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PUBLIC LAND RESERVES
IN THE PRARIE PROVINCES

Status and Regulations Influencing
Migratory Bird Habitat Protection

Habitat Conservation Report

Environment Canada
Library
Saskatoon

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INTRODUCTION

The Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) is developing a national process to set habitat management priorities and to direct habitat protection strategies for migratory birds. CWS recognizes the need to protect wildlife areas of national and international significance and to provide leadership in maintaining a system of protected areas (Staines et al. 1983). In order to set national and regional goals for site protection, CWS and provincial wildlife agencies require an updated inventory of key wildlife areas, as well as an inventory of the status, distribution and relative protection value afforded by designated public lands. Priority areas for habitat protection are identified by combining mapped information on key wildlife areas with protected areas and land use maps.

Public or Crown lands offer varying degrees of protection to migratory bird habitats. Crown lands are usually designated for certain uses; the prevailing land use often preempts habitat retention due to priorities for agricultural or energy utilization. Evaluations of the protection status on public lands must account for current land use as well as legislated protection and enforcement. A profusion of regulations governs rights and restrictions on hunting, trespass, mineral exploration rights, public services, pollution, occupancy and land uses. Within each category of public land, an assessment of the current use and regulations leads to a prediction of the level of wildlife protection.

INTERPRETATION OF PUBLIC LAND MAPS

Maps of designated or reserved public lands were prepared at a scale of 1×10^6 for the three prairie provinces. Information was collated on most land parcels designated for conservation or recreational purposes. Non-designated and most privately-leased Crown land were not included. Forest reserves which generally constitute large areas of Crown lands were also excluded because present management methods do not protect habitat in the long term. Small recreation sites such as roadside parks and campsites were excluded but larger recreational parks were mapped. Generally larger parcels of recreational land can sustain more disturbance while still protecting some natural habitats. Other conservation areas designated by agreements between private landowners and non-government organizations such as Ducks Unlimited, Nature Conservancy and the Wildlife Federation were not covered. Similarly, international recognition of unique areas such as biosphere reserves identifies areas which already have some protective status by other jurisdictions.

The attached maps (6) portray separately federal and provincial-cooperative land reserves. For this review, eight categories of federal lands and 20 categories of provincial or cooperative lands are mapped and described (Table 1). Each land classification is described according to purpose of designation, management agency, permitted land use, legislation and relative protection status to migratory birds. Four classes of protection value are assigned (1-4) based upon the perceived protection provided to species and habitats by the respective land management practices and legislation. Areas ranked 1 are generally inviolate areas

such as national parks which were established to protect natural communities and wildlife. Conversely, public lands having few controls on land use which result in practices causing habitat destruction, are ranked low (4). These protection ratings which are subjective are based upon a generalized ranking of public lands. Individual land parcels within each category may show variations in land use impacts or habitat protection due to inconsistencies in enforcement of regulations, management methods or differences in accessibility. Evaluation of individual parcels among hundreds of entities would require site visits, and is beyond the scope of this review.

These public land reserve maps provide an overview perspective to be used in planning and ~~in development of~~ ^{developing} habitat management priorities. Limitations in the mapping scale preclude accurate representation of complex boundary irregularities, or of depicting small units ($<1 \text{ mi}^2$) accurately. In some cases, small isolated land units were omitted (eg., critical wildlife areas and some heritage parks) because they constitute insignificant areas of habitat. In many cases, land unit locations are generalized to township and range. For specific sites, more detailed maps and regulations should be consulted for determining exact locations and boundary placement.

The information is depicted current to 1984. Continuing changes in legislation or regulations resulting in additions, boundary adjustments or revocation of areas are ongoing. Also, new regulations may tighten or ease restrictions on access or land use. Some areas such as the Alberta ecological reserves are reserved, but are not yet protected by legislation. Similarly, only a portion of the critical wildlife habitat areas mapped and identified in Saskatchewan are protected under the Act. The designated Grasslands National Park also is not officially

proclaimed. These reserves were mapped, nevertheless, because they represented potential protected areas which hopefully will be protected under future legislation. Because new categories of public land reserves may be established, the attached list of reserves will need to be revised and updated at intervals; and the ranking of categories may also need to change.

The problem of multiple designation of individual land parcels such as community pasture also designated as a wildlife management area, leads to classification difficulties. Smaller land units of lesser rank ^{contained} (nested) within larger, higher ranked units are given the higher rank of the large unit. If the rank of the smaller unit is higher, it is scored separately from the larger surrounding unit. The highest rank score is used on areas with common boundaries classified into more than one category. A correspondence or boundary overlap may occur between federal and provincial refuges and management areas. As the above areas may be classified separately on different map sheets, the true area ranking should reflect the more restrictive regulations which control access or land use. Ultimately, each reserve or management area should be rated independently in relation to its unique features, present land use and regulations.

The appendix tables omit two categories of land reserves which are described and mapped. These include natural areas (Alberta) and fish and wildlife development fund lands (Saskatchewan). The map units are not annotated because they usually represent small (<160 acre), numerous, unnamed areas. Alberta natural areas are an exception, as their size varies considerably. Again, details of individual areas can be obtained from the list of references or by consulting the respective resource agencies.

Table 1. Federal and provincial - cooperative land reserves - map reference and protection rank.

Map No.	Land Reserve Category	Province	Protection Rating
<u>Federal</u>			
1	National Parks	All	1
2	*National Historic Parks	Sask.	2
3	Migratory Bird Sanctuaries	Alberta, Sask.	2
4	National Wildlife Areas	All	1
5	P.F.R.A. Community Pastures	All	4
6	Military Reserves	All	3
7	Indian Reserves	All	4
8	Agricultural Experimental Farm	Alberta	4
<u>Provincial-Cooperative</u>			
1	Wildlife Management Units	Manitoba, Sask.	3
2	Provincial Parks	All	3
3	Wilderness Areas	Alberta	1
4	Fish and Wildlife Development Fund	Sask.	2
5	Regional Parks	Manitoba, Sask.	4
6	Wildlife Refuges, Sanctuaries	Sask., Manitoba	2
7	Game Preserves	Sask.	3
8	Heritage Marshes	Sask., Manitoba	2
9	Protected Areas	Sask.	2
10	Community Pastures	Sask., Alberta	4
11	Critical Wildlife Habitats	Sask.	3
12	Public Hunting Grounds	Manitoba	4
13	Fur-Bearing Animal Refuges	Manitoba	3
14	Game Bird Refuges	Manitoba	2
15	Goose Refuges	Manitoba	2
16	Ecological Reserves	All	1
17	Buck for Wildlife Projects	Alberta	3
18	Prohibited Access Wildlife Areas	Alberta	1
19	Natural Areas	Alberta	1
20	Special Conservation Areas	Manitoba	1

* Only a few national historic parks of large size were mapped.

NATIONAL LAND RESERVES

I. NATIONAL PARKS

A. Objectives: "To protect for all time representative natural areas of Canadian significance in a system of national parks and to encourage public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of this natural heritage so as to leave it unimpaired for future generations" (Parks Canada 1979).

B. Criteria: Representative areas for parks will be identified by the following criteria (Parks Canada 1979):

1. "The area must portray diverse geological, physiographical, oceanographical and biological themes of a natural region".

2. "The area must have experienced minimum modification by man, or if significant modification has occurred, must have potential for restoration to a natural state".

Potential national parks will be selected according to the following criteria:

A representative of natural regions within the national park system, of a size and configuration to include definable ecological units whose long term protection is feasible, and to offer opportunities for public awareness, to result in minimum long term disruption of the social and economic life of the region and to exclude permanent communities.

C. Management Agency: Land is held title in the Crown, administered by Parks Canada. Limited tenure may be granted on some lands in the form of leases, or licenses for provision of essential services.

D. Legislation: Section 4. National Parks Act 1930 states: "the

parks are hereby dedicated to the people of Canada for the benefit, education and enjoyment, subject to the provisions of this act and the regulations, and such parks shall be maintained and made use of so to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The national park purpose recognizes recreation as a major resource use. However, the provision of urban type recreational services is not the basic purpose. Such recreation facilities may be introduced to meet recreation needs, as long as minimal impairment results. However, the fundamental obligation to administration of the act is to preserve from impairment all significant objects and features of nature in the parks.

E. Permitted Land Uses: In national parks land use and preservation are balanced by a system of five zones: ^{zone} ranging from special preservation and wilderness to park services (Parks Canada 1979). In each zone, access and use are strictly controlled. Essential roads, railways, airfields and boat docks are maintained and aerial lifts and tramways are permitted in some mountainous areas. Acceptable forms of recreation include hiking, climbing, trail-riding, fishing, swimming, boating and skiing. Auxiliary services such as camp grounds, motels, lodges and ski lifts are permitted in some areas if they do not impair scenic values. Town sites are reconciled in some parks due to the need to provide year-round visitor services and amenities. Utility corridors such as pipelines, electric power transmission lines, water and sewage services are constructed to minimize disturbance on natural features.

Natural resources within parks will be protected and managed. Manipulation of these resources will be allowed only for public health

reasons, or where fire, insects or disease may affect neighboring lands, park facilities, or alter natural processes. Interventions can occur in the form of selective culling of animals, harvesting forests, or reintroductions of native wildlife species.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: The aim of national parks is to protect natural heritages by maintaining the physical environment in as natural a state as possible. Habitat critical to survival of specialized species may be acquired or manipulated. Non-native species of animals or plants will be removed where feasible. All forms of commercial exploitation, extraction or development including pollution will be eliminated. Elimination of livestock grazing and other land uses reduces impacts on natural habitats. However, heavy use by visitors, over-grazing by big game, and forest fire controls may alter natural succession sequences. Hunting and exploitation of other resources may be allowed in new national parks where traditional subsistence uses have prevailed, or where aboriginal treaty rights are recognized. National Parks receive a high protection status rating for migratory birds.

II. NATIONAL HISTORIC PARKS

A. Objectives: "To protect for all time historic resources at places associated with persons, places and events of national historic significance in a system of national historic parks, and to encourage public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of this historic heritage so as to leave it unimpaired for future generations (Parks Canada 1979)."

B. Criteria: Potential national historic parks are selected by the following criteria:

1. The area will be identified as nationally significant as

associated with persons or places of historic significance.

2. The area will possess integrity, including the original site, and at least some original materials.

3. The area will be related to an historical theme which does not have sufficient representation in national historic parks.

4. The area will have excellent potential for illustrating Canadian history.

5. The area will include significant authentic historic resources.

6. The historic resources and authentic environment can be protected at an acceptable cost.

C. Management Agency: Parks Canada.

D. Legislation: Each historic park is established under the National Parks Act of 1930 (cited above) and the Historic Sites and Monuments Act of 1953. The latter act established an Historic Site and Monument Board to advise the Minister, and gave statutory responsibility to the Minister for developing a national program to commemorate places of historic interest. A policy for national historic sites was prepared in 1967 (Parks Canada 1979).

E. Permitted Land Uses: Although visitor access will be permitted, use of certain parts of the park will be controlled and most recreation uses prohibited. Visitor facilities such as food services, campgrounds, or permanent accommodations will be provided where services are essential, or where it is not feasible to construct them outside the park.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: Migratory birds and their habitats are moderately well protected, especially in large

parks. Parks Canada will protect and restore the natural environment and landscapes to resemble the appropriate historic period. Buffer zones may be established around the park to minimize outside disturbances. Natural features within historic parks will be protected when they are of scientific, ecological or esthetic significance, providing there is no serious disturbance to the historic environment.

III. MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARIES

There are 19 federal migratory bird sanctuaries located in the prairie provinces.

A. Objectives: Migratory bird sanctuaries were established to protect migratory birds and their nests from human exploitation. Under the Migratory Birds Convention Act of 1917, and amendments to the sanctuary regulations of 1980, migratory birds are protected from hunting, capture or harassment (Jurick 1985).

B. Criteria: No definitive criteria have been set for federal sanctuaries except that most prairie sanctuaries are water areas delimited by currently existing shorelines. Exceptions include the Inglewood and Red Deer Areas. Sanctuaries have been designated because historically they usually supported large populations of migrating waterfowl or harboured rare birds such as Trumpeter Swans (Cygnus buccinator). Some sanctuaries near urban centres have been established due to efforts by local naturalists.

C. Management Agency: Federal sanctuaries are administered by the Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada. The land ownership is usually federal Crown, although a few areas are city or patented land.

D. Legislation: The migratory bird sanctuary regulations under

the M.B.C.A. C.R.C. 1978 c. 1036 and amendments P.C./C.P. 1980-2435, identifies areas, and prohibits hunting, disturbance or destruction of nests of migratory birds, except under permits authorized by the Minister of the Environment. Some sanctuaries are also designated as provincial game preserves, and therefore are subject to provincial wildlife regulations.

E. Permitted Land Uses: Activities are regulated under the M.B.C. Act for only those land uses which directly interfere with bird populations (Simpson-Lewis et al. 1979). Grazing and mowing may impact upon shorelines of some sanctuaries, but the predominant land uses are recreation-oriented. Cottage developments, boating and fishing and regional parks result in disturbances to sanctuaries such as Redberry Lake, Saskatoon Lake and Lake Lenore. Other management practices such as water level manipulations may be implemented on sanctuaries.

F. Protection Status: Sanctuaries usually provide a moderately high protection status for migratory birds due to enforced M.B.C.A. regulations. Only the lack of control of recreation activity, which may lead to harassment of nesting birds or fall flocks, limits the protection status on some sanctuaries.

IV. NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREA

A. Objectives: The National Wildlife Area program began in 1966 to preserve and maintain important or unique lands for wildlife (Jurick 1983). Initially only migratory bird habitats were acquired, but later lands of special significance to various wildlife species were established. Each area is managed specifically to preserve or enhance the area's value to wildlife.

B. Criteria: National Wildlife Areas usually represent important

migratory bird staging areas which feature large flocks or numbers of rare species. In contrast to most prairie sanctuaries, national wildlife areas may also contain upland habitat as well as wetlands.

*Inconsistency
for "Management
Agency" entities...
complete/incomplete
sentences*

C. Management Agency: (Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada.) Most National Wildlife Areas are Federal Crown lands or cooperative ~~X~~ federal-provincial lands.

