



Algonquin

Proposed Algonquin Provincial Park Management Plan Amendment

July 2012



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Management Context

1.0 Background

At the time of the *Provincial Parks Act* review in 2005, the Minister of Natural Resources asked the Ontario Parks Board to provide advice on how to lighten the ecological footprint of logging in Algonquin Provincial Park.

The initial concept for lightening the ecological footprint received input from the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) and the Algonquin Forestry Authority (AFA), and resulted in the Ontario Parks Board making recommendations to the Minister of Natural Resources on December 8, 2006 in *Recommendations of the Ontario Parks Board – Lightening the Ecological Footprint of Logging in Algonquin Provincial Park*. The AFA provided the Minister with a separate proposal with substantial areas of agreement, but also differences that attempted to reduce some of the potential economic impacts of wood supply. Along with other recommendations, the Ontario Parks Board report suggested that the protection zones in Algonquin Park increase to 409,482 ha, or 54% of the park. The intent of the increase was to enhance protection of brook trout lakes, campsites, canoe routes, portages, old growth forests, and representative ecosystems. The document was placed on the Environmental Registry as an Information Notice for public review and comment on May 2, 2007 (EBR: 010-0445).

Based on Aboriginal, stakeholder and public comments received by the ministry, on February 28, 2008, the Minister of Natural Resources asked the Ontario Parks Board and the AFA Board to work together to develop joint recommendations. Input received from the Algonquins of Ontario and key stakeholders was used to modify the joint recommendations. The resulting document titled *Joint Proposal For Lightening the Ecological Footprint of Logging in Algonquin Park* was accepted by the Minister of Natural Resources on November 02, 2009, and posted on the Environmental Registry (EBR: 010-8247).

An amendment to the Algonquin Provincial Park Management Plan (1998) was subsequently initiated by Ontario Parks to address the recommendations from the Joint Board Proposal. The first stage of public consultation on the amendment was an invitation to review background information, which was posted on the Environmental Registry (EBR: 010-8824) on January 20, 2010.

1.1 Management Plan Amendment Process

The planning process for this management plan amendment follows the *Ontario Protected Areas Planning Manual* (OMNR 2009b) which identifies the legal and policy foundation for planning of the province's protected areas.

1.1.1 What Is A Management Plan Amendment?

Amendments to existing management direction are required to address changes in policy originating from government proposals or to respond to public consultation (Aboriginal, stakeholder or general public). Amendments keep the park management direction current and relevant.

In this instance, the impetus for proceeding with an amendment to the Algonquin Provincial Park Management Plan (1998) was the Minister of Natural Resources' acceptance of the recommendations contained in the *Joint Proposal for Lightening the Ecological Footprint of Logging in Algonquin Park*.

The process for amending management plans according to the 2009 *Ontario Protected Areas Planning Manual* includes at least two opportunities for Aboriginal, stakeholder and public involvement. The first stage of consultation was an invitation to review background information, which commenced on January 20, 2010 and concluded on March 8, 2010. The current stage is an opportunity to comment on the proposed management plan amendment and is the final opportunity for public consultation.

At the conclusion of the opportunity to comment, the proposed amendment may be revised to take into account Aboriginal, stakeholder and public comments, as Ontario Parks considers appropriate.

A notice of the approved amendment will be circulated to Aboriginal communities, stakeholders and public that have expressed an interest in the amendment at the conclusion of the planning process. The policy decision notice, summary of comments received, and approved management plan amendment will be posted on the Environmental Registry. The amendment will also be inserted into the current management plan and posted on the Ontario Parks website.

This proposed management plan amendment has been prepared consistent with:

- *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006*;
- *Environmental Assessment Act, 1990*;
 - Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves, 2005;
 - Class Environmental Assessment Approval for Forest Management on Crown Lands in Ontario, 2003;
- *Algonquin Forestry Authority Act, 1990*;
- *Endangered Species Act, 2007*;
- *Our Sustainable Future: A Renewed Call to Action, Ministry of Natural Resources Strategic Directions, 2011*; and
- *Ontario Protected Areas Planning Manual, 2009*.

