, Massassauga rattlesnake
Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberries
Surface Water		✓	Following rainfall, in depressions
- year round creek/pond		✓	
- seasonal runoff	✓		
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Fox snake	Summer	Forest edge and open rocky clearings	Observed in small patch of grass between rocky clearings on edge of W11

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wildlife area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to occur

Short Term (5 Years)

This area will be assessed for use as a recreational resource, through the development of an interconnecting network of canoe routes, trails and portages. These will encourage the use of the island by Club members. The sphagnum mats present along the shorelines of L1 represent an excellent site for nature interpretation, as well as bird and animal watching.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: R5

Area: F: 9.3 acres (3.72 ha)
 G: 16.7 acres (6.68 ha)
 H: 3.1 acres (1.24 ha)

7.1 General Description

This is an open rocky compartment on Big Island, surrounded by W11C. It has an incomplete cover of common juniper, low sweet blueberry, reindeer lichen and moss. Scrubby white pines, red oaks and white oaks grow in cracks and soil filled depressions in the rock which range in size from a few square meters to almost an acre. It is extremely well drained due to the impermeability of the rock surface. Water collects in some depressions, creating fens, which provide suitable habitat for ferns, alders, and some other moist environment vegetation species.

Common juniper bushes, white pines, and red oaks cover approximately 50% of each compartment. Therefore only 4.65 acres (1.86 ha) of R5F, 8.35 acres (3.34 ha) of R5G, and 1.55 acres (0.62 ha) of R5H are considered eligible under the MFTIP guidelines, while 4.65 acres, 8.35 acres and 1.55 acres will be excluded from R5F, R5G, and R5H respectively due to their lack of tree coverage.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally bare, but some patches of thin soil with relict boulders locally – generally <0.3 m thick. Also organic soil in surface depressions

Drainage: Rapid drainage on bare rock, with water collecting in depressions

Topography: Top of hill to 5 m local relief

Water Features: Small fens supporting sedges, birches, poplars, and ferns, adjacent to wetlands Wt2F and Wt2G, and Burwash Lake (L1A)

Physical Features: None

Access: Year round on foot or by snowmobile.

Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	60	95	14.5	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)	20			10 – 25	538.46	14.00	
White Oak (Ow)	20			26 – 41	70.59	6.00	
				42 – 49	12.58	2.00	
				50+	0.00	0.00	

Total					621.63	22.00	
--------------	--	--	--	--	---------------	--------------	--

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw6Or2Ow2

Age: 95 years

Height: 14.5 m

Basal Area: 22 m²/ha

* common juniper density was not able to be determined but the coverage is quite dense in most areas.

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment R5 F,G,H			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Common blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Coral lichen	<i>Cladina stellaris</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Sheep sorel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
False pixie cup	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		On edge of W11C
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding		✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees			
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	Juniper forms dense bushes which provide some habitat for species such as five lined skink, Massassauga rattlesnake
Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberries
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond		✓	
- seasonal runoff	✓		
- seasonal pond		✓	Following rainfall, in depressions

Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Fox snake	Summer	Forest edge and open rocky clearings	Observed in small patch of grass between rocky clearings on edge of W11C

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wildlife area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to occur.

Short Term (5 Years)

This area will be assessed for use as a recreational resource, through the development of an interconnecting network of canoe routes, trails and portages. These will encourage the use of the island by Club members. The sphagnum mats present along the shorelines of L1 represent an excellent site for nature interpretation, as well as bird and animal watching.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: R6

Area: 46.8 acres (18.72 ha)

7.1 General Description

This is an open rocky compartment located on the west side of Long Island. It is directly adjacent to Georgian Bay, and has an incomplete cover of common juniper, low sweet blueberry, reindeer lichen and moss. Scrubby white pines, red oaks, and red maples grow in cracks and soil filled depressions in the rock. It is extremely well drained due to the impermeability of the rock surface. Water collects in some depressions, creating fens, which provide suitable habitat for ferns, alders, and some other moist environment vegetation species.

Along the shoreline there are small pools which are maintained through the year, and are continually flushed by wave action. Tadpoles were observed in these pools.

This compartment is exposed to weather blowing off Georgian Bay, has very little soil cover, and is generally unvegetated. Since common juniper bushes, white pines, and red oaks cover less than 10% of the area, this compartment is not considered to be eligible under the MFTIP guidelines. It should, however, be assessed as an important wildlife habitat or conservation land, as it maintains small pools and ponds which are important breeding habitats for frogs, and acts as a wind break for the rest of the property.

This compartment is often used for recreation, hiking, and swimming, and several stone fireplaces can be found along the shoreline. Small campfires, bonfires and picnics take place here, and it is a popular destination for Club members.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Generally bare, but some patches of very thin soil with relict boulders locally – generally <0.3 m thick. Also organic soil in surface depressions
Drainage:	Rapid drainage on bare rock, with water collecting in depressions
Topography:	Low hills to 5 m local relief
Water Features:	Small fens supporting sedges, birches, poplars, berry bushes, and ferns.
Physical Features:	None
Access:	Year round. On foot from the east side of the island, or by boat. Cottagers on the east side have formed several trails. These are marked with small stone markers of the island, and terminate at various places along the west side of the compartment.
Other Features:	There is a stone monument/sculpture located in the middle of the compartment. Built by one of the Club members, it consists of two large boulders on end, creating a ‘gateway’.

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)				By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)				10 – 25	No prism		
White Oak (Ow)				26 – 41	Sweep was		
Red Maple (Ms)				42 – 49	Performed		
				50+			
Total							

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: N/A

Age: N/A

Height: N/A

Basal Area: N/A

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment R6			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>
Bristly sarsparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>
Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Pale corydalis	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Pin cushion moss	<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>
Common blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Pink lady slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Common Polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Reindeer lichen	<i>Cladina rangiferina</i>
Coral lichen	<i>Cladina stellaris</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria mammulata</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Sheep sorel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
False pixie cup	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags		✓	
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding		✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	Juniper forms dense

			bushes which provide some habitat for species such as five lined skink, Massassauga rattlesnake
Other Food Sources	✓		Blueberry and blackberry
Surface Water - year round creek/pond - seasonal runoff - seasonal pond	✓ ✓ ✓		Small pools along the shoreline which are maintained by wave action, as well as pools which collect rainfall
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Ring billed gulls	Summer	Shoreline	
Common terns	Summer	Shoreline	

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wildlife area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to occur.