D. Legislation: Under provisions of the Canada Wildlife Act 1973, the federal government has authority to acquire and manage habitats for migratory birds, and to draw up agreements with provinces and territories to acquire and manage habitats for other wildlife species (Jurick 1983).

E. Permitted Land Uses: On national wildlife areas, land uses are controlled to suit the uniqueness of the area. Leased grazing and haying may be permitted, and lure crops are usually grown to control crop depredation losses due to waterfowl utilizing the national wildlife areas. Management of areas includes habitat enhancement by means of diking, damming and controlling water levels, by altering natural vegetation or planting vegetation cover (Jurick 1983). Usually recreation activities such as hunting, fishing, and hiking are permitted. Interpretive programs are offered on some national wildlife areas.

F. Protection Status: National wildlife areas are considered to have the greatest potential value for preserving migratory species and their habitats. Hunting regulations on areas are enforced, and habitats are protected and managed.

V. P.F.R.A. COMMUNITY PASTURES

P.F.R.A. community pastures occupy a considerable land area

especially in Saskatchewan, where 72 pastures total approximately 1,800,000 acres (Rump and Harper 1980).

A. Objectives: The P.F.R.A. community pastures were established to rehabilitate submarginal lands to increase livestock production and to facilitate improved land use. Another objective of P.F.R.A. is to rehabilitate and stabilize farm units in surrounding areas at reasonable levels of employment and income (Rump and Harper 1980).

B. Criteria: Most P.F.R.A. pastures were established in the late 1930's and 1940's following the depression years, to assist rural development and offer cheap grazing land to livestock producers. Additional pastures were established as late as 1970 to fulfill needs of local residents or Indian bands. These pastures were usually established on rough or undeveloped marginal lands held by provincial Crown, or deeded to the federal government.

C. Management Agency: Administration and management of all community pastures is carried out by the Community Pastures Branch of P.F.R.A., Dept. of Agriculture. Under a regional administration, a resident manager is responsible for management and operation of each pasture. In Saskatchewan about 69% of P.F.R.A. land is held in tenure by P.F.R.A.; 28% is leased provincial Crown, and 3% is Indian reserve land (Rump and Harper 1980).

D. Legislation: According to Rump and Harper (1980) the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, R.S.C. 1970 CP. 17 enables the federal Department of Agriculture to administer P.F.R.A. lands and provides for land use adjustment programs. Under this act, good farming practices are developed and promoted such as tree plantings, and water impoundments. P.F.R.A. encouraged appropriate land utilization and

resettlement to rehabilitate drought and soil-drifted areas. Technical and financial assistance is provided to the three prairie provinces. The ^MMinister of Agriculture may undertake development, construction promotion, operation and maintenance of any project under this act. Provincial legislation such as the Expropriation (Rehabilitation Projects) Act R.55 1978 cE-17 of Saskatchewan enables the ^MMinister of Agriculture (province) to take possession of land required for a P.F.R.A. project, and includes the power to establish community pastures, grazing reserves and to construct works for irrigation and water supply.

E. Permitted Land Uses: Because livestock grazing is the predominant land use, uses that are incompatible are usually discouraged. Carrying capacities for livestock have been increased on many pastures due to extensive land clearing, spraying, breaking and seeding of tame grasses. Prescribed burning is a common land-clearing practice employed in pastures located within the mixed-wood ecoregion. Usually previously burned forest areas are sprayed with applications of 2,4-D (2-4D) to control regenerating seedlings. Small acreages may be utilized to produce hay crops.

Occasionally P.F.R.A. pastures are designated for other land uses, or are associated with other public lands. The only two P.F.R.A. pastures in Alberta are associated with the Suffield military reserve. In Saskatchewan, 17 pastures are designated as wildlife management units, or are associated with regional parks, game preserves, protected areas or sanctuaries (Rump and Harper 1980). Some recreational uses such as hunting and fishing are permitted, although access is usually zoned or restricted to periods after fall cattle roundups. Mineral,

oil and gas explorations are permitted under provincial mineral resources acts.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: P.F.R.A. pastures potentially contain a diversity of migratory bird habitats ranging from the prairie to the mixed-wood ecoregion. Some pastures such as Royal and Ituna ^{Bon}-Accord, Saskatchewan, also support large acreages of class 2 waterfowl habitat. Whereas access is restricted and human disturbance of migratory birds is minimal on most pastures, the land use modifications mentioned above have serious long-term impacts on the maintenance of migratory bird breeding habitat. Overgrazing, clearing, ^{burning,} spraying, breaking and reseeding practices severely reduce the size, quality and distribution of native patches of herbaceous and woody cover needed by nesting birds. Large blocks of suitable migratory bird habitat still exists in some northern pastures and in the semi-arid rangelands, but these are being threatened.

VI. MILITARY RESERVES

A. Objectives: Military lands were reserved by the Department of National Defence for the purposes of training Canadian forces and NATO allies and militia on weaponry, equipment and combat tactics. Some areas are also used for pilot training, bombing practice, and as radar stations for the NORAD defense system.

B. Criteria: Because they serve various purposes, military lands range in size from an 11-acre area, to the Primrose air weapons range which is 1,575,000 acres. The large military reserves are situated in rugged topography such as sandhills (Shilo, Wainwright, Suffield) or on rough forested moraines (Primrose, Cold Lake) where the terrain is suitable to test combat conditions. Small training sites situated in urban centers usually provide a parade square, armory, barracks and rifle range.

C. Management Agency: Department of National Defence. Land ownership is federal Crown except Primrose Air weapons range which is leased for 20 year periods from the Saskatchewan government. Similar lease arrangements are made at Camp Shilo, Manitoba.

D. Legislation: The ~~National Defence~~ Department was created by the National Defence Act of 1922 and RSC 1970 cN-4. Control and management of all Canadian forces and national defence establishments rests with the defence minister. The chief of defence staff is the senior military advisor - on control and administration of armed forces.

E. Permitted Land Uses: The primary uses of the land are for military training exercises and air fields. Certain areas on some reserves such as Suffield and Dundurn are leased for cattle grazing. Also hunting may be permitted on some blocks in the Wainwright, Dundurn and Primrose reserves. Residents of the military bases may utilize local areas for recreation.

F. Protection Status: Military reserves are considered to have a moderate level of protection for migratory birds. Although access to the public is restricted, military exercises tend to disturb breeding birds, and low-flying aircraft may harass flocks of migratory birds. Habitats are modified by all-terrain vehicle use, fires or impacts caused by exploding shells or rockets.

VII. INDIAN RESERVES

A. Objectives: Native Indians registered as status Indians under the Indian Act administered by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development are entitled to occupy Indian reserves distributed across Canada (Canada Year Book 1985). The reserve is any tract of

unsurrendered land set apart by treaty or otherwise for use or benefit of, or granted to a particular band of Indians of which legal title is in the Crown, and includes trees, wood, minerals and other valuables (The Indian Act R.S. c.81 s.1).

B. Criteria: Indian bands own or are interested in a reserve or in Indian lands in common of which the legal title is held in the Crown. Special reserves are any tracts of land set apart for the use or held in trust for any band, the title which is vested in a society, corporation or community.

Reserves have been designated largely by prior occupancy of the land by tribal bands. Under the Natural Resources Transfer Agreements of 1929 and 1930, the prairie provinces were obligated to set aside out of unoccupied Crown lands, such areas for reserves which were necessary for Canada to fulfill treaty obligations (McNeil 1983). Sale or transfer of reserve land was prohibited except for surrender to the Crown, subject to approval by band councils and the Minister (Indian Act 1868).

C. Management Agency: Land title is vested in the Crown, administered by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. A chief and band council manages the affairs of individual reserves and sets ^{by laws} by-laws.

D. Legislation: The Indian Act of 1868, with subsequent amendments, governs Indian rights and management of reserve lands. Laws relate to status, membership, land use surveys, trespass, road construction, removal of timber and minerals, disposal of estates, game preservation and social services.

E. Permitted Land Use: According to RSC 1970, 71-80, of the

Indian Act, reserves may be zoned for various uses, lots may be assigned to occupants, with common use areas maintained. Indians are assisted in farming and ranching operations, and some reserves benefit from mining or oil royalties. Community pastures have been located on some reserves. A variety of construction projects, forestry operations, commercial fishing and aggregate mining have occurred on various reserves. Hunting, trapping and fishing on reserves are restricted to band members.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: The degree of protection afforded to migratory birds on Indian Reserves is usually deemed inadequate due to lack of legislation and other controls on hunting exploitation and habitat destruction. Despite this, the band councils do have powers to preserve, protect and manage fish and wildlife on reserves (RSC 1970 - By^{law} law 81). Also, soil materials, trees, brush or hay are not allowed to be removed from reserves without a licence (RSC 1970 s.93). Indians have the right to hunt and fish on reserves and unoccupied Crown lands; the provincial game laws do not apply on reserve lands (McNeil 1983).

VIII. Agricultural Experimental Farms

A. Objectives: Experimental farm stations were established mainly to (1) conduct research and verify experiments designed to test the relative values of different breeds of stock and their adaptability to varying climate and other conditions in the provinces, and ~~to~~ (2) test the merits and adaptability of varieties of grain, field crops and forage crops (RSC c.101. 1970). Other purposes are to analyze fertilizer response, examine food digestibility for domestic animals, plant trees for shelter, and examine plant diseases. The farms serve an extension function demonstrating results to farmers and ranchers.

B. Criteria: Experimental farms are federal Crown lands located in different regions representative of differing climatic and soil characteristics. Only one of the experimental farms was selected because it occupied a large acreage ^(showing no. of acres) of predominantly non-arable, native grassland in southeastern Alberta. Habitat on this area was assumed to be least modified compared to the other experimental farms such as Melfort where intensive farming is the rule.

C. Management Agency: Experimental farms are administered under the Minister of Agriculture Canada.

D. Legislation: The Experimental Farm Stations Act (RSC 101. s.1, 1970) ^{Lieutenant} authorizes the Governor-in-Council to establish a farm station in the provinces. Tracts of unoccupied available public lands may be acquired for establishing or additions to experimental farm stations. Such lands may be acquired under the Expropriation Act with compensation awarded to former owners.

The above Act charges responsibilities to the officers of each farm station to carry out the various research and investigations and to transmit the results through publications and progress reports.

E. Permitted Land Uses: On the One-Four ^{Is this the actual name of the station?} Agricultural Experimental Station near Manyberries, the prevailing land use is livestock grazing. Experimental grazing is also being conducted upon native and improved, seeded range. Some experimental forage crops are grown and hay is harvested.

F. Protection Status: The agricultural experimental station is rated low in terms of protection afforded to migratory birds. Livestock grazing and range improvements such as breaking and reseeding may alter desirable features of vegetation for food and nesting cover. However, the construction of dugouts or watering devices for livestock may create some suitable micro habitats for birds.

PROVINCIAL AND COOPERATIVE LAND RESERVES

I. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNITS

A. Objectives: Wildlife management units or areas have been established in Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the purposes of managing game species. The units were first established in Saskatchewan in 1970, created from game preserves, because there was no consistent policy for managing the latter (Rump and Harper 1980). Specific units are managed by hunting restrictions based upon the population levels of game species present. Other reasons for designating wildlife management units include the protection of livestock and property, the preservation of habitat for big game, waterfowl and upland game birds, and the provision of hunting opportunities.

B. Criteria: Wildlife management units in Saskatchewan are chiefly large areas of land (>6,000 acres) designated within Crown lands, such as P.F.R.A. pastures or provincial forests. In Manitoba, wildlife management areas (59) are geographically more diverse varying in size from 160 to 4,158,000 acres. These areas occur within tundra, forest and parkland and include some major marshlands. Wildlife management units are usually designated because they contain suitable or unique habitats for various game species.

C. Management Agency: The wildlife management units are Crown lands managed by the Saskatchewan Department of Parks and Renewable Resources, and the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources.

D. Legislation: In Saskatchewan, the Wildlife Act (S.S. 1979, C.W-13.1) legislates the protection, management and regulation of any wildlife or habitat, designates any area of the province for protection, perpetuation, management or harvest of wildlife or its habitat, and

controls and protects any designated areas and wildlife therein, as well as regulating hunters, trappers and trespassers (Rump and Harper 1980). Wildlife management units have been, and are currently being established under orders in council.

In Manitoba, the Wildlife Act (C.94 1963-Section 6) enables the Lieutenant-Governor-In-Council to designate Crown lands as wildlife management areas which subject to regulations, shall be maintained for management and conservation of provincial wildlife. The Manitoba government may purchase, expropriate, exchange or make compensation for any lands acquired for a wildlife management area. Areas are established or deleted by orders in council.

E. Permitted Land Uses: Several of the wildlife management units have other designations such as community pastures, provincial forests and some may contain provincial parks, historic sites or recreation sites (Rump and Harper 1980). Land uses such as livestock grazing, hay production, timber cutting and recreation uses such as wildlife interpretation, hunting and fishing are permitted. The provincial departments have little control over land use in most units. However, the Manitoba agency has undertaken various management practices such as tree-planting, seeding of forage, water level controls, and prescribed burning to enhance habitats (Westhorpe et al. 1977).

F. Protection status for migratory birds: The relative protection afforded to migratory birds on wildlife management units is considered moderate. Permission for hunting, recreation access, and limited controls on land use lead to some disturbances and habitat modifications detrimental to upland nesting birds and flocks of waterfowl. Timber harvesting, mowing and some habitat enhancements may discourage nesting of some species.

II. PROVINCIAL PARKS

A. Objectives: Provincial parks were established to provide a natural environment for many recreation activities, and to preserve natural and historic resources for present and future generations (Simpson-Lewis et al. 1979). Provincial parks are used for the healthful enjoyment and the cultural, social and educational benefits of the people of Saskatchewan (Sask. Provincial Parks, Protected Areas, Recreation Sites and Antiquities Act R.S.S. 1978 C.P.34). In Manitoba, provincial parklands are developed for (1) the conservation and management of flora and fauna, (2) the preservation of specified areas and objects therein of geological, cultural, ecological or scientific interest, and (3) to facilitate use and enjoyment of outdoor recreation (Provincial Parks Lands Act S.M. 1972 C.67, S.2). Provincial parks were also created and developed to promote tourism. The parks usually provide mixed facilities for both intensive and extensive types of uses, although the emphasis is on outdoor recreation.