All planning documents are available for inspection at the Algonquin Provincial Park East Gate Complex or through the contacts identified in section 1.5.

1.1.2 Related Amendments to Secondary Plans

The Algonquin Provincial Park Management Plan sets the direction for all other secondary plans developed for the Park (OMNR 1998). The Algonquin Park Forest Management Plan is a secondary plan as defined under the *Ontario Protected Areas Planning Manual* (OMNR 2009b). Following the approval of this park management plan amendment, the Algonquin Park Forest Management Plan (2010-2020) will be amended to be consistent with the new zoning. The Aboriginal and stakeholder involvement on the Joint Proposal, and the public consultation on this Park Management Plan amendment will meet the requirements for public consultation related to an amendment to the Algonquin Park Forest Management Plan (2010-2020) (OMNR 2009a).

1.2 Purpose of this Management Plan Amendment

The purpose of this management plan amendment is to address the recommendations contained in the *Joint Proposal for Lightening the Ecological Footprint of Logging in Algonquin Park*, which comprised of:

- A recommendation that all area in Algonquin Park that is not available for forest management contribute to the summary of area protected from (or not available for) logging;
- A recommendation related to the expansion of protection zones to enhance the protection of under-represented ecosystems and important park values;
- A recommendation related to operational and planning strategies that will contribute to a lighter footprint in the areas where forest management activities occur; and
- Implementation strategies for consideration when amending the Park Management Plan

The goal of the Joint Board Proposal was to balance protection, respect Aboriginal interests and minimize impacts to wood supply for local mills now and in the future. The Joint Board Proposal identifies many benefits: enhanced ecological representation, wilderness values, and recreational experiences, as well as increased protection of self-sustaining brook trout lakes, old growth forest stands, and species at risk.

The Joint Board Proposal also indicated that zoning of new protected areas and road strategies should provide for practical forest road access. During the development of this management plan amendment, Ontario Parks and the AFA worked together to define practical road access within the proposed protection

zones by: identifying existing roads within proposed 200 m protection zoning and determining a logical and practical zone boundary no less than 120 m from a water body; mutual recognition of the continued use of primary and branch forest access roads across proposed protection zones; and an understanding that any new forest access roads through a proposed natural environment zone would require the prior approval of the Park Superintendent.

In total 96,089 ha are proposed to be protected from (or made unavailable for) logging through this proposed amendment; this differs from the 98,202 ha recommended in the Joint Board Proposal. This difference is the result of discrepancies in the data source used for analysis in the Joint Board Proposal.

1.3 Consultation

1.3.1 Summary of Aboriginal Consultation

Consultation with the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) for the Joint Board Proposal and management plan amendment process has consisted of:

- Autumn 2008 - AOO participation at meetings with representatives of the Ontario Parks and Algonquin Forestry Authority Boards
- March 2009 - Participation of two AOO representatives on the technical MNR/AFA Working Group, beginning in March 2009
- Direct mailing of notices and draft documents to the AOO in addition to the formal public consultation process and *Background Information* document
- January 25, 2010 - MNR receives the AOO document: *Response to the Ontario Parks/Algonquin Forestry Authority Joint Proposal for Lightening the Ecological Footprint in Algonquin Park*
- March 12, 2010 - Deputy Minister interim response to the AOO *Response to the Ontario Parks/Algonquin Forestry Authority Joint Proposal for Lightening the Ecological Footprint in Algonquin Park*
- May 14, 2010 - Minister of Natural Resources formal response to the AOO *Response to the Ontario Parks/Algonquin Forestry Authority Joint Proposal for Lightening the Ecological Footprint in Algonquin Park*
- May 26, 2010 – Ontario Parks meeting with the AOO Algonquin Park Working Group representatives, AOO Consultation Office, Pembroke
- July 13, 2010 – Ontario Parks meeting with the AOO, Algonquin Park Working Group representative, Algonquin Provincial Park, East Gate Complex
- July 30, 2010 – Ontario Parks presentation of proposed management plan amendment to AOO, Algonquin Park Working Group representatives, AOO Consultation Office, Pembroke