Short Term (5 Years)

The Club will examine the potential to have the area classified as a significant wetland habitat, or conservation land.

The Club will consider developing permanent picnic facilities, such as fire pits and picnic tables, to improve the human and environmental safety, and to reduce the impact of using this area on the forest.

This unique area provides an excellent example of the Georgian Bay and Atlantic Coast ecosystems, and will continue to be used by the Club for interpretive nature walks and rock walks. These efforts will serve to heighten the awareness and appreciation of the Club for their surroundings, and encourage them to take advantage of the natural resource for education and recreation.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: Wt1A

Area: 9.5 acres (3.8 ha)

7.1 General Description

This wetland compartment, surrounded by compartment W1, is an area of open water. There are some snags along the shoreline, at the edge of the forest, but this compartment is not considered to be eligible for the MFTIP program.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally a clay to silty base with up to 0.15 m of sand overlain by peat and muck
 Drainage: Poor
 Topography: A basinal area with gently sloping edges
 Water Features: Standing water
 Physical Features: None
 Access: Year round by foot or snowmobile.

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m)	Average Diameter Breast Height (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
Tamarack				By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
White spruce				10 – 25	No prism		
White pine				26 – 41	Sweep was		
				42 – 49	Conducted		
				50+			
Total							

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: N/A

Age: N/A

Height: N/A

Basal Area: N/A

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment Wt1A			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Pickelweed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>
Common Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrus</i>
Common Blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>

Fragrant White Water Lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Red Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Speckled Alder	<i>Alnus incana</i>
Jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Sphagnum	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Marsh Fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Marsh St. Johns Wort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spirea alba/latifolia</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Yellow Pond Lily	<i>Nuphar variegatum</i>
Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding	✓	✓	-White pine
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		
- seasonal runoff		✓	
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Beaver	Summer	Water	Lodge and dams

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wetland area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to take place.

Short Term (5 Years)

The Club will examine the potential for having this area classified as a conservation land area, and/or as a significant wetland. The Club has no desire to alter this wetland area, and would benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: Wt1B

Area: 15.1 acres (6.04 ha)

7.1 General Description

This wetland compartment is surrounded by compartment W2, and is comprised of densely holly and alder with some white pine, white spruce and tamarack. The density of holly trees in the centre area is roughly 7 stems/10 m², although this coverage does not extend throughout the entire compartment. The vegetation consists of tamarack and white spruce with DBH values between 10 and 20 cm, along with a dense cover of leatherleaf, Meadow sweet and pond lilies. There are some snags along the shoreline at the edge of the forest, many of which are white pine.

This compartment represents an excellent breeding area for duck and herpetofaunal species, and also contains a beaver lodge.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally a clay to silty base with up to 0.15 m of sand overlain by peat and muck
 Drainage: Poor
 Topography: A basinal area with gently sloping edges
 Water Features: Standing water
 Physical Features: None
 Access: Year round by foot or snowmobile.
 Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m)	Average Diameter Breast Height (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
Tamarack (T)	30	75	16	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
White spruce (Sw)	30			10 – 25	576.92	15.00	
White pine (Pw)	30			26 – 41	82.35	7.00	
Red Maple (Ms)	10			42 – 49	0.00	0.00	
				50+	0.00	0.00	
Total					659.28	22.00	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: T3Sw3Pw3Ms1
 Height: 16 m

Age: 75 years
 Basal Area: 22 m²/ha

Tree Regeneration Assessment Table

Stage of Development	Species	Quantity	Pattern of Distribution
Early (>0.5 m tall)	Tamarack (T)	Little	Scattered
	White birch (Bw)	Little	Scattered
	White Spruce (Sw)	Little	Scattered
	Winterberry Holly (Hw)	Ample	Uniform
Advanced (>0.5 m tall)	Tamarack	Little	Scattered
	Speckled alder (As)	Little	Scattered
	White birch	Little	Scattered
	White spruce	Little	Scattered
	White pine (Pw)	Some	Scattered
Winterberry holly (Hw)	Ample	Uniform	

Note Quantity: little < 10% some 11 – 30% Pattern of Distribution: scattered uniform patchy
 Ample 31-60% heavy >60%

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Hw5Pw2Ps1Bw1Sw1

Age: 76 years

Height: Variable (Hw – 5 m; Pw 14 m)

Densities*: Hw: 614 stems/ha

As: 463 stems/ha

* densities were determined by counting the number of stems in a 10 m² quadrat randomly placed 4 times throughout the compartment

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment Wt1B			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
American Bugleweed	<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	Pickeral Plant	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>
Common Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrus</i>
Fragrant White Water Lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Red Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Speckled Alder	<i>Alnus incana</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Sphagnum sp.	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Marsh Fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Marsh St. Johns Wort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spirea alba/latifolia</i>	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Yellow Pond Lily	<i>Nuphar variegatum</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine, white spruce
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting	✓		
- feeding	✓		
- escape		✓	-White pine
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees		✓	

(woody debris)			
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	
Surface Water - year round creek/pond - seasonal runoff - seasonal pond	✓	✓ ✓	Open water around the edges of the compartment, with dense vegetation in the middle.
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Beaver	Summer	Swamp edge	Beaver lodge observed

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wetland area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to take place.