B. Criteria: Provincial legislation usually does not set definitive criteria for provincial parks. Usually provincial park sites have recreational potential because they exhibit aesthetically pleasing features such as pristine vegetation, lake shores, viewpoints or other natural features. Provincial parks usually develop around a well-developed core area comprising a resort community, beach-front cottages or campgrounds.

The province of Manitoba has established six different categories of provincial park lands (Provincial Parks Lands Act Regulation 199/74):

1. Provincial Natural Parks: Areas which possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural heritage of the province.

2. Provincial Wilderness Parks: Areas which, through management and use will be perpetuated in a primitive state, free of development, and accessible only by non-motorized means.

3. Provincial Recreation Parks: Spacious areas close to concentrations of people, the natural attributes of which make it possible to serve large numbers of recreational users without degradation of the basic natural resources of the area.

4. Provincial Recreation Travelways: Lineal areas illustrating or interpreting natural travel routes of the province, including trails, parkways and waterways.

5. Provincial Heritage Parks: Areas established to preserve and interpret key elements of Manitoba's natural and human history.

6. Special Use Parks: Small areas developed for recreational purposes.

Only the natural, wilderness, some heritage and recreation parks are mapped for this report.

C. Management Agency: Provincial parks are managed by provincial natural resource agencies such as the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, the Saskatchewan Department of Parks and Renewable Resources and the Alberta Department of Recreation and Parks.

D. Legislation: In Saskatchewan the Provincial Parks, Protected Areas, Recreation Sites and Antiquities Act (R.S.S. 1978, C.P.34) enables the Department to describe and designate provincial parks, establish recreation sites and make regulations for the protection, care, management, control, maintenance and improvement of provincial parks. The Parks Advisory Council Act (R.S.S. 1978, C.P.2) allows the Lieutenant-Governor-In-Council to set aside provincial lands for use as provincial

or public parks. Similarly, under the Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources Act (R.S.S. 1978, C.P.24) the Minister may promote and develop tourism, and develop provincial parks and recreation sites.

In Manitoba, the Provincial Parks Lands Act (S.M. 1972, C.67, C.P. 20) allows the Minister to acquire provincial park lands by purchase, lease or expropriation, to withdraw lands from municipalities, and to designate the type of park. The Minister may grant or issue permits, leases, licenses, etc. respecting the use and occupation of provincial park lands in accordance with the regulations. The Minister may also make regulations respecting public health, safety, preservation, management and control of provincial park lands and associated animals, plants or minerals, and respecting use of public facilities, and zoning of use within parks.

In Alberta, the Provincial Parks Act (R.S.A. 1979) empowers the Minister to establish, develop and maintain a system and classification of parks and recreation areas, and makes him responsible for administration, planning, development and maintenance. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations pertaining to improvement, development or beautification of any Crown land. Permits may be granted for park concessions, and portions of parks zoned to regulate uses.

E. Permitted Land Uses: The Parks and Renewable Resources Act in Saskatchewan allows occupancy or use of any portion of park under license or lease for residences, for mineral exploration, for public service facilities or for improvements. Recreational facilities such as campgrounds, picnic sites, beach areas and playgrounds are usually provided. Leases may be obtained in most provincial parks for the purposes of grazing livestock and cutting hay. Under the Forest Act, the Minister may grant timber cutting permits.

In Manitoba, the Minister prescribes conditions and restrictions on the use of or removal of resources under the Forest Act, the Wildlife Act and the Mines Act (S.M. 1972, C.67, C.P.20). No one without permits can erect buildings or remove earth, rocks or gravel, or use chemical insecticides and herbicides. Although some land uses such as grazing and haying are permitted, no owner or occupant of land within provincial park lands can alter the use of the land except in accordance with a development plan. Hunting is prohibited within Saskatchewan parks, but is permitted in some zones within Manitoba parks. In Alberta the Minister may zone any portion of a park to confine or regulate various uses of resources including water (Provincial Parks Act 1979, Section 13).

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: Migratory birds and their habitats receive moderate protection in provincial parks. No legislation specifically protects birds except under the Migratory Birds Convention Act and the respective wildlife acts. Restrictions or bans on firearms, and regulations such as Article 57 (Saskatchewan) prohibiting persons from defacing or altering lake, stream or shoreline habitat are protective. Activities relating to heavy visitor use probably exert negative impacts upon waterfowl nesting behavior in parks.

III. WILDERNESS AREAS

A. Objectives: Areas were specifically set aside to protect wilderness in Alberta and Saskatchewan. In Saskatchewan, three wilderness areas were established under the protected area legislation (Order-in-Council 66/74) to preserve a natural area (Wildcat Hills), and to protect natural stands of white spruce (Picea glauca), and a wildlife sanctuary (Rump and Harper 1980). In Alberta, wilderness areas such as Willmore

Wilderness Park were established for (1) the benefit of the education and enjoyment of the people of Alberta, ~~for~~ (2) the management conservation and protection of the natural resources, and (3) the preservation of its natural beauty (Willmore Wilderness Park Act, R.S.A. 1970, C.P. W-10, C.392, S.2).

B. Criteria: Criteria for wilderness areas are not well defined. Generally the areas are very large (more than 40,000 acres), contain high scenic values, are representative of their natural environment, and may contain virgin stands of timber. Also, the areas must be relatively unaltered or free from resource development.

C. Management Agency: Wilderness areas in Alberta are administered by the Minister of Recreation and Parks, and in Saskatchewan they are administered by the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources. All areas are provincial Crown lands.

D. Legislation: In Alberta, wilderness areas were established under the Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves and Natural Areas Act (R.S.A. 1980, C.P. W-8). An advisory committee makes recommendations to the Minister for establishment, addition or withdrawal of land from wilderness areas or ecological reserves. The Minister may authorize programs in wilderness areas for: (1) the management and preservation of plant and animal life, (2) ~~for~~ environmental research that does not cause any physical disturbance to natural features, (3) ~~for~~ the furtherance of public education and interpretation, and (4) ~~for~~ the preservation and protection of wilderness areas. (R.S.A. 1980, C.W.8, 1981 C.76, S.S.8.16).

E. Permitted Land Uses: The only authorized uses of wilderness areas are research and recreation with access allowed only for primitive travel - on foot or horseback. Motorized vehicles including landing

aircraft are prohibited, except in designated areas. Construction or land surface disturbance, new timber and mining permits are not allowed on established reserves. Hunting or trapping wildlife or collecting specimens of plants or wildlife are prohibited unless authorized by the Minister.

F. Protection Status of Migratory Birds: Due to the rigid restrictions and controls on access, roads, and development of any kind, and the legislation prohibiting hunting, provincial wilderness areas are rated high as protected areas for migratory birds. However, because the advisory committee can make recommendations for withdrawal of lands from protected status, the wilderness area designation may not be totally secure.

IV. FISH AND WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT FUND LANDS

A. Objectives: As a consequence of widespread clearing of aspen woodland in Saskatchewan, a fund was established in 1972 to acquire land to maintain and develop deer habitat (Rump and Harper 1980). In 1984, amendments to the Parks and Renewable Resources Act broadened the program to include purchase or lease of any area of land suitable for wildlife, or necessary to restore or create fish habitats (Statutes of Saskatchewan C.36).

B. Criteria: Designated Fish and Wildlife Development Fund Lands are chiefly confined to the parkland and mixed-wood forest fringe. Most lands are at least partially wooded and were once pasture lands, or contain lakes or stream habitat.

C. Management Agency: The fund is managed by the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources of the province of Saskatchewan.

D. Legislation: An amendment to the Wildlife Act in 1970 estab-

lished the development fund. Funding was to be provided from a portion of hunting license fees (Rump and Harper 1980). Subsequent amendments - called an Act to amend the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources Act in 1984-credited the fund with fees collected from hunting and fishing licenses, all revenue from sales and use of lands, and all compensatory funds, interest or dividends.

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The act allows funds to be used for:

1. Acquisition by purchase or lease of land, materials or services necessary for wildlife or for restoring degraded fish habitats.
2. The development and management for wildlife or fisheries of any land acquired or controlled by the Crown.
3. The design and development of facilities to enhance fish habitat and opportunities.
4. The acquisition of fish and fish stocking projects.
5. Assistance to conservation groups for enhancing fisheries.

E. Permitted Land Uses: Fish and Wildlife Development Fund lands are managed by prohibition of grazing, protection from clearing (except for creating openings and browse for deer in winter), and seeding of previously cleared land with grass-alfalfa mixtures (Rump and Harper 1980). The first growth of hay is removed under lease arrangements. Other activities except hunting are prohibited.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: The measures taken to protect and develop habitats for deer and fisheries also benefit migratory birds through maintaining and providing upland and riparian cover. Seeded grass-legume fields may also furnish suitable ground-nesting habitat for waterfowl and other birds. The lands are rated moderately high for protection status.

V. REGIONAL PARKS

A. Objectives: Regional parks have been established in Saskatchewan to provide outdoor recreation facilities on a regional basis (Rump and Harper 1980). Their purpose is to encourage recreational use and make natural and recreational resources available to the public (Regional Parks Act 1978 C.9). Manitoba provincial recreation parks fit this category as their purpose is to provide natural attributes for large numbers of recreational users (Provincial Parks Lands Act S.M. 1972, C.67, S.2).

B. Criteria: According to Rump and Harper (1980) the following criteria apply when considering regional park status:

1. the area must be at least 15 acres in size,
2. the area should serve or have the potential to serve a district regional function,
3. the area should be more than 80 km from an existing provincial park,
4. the area should be at least 40 km from an existing regional park.

Presumably the sites for regional parks have amenities that attract intensive recreation use such as beaches, and provide suitable terrain for playgrounds, campgrounds and other facilities.

C. Management Agency: Although the development of regional parks is a joint provincial-municipal venture, the authority is granted to municipal agencies or individuals to manage the parks (Rump and Harper 1980). The municipality first applies to the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources for permission to establish a park. Regional park lands are owned by the regional park authority or are lands leased from the province, municipalities or private individuals.

D. Legislation: The Saskatchewan Regional Parks Act 1978 (C.P. R-9) authorizes the Minister of Parks and Renewable Resources to establish a regional park, alter the boundary or name the regional park authority responsible for the administration of the park. The designated regional park authority may acquire by purchase, grant, lease or raise money, and enter agreements for the establishment, operation and maintenance of regional parks. The provincial government provides assistance and grants to regional parks and assists with planning or technical advice. Under the act the provincial government may make regulations regarding: (1) the constitution of regional park authorities, (2) the powers and duties of authorities, (3) the administration and operation of the parks, and (4) the restrictions and controls on public use and access. Similar arrangements take place in Manitoba (Provincial Parks Lands Act Regulation 199/74).

E. Permitted Land Uses: Regional or recreational parks usually provide facilities for intensive recreation use such as picnic areas, campgrounds, swimming areas, sportsfields and often golf courses. Commercial development in the form of concessions and cottage subdivisions are also permitted (Rump and Harper 1980). Some regional parks are also associated with other designated lands such as P.F.R.A. pastures, provincial forests or game preserves. Hunting is not permitted in regional parks.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: Regional parks are rated low in protection status due to limited restrictions on land use in the regional parks and intensive recreation activity accruing to them. (Examples of local harassment occur to nesting aquatic birds such as at Redberry Lake.)

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VI. PROVINCIAL WILDLIFE REFUGES AND SANCTUARIES *Cynomys?*

A. Objectives: Provincial wildlife refuges were established to protect wildlife from man's activities: in particular hunting (Rump and Harper 1980). They supplement existing federal sanctuaries, but are designed to protect other species as well, such as colonial nesting birds, including rare species and mammals such as prairie dogs (Cynomys ludovicianus).

B. Criteria: Wildlife refuges are usually small areas of land designated for protection of a particular species or group, or areas of abundant wildlife which are vulnerable to human exploitation. Refuges were created when other land designations such as game preserves failed (Rump and Harper 1980), or wherever the public demanded this protection.

C. Management Agency: Provincial wildlife refuges are administered by the respective wildlife branches or divisions of Alberta Energy and Natural Resources, Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources, or Manitoba Natural Resources. Most areas are Crown or leased private land.

D. Legislation: Under the Alberta Wildlife Act (CW-9), the Lieutenant-Governor ~~In~~ Council may make regulations and (1) designate any area of land as a wildlife sanctuary or protection area, (2) establish classes of above, and (3) fix terms and conditions for human access or use. No person is allowed to hunt or trap wildlife within wildlife sanctuaries unless he has a special permit.

In Saskatchewan, the Minister of Parks and Renewable Resources may make regulations regarding any area for protecting, propagating, perpetuating, managing, harvesting or regulating wildlife or its habitat, and respecting the management, control and protection of the areas designated (CW-13.1, S.63).

Under the Manitoba Wildlife Act (S.M. 1980, 73-CW 140), the Lieutenant-Governor-In-Council may designate areas and prescribe uses of such areas, setting appropriate restrictions. Lands may be acquired by purchase, exchange or expropriation. Wildlife refuges in Manitoba are usually not Crown lands, but are designated areas in which hunting of certain species of wildlife are prohibited.

E. Permitted Land Uses: Wildlife refuges located within provincial forests or community pastures usually are subjected to grazing and timber harvesting practices. Control of land uses under respective legislation prevents habitat destruction on Crown lands whereas landowner cooperation preserves habitat on private lands.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: Wildlife refuges and sanctuaries are generally well protected by legislation. Some bird populations are subjected to disturbances due to intensive recreation use. Wildlife refuges are ranked moderately high in terms of protection value for migratory birds.

VII. GAME PRESERVES

A. Objectives: Most game preserves were established in Saskatchewan prior to 1930 (^{ostensibly?} ostentiously) to protect waterfowl, deer and upland game birds from over-hunting. However, the chief motives for these preserves were to: (1) protect property from damage caused by careless hunters, (2) protect livestock on community pastures, (3) protect resort communities, and (4) protect domesticated bison (Bison bison) herds (Rump and Harper 1980). Since 1970 many preserves were redesignated as wildlife management units or wildlife refuges because the provisions were inadequate measures for protecting wildlife.