1.3.2 Summary of Stakeholder and Public Consultation

- May 2, 2007 to June 15, 2007 - *Recommendations of the Ontario Parks Board of Directors Regarding Lightening the Ecological Footprint of Logging in Algonquin Provincial Park* was posted on the Environmental Registry as an Information Notice (EBR Registry Number: 010-0445). Ontario Parks received approximately 9,000 submissions. The majority of comments received, both written responses and signed template letters, were in support of the Ontario Parks Board recommendations. Approximately five-hundred letters were received in opposition or citing strong concerns.
- Representatives of the Ontario Parks Board and AFA Board, along with MNR and AFA staff, met with forest industry stakeholders to discuss their concerns regarding the proposal to increase area in protection zoning. Meetings were held to discuss the wood supply analysis with the County of Renfrew and mills that have wood supply commitments from the Park. There was both opposition and reluctant acceptance to increased protection zoning in the Park.
- Environmental organizations were supportive of the Ontario Parks Board Proposal and wished to see an increase in protection zoning in a timely matter.
- November 6, 2009 - The *Joint Proposal for Lightening the Ecological Footprint of Logging in Algonquin Park*, by the Ontario Parks Board of Directors and the Algonquin Forestry Authority Board of Directors was posted on the Environmental Registry as an Information Notice on (EBR: 010-8247). The recommendations were accepted by the Minister of Natural Resources and an amendment to the park management plan was initiated.
- January 20, 2010 - The document titled *Background Information for a Proposed Amendment to the Algonquin Provincial Park Management Plan To Address the Joint Proposal for Lightening the Ecological Footprint of Logging in Algonquin Park* was publicized through a posting on the Environmental Registry (EBR: 010-8824), direct mail-out to more than 500 stakeholders, and advertisements in local newspapers. The document and supplementary information were also posted on the Ontario Parks web site and notices posted at the East and West Gate information offices in Algonquin Park.
- Comments on the *Background Information* were invited until March 8, 2010. Ontario Parks received a total of 1,242 comments, ranging from personal comments, to detailed submissions, to template letters. In summary, concerns that were expressed included: an insufficient amount of proposed protection zoning; the negative ecological effects of forest access roads; lack of old growth forest protection; and the negative socio-economic impacts of reduced wood supply to local mills.

1.4 Aboriginal Use

This proposed management plan amendment does not intend to affect, diminish or extinguish Aboriginal treaty rights and associated traditional uses.

1.5 Opportunity to Review the Proposed Management Plan Amendment

The proposed management plan amendment for Algonquin Provincial Park will be posted on the Environmental Registry (www.ebr.gov.on.ca), EBR registry number 010-8824.

You may submit comments in writing through the Environmental Registry or directly to:

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2.0 Proposed Amendment to the Algonquin Provincial Park Management Plan (1998)

This section addresses the recommendations of the *Joint Proposal for Lightening the Ecological Footprint of Logging in Algonquin Provincial Park* and identifies the various sections, sub-sections and page numbers of proposed additions and deletions to policies stated in the current Algonquin Provincial Park Management Plan.

This amendment will be inserted into the front of the Algonquin Provincial Park Management Plan as a stand alone amendment. When the Management Plan undergoes its next examination, the changes will be consolidated into the document.