Short Term (5 Years)

The Club will examine the potential for having this area classified as a conservation land area, and/or as a significant wetland. The Club has no desire to alter this wetland area, and would benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: Wt1C

Area: 12.4 acres (4.96 ha)

7.1 General Description

This wetland compartment lies at the north end of compartment W2 and opens up into Lake St. Patrick at its western end. It is comprised of areas of open water and dense vegetation with a tree density of approximately 6 stems/m². The majority of the trees in the wetland are speckled alder, winterberry holly and white pine, and marsh ferns and sphagnum mosses grow along the edge. There are some snags along the shoreline at the edge of the forest, most of which are white pine. This compartment represents an excellent breeding area for duck and herpetofaunal species.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally a clay to silty base with up to 0.15 m of sand overlain by peat and muck
 Drainage: Poor
 Topography: A basinal area with gently sloping edges
 Water Features: Standing water
 Physical Features: None
 Access: Year round by foot or snowmobile.

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Regeneration Assessment Table

Stage of Development	Species	Quantity	Pattern of Distribution
Early (>0.5 m tall)	Mountain Holly (Hm)	Ample	Uniform
	Tamarack (T)	Little	Scattered
	White birch (Bw)	Ample	Uniform
	Winterberry Holly (Hw)	Ample	Uniform
Advanced (>0.5 m tall)	Mountain Holly (Hm)	Ample	Uniform
	Tamarack	Little	Scattered
	Speckled alder (As)	Little	Scattered
	White birch	Little	Scattered
	White pine (Pw)	Some	Scattered
	Winterberry holly (Hw)	Ample	Uniform

Note Quantity: little < 10% some 11 – 30% Pattern of Distribution: scattered uniform patchy
 Ample 31-60% heavy >60%

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Hw5Pw2Ps1Bw1Sw1

Age: 76 years

Height: Variable (Hw 5 m; Pw 14 m)

Densities*: Hw: 765 stems/ha

Hm: 683 stems/ha

As: 261 stems/ha

* densities were determined by counting the number of stems in a 10 m² quadrat randomly placed 4 times throughout the compartment

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment Wt1C			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
American Bugleweed	<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>
Common Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
Dense Cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	Pickereel Plant	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>
Fragrant White Water Lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrus</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Speckeled Alder	<i>Alnus incana</i>
Labrador Tea	<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricana</i>
Marsh Fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Marsh St. Johns Wort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spirea alba/latifolia</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Mountain holly	<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i>	Yellow Pond Lily	<i>Nuphar variegatum</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting	✓		
- feeding	✓		
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		
- seasonal runoff		✓	
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wetland area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to take place.

Short Term (5 Years)

The Club will examine the potential for having this area classified as a conservation land area, and/or as a significant wetland. The Club has no desire to alter this wetland area, and would benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: Wt1D

Area: 2.5 acres (1 ha)

7.1 General Description

This wetland compartment lies at the southwest end of Riddell's Bay, and is an area of open water that extends to the forest edge. The edges of the compartment are ringed by wetland vegetation, but it does not contain any component of living or dead trees. Therefore, this area is not considered to be eligible for the program.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally a clay to silty base with up to 0.15 m of sand overlain by peat and muck
 Drainage: Poor
 Topography: A basinal area with gently sloping edges
 Water Features: Standing water
 Physical Features: None
 Access: Year round by foot, boat, or snowmobile.
 Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m)	Average Diameter Breast Height (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Spruce (Sw)				By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
White Birch (Bw)				10 – 25	No prism		
Tamarack (T)				26 – 41	Sweep was		
				42 – 49	Conducted		
				50+			
Total							

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: N/A

Height: N/A

Age: N/A

Basal Area: N/A

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment Wt1D			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
American Bugleweed	<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
Common Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Pickerel Plant	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>
Dense Cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrus</i>
Fragrant White Water Lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Speckled Alder	<i>Alnus incana</i>
Jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Labrador Tea	<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Marsh Fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Marsh St. Johns Wort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spirea alba/latifolia</i>	Yellow Pond Lily	<i>Nuphar variegatum</i>
Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine, along forest edge
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding		✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		
- seasonal runoff		✓	
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wetland area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to take place.

Short Term (5 Years)

The Club will examine the potential for having this area classified as a conservation land area, and/or as a significant wetland. The Club has no desire to alter this wetland area, and would benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: Wt1E

Area: 3.9 acres (1.6 ha)

7.1 General Description

This wetland compartment lies between W4 and R2C. The edges of the compartment are ringed by wetland vegetation, but it does not contain any component of living or dead trees. Therefore, this area is not considered to be eligible for the program.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Peat and muck
 Drainage: Poor
 Topography: A basinal area with gently sloping edges
 Water Features: Standing water
 Physical Features: None
 Access: Year round by foot or snowmobile.
 Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m)	Average Diameter Breast Height (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)				By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
White Spruce (Sw)				10 – 25	No prism		
White Birch (Bw)				26 – 41	Sweep was		
Tamarack (T)				42 – 49	Conducted		
				50+			
Total							

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: N/A

Age: N/A

Height: N/A

Basal Area: N/A

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment Wt1E			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Common Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
Dense Cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	Pickerel Plant	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>
Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrus</i>

Fragrant White Water Lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Speckled Alder	<i>Alnus incana</i>
Jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Labrador Tea	<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Marsh Fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Marsh St. Johns Wort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spirea alba/latifolia</i>	Yellow Pond Lily	<i>Nuphar variegatum</i>
Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine, along edge
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding		✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		
- seasonal runoff		✓	
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wetland area for all types of wildlife. No management activities needed.

Short Term (5 Years)

The Club will examine the potential for having this area classified as a conservation land area, and/or as a significant wetland. The Club has no desire to alter this wetland area, and would benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: Wt1F

Area: 6.2 acres (2.48 ha)

7.1 General Description

This wetland compartment is a fen that is completely filled in with vegetative matter, and lies between compartment W6 and R2C. It is comprised of areas open water and dense vegetation with a tree density of approximately 10 stems/m². The trees found within the compartment include mountain holly, tamarack, white birch, white spruce, speckled alder, and winterberry holly. Northern wild raisin, Labrador tea, marsh ferns and sphagnum mosses grow along the edge. There are some snags along the shoreline at the edge of the forest, most of which are white pine.