B. Criteria: The criteria for defining game preserves are not

clear. The preserves consist of variable sized areas encompassing both land and water. Presumably the designated lands contain regionally high populations of migratory waterfowl, big game and upland birds which are vulnerable to exploitation. Some recently established game preserves known as road corridors protect game populations from heavy hunting pressure in narrow strips (800m) along segments of roads.

C. Management Agency: The Department of Parks and Renewable Resources can enforce hunting restrictions on game preserves but lacks a mandate to control access and land use because most game preserves are privately owned (Rump and Harper 1980). Several game preserves are associated with or are part of other designated public lands such as provincial forests, community pastures, regional parks and federal bird sanctuaries.

D. Legislation: The Resources Transfer Agreement of 1930 gave the provinces jurisdiction over all wildlife except migratory birds. Also the Wildlife Act (S.S. 1979, C.P. W 13-1) regulates the protection, management of any wildlife or habitat and designates any area of the province for protection, management or control of wildlife and its habitat (Rump and Harper 1980). The Order-In-Council in 1962 (205/62) dissolved existing game preserves and established new preserves or updated the old preserves.

E. Permitted Land Uses: There are no restrictions on land use except as governed by the landowner. Multiple land^{use} designations permit such land use practices as grazing, timber harvesting, road-building and recreation.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: Game preserves were rated as giving only moderate protection to migratory birds because

there are few controls on access or land use. Birds are legally protected from hunting, but the habitats are not secure.

VIII. HERITAGE MARSHES

A. Objectives: Heritage marshes are being established as a cooperative venture between the prairie provinces and Ducks Unlimited to develop and manage certain wetlands for the purpose of establishing habitat for waterfowl and other wildlife. This agreement furthers the purpose of the provincial wildlife acts to protect, manage, conserve and encourage the propagation of waterfowl and wildlife (Saskatchewan Heritage Marsh Agreement 1982, Manitoba Agreement 1985).

B. Criteria: Heritage marshes are designated wetlands and associated uplands, usually several thousand acres in size, which have high potential value as traditional staging or production areas for waterfowl. The Manitoba agreement defines heritage marshes as wetlands of ecological and/or societal significance. The candidate marshes also have development potential through water manipulation, as several are located along natural drainage channels.

C. Management Agency: The heritage marshes are truly cooperative areas through designation of provincial Crown lands and lease of private lands or other agreements to make land available. Ducks Unlimited in cooperation with the Wildlife Federation and naturalists groups may purchase private land and make it available without cost to the province for use as lure crop lands. The province may lease private lands, designate Crown lands and pay local improvement and property taxes. An advisory committee comprised of representatives of provincial government, Ducks Unlimited and non-government groups will nominate areas and review the program. Ducks Unlimited may prepare management plans for approval

by subcommittees formed for each local heritage marsh site.

D. Legislation: The province has authority under the Saskatchewan Wildlife Act (CW-13.1, Regulation 63, 1979) respecting the management, control and protection of any areas designated for propagating wildlife, and respecting the use of any wildlife or habitat. Ducks Unlimited is responsible for funding capital works related to crop depredation and is obligated to construct and develop, maintain and manage the heritage marshes.

E. Permitted Land Uses: Ducks Unlimited may undertake measures for habitat improvements including construction of water control devices, dykes and water diversions, and may manipulate water regimes, permit seeding of lure crops and dense nesting cover. Other land uses not compatible with maintaining water and quality nesting cover are not permitted except on lure crop lands. Hunting is allowed except on designated lure crop areas and bait stations.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: The moderately high rating for migratory bird protection reflects the habitat enhancements developed for waterfowl. However, some marsh management methods such as flooding of flats and shallow marsh zones can eliminate specialized breeding sites for some aquatic species such as rails and sandpipers. Other non-game breeding species benefit from the controls on land use and the provision of ground-nesting cover.

IX. PROTECTED AREAS

A. Objectives: According to Rump and Harper (1980), protected areas in Saskatchewan were established since 1954, the earliest areas

designated for historical or archaeological significance. Between 1964 and 1974, other areas were acquired to preserve "natural" or wilderness areas such as the Wildcat Hills. Except for the latter, most of the protected areas were designed to accommodate visitor use and to protect objects of historical value.

B. Criteria: Protected areas established to preserve historic and archaeological sites include such sites as former trading posts, historic buildings, Indian burial mounds and bison drives. Other areas were established to preserve natural vegetation such as virgin white spruce stands (Picea glauca) and natural grasslands.

C. Management Agency: Protected areas are administered by the Saskatchewan ~~D~~Department of Parks and Renewable Resources. Although on Crown lands, several protected areas are located within other designated lands such as provincial forests, community pastures, or wildlife management units. Some serve additional purposes such as research and teaching areas (Matador) and provincial historic parks.

D. Legislation: Under the Provincial Parks, Protected Areas, Recreation Sites and Antiquities Act (R.S.S. 1978, 1985, C.P.34) the Lieutenant-Governor-~~In~~-Council may establish any area in the province as a protected area to preserve objects of beauty, fossil remains, burial places, rock paintings or other objects of geological, archaeological, paleontological, zoological, botanical, historical or other scientific interest.

The Act governs the use of protected areas in parks, prohibiting excavations or removal of material, soils, plants or objects of historical or scientific interest. Section 20 of the above Act (Order-~~In~~-Council 506/85) outlines regulations restricting recreation use of parks

and protected areas. Other Acts such as the Provincial Lands Act (R.S.S. 1978, C.P.31) and the Forest Act (R.S.S. 1978, C.F.-19) allow for lands to be set aside for protected areas, including reservation of timber (Rump and Harper 1980).

E. Permitted Land Uses: Regulations of the above Act applying to provincial parks also apply generally to protected areas. The Minister may lease or licence persons to occupy a portion of a park for a residence, for mineral exploration, for public service improvements or other activities not inconsistent with the Act. On those sites established for recreation use, camping or picnic use is permitted. Leases may be granted to cultivate, graze livestock, cut hay or cut timber, except in those designated wilderness protected areas. There are prohibitions against desecrating natural features or defacing public structures, and polluting or littering.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: Protected areas that include large natural areas afford moderately good protection to migratory birds and their habitats. Other areas which receive intensive visitor use are either highly modified by improvements or are subjected to considerable disturbance. As in provincial parks, hunting is prohibited.

X. COMMUNITY PASTURES

A. Objectives: Provincial and cooperative (association) pastures and grazing reserves have been established in Saskatchewan and Alberta to increase the carrying capacity and supplement grazing forage needs for private livestock producers. These pastures along with P.F.R.A. pastures are a method of assisting ranchers and farmers in maintaining viable herds of livestock and supporting the rural economic base of a region.

B. Criteria: Most community pastures are established on low capability or marginally arable agricultural land. Although they are located in the shortgrass and mixed-grass regions, most pastures occur within the northern parkland and the mixed-wood forest.

C. Management Agency: Provincial community pastures and grazing reserves are developed and operated on provincial Crown lands controlled by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and Alberta Department of Energy and Natural Resources. Association community pastures are managed by a cooperative grazing association made up of user members. The land is usually leased provincial and/or leased private land. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has authority to regulate grazing capacity on the pastures according to range conditions.

D. Legislation: In Saskatchewan, provincial and association community pastures are administered under the Agriculture Development and Adjustment Act (R.S.S. 1978, C.P.9) which permits the Department of Agriculture to construct projects to improve the utilization of the agricultural resources of the province, and to set regulations for operation of the pastures (Rump and Harper 1980). The Provincial Lands Act (R.S.S. 1978, C.P.31) provides for provincial lands outside provincial forests, parks and protected areas to be controlled by the Department of Agriculture. This act regulates the disposition of lands and reserves water, mineral and timber rights (Rump and Harper 1980).

In Alberta, the Minister of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources is empowered under the Public Lands Act (R.S.A. 1980, P.30) to set aside public land, regulate use and establish grazing leases and community grazing reserves. The Minister may adjust grazing fees

and set grazing capacity limits on all grazing lands under lease. Regulations apply to eligibility for grazing lease applicants and terms and conditions under which lessees may operate and conduct range improvements.

E. Permitted Land Uses: Community pastures and grazing reserves are primarily established for permitting leased livestock grazing, including a few sheep pastures. A portion of the leased association pastures may be protected from grazing to allow harvesting of hay for feed cattle owned by the association (Rump and Harper 1980). Under the Department of Agriculture's grazing lease improvement program, funds are provided to increase the carrying capacity of pastures in Saskatchewan through breaking, clearing and reseeding forage. In the aspen parkland, brush regrowth is controlled by aerial applications of 2-4D and other defoliant chemicals.

Other permitted land uses include timber-cutting permits, mineral exploration and hunting. Access to the public for recreation, ^{largely hunting,} use is usually permitted only after cattle roundups.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: Heavy grazing use and trampling by livestock usually reduce ground vegetation cover and shrub cover needed by nesting birds. Modifications to these pastures such as clearing, spraying, breaking and reseeding remove the woody vegetation and native herbaceous cover. Intensive single-use management of these grazing reserves results in a generally low protection rating for migratory bird habitat.

XI. CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITATS

A. Objectives: Critical wildlife habitat maps were prepared to identify the remaining habitat base which is subject to increasing pressures in agricultural Saskatchewan (Flory and Schmidt 1982). The inventory formed the basis for new management strategies to acquire and protect existing habitats to meet recreational demands for various wildlife species, especially white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus) and upland game birds. This culminated in the Critical Habitat Protection Act in 1984.

B. Criteria: The critical wildlife habitats delineate the best existing habitat within map areas that are essential for the maintenance of current population levels of wildlife species. Special attention was given to ungulates and upland game birds, but unique, rare or endangered species needs were also considered (Flory and Schmidt 1982). The identification of critical habitats accounts for population densities and distribution, as well as species ecology. However, the final delineation of boundaries is largely based upon landform, land use categories and land tenure. Most designated areas are upland habitat.

C. Management Agency: Critical wildlife habitat lands are administered by the Saskatchewan Department of Parks and Renewable Resources. All lands are provincial Crown, although some are leased to private individuals. Critical wildlife habitat lands may have other designations such as provincial or association community pastures and provincial forests, (but P.F.R.A. pastures were not included.) No alteration of these lands is permitted without authority from the Minister.

D. Legislation: The Critical Wildlife Habitat Protection Act (R.S.S. C-47.1, Reg. 2 1984) designated areas and prescribed regulations

Are you sure?
See YORKTON 62-M Critical Wildlife Habitat
map sheet (1:250,000), Classification by H.M. Hunt 1981

concerning lands disposition and alterations. The Lieutenant-Governor-In-Council may make regulations designating any other Crown lands as critical wildlife habitat lands. These lands shall be administered by the Minister as provincial lands according to the Provincial Lands Act and regulations. All critical wildlife habitat lands are to be managed and used as prescribed. The Minister shall not grant or transfer these lands except for disposal of interests permitted in the regulations. The Critical Wildlife Habitat Protection Act prevails if there is a conflict between the regulations of this and other acts.

E. Permitted Land Uses: The act permits certain activities but restricts others. Surface alterations are allowed in association with exploration and extraction of minerals or oil and gas, but certain lands are exempt from mineral exploration or extraction without the Minister's approval. Persons presently holding grazing or haying permits may continue these practices but they may not clear or break any land without authorization. Similarly, persons presently holding a disposition permitting cultivation for agricultural purposes may continue to cultivate the acres affected. Other developments such as provincial or municipal roads, utility transmission corridors and rights of way are permitted on critical wildlife habitats. There are no restrictions on hunting.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: Critical wildlife habitat lands were established primarily to protect deer habitat. Because grazing is still permitted on many of the blocks (eg. community pastures) there is some habitat modification. Furthermore, the Minister still has authority to dispose of lands or interests or allow certain alterations. Therefore, the critical wildlife habitats are considered as giving only moderate protection to migratory birds.

XII. PUBLIC HUNTING GROUNDS

A. Objectives: Public hunting grounds were established in Manitoba to provide lands where concentrations of hunters could experience recreational opportunities without infringing upon rights of private landholders. The hunting grounds are designed for waterfowl hunting purposes.

B. Criteria: The designated public hunting grounds are large acreages adjoining lake or marsh complexes such as Delta and Marshy Point, sites of large waterfowl concentrations. No other criteria are identified except that the areas have received traditional hunting use.

C. Management Agency: The hunting grounds are administered by and regulations enforced by the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources and the Canadian Wildlife Service. The areas consist of Crown lands.

D. Legislation: The Manitoba Wildlife Act (S.M. 1980, C.73, S-2, C.P. W140) sets aside designated areas for the better management, conservation and enhancement of the wildlife resource of the province. The Lieutenant-Governor-In-Council may by regulations designate areas and prescribe uses for such areas. Crown land areas may be designated as public shooting grounds. Restrictions under the act pertain to (1) prohibitions against taking or destroying nests of game birds or other birds listed in Division 6, Schedule A, and (2) prohibitions against destruction or damage of habitat on Crown lands, except under special authorization.

E. Permitted Land Uses: As on other areas of Crown land, private landowners may lease portions of public hunting grounds for the purposes of livestock grazing and hay production. Other land uses such as highway or utility corridors, and mineral exploration are permitted.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: Public hunting grounds

are rated low in protection status because there is little control over access and hunting pressure which leads to disturbance of migrating birds. No special restrictions on land use apply, except that habitat should not be destroyed. Previously cleared land is leased to private landowners for hay and grazing permits. There is probably little incentive to manage or improve habitats on public hunting grounds.

XIII. FUR-BEARING ANIMAL REFUGES

A. Objectives: According to Westthorpe et al. (1973) fur bearer refuges were established in Manitoba in 1963 and 1964 to protect populations of fur-bearing mammals from over-exploitation by trapping or hunting. Two refuges were established, but only one, the Red Pine ~~R~~efuge remains. Its purpose is to protect red squirrels (Tamiasciurus hudsonicus) which aid in red pine (Pinus resinosa) reforestation.