Amend section 6.0 Zoning

Deletion (p.13) – Table: Zone Type, Area and % of Park Area:

Zone Type	Area (ha)	% of Park Area
Nature Reserve	39,250	5.1
Wilderness	90,475	11.9
Natural Environment	13,765	1.8
Historical	1,680	0.2
Development	22,545	3.0
Access	735	0.1
Recreation/Utilization Zone	594,860	77.9
Total	763,310	100

Replace with:

Zone Type	Area (ha)	% of Park Area
Nature Reserve	51,803	6.8
Wilderness	104,792	13.7
Natural Environment	83,129	10.9
Historical	1,624	0.2
Development	22,502	3.0
Access	824	0.1
Recreation/Utilization Zone	498,785	65.3
Total*	763,459	100

**Note: Since the publishing of the park management plan, improved geo-spatial information and technology has resulted in more accurate area figures for park zones. Total Park Area reported here differs from that reported in the Joint Board Proposal due to a discrepancy in the data source used for analysis in the Joint Board Proposal.*

Addition (p.13) – new paragraphs below Zone Type table:

In 2012, 96,089 hectares of protection zoning was added to Algonquin Park through a management plan amendment. These additions included: 12,539 hectares to nature reserve zones; 14,292 hectares to wilderness zones; 69,243 hectares to natural environment zones; and 14.5 hectares to historical zones. This enhanced protection brings the total area where forestry is not permitted by zoning from 168,450 hectares (22.1% of the total park area) to 264,674 (34.7% of the total park area).

In addition to protection zoning, there are areas within the recreation/utilization zone that are unavailable for forest management. These areas are determined through policy in the park management plan, areas of concern (AOCs) prescriptions in the forest management plan, and areas unsuitable for forest operations (e.g. water, swamp, rock), and add to a total of 107,648 ha¹ at the time of this amendment. Therefore, the area that is either protected from or unavailable for forest management is approximately 372,322 ha, or 48.8% of the park area.

Amend section 6.1 Nature Reserve Zones

Addition (p.13):

A total of 12,539 hectares has been added to the nature reserve zone system. Seven of the nature reserves zones are new, and there are twenty-four additions to existing nature reserve zones. This brings the total number of nature reserve zones to 95. A description of each of the new nature reserve zones is given in Appendix A of this amendment and a description of the addition to each existing nature reserve zone is given in Appendix B of this amendment.

Amend Figure 3 – Zoning Summary

Addition (p. 14):

Figure 3b – Proposed Amendment to Zoning Summary Map (see separate PDF map)

Amend section 6.1.1 Natural Heritage Value Identification and Protection

Addition (p.15):

MNR used modeling and spatial information to assess ecological representation of landform/vegetation complexes in Algonquin Park (Davis 2006, Crins and Kor

¹ The total area not available for forest management as a result of areas of concern (AOCs) may vary over time as new values are identified (e.g. new permanent creek identified) or prescriptions change.

2000). The model identified areas of under-represented landform/vegetation complexes that were candidates for protection zoning.

New nature reserve zones were also based on additional information including: representation of terrestrial and aquatic life science features (e.g. self-sustaining brook trout lakes); degree of historical human disturbance; landscape diversity; ecological functions (e.g. size, shape and connectivity, hydrology, and old growth); and special values (e.g. rare species).

Amend section 6.1.3 Life Science

Addition (p.18):

New Nature Reserve Zones

Seven new nature reserve zones were made to protect representative examples of landform/vegetation associations:

- North River Lake (N-92)
- Chela Lake (N-93)
- Parkline Lake (N-94)
- Roundbush Lake (N-95)
- Wilkins Lake (N-96)
- Ayles River (N-97)
- Gibson Lake (N-98)

For descriptions of these nature reserve zones refer to Appendix A of this amendment.

Additions to Existing Nature Reserve Zones

Twenty-four additions were made to existing nature reserve zones. Boundaries of a number of nature reserve zone additions were established and modified to connect existing protection zones, provide boundaries based on more ecologically recognizable features, and capture local hydrological features and functions.

For descriptions of these additions to nature reserve zones refer to Appendix B of this amendment.

Amend section 6.2 Wilderness Zones

Addition (p.19):

Wilderness zone area in the park has been increased by 14,292 hectares. There are four wilderness zones in Algonquin Park.

Two existing wilderness zones have been expanded to further maintain ecological integrity and the wilderness recreational experience of Park visitors (see Fig 3b).