This compartment represents an excellent breeding area for duck and herpetofaunal species.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Peat and muck
 Drainage: Poor
 Topography: A basinal area with gently sloping edges
 Water Features: Standing water
 Physical Features: None
 Access: Year round by foot or snowmobile.
 Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Regeneration Assessment Table

Stage of Development	Species	Quantity	Pattern of Distribution
Early (>0.5 m tall)	Mountain Holly (Hm)	Ample	Uniform
	Tamarack (T)	Little	Scattered
	White birch (Bw)	Ample	Uniform
	Winterberry Holly (Hw)	Ample	Uniform
Advanced (>0.5 m tall)	Mountain Holly (Hm)	Ample	Uniform
	Tamarack	Little	Scattered
	Speckled alder (As)	Little	Scattered
	White birch	Little	Scattered
	White pine (Pw)	Some	Scattered
Winterberry holly (Hw)	Ample	Uniform	

Note Quantity: little < 10% some 11 – 30% Pattern of Distribution: scattered uniform patchy
 Ample 31-60% heavy >60%

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wetland area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to take place.

Short Term (5 Years)

The Club will examine the potential for having this area classified as a conservation land area, and/or as a significant wetland. The Club has no desire to alter this wetland area, and would benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: Wt1	Area:	G 31.5 acres (12.6 ha) H 11.7 acres (4.68 ha) I 5.06 acres (2.02 ha)
-----------------------------	--------------	---

7.1 General Description

These compartments are marshy areas with open water, and are not eligible under the MFTIP guidelines. They are beaver flooded bogs with that contain very few dead trees. Sphagnum mosses, alders, Labrador tea, and cranberries are among the vegetation species found along the shorelines. The wooded compartments extend to the edge of these wetlands, and there are snags right at the shore of the wooded compartments surrounding these areas, and these may act as perches for bird species such as osprey. These snags also contain woodpecker cavities.

A newly cleared and marked hiking trail passes across the northern end of Wt1G, connecting with the surrounding wooded and rocky compartments. Wt1H is accessible by canoe from the Inner Bay, and meets Rabbit Lake at its southern end. Wt1I lies between W9 and R3B and is accessible by boat from the Inner Bay.

While these compartments are not eligible under the MFTIP guidelines, they should be assessed as significant wetlands and considered for conservation land status.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Peat and muck.
Drainage:	Poor
Topography:	A basinal area with gently sloping areas
Water Features:	Open surface water with dense vegetation at edges
Physical Features:	Wt1H narrows to 2m at its northern end and then opens up into the Inner Bay
Access:	Year round by foot, canoe, or snowmobile.
Other Features:	

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine				By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Maple				10 – 25	No prism		
Red Oak				26 – 41	Sweep was		
White Birch				42 – 49	Performed		
Winterberry Holly				50+			

Eastern hemlock							
Total							

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: N/A

Age: N/A

Height: N/A

Basal Area: N/A

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment Wt1 G,H,I			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Pickerel Plant	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>
Fragrant White Water Lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrus</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Labrador Tea	<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	Speckled Alder	<i>Alnus incana</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Marsh Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Marsh Fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	Virginia Chain Fern	<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>
Marsh St. Johns Wort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spirea alba/latifolia</i>	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Yellow Pond Lily	<i>Nuphar variegatum</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		Mostly on edge of comp.
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding		✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources	✓		Berry bushes along edge of comp. – see compartment vegetation list
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		Water level of Wt1H fluctuates with the level of Georgian Bay
- seasonal runoff		✓	
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as natural wetland areas for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to take place.

Short Term (5 Years)

The Club will examine the potential for having these areas classified as conservation land areas, and/or as significant wetlands. The Club has no desire to alter these wetland areas, and would benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: Wt2A

Area: 2.5 acres (1 ha)

7.1 General Description

This wetland compartment lies at the north end of Big Island, adjacent to Sand Run. It is attached to Galbraith Lake by a narrow, seasonally flooded channel at its southern end, and forms a sandy beach along its northern edge. The sandy beach is a significant shoreline habitat as it provides breeding habitat for birds such as killdeer, and supports some Atlantic Coastal Plain Species. The beach is seasonally and diurnally (due to wind direction) flooded by changes in the water level of Georgian Bay.

The inland edges of the compartment are ringed by wetland vegetation, but the compartment does not contain a significant component of living or dead trees. The sandy beachfront is also devoid of trees, and therefore this area is not considered to be eligible for the program.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally a clay to silty base with up to 0.5 m of recent sand overlain by peat and muck. Deep (>0.5 m) sand along northern edge, adjacent to sand run.

Drainage: Poor to well drained

Topography: A basinal area with gently sloping edges and shallow beachfront shoreline

Water Features: Standing water

Physical Features: Long sandy beach along southern edge of Sand Run

Access: Year round by foot, boat, or snowmobile.

Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m)	Average Diameter Breast Height (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
No live trees present				By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
				10 – 25	No prism		
				26 – 41	Sweep was		
				42 – 49	Conducted		
				50+			
Total							

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: N/A

Height: N/A

Age: N/A

Basal Area: N/A

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment Wt2A			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Fragrant white water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Royal fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Large-fruited burreed	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Sweetgale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Three-way sedge	<i>Dulicichium arundinaceam</i>
Marsh St. Johnswort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spirea alba/latifolia</i>	White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Yellow pond lily	<i>Nuphar variegatum</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine, along forest edge
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding		✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		
- seasonal runoff		✓	
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others	✓		Shoreline of Sand Run provides habitat for ACPS

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wetland area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to take place, although the Club may consider reducing or closing this area to local boating traffic, which would reduce the impact that use may have on the fragile environment here. This may be carried out by educating the Club members about the significance of the area, and explaining the impacts that boat traffic may have on it.

Short Term (5 Years)

The beachfront along the Sand Run is not typical of the Go Home or Georgian Bay coastline area, and provides unique habitat for species such as killdeer, and supports some Atlantic Coastal Plain Species. This is a significant wetland that should be protected, and the Club will examine the potential for having this area classified as a conservation land area, and/or as a significant wetland.