B. Criteria: The fur-bearing animal refuges were first established as game preserves situated on Crown lands within forest reserves. The designation was changed to control trapping only by special permit. The refuge was established to serve a special forest management function, i.e., to aid reforestation.

C. Management Agency: The fur-bearing animal refuges are managed under the Manitoba Wildlife Act by the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, and control of land use is administered by the Forest Branch.

D. Legislation: Order-~~In~~-Council 1054/63 repealed the game preserve regulation and established the Red Pine Fur-Bearing Animal Refuge (Regulation 92/63)(Westthorpe et al. 1973). Under the Wildlife Act - Part 1, Sec. 5 (1982) the Lieutenant Governor in Council may designate areas of the province and prescribe uses of areas for the better management or conservation of the wildlife resource. When an area consists

of private land or Crown land and other combinations, it may be designated as a fur-bearing animal refuge.

Under Manitoba Regulation 252/84 - a refuge is defined as a designated area in which hunting of certain wildlife species is prohibited. In Part 5 the regulations stipulate that no person shall hunt or trap fur-bearing animals in a fur-bearing animal refuge unless the person holds a special trapping permit.

E. Permitted Land Uses: Forest harvesting and other forest management operations take place within the refuge. Although trapping is usually prohibited, public hunting is allowed.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: The fur-bearing animal refuge offers only moderate protection to migratory birds as habitat is modified by forestry practices; and bird populations may be vulnerable to hunting and other disturbances.

XIV. GAME BIRD REFUGES

A. Objectives: Manitoba game bird refuges are wildlife sanctuaries designated primarily for protection of populations and habitats of migrating waterfowl, although other species may also benefit (Westthorpe et al. 1973). Another function of refuges is to encourage birds to remain longer during the hunting season to provide hunting opportunities on adjacent public hunting areas.

B. Criteria: Game bird refuges are usually comprised of lake, marsh, shoreline and buffer lands that are frequented by large flocks of migrating waterfowl. A refuge may be established as a small nucleus for attracting birds within a larger marsh complex open to hunting. The refuges protect areas of key waterfowl concentrations where traditional hunting takes place, or where local goose flocks may be vulnerable to over-exploitation.

C. Management Agency: Game bird refuges are administered under the Manitoba Wildlife Act by the Department of Natural Resources. Land tenure is usually vested in the Crown, but private lands may also be involved.

D. Legislation: The Manitoba Wildlife Act 1980 (C.P. W140, Part I), authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor-In-Council to designate areas and prescribe uses of areas and restrictions. In game bird refuges, no person is allowed to hunt game birds or carry a loaded firearm (C.P. W140, Part 2). This regulation exempts trappers holding valid permits for trapping fur-bearing mammals, and allows licensed hunters to hunt big game.

E. Permitted Land Uses: Activities within game bird refuges are restricted, although access is not controlled. A few areas are public recreation sites (eg., beaches), whereas others are visited by bird watchers. Other permitted uses are trapping, big game hunting, hay or grazing permits on a few areas, and a provincial park (Whiteshell).

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: The game bird refuges are ranked moderately high for protection of migratory birds. The legislation bans hunting and restricts the kinds of land use, especially on Crown lands. Limitations reducing the protective value of game bird refuges reflect heavy visitor use and disturbance of bird populations and habitat.

XV. GOOSE REFUGES

A. Objectives: Goose refuges were established in Manitoba to protect a private flock of Canada geese (Anser canadensis) and to protect introduced breeding flocks, including the rare giant Canada goose (West-thorpe et al. 1973).

as forward sentence B. Criteria: The two existing goose refuges: Marshy Point and Oak Lakes each comprise more than 37,000 acres of land and water area enclosing Oak-Plum Lakes and the Marshy Point area on Lake Manitoba. Both areas contain transplanted nesting populations of Canada geese - the giant Canada race occupying Marshy Point during the breeding and migratory periods.

C. Management Agency: The goose refuges are administered as other refuges under the Manitoba Wildlife Act by the Department of Natural Resources. The refuge lands comprise both privately owned and Crown lands. The Marshy Point Refuge also encloses a smaller game bird refuge.

D. Legislation: The Manitoba Wildlife Act and Regulations (252/84, 118/85) pertain to refuges and state that no person shall hunt, kill or be in possession of a goose on a goose refuge.

E. Permitted Land Uses: Little control is exercised over land use on private lands within the refuges. Hunting of other game birds is permitted except where other refuges are established. The areas also support appreciable visitor use for viewing geese, and the Oak Lakes area also supports intensive recreation activity (Westthorpe et al. 1973). Hay permits also may be issued on Crown lands within the refuges.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: The refuges rank moderately high in terms of protection of migratory birds, especially geese. The protection value is reduced somewhat by disturbance and hunting of other game species. However, nesting habitat is relatively secure on both the Crown-owned and private lands.

XVI. ECOLOGICAL RESERVES

A. Objectives: Ecological reserves are in the process of being

established within the prairie provinces to preserve unique ecological features and to provide opportunities for study and enjoyment of their special educational, scientific and aesthetic values. Units chosen for ecological reserves are unique or representative examples of the natural environment. Candidate areas for reserves were identified by the International Biophysical Program (I.B.P.) - Conservation of Terrestrial Communities (C.T.) 1964-1974. The I.B.P. mandate was to identify and preserve samples of biological communities for research, demonstration and education, and as baselines for assessing human impacts (McLaren and Peterson 1974).

B. Criteria: Ecological reserves as defined by McLaren and Peterson (1974) are legally protected natural areas - segments of regional landscapes or samples of ecosystems where human influence is minimized. The areas may contain examples of rare plant or animal communities, or may be areas of biological or physiographic significance. Some areas comprising modified ecosystems are important for scientific research into development processes, soil and plant associations that have been influenced by man. The reserves may also function as reservoirs for maintaining ecological and genetic diversity (McLaren and Peterson 1984).

Ecological reserves defined by the Ecological Reserves Acts of Manitoba and Alberta are areas suitable for: (1) scientific research on natural ecosystems, (2) representative examples of natural ecosystems, (3) examples of modified ecosystems which afford opportunities for studying the recovery of the ecosystem from human impacts, (4) unique and rare examples of flora, fauna or geological features, and (5) examples of natural habitats of rare or endangered plants and animals native to the province.

C. Management Agency: In Alberta, the ecological reserves are currently under reservation but none are officially designated yet by the Minister of Recreation and Parks. The Minister is advised by a committee on wilderness areas and ecological reserves which makes recommendations concerning establishment, addition or withdrawal of lands from designated reserves (RSA 1980, C.P. W-8). Similarly in Manitoba, an Ecological Reserves Advisory Committee is appointed by the Minister of Natural Resources. The ecological reserves which have been recently designated in Saskatchewan, are administered by the Saskatchewan Department of Environment (Adam 1985). The reserves are located primarily on Crown land; some are protected in existing parks, whereas others are acquired private lands.

D. Legislation: In Alberta, the Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves and Natural Areas Act (RSA 1980, C.P. W-8) authorizes the Minister to hold public meetings and make recommendations on the administration and management of ecological reserves. Under Section 7(c) of the Public Lands Act, the Minister may be authorized to set aside public land for use as a provincial park, historical site, natural area or ecological reserve. The Act concerning ecological reserves (RSA 1980, C.P. W-8) authorizes programs for (1) management and preservation of animal and plant life, for (2) environmental research, for (3) public education, and for (4) preservation and protection of the area. The Act controls dispositions of land, access, and permits for special uses.

In Manitoba, the Ecological Reserves Act (S.M. 1981, C.P. E5) authorizes the Minister to establish any area of Crown land in the province that is suitable as an ecological reserve, and any other required land may be acquired by purchase, lease, agreement or expropriation.

The Minister may implement programs or measures to facilitate the objectives of an ecological reserve. Regulations are set prohibiting access and use of the areas except under special licences or permits.

In Saskatchewan an Act to establish Ecological Reserves (C.P. E-0.01, 1980) enables the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make regulations designating any Crown land as an ecological reserve, enlarging any reserve, and regulating the conditions relating to access and activities on ecological reserves. Public hearings may be held concerning the use, management, establishment or revocation of any ecological reserve. A special Ecological Reserves Development Fund may be established for the purchase of suitable lands.

E. Permitted Land Uses: The regulations pertaining to land uses on ecological reserves are very restrictive. On established reserves in Alberta where there are no special dispositions or prior use permit, all interests will be withdrawn except petroleum and natural gas reserves. Permits will not be issued for timber, surface rights or mines and mineral dispositions. No estate or land interests are to be granted, and no construction of public works or transportation works will be allowed. Exceptions to these rules are made if leases or permits are in effect when the ecological reserves are established. Timber and livestock grazing permits may then be granted under the Forest Reserves Act of Alberta. Access is usually restricted to foot travel only, and hunting, trapping or collecting specimens is prohibited except under special permit.

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the Ecological Reserve Acts restrict any entry or activity except those authorized by the regulations or by special permits.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: Because no ecological reserve, right or interest can be disposed of, except through a public hearing called by the Ministers, (Ecological Reserves Act of Saskatchewan and Manitoba), the reserves are sufficiently secure. The purpose of the Acts to preserve natural habitats - flora and fauna, and the severe restrictions on access and permitted activities result in a high perceived protection value for migratory birds.

XVII. BUCK FOR WILDLIFE PROJECTS

A. Objectives: A fish and wildlife development fund had been set aside in Alberta since 1973 to acquire and improve habitat for big game, upland game birds and waterfowl (Simpson-Lewis et al. 1979). The fund raised from license sales is used to purchase or lease land for these wildlife improvement projects, similar to the wildlife development fund program in Saskatchewan.

B. Criteria: Lands earmarked for buck for wildlife projects include big game ranges, lakes, marshes, nesting islands and stream segments that are suitable wildlife habitat, and have potential for improvements using practices such as range fertilization, controlled burns, shelterbelt plantings and water level stabilization (Simpson-Lewis et al. 1979).

C. Management Agency: Buck for wildlife projects are administered by the Alberta Fish and Wildlife Division under the Department of Energy and Natural Resources.

D. Legislation: Under Section 7 of the Alberta Wildlife Act (RSA 1980), the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations designating any area of land to be a sanctuary or habitat management area, and may establish classes and provide for control and management of the

area. If privately owned land is involved, the regulations do not apply unless the Minister secures an agreement with the landholder. In Section 9 of the Act, the Minister may establish a "Fish and Wildlife Habitat Fund" to create and maintain fish and wildlife habitats. The fund may also receive donations and bequests. In addition, habitat stamps may be authorized for sale to raise funds. The Minister authorizes in Section 15, the construction and undertaking of habitat improvement projects.

E. Permitted Land Uses: Hunting and trapping are permitted on Buck for Wildlife Areas, but other land uses incompatible with the management plans for the specific area are prohibited.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: Migratory birds are one of the target groups benefiting from some of the habitat enhancements such as cover manipulation and water management. Although they contain a variety of habitats, the Buck for Wildlife Areas are generally ranked as moderate in protection status.

XVIII. PROHIBITED ACCESS WILDLIFE AREA

A. Objectives: Prohibited access wildlife areas are special sanctuaries established in Alberta to give a higher level of protection to rare or colonial nesting birds.

B. Criteria: Prohibited access areas comprise nesting islands in lakes and entire lakes which support important nesting birds such as cormorants (Phalacrocorax auritus) and other rare species. Six areas are designated.

C. Management Agency: The areas are administered under the Wildlife Act (RSA 1980) by the Department of Energy and Natural Resources.

D. Legislation: Under Section 7 of the Alberta Wildlife Act the Lieutenant Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations design-

nating any area of land to be a wildlife protection area, providing for the management of such an area, and fixing the terms and conditions of admittance of persons to the area. Also in Section 11, regulations may prohibit access to any area for the purpose of protecting endangered wildlife. Alberta Regulation 312/77 of the Wildlife Act designates several areas as prohibited access wildlife areas for protection of endangered wildlife species.

E. Permitted Land Uses: Because access is prohibited, all activities including hunting and other land uses are not allowed on these areas except under special authorization given by the Minister.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: Prohibited access areas provide a high degree of protection to migratory birds which are one of the targeted groups. Legislation prevents visits to nesting sites which are highly vulnerable to disturbance.

XIX. NATURAL AREAS

A. Objectives: In Alberta, 73 natural areas have been designated, and about 170 candidate areas are under reservation (Adams 1986). Like ecological reserves, many natural areas were identified by the International Biological Program, whereas others were identified by local conservation groups. Natural areas are established to foster appreciation of natural beauty, to promote some kinds of outdoor recreation, to conserve genetic resources and diversity of flora and fauna and to provide benchmarks for research on natural ecosystems (Griffin 1986).

B. Criteria: Natural areas averaging 190 ha in size, are classified into three types: (1) recreation areas, (2) conservation areas, and (3) educational areas (Adams 1986). Areas with exceptional physiographic features and/or exhibiting relatively undisturbed pristine vege-

tation are usual examples. The location of areas near large urban centres is often a factor in generating proposed sites. Natural areas have been called "picturesque pockets for community enjoyment, areas of quiet beauty without commercialism" (Duffy 1986).

C. Management Agency: Natural areas are surveyed and designated by the Public Lands Division of Alberta Energy and Natural Resources; but the areas are managed by the Alberta Department of Recreation and Parks.

D. Legislation: Under the Alberta Wilderness Area - Ecological Reserves and Natural Areas Act (RSA 1980), the Lieutenant Governor in Council may designate any area of public land as a natural area in order to (1) protect sensitive or scenic public land from disturbance, and (2) to ensure the availability of public land in a natural state for public use for recreation, education or other purposes. Further, the Lieutenant Governor may make regulations respecting the administration, management, operations and utilization of natural areas. In Saskatchewan, the Department of Environment has supported inventories of candidate natural areas, but no legislation other than for ecological reserves, has been enacted to protect them (Adam 1985).