Harness Lake Wilderness Zone Expansion

The Harness Lake wilderness zone has been expanded by 1,706 hectares, primarily through added protection zoning around Ragged Lake and Big Porcupine Lake. These lakes are managed to preserve their natural and cultural features and provide recreationalists with an enhanced wilderness experience.

Burnt Island Wilderness Zone Expansion

The Burnt Island wilderness zone has been expanded by 12,586 hectares. This addition contributes to enhanced protection of natural and cultural features, and ecologically sustainable recreational opportunities in a wilderness setting. The expanded zone encompasses Shippagew, Longer, Lonely and Burntroot Lakes, as well as Lake La Muir, Hogan and Philip Lakes. These lake systems are situated on canoe routes with outstanding wilderness qualities.

Amend section 6.3 Natural Environment Zones

Addition (p.20):

A total of 69,243 hectares has been added to the natural environment zone area in the park.

These new and expanded zones include aesthetic landscapes in which ecologically sustainable, low-intensity recreational use is permitted.

Newly established natural environment zones were based on the following criteria:

- 200 metre protection along each side of high-use canoe routes which will enhance wilderness/solitude experience; in some areas zone boundaries were drawn between 200 m and 120 m to allow for practical road access;
- 120 metre protection along each side of high-use canoe routes within areas with wood supply concerns;
- 120 metre protection around the shoreline of Lake Opeongo and other secondary canoe routes;
- 30 metre protection along each side of low-use canoe routes; and
- Areas of inaccessible or inoperable forest, areas that improve connectivity between existing core protection zones, and areas that protect natural heritage values.

Notable water bodies that have been protected include:

200 m Protection Zones

- Rain, Islet and McCraney Lakes
- Magnetawan, Little Eagle, Hambone, Daisy, Ralph Bice, David, Mubwayaka, Little Trout, Queer, and Little Misty Lakes
- Tim River, connecting Tim and Longbow Lakes
- Nipissing River, flowing from the west Park boundary to Cedar Lake
- North Tea, Manitou and Kioshkokwi Lakes
- Petawawa River, downstream from Perley to Cedar Lakes

120 m Protection Zones

- Western Uplands backpacking trail lakes including: Maple Leaf, Maggie, Guskewau, Little Hardy, Redwing, Norah, Eastend and Ishkuday Lakes
- Lake Opeongo, Proulx, Little Crow and Big Crow Lakes
- Lake Louisa, Rence, Harry, Welcome Lakes
- Pen and Clydegale Lakes
- Opeongo River, including Tattler, Booth, Kitty, Shirley and Crotch Lakes
- Sundassa, White Partridge and North Branch Lakes
- Clemlow and Grand Lakes
- Petawawa River, downstream from Cedar Lake, including Radiant Lake, Lake Travers and McManus Lake

30 m Protection Zones

- Galipo Lakes
- Little Cauliflower, Cauliflower, Little Hay and Hay Lakes
- Blackfox, Hiram and Whitegull Lakes
- Round Island, Presto and Chipmunk Lakes
- Weasel, Bissett, Reed, Fitz and Gerald Lakes

Amend section 6.4 Historical Zones

Addition (p.20):

The Farm Bay Depot historical zone (H-47) on the south shore of Galeairy Lake has been expanded by 14.5 hectares (H-47B).

Amend section 6.7 Recreation/Utilization Zone

Delete the first sentence in the first paragraph (p.23):

“The Recreation/Utilization Zone in Algonquin Park encompasses 594,860 hectares, which is split into a northern and southern section, divided by the Parkway Corridor.”

Replace with:

“The Recreation/Utilization Zone in Algonquin Park encompasses 498,785 hectares, which is split into a northern and southern section, divided by the Parkway Corridor.”

Delete the first sentence in the fourth paragraph (p.23):

“Forest Management occurs in 73% of the Recreation/Utilization Zone (or 57% of the whole Park area).”

Replace with:

“Forest Management occurs in 78% of the Recreation/Utilization Zone (or 51% of the whole Park area).”