By having this area classified as a significant wetland or conservation area, the Club will also benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: Wt2B

Area: 41.95 acres (16.78 ha)

7.1 General Description

This is a large wetland compartment that extends down the east side of Big Island, between compartments W11A and W12. It is comprised of beaver flooded bogs that have an accumulation of floating mosses, Labrador tea, alders, cranberries and other small plants along the shoreline. The majority of the compartment is characterized by areas of dense vegetation with a tree density of approximately 7 stems/10 m². The majority of the trees in the wetland are tamarack, white spruce, white pine, and winterberry holly. White pine, Meadow sweet, marsh ferns and sphagnum mosses grow along the edge. There are some snags along the shoreline at the edge of the forest, most of which are white pine.

This compartment represents an excellent breeding area for duck and herpetofaunal species.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally a clay to silty clay base with recent sand overlain by peat and muck

Drainage: Poor

Topography: A basinal area with gently sloping edges

Water Features: Standing water

Physical Features: None

Access: Year round by foot or snowmobile.

Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Regeneration Assessment Table

Stage of Development	Species	Quantity	Pattern of Distribution
Early (>0.5 m tall)	Mountain Holly (Hm)	Ample	Uniform
	Tamarack (T)	Little	Scattered
	White birch (Bw)	Ample	Uniform
	Winterberry Holly (Hw)	Ample	Uniform
Advanced (>0.5 m tall)	Mountain Holly (Hm)	Ample	Uniform
	Tamarack	Little	Scattered
	Speckled alder (As)	Little	Scattered
	White birch	Little	Scattered
	White pine (Pw)	Some	Scattered
	Winterberry holly (Hw)	Ample	Uniform

Note Quantity: little < 10%
Ample 31-60%

some 11 – 30%
heavy >60%

Pattern of Distribution: scattered uniform patchy

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Hw5Hm4Bw1
 Height: Variable (Hw 5 m; Pw 14 m)

Age: 76 years

Densities*: Hw: 531 stems/ha
 Hm: 756 stems/ha
 As: 86 stems/ha

* densities were determined by counting the number of stems in a 10 m² quadrat randomly placed 4 times throughout the compartment

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment Wt2B			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussucia baccata</i>	Mountain holly	<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
Dense Cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	Speckled alder	<i>Alnus incana spp.</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	White spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine, white spruce
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting	✓		
- feeding	✓		
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		
- seasonal runoff		✓	
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wetland area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to take place.

Short Term (5 Years)

The Club will examine the potential for having this area classified as a conservation land area, and/or as a significant wetland. The Club has no desire to alter this wetland area, and would benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: Wt2C

Area: 4.9 acres (1.96 ha)

7.1 General Description

Wt2C is located on Big Island at the north end of Lake Loudon, and is surrounded by forest compartment W14B. It is comprised of dense vegetation with a tree density of approximately 14 stems/10m², some of which are as large as 40 cm DBH, although most are < 20 cm DBH. The majority of the trees in the wetland are tamarack, white birch, white spruce, and winterberry holly. White pine, marsh ferns, leatherleaf, Meadow sweet, marsh ferns, and sphagnum mosses grow along the edge. The forest comes directly to the edge of the wetland, and there are some snags along the shoreline at the edge of the forest, most of which are white pine.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally a clay to silty clay base with recent sand overlain by peat and muck
 Drainage: Poor
 Topography: A basinal area with gently sloping edges
 Water Features: Standing water
 Physical Features: None
 Access: Year round by foot or snowmobile.
 Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Regeneration Assessment Table

Stage of Development	Species	Quantity	Pattern of Distribution
Early (>0.5 m tall)	Mountain Holly (Hm)	Ample	Uniform
	Tamarack (T)	Little	Scattered
	White birch (Bw)	Ample	Uniform
	Winterberry Holly (Hw)	Ample	Uniform
Advanced (>0.5 m tall)	Mountain Holly (Hm)	Ample	Uniform
	Tamarack	Little	Scattered
	Speckled alder (As)	Little	Scattered
	White birch	Little	Scattered
	White pine (Pw)	Some	Scattered
	Winterberry holly (Hw)	Ample	Uniform

Note Quantity: little < 10% some 11 – 30% Pattern of Distribution: scattered uniform patchy
 Ample 31-60% heavy >60%

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Hw5Hm41As1
 Height: Variable (Hw 5 m; Pw 14 m)

Age: 83 years
 Densities*: Hw: 854stems/ha
 Hm: 605 stems/ha

As: 64 stems/ha

* densities were determined by counting the number of stems in a 10 m² quadrat randomly placed 4 times throughout the compartment

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment Wt2C			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Aster sp.	<i>Aster sp.</i>	Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>
Club moss sp	<i>Lycopodium sp.</i>	Northern white violet	<i>Viola macloskeyi</i>
Dense Cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Fragrant white water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Sweetgale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	White spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Marsh St. Johnswort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine
Cavity Trees		✓	-White pine snags
- nesting/roosting	✓	✓	
- feeding		✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		In water
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		
- seasonal runoff			
- seasonal pond			
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wetland area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to take place.

Short Term (5 Years)

The Club will examine the potential for having this area classified as a conservation land area, and/or as a significant wetland. The Club has no desire to alter this wetland area, and would benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: Wt2D

Area: 13.0 acres (5.2 ha)

7.1 General Description

This wetland compartment lies at the west side of the north bay of Burwash Lake. It is an area of open shallow water that extends to the forest edge. The edge of the compartment contains wetland vegetation, but it does not contain any component of live or dead trees. Therefore, this area is not considered to be eligible for the program.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally a clay to silty base with up to 0.15 m of sand overlain by peat and muck
 Drainage: Poor
 Topography: A basinal area with gently sloping edges
 Water Features: Standing water
 Physical Features: None
 Access: Year round by foot, boat, or snowmobile.
 Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m)	Average Diameter Breast Height (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
No live trees present				By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
				10 – 25	No prism		
				26 – 41	Sweep was		
				42 – 49	Conducted		
				50+			
Total							

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: N/A

Height: N/A

Age: N/A

Basal Area: N/A

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment Wt2D			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Dense Cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	Northern white violet	<i>Viola macloskeyi</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Pickrelweed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>
Fragrant white water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Sweetgale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Marsh St. Johnswort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>	Yellow pond lily	<i>Nuphar variegatum</i>
Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		White pine, along forest edge
Cavity Trees - nesting/roosting - feeding - escape		✓ ✓ ✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	
Surface Water - year round creek/pond - seasonal runoff - seasonal pond	✓	✓ ✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wetland area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to take place.