E. Permitted Land Uses: The kinds of activities allowed on natural areas varies with the purpose of the three designations (Adams 1986). On recreational natural areas, hunting, hiking, camping and vehicle use is permitted. Educational and Conservation areas restrict visitor use to hiking, study, photography and other non-consumptive uses. No special land dispositions can be made regarding natural areas under either the Public Lands or Forests Act.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: Although the relative

protection of individual natural areas varies because there is little enforcement, the purpose and the legislation affords potential protection to the site, the flora and fauna. Therefore, the natural areas are rated high in protection status for migratory birds.

XX. SPECIAL CONSERVATION AREAS

A. Objectives: Special conservation areas were established by the province of Manitoba to protect critical areas and populations of endangered species using the areas. Two special areas have been designated to protect two species of migratory birds: the piping plover (Charadrius melodus) and the Ross' gull (Rhodostethia rosea).

B. Criteria: The special conservation areas constitute critical areas used as breeding and staging sites by endangered species.

C. Management Agency: The special conservation areas are administered under the Manitoba Wildlife Act by the Department of Natural Resources. Areas are designated Crown lands.

D. Legislation: Under Section 1 of the Manitoba Wildlife Act (R.S.M. 1980), the Lieutenant Governor in Council may designate areas of the province for better management and conservation of the wildlife resource. The Minister may declare any species endangered and may by regulation prohibit entry by any person into the area where the habitat of the designated species is located (Section 7). Manitoba Regulation 117/83 states that no person shall enter the Clandeboyne Bay Special Conservation Area during April 5 to August 5 in any year. Similarly, Regulation 152/82 establishes the Churchill Special Conservation Area and authorizes the Minister to close and reopen access to any portion of the area.

E. Permitted Land Use: The purpose for restricting entry into

these special areas is to limit disturbance of nesting birds. No activities are permitted during the breeding season without special authorization.

F. Protection Status for Migratory Birds: The stringent controls on access to the special areas ensure adequate protection for the target species and other associated species during the designated period. Special conservation areas are ranked high in protection status.

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Historic Sites and Monuments Act. R.S.C. 1953.

Indian Act 1968, R.S.C. 1970, 1981. Sect. 1.

Migratory Birds Convention Act R.S.C. 1917.
Amendments Sanctuary Regulations: 1978, 1980.

National Defence Act 1922, R.S.C. 1970 CN-4.

National Parks Act 1930. Sect. 4.

Natural Resources Transfer Agreements, 1929, 1930.

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. R.S.C. 1970.

The Wildlife Act 1973.

Alberta

Forest Reserves Act. R.S.A. 1980. F-15.

Public Lands Act. R.S.A. 1980.

Provincial Parks Act. R.S.A. 1979. Sect. 13.

Wildlife Act. R.S.A. 1980 CW.9.
Regulation 312/77. Designation and Protection of Endangered Wildlife Regulations.

Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves and Natural Areas Act. R.S.A. 1980 CW-8, R.S.A. 1981 C.76.

Willmore Wilderness Park Act. R.S.A. 1970.

Saskatchewan

Agriculture Development and Adjustment Act. R.S.S. 1978.

An Act to Amend the Parks and Renewable Resources Act. R.S.S. 1984.

An Act to Establish Ecological Reserves 1980.

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Expropriation Act 1978.

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Manitoba

Ecological Reserves Act. R.S.M. 1981 CE5.

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Wildlife Act. R.S.M. 1980 c.94 CW.140.

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Appendix 2-1. National Land Reserves - National Parks - Alberta

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Approx. Area/acres	Legal Status
1.1	Banff	21 to 38-10 to 23-W5	1,641,019	Crown
1.2	Elk Island	52 to 54-19, 20-W4	47,938	Crown
1.3	Jasper	37 to 52-20 to 27-W5	2,688,000	Crown
1.4	Waterton	1 to 11-W6		
		1, 2, 3-29, 30-W4	129,977	Crown
1.5	Wood Buffalo	1, 2-W5		
		105 to 120-7 to 23-W4	11,072,000	Crown
		1 to 9-W5		

Appendix 2-1. National Land Reserves - Migratory Bird Sanctuaries - Alberta

Site No.	Name	(Sec.), Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/acres	Legal Status
3.1	Inglewood	24-1, 9-W4, 5	96	City of Calgary and CPR
3.2	Red Deer	(22)-38-27-W4	320	City of Red Deer and Patented
3.3	Richardson Lake	108, 109-6, 7-W4	31,430	Provincial Crown
3.4	Saskatoon Lake	71, 72-7-W6	2,806	Provincial Crown

Appendix 2-1. National Land Reserves - National Wildlife Areas - Alberta

Site No.	Name	Sec., Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/acres	Legal Status
4.1	Blue Quills	11-58-10-W4	242	Crown - CWS
4.2	Meenook	12, 13-65-23-W4	529	Crown - CWS
4.3	Spiers Lake	17-34-16-W4	159	Crown - CWS

Appendix 2-1. National Land Reserves - P.F.R.A. Community Pastures - Alberta

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Approx. Area/acres	Legal Status
5.1	Suffield	15, 16, 17-4, 5-W4		Crown
5.2	Suffield Expansion	17, 18, 19, 20-3, 4, 5-W4		Crown - In Military Reserve

Appendix 2-1. National Land Reserves - Military Reserves - Alberta

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Approx. Area/acres	Legal Status
6.1	Cold Lake - Air Weapons	67 to 73- 1 to 9-W4	1,272,960	Crown
6.2	CFB Cold Lake	61-1-W4	8,800	Crown
6.3	CFB Suffield	15 to 19-3 to 9-W4	640,960	Crown
6.4	CFB Mainwright	42 to 45-5 to 8-W4	146,880	Crown
6.5	Namao Remote Receiver	54-23-W4		
6.6	Camp Sarcee	23-2-W5		
6.7	Canadian Forces Radar Station	72-8-W6		
6.8	Currie Barracks - Lincoln Park	Within Calgary - not plotted on map		
6.9	Gravel Reservation	63-3-W4		
6.10	Kipp Rifle Range	9-23-W4		
6.11	Landing & Training Area	Twp. 57		
6.12	Landing & Training near Redwater	58-23-W4		
6.14	Namao Remote Transmitter	55-21-W4		
6.15	Penhold Transmitter Site	36, 37-26, 27-W4		
6.16	Training Centre	56-21-W4		

Appendix 2-1. National Land Reserves - Indian Reserves - Alberta

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Legal Status
7.1	Blood I.R. #148a	1-28-W4	Crown
7.2	Blood I.R. #148	3 to 9-22 to 27-W4	Crown
7.3	Peigan I.R. #147	6 to 8-27 to 29-W4	Crown
7.4	Peigan I.R. #147b	9-30-W4	Crown
7.5	Eden Valley I.R. #216	17-4-W5	Crown
7.6	Blackfoot I.R. #146	20 to 23-19 to 24-W4	Crown
7.7	Sarcee I.R. #145	23-2 to 4-W5	Crown
7.8	Stony I.R. #142, 143 and 144	25, 26-5 to 8-W5	Crown
7.9	Stony I.R. #142b	27-6-W5	Crown
7.10	Bighorn I.R. #144a	39-16-W5	Crown
7.11	Sunchild I.R. #202	42, 43-10-W5	Crown
7.12	O'Chiese I.R. #203	43, 44-9, 10, 11-W5	Crown
7.13	Buck Lake I.R. #133c	45-5-W5	Crown
7.14	Pigeon Lake I.R. #138a	46-28-W4	Crown
7.15	Louis Bull I.R. #138b	45-25-W4	Crown
7.16	Ermine Skin I.R. #138	44, 45-23, 24, 25-W4	Crown
7.17	Sampson I.R. #137	43, 44-23, 24-W4	Crown
7.18	Montana I.R. #139	43-24-W4	Crown
7.19	Duffield I.R. #133a and #133b	52-3-W5	Crown
7.20	Alexis I.R. #133	55-4-W5	Crown
7.21	Alexander I.R. #134	55, 56-27-W4 and 55, 56-1-W5	Crown
7.22	Stony Plain I.R. #135	52-26-W4	Crown
7.23	Saddle Lake I.R. #125	57, 58-11, 12, 13-W4	Crown
7.24	Unipauheos I.R. #121	56, 57, 58-2, 3-W4	Crown
7.25	Makaoo I.R. #120	54-1-W4	Crown
7.26	Puskiakwenin I.R. #122	57, 58-3, 4-W4	Crown
7.27	Kehiwin I.R. #123	59-6-W4	Crown
7.28	Cold Lake I.R. #149	61, 62-2, 3-W4	Crown
7.29	Cold Lake I.R. #149b	63, 64-2-W4	Crown
7.30	Whitefish Lake I.R. #128	61, 62-12, 13-W4	Crown
7.31	Beaver Lake I.R. #131	65, 66-13-W4	Crown
7.32	Heart Lake I.R. #167	69, 70-10, 11-W4	Crown
7.33	Jean Baptiste Gambler I.R. #183	(30)-72-21-W4	Crown
7.34	Sawridge I.R. #150h	73-6-W5	Crown
7.35	Assineau River I.R. #150f and Swan River I.R. #150e	73, 74-9, 10-W5	Crown

Appendix 2-1. National Land Reserves - Indian Reserves - Alberta

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Legal Status
7.36	Driftpile River I.R. #150	73, 74-12-W5	Crown
7.37	Sucker Creek I.R. #150a	74, 75-14, 15-W5	Crown
7.38	Pakashan I.R. #150d	76-15-W5	Crown
7.39	Sturgeon Lake I.R. #154	70-23, 24-W5	Crown
7.40	Horse Lakes I.R. #152b	73-12-W6	Crown
7.41	Clear Hills I.R. #152c	87-5, 6-W6	Crown
7.42	Duncans I.R. #151a	82-25-W5	Crown
7.43	William McKenzie I.R. #151k	(2, 3)-81-19-W5	Crown
7.44	Utikoamak Lake I.R. #155 and 155a	80-11-W5	Crown
		81-09-W5	
7.45	Utikoamak Lake I.R. #155b	81-11-W5	Crown
7.46	Wabasca I.R. #166	79, 80-22, 23, 24-W4	Crown
	#166b	80-25-W4	Crown
	#166d	79, 80-24, 25-W4	
7.47	Wabasca I.R. #166c	82, 83-25-W4	Crown
7.48	Janvier I.R. #194	80-5-W4	Crown
7.49	Gregoire Lake I.R. #176	85, 86-8-W4	Crown
7.50	Clearwater I.R. #175	88-7-W4	Crown
7.51	Chipewyan I.R. #201g	102, 103-9-W4	Crown
7.52	Chipewyan I.R. #201	109, 110, 111-5, 6, 7-W4	Crown
7.53	Namur River I.R. #174a, b	97, 98-16, 17-W4	Crown
7.54	Tall Cree I.R. #173	102, 103-9-W5	Crown
7.55	Tall Cree I.R. #173a	104-10-W5	Crown
7.56	Fox Lake I.R. #162	108 to 110-3, 4-W5	Crown
7.57	John D'OR I.R. #215	109, 110-7, 8-W5	Crown
7.58	Beaver Ranch I.R. #163	109-11-W5	Crown
7.59	Boyer I.R. #164	109-14-W5	Crown
7.60	Child Lake I.R. #164a	109-16-W5	Crown
7.61	Bushe River I.R. #207	109, 110-18, 19-W5	Crown
7.62	Hay Lake I.R. #209	112, 113-4, 5-W6	Crown
7.63	Zama Lake I.R. #210	112, 113-8-W6	Crown
7.64	Amber River I.R. #211	114-6-W6	Crown
7.65	Upper Hay River I.R. #212	116-22, 23-W6	Crown
7.66	Jackfish Point I.R. #214	123-4-W6	Crown
7.67	Bistcho Lake I.R. #213	1223-W6	Crown

Appendix 2-1. National Land Reserves - Alberta - Agricultural Research Areas

Site No.	Name	Location	Area/acres	Legal Status
8.1	Experimental Farm Manyberries	1, 2-3, 4-W4		Crown - Agriculture Canada

Appendix 2-2. National Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - National Parks

Site No.	Name	Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
1.1	Prince Albert National Park	TP. 53-61 R: 1-5 W3	957,529	Crown
1.2	Grasslands National Park	TP. 1-R-5, 6, 10, 11 TP. 2-R-5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13 TP. 3-R-6, 11, 12, 13 (Partial) W3	224,640	Crown and Lease

Appendix 2-2. National Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - National Historic Parks

Site No.	Name	Sec., Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/acres	Legal Status
2.1	Fort Walsh	21-7-29-W3	1,600	Crown
2.2	Batoche	43-1-W3	500	Crown

Appendix 2-2. National Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - Migratory Bird Sanctuaries

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
3.1	Basin & Middle Lakes	42-23-W2	21,546	Crown
3.2	Duncairn Reservoir	12-16-W3	3,854	Crown
3.3	Indian Head	18-13-W2	80	Crown
3.4	Last Mountain Lake	27-24-W2	11,840	Crown
3.5	Lenore Lake	41-21-W2	21,800	Crown
3.6	Murray Lake	47-21-W3	2,880	Crown
3.7	Neely Lake	43-6-W2	2,000	Crown
3.8	Old Wives Lake	13-29-W2	64,400	Crown
3.9	Opuntia Lake	33-19-W3	3,450	Crown
3.10	Redberry Lake	43-8-W3	15,800	Crown
3.11	Scentgrass Lake	46-15-W3	1,564	Crown
3.12	Sutherland	37-5-W3	320	City of Saskatoon
3.13	Upper Rousay Lake	25-4-W2	5,000	Crown
3.14	Val Marie Reservoir	4-14-W3	1,250	Crown
3.15	Wascana Lake	17-19-W2	320	Wascana-Regina

Appendix 2-2. National Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - National Wildlife Areas