Amend section 8.0 Stewardship Policies

Amend section 8.1.3 Aggregates

Addition (p.25):

- Consistent with existing protection zones, extraction of aggregate is not permitted in protection zones proposed in this amendment.
- The need for aggregate material for forest management purposes must be demonstrated to MNR in keeping with the *Provincial Parks and Conservations Reserves Act, 2006*, Sec.18 (3) (a), and the forest management plan.
- New aggregate pits are not permitted within the area of concern around self-sustaining brook trout lakes, as identified in the forest management plan, without written approval of the Park Superintendent.
- Aggregate use for forest access road construction and maintenance will be minimized in keeping with direction in the forest management plan.
- New and existing aggregate pits will be managed to minimize environmental impacts and will be rehabilitated consistent with the *Provincial Parks and Conservations Reserves Act, 2006*, Sec.18 (3) (b), and the forest management plan.

Amend section 8.4.2 Hunting and Trapping

Additions (p.32):

- Hunting and trapping are permitted to continue in new natural environment zones in Bruton, Clyde and Eyre Townships.
- Existing temporary hunt camps are permitted in new natural environment zones in Bruton, Clyde and Eyre Townships. Re-location of existing hunt

camps within this zone will be considered in the future between MNR and Bruton & Clyde Hunt Camp Association.

Amend section 9.0 Operations Policies

Amend section 9.2.1 Areas of Concern

Additions (p.42):

- MNR will ensure annual surveys are conducted to identify nursery creeks associated with self-sustaining brook trout lakes. An appropriate area of concern will be applied to protect identified fish habitat.

Amend section 9.2.5 Roads and Landings

Deletion (p.43):

- Roads are developed in accordance with the permanent forest management road system strategy and are contained within an approved Forest Management Plan.

Replace with:

- Forest access roads are planned, constructed and maintained consistent with the Forest Management Access Roads Strategy for the Algonquin Park Forest and direction contained in the current forest management plan.

Deletion (p.43):

- A long-term strategy for the development of tertiary roads will be produced based on wood flow. The specific location of tertiary roads will be pre-approved at the Annual Work Schedule Stage.

Additions:

- New forest access roads, skid trails or landings are not permitted in nature reserve, wilderness or historical zones proposed under this amendment.
- New forest access roads may be permitted in natural environment zones proposed under this amendment subject to approval by the Park Superintendent and the *Class Environmental Assessment for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves (2005)* and the *Class Environmental Assessment for Forest Management on Crown Lands (2003)*.
- If at some point it is found that practical road access for forestry operations has been restricted through this amendment, then a planning process (e.g. an amendment) may be initiated to address practical access.

- Forest access roads will be restricted in self-sustaining brook trout lake areas of concern, but may be permitted subject to approval by the Park Superintendent and the direction contained in the forest management plan. Upon completion of forest operations, access control measures will be implemented.
- Forest access roads will be built to the minimum necessary standards and decommissioned following the completion of forest operations consistent with the forest management plan.

Amend section 9.2.7 Road Crossings of Waterways and Portages

Addition (p.43):

- Minimize impacts of water crossings to stream habitats through the increased use of portable bridges where feasible.

Amend section 9.2.8 Transportation of Timber and Other Activities

Addition (p.44):

- Forest management practices will be reviewed and best forest management practices will be adopted to minimize impacts from forest operations to ecological and recreational values including: the use of new and innovative forest equipment; navigational technologies; and analysis of forestry operations and recreational use patterns to maintain and enhance the park visitor’s experience.