Short Term (5 Years)

The Club will examine the potential for having this area classified as a conservation land area,

and/or as a significant wetland. The Club has no desire to alter this wetland area, and would benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: Wt2E

Area: 3.4 acres (1.36 ha)

7.1 General Description

Wt2E is located on Big Island and is surrounded by forest compartment W11C and rock compartment R5J. It was probably created several years ago by a beaver dam. Located along the shorelines of a small isolated, unnamed pond between Burwash Lake and Galbraith Lake, the majority of the marsh is a winterberry/mountain holly thicket. There is also some scattered white pine, white birch, and white spruce along the shoreline areas. The forest compartments surrounding the wetland and small pond extend to the shoreline where they meet bedrock and water. There are also several snags scattered throughout the wetland, they may act as perches for various bird species, and there are numerous woodpecker holes evident. Wt2E has a sufficient number of trees per hectare to be included in the management plan. The majority of the ground vegetation in these wetlands consists of labrador tea, leatherleaf, cranberries and sphagnum. There are also some Atlantic Coastal Plain species supported along the shoreline.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally a clay to silty base with recent sand overlain by peat and muck.
 Drainage: Poor
 Topography: A basinal area with gently sloping edges
 Water Features: Gradually slopes into a beaver flooded pond to the north.
 Physical Features: None
 Access: Year round by foot or boat.

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	20	108	16	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
White Spruce (Sw)	20				576.92	15.00	
White Birch (Bw)	10			10-25	105.88	9.00	
Red Maple (Ms)	10			26-40	0	0	
Tamarack (T)	10			41-50	0	0	
Winterberry Holly	10			50+			
Total					682.81	24.00	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw2Sw2Bw1Ms1T1Hw1 Age: 108
 Height: 16 Basal Area: 24 m²/ha

Tree Regeneration Assessment Table

Stage of Development	Species	Quantity	Pattern of Distribution
Early (>0.5 m tall)	Mountain Holly (Hm)	Ample	Uniform
	Tamarack (T)	Little	Scattered
	White birch (Bw)	Ample	Uniform
	Winterberry Holly (Hw)	Ample	Uniform
Advanced (>0.5 m tall)	Mountain Holly (Hm)	Ample	Uniform
	Tamarack	Little	Scattered
	Speckled alder (As)	Little	Scattered
	White birch	Little	Scattered
	White pine (Pw)	Some	Scattered
Winterberry holly (Hw)	Ample	Uniform	

Note Quantity: little < 10%
Ample 31-60%

some 11 – 30%
heavy >60%

Pattern of Distribution: scattered uniform patchy

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Hw5Hm41As1

Age: 83 years

Height: Variable (Hw 5 m; Pw 14 m)

Densities*: Hw: 769 stems/ha

Hm: 743 stems/ha

As: 78 stems/ha

* densities were determined by counting the number of stems in a 10 m² quadrat randomly placed 4 times throughout the compartment

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment Wt2E			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Dense Cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	Northern white violet	<i>Viola macloskeyi</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Pickeralweed	<i>Pontderia cordata</i>
Fragrant white water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Sweetgale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Marsh St. Johnswort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	White spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Yellow pond lily	<i>Nuphar variegatum</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting	✓		
- feeding	✓		
- escape			
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		In water

Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	
Surface Water - year round creek/pond - seasonal runoff - seasonal pond	✓		
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wetland area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to take place.

Short Term (5 Years)

The Club will examine the potential for having this area classified as a conservation land area, and/or as a significant wetland. The Club has no desire to alter this wetland area, and would benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: Wt2

Area: F 3.1 acres (1.24 ha)

G 2.5 acres (1.00 ha)

7.1 General Description

Wt2F & G are located on the shoreline of Burwash Lake on Big Island and are separated by rock unit R5G. Wt2F is located on the northern lobe of the lake and is separated from wetland compartment Wt2E by rock unit R5J. Wt2G is located on the southwestern shore of the lake and is surrounded by rock unit R5G to the west and private land to the south. These two wetland areas differ from Wt2E in that they contain a significant number of tamarack and white spruce in them. Along with tamarack and spruce, there are also white pine, red oak and red maple, although these are mainly found on the shoreline interface with the forest or rock compartments.

The forest compartments surrounding the wetland and small pond extend to the shoreline where they meet bedrock and water. There are also several snags scattered throughout the wetland, they may act as perches for various bird species, and there are numerous woodpecker holes evident. The majority of the plant life in these wetlands consists of labrador tea, leatherleaf, cranberries and sphagnum. There are also some Atlantic Coastal Plain species supported along the shoreline.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Generally a clay to silty base with recent sand overlain by peat and muck.
Drainage:	Poor
Topography:	A basinal area with gently sloping edges
Water Features:	Gradually slopes into a beaver flooded pond to the north.
Physical Features:	None
Access:	Year-round by foot or boat.