Site No.	Name	Sec., Twp., Rge., Mer.		Area/Acres	Legal Status
		Location			
4.1	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	7-36-1-W2		160	Crown
4.2	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	30-41-2-W3		104	Crown
4.3	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	17-42-2-W3		160	Crown
4.4	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	14-43-2-W3		160	Crown
4.5	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	30-19-3-W3		160	Crown
4.6	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	19-45-8-W3		156	Crown
4.7	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	(1, 12)-46-9-W3 & 7-46-8-W3		585	Crown
4.8	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	5-32-10-W3		160	Crown
4.9	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	18-31-11-W3		160	Crown
4.10	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	7-1-12-W3		160	Crown
4.11	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	4, 9-1-12-W3		479	Crown
4.12	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	16-31-12-W3		160	Crown
4.13	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	(27, 33, 34, 35)-31-12-W3		924	Crown
4.14	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	3-2-14-W3		160	Crown
4.15	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	34-2-14-W3		160	Crown
4.16	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	24, 25-8-25-W3		482	Crown
4.17	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	6-15-25-W3		160	Crown
4.18	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	28-15-23-W3		160	Crown
4.19	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	23-19-25-W3		101	Crown
4.20	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	1, 2-20-25-W3		857	Crown
4.21	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	23-20-25-W3		321	Crown
4.22	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	30-28-25-W3		160	Crown
4.23	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	32-14-26-W3		151	Crown
4.24	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	2-12-28-W3		160	Crown
4.25	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	34-14-29-W3		160	Crown
4.26	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	4-19-29-W3		314	Crown
4.27	Prairie National Wildlife Areas	1-12-9-W2		403	Crown
4.28	Stalwart	26-25-W2		3,606	Crown
4.29	Bradwell	8-34-2-W3		304	Crown
4.30	Tway	3-44-24-W2		237	Crown
4.31	St. Denis	28, 29-37-1-W3		892	Crown
4.32	Webb	28, 29, 32-14-16-W3		1,055	Crown
4.33	Last Mountain	Twp. 27, 28, 29-Rge. 23, 24-W2		38,537	Crown & Provincial
4.34	Raven Island	17-40-21-W2		232	Crown

Appendix 2-2. National Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - P.F.R.A. Community Pastures

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
5.1	Antelope Park	31-29-W3	34,130.1	Crown (Provincial Wildlife Management Unit)
5.2	Auvergne - Wise Creek	7-13-W3	43,353.4	Crown and Lease, Transfer
5.3	Battle Creek	1-25-W3	69,667.3	Crown, Lease, Transfer
5.4	Battle River - Cutknife	45-19-W3	30,404.9	Crown, Transfer and Lease - Regional Park
5.5	Beaver Valley	6-15-W3	58,453.9	Crown - Protected Area, Transfer
5.7	Big Stick	14-25-W3	19,947.2	Crown - Transfer
5.8	Bitter Lake	13-27-W3	43,171.9	Crown and Lease, Transfer
5.10	Brokers Shell #1	9-18-W2	22,558.4	Crown - Transfer - Wildlife Management Unit
5.11	Brokers Shell #2	7-17-W2	8,128.7	Crown, Transfer - Wildlife Management Unit
5.12	Caledonia - Elmsthorpe	11-21-W2	26,351.4	Crown and Lease
5.13	Chagovos	42-16-W2	5,813.0	Lease - Indian Reserve
5.14	Coalsfields	1-4-W2	33,288.0	Crown and Lease
5.15	Coteau	24-6-W3	22,984.3	Crown - Transfer and Lease
5.16	Cote - San Clara	29-30-W1	6,106.6	Crown and Lease - Regional Park
5.17	Cowessay - Sakimay	18-6-W2	13,117.0	Crown - Indian Reserve
5.18	Dundurn	32-5-W3	57,639.4	Crown and Transfer
5.19	Eagle Lake	30, 31-20 to 22-W3	23,265.6	Crown, Transfer and Lease
5.20	Elbow	24-3-W3	22,898.2	Crown - Transfer and Lease - Wildlife Management Unit, Provincial Park
5.21	Estevan - Cambria	2-9-W2	6,586.8	Transfer - Wildlife Management Unit
5.22	Excel	9-25-W2	20,722.3	Crown - Regional Park
5.23	Fairview	27-17-W3	17,548.5	Crown and Lease
5.24	Foam Lake	32-10-W2	10,361.7	Lease
5.25	Garry	26-9-W2	20,144.7	Crown and Transfer
5.26	Govenlock	1-28-W3	68,494.0	Crown, Transfer and Lease - Contains CWS Land
5.28	Gull Lake	14-21-W3	10,519.3	Lease
5.29	Hazel Hill	36-8-W2	32,491.0	Crown and Lease

Appendix 2-2. National Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - P.F.R.A. Community Pastures

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
5.30	Hearts Hill	34-28-W3	15,602.4	Crown and Transfer
5.31	Hillsburgh	28-19-W3	13,592.8	- Wildlife Management Unit Crown
5.32	Ituna - Bon Accord	27-10-W2	24,159.0	Crown - Transfer
5.33	James - Smith	48-20-W2	5,577.0	Lease - Indian Reserve
5.34	Kelvington	38-10-W2	8,134.6	Crown and Lease
5.35	Key West	8-24-W2	9,894.1	Crown and Transfer
5.36	Kindersley - Elmo	30-25-W3	20,944.8	Crown
5.37	Laurier	6-16-W2	36,487.6	Crown - Transfer
5.38	Lomond #1	6-13-W3	23,289.2	Crown and Lease
5.39	Lomond #3	4-15-W3	17,971.9	Crown, Transfer
5.40	Lone Tree	1-16-W3	33,238.9	- Wildlife Management Unit Crown - Transfer
5.41	Mantario	25-29-W3	24,956.0	Crown and Lease - Wildlife Management Unit
5.42	Mariposa	34-22-W3	26,363.6	Crown and Transfer
5.43	Masefield	1-13-W3	36,689.2	- Wildlife Management Unit Crown and Lease, Transfer
5.45	McCraney	28-28-W2	10,564.0	Crown and Lease
5.46	Meeting Lake	46-9-W3	66,114.5	Crown and Lease
5.47	Monet	24-13-W3	46,798.7	Crown - Transfer
5.48	Montrose	33-7-W2	22,697.3	Crown, Transfer and Lease
5.49	Mount Hope - Prairie Rose	30-20-W2	28,249.1	Crown and Lease - Wildlife Management Unit
5.50	Nashlyn	2-26-W3	60,643.5	Crown and Transfer
5.51	Newcombe	25-24-W3	44,299.1	Crown and Transfer
5.52	Oakdale	32-22-W3	20,683.3	- Wildlife Management Unit Crown - Transfer and Lease
5.53	Ochapowaa - Kahkeiwistahaw Park	18-4-W2	27,271.0	Crown and Indian Reserve
5.54		38-9-W3	7,036.0	Crown - Transfer
5.55	Paynton	46-22-W3	24,371.0	Crown and Transfer
5.56	Progress	34-24-W3	19,998.9	Crown, Transfer and Lease
5.58	Reno #1	4-25-W3	17,110.0	- Wildlife Management Unit Crown and Lease
5.59	Reno #2	4-27-W3	11,375.8	Crown, Transfer

Appendix 2-2. National Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - P.F.R.A. Community Pastures

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
5.61	Royal	47-8-W3	37,477.9	Crown and Lease
5.62	Rudy - Rosedale	31-5-W3	19,198.1	Crown and Lease, Transfer
5.63	Shamrock	15-4-W3	26,685.8	Crown, Transfer and Lease
5.64	Spiritwood	52-9-W3	25,072.2	Lease
5.65	Spy Hill - Ellice	18-30-W1	19,593.0	Crown and Lease
5.67	Swift Current - Webb	15, 16-15, 16-W3	23,840.0	Crown and Lease, Transfer
5.68	Tecumseh	9-7-W2	18,935.0	Crown and Lease
5.69	The Gap	4-20-W2	13,418.1	Crown and Lease, Transfer
5.70	Thunderchild	52-20-W3	8,610.0	Crown - Indian Reserve
5.71	Touchwood	27-15-W2	9,220.0	Crown - Indian Reserve
5.72	Usborne	31-24-W2	12,580.8	Crown - Transfer
5.73	Valeport Flats	20-21-W2	1,425.4	Crown - Game Preserve
5.74	Val Marie	4-14-W3	98,655.8	Crown, Transfer and Lease
5.76	Wellington	11-13-W2	25,916.6	- Sanctuary
5.77	White Bear	9-12-W3	9,600.0	Crown and Lease
5.78	Willner	26-2-W3	12,786.0	Crown - Indian Reserve
5.79	Wolverine	34-24-W2	16,677.2	Lease
5.80	Wreford	28-22-W2	13,714.8	Crown, Transfer and Lease
5.81	Indian Head Tree Nursery	18-13-W2		Crown, Transfer and Lease
5.82	Pre-development Farm			
	Demonstration Station	28-8-W3		Crown

Appendix 2-2. National Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - Military Reserves

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
6.1	Alsask	28-29-W3	383	Crown
6.2	Burdick	17-24-W2	1,266	Crown
6.3	Dana	37, 38-26, 27-W2	451	Crown
6.4	Dundurn	32 to 34-4 to 6-W3	57,592	Crown
6.5	Moose Jaw	16-26-W2	1,567	Crown
6.6	Primrose	67 to 73-16 to 27-W3	1,575,735	Lease
6.7	Prince Albert	49-26-W2	661	Crown
6.8	Regina	18-19-W2	31	Crown
6.9	Saskatoon	In City	11	Crown
6.10	Yorkton	26-5-W2	343	Crown
6.11	CFS Flin Flon	66-1-W2	N/A	Crown
			(Weather Station)	

Appendix 2-2. National Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - Indian Reserves

Indian Reserves		Twp., Rge., Mer.
Site No.	Name	Location
7.1	Wood Mountain I.R. #160	4-4-W3
7.2	White Bear I.R. #70	9-2-W2
7.3	Ocha Powace I.R. #71	18-3-W2
7.4	Kahkewistahaw I.R. #72	18-4-W2
7.5	Cowessess I.R. #73	18-5-W2
7.6	Sheshpew I.R. #74A	19-6-W2
7.7	Sakimay I.R. #74	18-6-W2
7.8	Assiniboine I.R. #76	16-11-W2
7.9	Peepekisis I.R. #81	22-10-W2
7.10	Okaneke I.R. #82	22-10-W2
7.11	Star Blanket I.R. #83	23-10-W2
7.12	Little Black Bear I.R. #84	23-10-W2
7.13	Standing Buffalo I.R. #78	21-14-W2
7.14	Pasqua I.R. #79	20-15-W2
7.15	Muskowpetung I.R. #80	21-16-W2
7.16	Piapot I.R. #75	21-18-W2
7.17	White Cap I.R. #94	33-5-W3
7.18	Poor Man I.R. #188	29-17-W2
7.19	Day Star I.R. #87	29-16-W2
7.20	Gordon I.R. #86	26-17-W2
7.21	Muskowekan I.R. #85	27-15-W2
7.22	Fishing Lake I.R. #89A	32-12-W2
7.23	Fishing Lake I.R. #89	33-12-W2
7.24	Cote I.R. #64	30-32-W1
7.25	Keeseekoose I.R. #66	31-32-W1
7.26	The Key I.R. #65	32-1-W2
7.27	Nut Lake I.R. #90	39-11-W2
7.28	Kinistino I.R. #91A	40-16-W2
7.29	Kinistino I.R. #91	42-16-W2
7.30	One Arrow I.R. #95	43-1-W3
7.31	Duck Lake Res. School	44-2-W3
7.32	Beardy I.R. #97 and Okemasis I.R. #96	44-3-W3
7.33	Muskeg Lake I.R. #102	46-7-W3
7.34	Red Pheasant I.R. #109	40-17-W3

Appendix 2-2. National Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - Indian Reserves

Indian Reserves		Twp., Rge., Mer.
Site No.	Name	Location
7.35	Mosquito I.R. #108	41-18-W3
7.36	Grizzly Bear's Head I.R. #110 and Lean Man I.R. #111	41-18-W3
7.37	Sweet Grass I.R. #113	43-21-W3
7.38	Sweet Grass I.R. #113A	45-21-W3
7.39	Poundmaker I.R. #114	45-23-W3
7.40	Little Pine and Lucky Man I.R. #116	45-24-W3
7.41	Sweet Grass I.R. #113B	45-22-W3
7.42	Seekaskootch I.R. #119	54-29-W3
7.43	New Thunderchild I.R. #115B	52-22-W3
7.44	New Thunderchild I.R. #115C	54-20-W3
7.45	Thunderchild I.R. #115D	56-17-W3
7.46	Moosomin I.R. #112F	53-17-W3
7.47	Moosomin I.R. #112E	52-17-W3
7.48	Saulteaux I.R. #159A	52-17-W3
7.49	Saulteaux I.R. #159	48-18-W3
7.50	Moosomin I.R. #112B	48-18-W3
7.51 &	Moosomin I.R. #112A	46-18-W3
7.52		
7.53	Chittek Lake I.R. #191	54-13-W3
7.54	Witchekan Lake I.R. #117	52-11-W3
7.55	Big River I.R. #118	53-8-W3
7.56	Big River I.R. #118A	52-7-W3
7.57	Atakakup I.R. #104	51-7-W3
7.58	Mistawasis I.R. #103	48-6-W3
7.59	Sturgeon Lake I.R. #101	51-1-W3
7.60	Little Red River I.R. #106C	52-28-W2
7.61	Montreal Lake I.R. #106B and Little Red River I.R. #106D	52-28-W2
		53-28-W2
7.62	Bittern Lake I.R. #218	56-26-W2
7.63	Montreal Lake I.R. #106	61-26-W2
7.64	Wapahaton I.R. #94A & B A-Left B-Right	49-27-W2

Appendix 2-2. National Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - Indian Reserves