Amend Appendices

Amend Appendix F – Forest Management Strategies for Each Park Zone

Deletion (p.71):

- Row number 4 (Natural Environment)

Park Zone	Zone Definition	Forest Management		Forest Management Strategies
		Yes	No	
Natural Environment	Natural Environment Zones include aesthetic, natural and cultural landscapes in which there is minimum development required to support low-intensity backcountry recreational activities.		X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no road building permitted

Replace with:

Park Zone	Zone Definition	Forest Management		Forest Management Strategies
		Yes	No	
Natural Environment	Natural Environment Zones include aesthetic, natural and cultural landscapes in which there is minimum development required to support low-intensity backcountry recreational activities.		X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no road building permitted
	New natural environment zones established through the 2012 Park Management Plan Amendment.		X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ forest access road building may be permitted subject to the approval of the Park Superintendent

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4.0 Appendices

Appendix A: New Nature Reserve Zones

(Abbreviations: NR = nature reserve zone)

ID	Name	Size (ha)	Township	Natural Values and Features
N-92	North River Lake	2729	Deacon	Sugar Maple dominated forests on Precambrian basic-intermediate bedrock and open marsh, fen, and bog habitats.
N-93	Chela Lake	959	Deacon	Dominated by mixed tolerant hardwoods including stands of Red Oak, Red Pine and White Pine, and Yellow Birch growing on Precambrian basic-intermediate bedrock.
N-94	Parkline Lake	311	Bronson	Red Oak growing on Precambrian basic-intermediate bedrock is the predominant landform/vegetation complex. Aspen and other intolerant deciduous species also occur.
N-95	Roundbush Lake	319	Clancy	White birch, Aspen and to a lesser extent White Spruce occurring on Precambrian basic-intermediate bedrock. A Black Spruce and thicket swamp also occurs where the Alyen River flows into Roundbush Lake.
N-96	Wilkins Lake	414	Clancy	Tolerant and intolerant hardwoods and Hemlock occur on organic deposits.
N-97	Aylen River	341	Clancy	Mixed forest of Red Maple, Aspen, Yellow Birch and tolerant hardwoods occur over organic deposits.
N-98	Gibson Lake	1843	Biggar	Gibson Lake NR occurs on predominately glaciofluvial outwash and glaciofluvial esker-kettle terrains. Black Spruce and Balsam Fir occur in lower lying areas while Sugar Maple and White Pine dominate upland areas.

Appendix B: Additions to Existing Nature Reserve Zones

ID	Name of Existing Nature Reserve Zone	Size of Addition(ha)	Township
N-2B	N-2 David Creek Bog	4	Butt
N-6B	N6- Hogan Lake Mog	8	Freswick
N-9B	N9- Cedar Nipissing Marsh	33	Lister
N-13B	N-13 Booth Lake Bog	483	Preston
N-17B	N-17 Nipissing River Sedge Meadow	359	Osler
N-19B	N-19 Nadine Lake Hardwoods	614	Osler
N-20B	N-20 Carl Wilson Lake Hardwoods	1002	Lister/ Boyd
N-23B	N-23 Wenda Lake Hardwoods	<1	Barron
N-24B	N-24 Whitson Lake	8	Bronson Stratton
N-26B	N-26 Rana Lake Red Oak	90	Deacon
N-31B	N-31 Cayuga Lake Hemlock	57	Ballantyne
N-47B	N-47 Oak Lake Red Spruce	53	Finlayson
N-48B	N-48 Rosebary Lake	5	Devine
N-49B	N-49 Tarn Lake	3	Master
N-50B	N-50 Carcajou Bay/ Spectacle Lakes	1,163	Barron
N-53B	N-53 Upper Pine River	25	Master
N-55B	N-55 Petawawa Rapids	144	Bronson Edgar
N-57B	N-57 Barron River Canyon	32	Stratton
N-62B	N-62 Brent Crater	44	Deacon
N-65B	N-65 Cauchon Lake Burn	137	Boyd
N-69B	N-69 Coldspring Watershed	1128	Biggar Osler Devine Bishop

ID	Name of Existing Nature Reserve Zone	Size of Addition(ha)	Township
N-78B	N-78 Minnehaha Lake Kame Moraine	58	Osler
N-87B	N-87 Big Crow Lake Esker Complex	162	Anglin
N-89B	N-89 McKaskill L. Kame Complex	10	Clancy