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)	20	97	14	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
White Spruce (Sw)	20			10-25	500	13.3	
White Birch (Bw)	10			26-40	94.12	8.5	
Red Maple (Ms)	10			41-50	0	0	
Tamarck (T)	10			50+	0	0	
Total					594.12	21.8	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw2Sw2Bw1Ms1T1
 Height: 14 m

Age: 97 years
 Basal Area: 21.8 m²/ha

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment Wt2 F & G			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Dense Cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	Northern white violet	<i>Viola macloskeyi</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Pickeralweed	<i>Pontderia cordata</i>
Fragrant white water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Marsh cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Sweetgale	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Marsh St. Johnswort	<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	White spruce	<i>Picea Glauca</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba/latifolia</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Northern bugleweed	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Yellow pond lily	<i>Nuphar variegatum</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting	✓		
- feeding	✓		
- escape			
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		In water
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		
- seasonal runoff		✓	
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wetland area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to take place.

Short Term (5 Years)

The Club will examine the potential for having this area classified as a conservation land area, and/or as a significant wetland. The Club has no desire to alter this wetland area, and would benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions

Compartment No.: Wt2H

Area: 0.6 acres (0.24 ha)

7.1 General Description

Wt2H is a tamarack swamp located on the west side of Lake Loudon on Big Island, and is surrounded by forest compartment W14B and rock compartment R5E. It is comprised of dense winterberry/mountain holly. The majority of the trees in the wetland are tamarack, white spruce, and winterberry holly. White pine, marsh ferns, leatherleaf, Meadow sweet, dense cottongrass, marsh ferns, and sphagnum mosses grow along the edge. The forest comes directly to the edge of the wetland, and there are some snags along the shoreline at the edge of the forest, most of which are white pine. The wetland is almost entirely filled in with vegetation.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Generally a clay to silty base with recent sand overlain by peat and muck.
 Drainage: Poor
 Topography: A basinal area with gently sloping edges
 Water Features: Gradually slopes into a beaver flooded pond to the north.
 Physical Features: None
 Access: Year round by foot or boat.
 Other Features

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp	Age (Years)	Average Height (m) for comp.	Average DBH (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
Tamarack (T)	40	65	12	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
White Spruce (Sw)	30			10-25	463.87	12.32	
Winterberry Holly	20			26-40	103.8	7.67	
				41-50	0	0	
				50+	0	0	
Total					567.67	19.99	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: T4Sw3Hw2

Height: 12 m

Age: 65 years

Basal Area: 19.99 m²/ha

Tree Regeneration Assessment Table

Stage of Development	Species	Quantity	Pattern of Distribution
Early (>0.5 m tall)	Mountain Holly (Hm)	Ample	Uniform
	Tamarack (T)	Little	Scattered
	White birch (Bw)	Ample	Uniform
	Winterberry Holly (Hw)	Ample	Uniform
Advanced (>0.5 m tall)	Mountain Holly (Hm)	Ample	Uniform
	Tamarack	Little	Scattered
	Speckled alder (As)	Little	Scattered
	White birch	Little	Scattered
	White pine (Pw)	Some	Scattered
Winterberry holly (Hw)	Ample	Uniform	

Note Quantity: little < 10%
Ample 31-60%

some 11 – 30%
heavy >60%

Pattern of Distribution: scattered uniform patchy

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Hw5Hm41As1

Height: Variable (Hw 5 m; Pw 14 m)

Age: 83 years

Densities*: Hw: 692 stems/ha

Hm: 825 stems/ha

As: 103 stems/ha

* densities were determined by counting the number of stems in a 10 m² quadrat randomly placed 4 times throughout the compartment

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment Wt2H			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba</i>
Labrador Tea	<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Mountain holly	<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	White spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags	✓		
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting	✓		
- feeding	✓		
- escape			
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	✓		In water
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources		✓	
Surface Water			

- year round creek/pond	✓		
- seasonal runoff			
- seasonal pond			
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wetland area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to take place.

Short Term (5 Years)

The Club will examine the potential for having this area classified as a conservation land area, and/or as a significant wetland. The Club has no desire to alter this wetland area, and would benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions Cont'd

Compartment No.: Wt3A

Area: 3.7 acres (1.48 ha)

7.1 General Description

This wetland compartment contains a dense cover of common winterberry, along with white birch, white spruce, white pine, tamarack, red maple, and speckled alder. The density of trees is sufficient that it is eligible for consideration under the MFTIP guidelines.

It is predominantly filled in with vegetation such as the trees listed above, along with ferns, sphagnum mosses, and leatherleaf. The west side of the compartment is adjacent to compartment R6, and is therefore fully exposed to weather blowing in off Georgian Bay. There is an abrupt change from the sphagnum moss on the compartment edge to open rock of compartment R6.

Property owners on the island have reported observing spotted turtles in the marshy areas of the island during the spring, in several different years. This suggests that there may be one or more spotted turtle hibernacula on the island. These hibernacula are vital to the survival of this species, as they return to it each year. Destruction of this important habitat feature would be detrimental to the spotted turtle, and the Club will ensure that it is protected.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type:	Peat and muck
Drainage:	Poor
Topography:	A basinal area with gently sloping edges
Water Features:	Standing water
Physical Features:	None
Access:	Year-round by foot, boat, or snowmobile.

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m)	Average Diameter Breast Height (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine	30	87	14	By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Maple (Ms)	20			10 – 25	473.67	13.69	
White Birch	10			26 – 41	135.87	8.32	
Tamarack	10			42 – 49	0		
White Spruce	10			50+	0		
Speckled Alder	10						
Total					609.54	22.01	

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Pw3Ms2Bw1T1As1

Height: 14 m

Age: 87 years

Basal Area: 22.01 m²/ha

Tree Regeneration Assessment Table

Stage of Development	Species	Quantity	Pattern of Distribution
Early (>0.5 m tall)	Mountain Holly (Hm)	Ample	Uniform
	Tamarack (T)	Little	Scattered
	White birch (Bw)	Ample	Uniform
	Winterberry Holly (Hw)	Ample	Uniform
Advanced (>0.5 m tall)	Mountain Holly (Hm)	Ample	Uniform
	Tamarack	Little	Scattered
	Speckled alder (As)	Little	Scattered
	White birch	Little	Scattered
	White pine (Pw)	Some	Scattered
	Winterberry holly (Hw)	Ample	Uniform

Note Quantity: little < 10% some 11 – 30% Pattern of Distribution: scattered uniform patchy
 Ample 31-60% heavy >60%

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: Hw5Hm41As1

Height: Variable (Hw 5 m; Pw 14 m)

Age: 83 years

Densities*: Hw: 735 stems/ha

Hm: 528 stems/ha

As: 87 stems/ha

* densities were determined by counting the number of stems in a 10 m² quadrat randomly placed 4 times throughout the compartment

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment Wt3A			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black Huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Common Blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Dwarf Raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Speckled Alder	<i>Alnus incana spp.</i>
Fragrant White Water Lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Spagnum sp.</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Horned Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia cornuta</i>	Trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Marsh Fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spiraea alba</i>	Wild Lettuce	<i>Latuca spp.</i>
Mountain holly	<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Pickerelweed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Pitcher Plant	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>		

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags		✓	
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding		✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources	✓		Berry bushes along edge of comp.
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		
- seasonal runoff		✓	
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Maintain as a natural wetland area for all types of wildlife. No management activities need to take place.

Spotted turtles rely on a hibernaculum for their survival, returning to it annually. Since spotted turtles have been observed during several years, it is probable that one is located within this area. The Club will strive to maintain this important habitat feature, and will not develop the area in any manner that will be detrimental to the turtle's survival.

Short Term (5 Years)

The Club will examine the potential for having this area classified as a conservation land area, and/or as a significant wetland. The Club has no desire to alter this wetland area, and would benefit from the tax advantages of either classification.

Through consultation with the NHIC and a professional herpetologist, one of whom is a member of the Madawaska Club, the Club will work to determine what habitat the spotted turtle requires, and how to best protect it. The Club will also notify the NHIC and inform them of the whereabouts of the hibernacula, so that it may be added to their database. This may also help to qualify the wetland habitat as a Significant Wetland, further reducing the tax burden of the common lands.

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Descriptions Cont'd

Compartment No.: Wt3B

Area: 0.8 acres (0.32 ha)

7.1 General Description

This compartment is an open wetland, with no living or dead trees. The surrounding wooded compartments extend to the edge of the wetland, and some snags provide perches for birds such as osprey. Mosses, ferns, alders, dwarf birch and some small pine characterize the edges of the swamp. It is not eligible under the MFTIP guidelines and is not being considered for approval.

Property owners on the island have reported observing spotted turtles in the marshy areas of the island during the spring, in several different years. This suggests that there may be one or more spotted turtle hibernacula on the island. These hibernacula are vital to the survival of this species, as they return to it each year. Destruction of this important habitat feature would be detrimental to the spotted turtle, and special care will be taken by the Club to ensure that it is protected.

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics

Soil Type: Peat and muck.
 Drainage: Poor
 Topography: A basinal area with gently sloping areas
 Water Features: Open water with dense vegetation along edges
 Physical Features: None
 Access: Year-round by foot, boat, or snowmobile.
 Other Features:

7.3 Compartment History

Refer to *Section 3.2 Logging History*.

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Tree Species	% Comp.	Age (Years)	Average Height (m)	Average Diameter Breast Height (cm)	# stems/ha	Basal Area (m ² /ha)	Comments
White Pine (Pw)				By class for the Comp.		By class for the Comp.	
Red Oak (Or)				10 – 25	No prism		
Red Maple (Ms)				26 – 41	sweep		
Trembling Aspen				42 – 49	performed:		
White Spruce				50+	ineleigible		
Speckled Alder					area		
Winterberry Holly							
White Cedar							
White Birch							
Total							

Summary of Tree Inventory:

Species Composition: N/A

Height: N/A

Age: N/A

Basal Area: N/A

Other Vegetation Assessment Table

Plant Species Inventory: Compartment Wt3A			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Black Huckleberry	<i>Gaylussucia baccata</i>	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Common Blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Dwarf Raspberry	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amalanchier laevis</i>
Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Speckled Alder	<i>Alnus incana spp.</i>
Fragrant White Water Lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Sphagnum moss	<i>Spagnum sp.</i>
Goldenrod sp.	<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Horned Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia cornuta</i>	Trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	White birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Low sweet blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	White cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Marsh Fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Meadow sweet	<i>Spirea alba</i>	Wild Lettuce	<i>Latuca spp.</i>
Pickernelweed	<i>Pontderia cordata</i>	Wild red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus melanolasius</i>
Pitcher Plant	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>	Winterberry holly	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory

Habitat Features	Present	Absent	Comments
Snags		✓	
Cavity Trees			
- nesting/roosting		✓	
- feeding		✓	
- escape		✓	
Stick Nests		✓	
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)		✓	
Mast Trees		✓	
Supercanopy Trees		✓	
Conifer Thickets		✓	
Other Food Sources	✓		Berry bushes along edge of comp. – see compartment vegetation list
Surface Water			
- year round creek/pond	✓		
- seasonal runoff		✓	
- seasonal pond		✓	
Dens or Dug Holes		✓	
Others			

Wildlife Species Noted

Species	Season	Habitat	Comments
Water snake	Summer	Compartment edge	
White-throated sparrow	Summer	Trees on comp. edge	

7.6 Specific Compartment Objectives

Long Term (20 years)

Spotted turtles rely on a hibernaculum for their survival, returning to it annually. Since spotted turtles have been observed during several years, it is probable that one is located within this area. The Club will strive to maintain this important habitat feature, and will not develop the area in any manner that will be detrimental to the turtle's survival.

Short Term (5 Years)

Through consultation with the NHIC and a professional herpetologist, one of whom is a member of the Madawaska Club, the Club will work to determine what habitat the spotted turtle requires, and how to best protect it. The Club will also notify the NHIC and inform them of the whereabouts of the hibernacula, so that it may be added to their database. This may also help to qualify the wetland habitat as a Significant Wetland, further reducing the tax burden of the common lands

7.7 Other Compartment Features

No other compartment features are noted.