Indian Reserves		Twp., Rge., Mer.
Site No.	Name	Location
7.65	Muskoday I.R. #99	48-24-W2
7.66	James Smith I.R. #100	48-20-W2
7.67	Cumberland I.R. #100A	47-20-W2
7.68	Red Earth I.R. #29	51-6-W2
7.69	Carrot River I.R. #29A	52-6-W2
7.70	Shoal Lake I.R. #28A	52-5-W2
7.71	Carrot River I.R. #27A	54-1-W2
7.72	Cumberland I.R. #20	57-2-W2
7.73	Muskeg River I.R. #20C	59-5-W2
7.74	Pine Bluff I.R. #20A & B	59-6-W2
7.75	Sturgeon Weir I.R. #184F	61-30-W1
7.76	Amisk Lake I.R. #184	64-3-W2
7.77	Birch Portage I.R. #184A	68-4-W2
7.78	Sandy Narrows I.R. #184C	N 55°02' - W 103°03'
7.79	Mirond Lake I.R. #184E	N 55°10' - W 102°46'
7.80	Pelican Narrows I.R. #184B	N 55°9' - W 102°48'
7.81	Wood Lake I.R. #184D	N 55°14' - W 103°13'
7.82	Kitsakie I.R. #156B	N 55°5' - W 105°17'
7.83	Lac LaRonge I.R. #156	N 55°7' - W 105°16'
7.84	Potato River I.R. #156A	N 55°4' - W 105°15'
7.85	Little Hills I.R. #158, 158B	N 55°4' - W 105°28'
7.86	Morning Lake I.R. #217	N 55°23' - W 105°46'
7.87	Waterhen I.R. #130	65-18-W3
7.88	Meadow Lake I.R. #105	60-18-W3
7.89	Meadow Lake I.R. #105A	58-19-W3
7.90	Makwa Lake	58-24-W3
	I.R. #129, 129A, 129B, 129C	
7.91	Ministikwan I.R. #161	58-27-W3
7.92	Ministikwan I.R. #161A	60-28-W3
7.93	Big Head I.R. #124	63-26-W3
7.94	Canoe Lake	71-17-W3
	I.R. #165, 165A, 165B	
7.95	LaPlonge I.R. #192	72-11-W3
7.96	Turnor Lake I.R. #194	80-19-W3
7.97	Peter Pond Lake I.R. #193	80-20-W3

2-2. National Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - Indian Reserves

Indian Reserves		Twp., Rge., Mer.
Site No.	Name	Location
7.98	Laloeche I.R. #221	85-23-W3
7.99	Laloeche I.R. #222	85-19-W3
7.100	Turnor Lake I.R. #193B	86-17-W3
7.101	Laloeche I.R. #223	81-18-W3
7.102	Churchill Lake I.R. #193A	82-15-W3
7.103	Wapachewinak I.R. #192D	80-12-W3
7.104	Dipper Rapids I.R. #192C	80-9-W3
7.105	Knee Lake I.R. #192B	79-7-W3
7.106	Elak Dase I.R. #192A	79-5-W3
7.107	Stanley I.R. #157	N 55°24' - W 104°34'
7.108	Grandmother's Bay I.R. #219	N 55°37' - W 104°38'
7.109	Southend I.R. #200	N 56°22' - W 103°13'
7.110	Lac LaHache I.R. #220	N 58°12' - W 103°00'
7.111	Chicken I.R. #225	N 59°15' - W 104°50'
7.112	Chicken I.R. #224	N 59°9' - W 105°45'
7.113	Chicken I.R. #225	N 59°17' - W 105°47'
7.114	Fond Dulac I.R. #228	N 59°21' - W 107°00'
7.115	Fond Dulac I.R. #227	N 59°19' - W 107°14'
7.116	Fond Dulac I.R. #229	N 59°23' - W 107°37'

Appendix 2-3. National Land Reserves - Manitoba - National Parks

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge. Location	Area/acres	Legal Status
1.1	Riding Mountain	18 to 23-16 to 26-WPM	735,382	Crown

Appendix 2-3. National Land Reserves - Manitoba - National Wildlife Areas

Site No.	Name	Sec., Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/acres	Legal Status
4.1	Pope	22-13-14, 24-W1	76.6	Crown - CWS
4.2	Rockwood	17-15-3-W1	79	Crown - CWS

Appendix 2-3. National Land Reserves - Manitoba - P.F.R.A. Community Pastures

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Approx. Area/acres	Legal Status
5.1	Turtle Mountain	1-19, 20-W1	24,960	Crown
5.2	Gardenton	1-6, 7-EPM, ^{W1}	12,640	Provincial - Lease
5.3	Pansy	3-6-EPM	4,480	Provincial - Lease
5.4	Libau	14, 15-5-EPM	2,880	Provincial - Lease
5.5	Narcisse	20-1	13,400	Provincial - Transfer
5.6	Woodlands	13, 14-3, 4-WPM)	34,720	Crown and Provincial
5.7	Portage	13, 14-5-WPM)		Provincial - Lease
5.8	Alonsa	19, 20-11 to 13-WPM)	70,080	Provincial - Transfer
5.9	McCreary	20, 21-12, 13, 14-WPM)		Crown and Provincial
5.10	Lakeview	15, 16-10, 11-WPM	23,680	Crown and Provincial
5.11	Westbourne	15, 16-11-WPM	19,040	Provincial - Lease
5.12	Langford	13-13, 14-WPM	22,560	Gamebird Refuge
5.13	Wallace	11, 12-25, 26-WPM	10,880	Crown and Provincial
5.14	Ellice-Archie	15, 16, 17-28, 29-WPM	37,760	Provincial - Transfer
5.15	Spyhill-Ellice	17, 18-29-WPM	20,480	Crown and Provincial
5.16	Bield	26-26-WPM	11,520	Provincial - Transfer
5.17	Cote-San Clara	29-29-WPM	8,160	Provincial - Transfer
5.18	Duck Mountain	30, 31-21-WPM	22,720	Provincial - Lease
5.19	Dauphin-Ethelbert	28, 29-20, 21-WPM	24,640	Provincial - Lease - Transfer
5.20	Mulvihill	23, 24-5-W1	13,440	Provincial - Lease
5.21	Sylvan	24, 25-1, 2-E1	19,040	Provincial - Transfer
5.22	Birch River	40, 41-25, 26-WPM		Provincial - Lease
5.23	Pasquia	54, 55-29-WPM		Provincial - Transfer
5.24	Lenswood	38, 39, 40-24-WPM	(Not mapped)	Provincial - Transfer

Appendix 2-3. National Land Reserves - Manitoba - Military Reserves

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/acres	Legal Status
6.1	Camp Shilo	9, 10-17	97,280	Crown and Provincial lease
6.2	Camp Hughes	11-16-W1	2,400	Crown
6.3	C.F.B. Portage laPrairie	11-7		Crown
6.4	Headingley Transmitter Site	11-1-E1		Crown
6.5	St. Charles Rifle Range	11-1	(Not mapped)	Crown
6.6	C.F.B. Beausejour	13-9-E1		Crown
6.7	Radar Station Gypsumville	31-10		Crown
6.8	C.F.B. Winnipeg	Pt. of Airport	(Not mapped)	Crown
6.9	Transcona	Sec. 1-11-4	(Not mapped)	Crown

Appendix 2-3. National Land Reserves - Manitoba - Indian Reserves

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/acres	Legal Status
7.1	Oak Lake I.R. #59	7, 8-26-W1		Crown
7.2	Sioux Valley I.R. #58	10-23-W1		Crown
7.3	Swan Lake I.R. #7	5-11-W1		Crown
7.4	Indian Gardens I.R. #8	9-9-W1		Crown
7.5	Long Plain I.R. #6	10-8-W1		Crown
7.6	Roseau River I.R. #2	2-2-E1		Crown
7.7	Roseau Rapids I.R. #2a	3-4-E1		Crown
7.8	Buffalo Point I.R. #36	1-17-E1		Crown
7.9	Reed River I.R. #36a	2-17-E1		Crown
7.10	Northwest Angle I.R. #37c	5-17-E1		Crown
7.11	Northwest Angle I.R. #34c	5-17-E1		Crown
7.12	Shoal Lake I.R. #37a	6-17-E1		Crown
7.13	Shoal Lake I.R. #39	6-17-E1		Crown
7.14	Shoal Lake I.R. #40	7, 8-17-E1		Crown
7.15	Shoal Lake I.R. #39a	8-17-E1		Crown
7.16	Black River I.R. #9	21-9-E1		Crown
7.17	Fort Alexander I.R. #3	19-9-E1		Crown
7.18	Broken Head I.R. #4	16-7-E1		Crown
7.19	Dog Creek I.R. #46	22-8-W1		Crown
7.20	Sandy Bay I.R. #5	18-9-W1		Crown
7.21	Rolling River I.R. #67	17-19-W1		Crown
7.22	Keeseekoowenin I.R. #61	18-21-W1		Crown
7.23	C.F.B. Rivers Training Centre	12-21-W1		Crown
7.24	Birdtail Haylands I.R. #57a	14-27-W1		Crown
7.25	Birdtail Creek I.R. #57	15-27-W1		Crown
7.26	Gambler I.R. #63	19-29-W1		Crown
7.27	Lizard Point I.R. #62	19, 20-25, 26-W1		Crown
7.28	Valley River I.R. #63a	26-25-W1		Crown
7.29	Pine Creek I.R. #66a	35, 36-20-W1		Crown
7.30	Waterhen I.R. #45	34, 35-15, 16-W1		Crown
7.31	Crane River I.R. #51	29-13-W1		Crown
7.32	Ebb and Flow I.R. #62	23, 24-11, 12-W1		Crown
7.33	Fairford I.R. #50	30, 31-8, 9-W1		Crown
7.34	Little Saskatchewan I.R. #49b	31-7-W1		Crown

Appendix 2-3. National Land Reserves - Manitoba - Indian Reserves

Twp., Rge., Mer.			
Site No.	Name	Location	Area/acres Legal Status
7.35	Little Saskatchewan I.R. #48	31-8, 9-W1	Crown
7.36	The Narrows I.R. #49	32-7, 8-W1	Crown
7.37	The Narrows I.R. #49a	32, 31-7-W1	Crown
7.38	Peguis I.R. #1b	26, 27, 28-1, 2-W1	Crown
7.39	Fisher River I.R. #44a	28-1-W1	Crown
7.40	Fisher River I.R. #44	28-1-E1	Crown
7.41	Hole or Hollow I.R. #10	25-9-E1	Crown
7.42	Peguis I.R. #1c	29-1-E1	Crown
7.43	Jackhead I.R. #43a	33-1-W1	Crown
7.44	Jackhead I.R. #43	34-1-W1	Crown
7.45	Bloodvein River I.R. #9	32-6-E1	Crown
7.46	Little Grand Rapids I.R. #14	35-15-E1	Crown
7.47	Beren's River I.R. #13	39-4-E1	Crown
7.48	School Site		
7.49	Hope Island I.R. #16	46-2-E1	Crown
7.50	Dauphin River I.R. #48a	34-5-W1	Crown
7.51	Swan Lake I.R. #65c	41-24-W1	Crown
7.52	Dawson Bay I.R. #65a	43-23-W1	Crown
7.53	Dawson Bay I.R. #65f	44-22-W1	Crown
7.54	Dawson Bay I.R. #65b	44-23-W1	Crown
7.55	Grand Rapids I.R. #33	48-13-W1	Crown
7.56	Moose Lake I.R. #31a, c, g, f	54, 55-19, 20, 21-W1	Crown
	Salt Channel I.R. #21d	55-29-W1	Crown
	The Pas I.R. #21p,		
	k, f, e, n, i, a, d	55, 56, 57-26, 27, 28-W1	Crown
7.57	Norway House I.R. #17	57, 58, 59-2, 3-W1	Crown
7.58	Island Lake I.R. #22	56, 57-17, 18-W1	Crown
7.59	Island Lake I.R. #22a	56-19, 20-W1	Crown
7.60	Red Sucker Lake I.R. #197g	60-3-E2	Crown
7.61	Gods Lake I.R. #23	64-20-E1	Crown
7.62	Gods Lake I.R. #23	64-18, 19, 20-E1	Crown
7.63	Oxford Lake I.R. #24	67, 68-14, 15-E1	Crown
7.64	Oxford Lake I.R. #24	69-15-E1	Crown
7.65	Cross Lake I.R. #19b	64-2-W1	Crown
7.66	Cross Lake I.R. #19	65-3-W1	Crown

Appendix 2-3. National Land Reserves - Manitoba - Indian Reserves

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/acres	Legal Status
7.67	Cross Lake I.R. #19a	65-2, 3-W1		Crown
7.68	Pukatawagan I.R. #198	78-25-W1		Crown
7.69	High Rock I.R. #199	78, 79, 80-20, 21-W1		Crown
7.70	Nelson House I.R. #170 and 170a, b, c			
7.71	Fox Lake West I.R. #3	78, 79-9, 10-W1		Crown
7.72	Split Lake I.R. #171a	79-3, 4-E1		Crown
7.73	Split Lake I.R. #171b	82-9-E1		Crown
7.74	Split Lake I.R. #171	83-9-E1		Crown
7.75	Shamattawa I.R. #1	83-9-E1		Crown
7.76	Brochet I.R. #197	79-13-E2		Crown
		103-25, 26-W1		Crown

Appendix 3-1. Provincial Land Reserves - Provincial Parks - Alberta

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Legal Status
2.1	Aspen Beach	40-27-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.2	Beauvais Lake	5-1-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.3	Big Hill Springs	26-3-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.4	Big Knife	40, 41-16-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.5	Bow Valley	24-8-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.6	Calling Lake	71-22-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.7	Chain Lakes	15-2-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.8	Crimson Lake	40-8-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.9	Cross Lake	65-25-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.10	Cypress Hills	7, 8-1 to 4-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.11	Dinosaur	21-10 to 12-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.12	Dry Island	34-21-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.13	Edmonton Beach	52-2-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.14	Garner Lake	60-12-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.15	Gooseberry Lake	36-6-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.16	Gregorie Lake	86-8-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.17	Hasse Lake	52-2-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.18	Hillards Bay	75-13, 14-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.19	Hommy	72-10-W6	Crown - Provincial
2.20	Kinbrook Island	17-14-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.21	Lesser Slave Lake	74, 75-6-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.22	Little Bow	15-22-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.23	Little Fish Lake	28-16-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.24	Long Lake	63-19-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.25	Mameo Beach	4628-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.26	Midland	29-20-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.27	Miquelon Lake	49-20-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.28	Moonshine Lake	79-8-W6	Crown - Provincial
2.29	Moose Lake	61-7-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.30	Notikewin	94 to 96-20-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.31	O'Brian	70, 71-4 to 6-W6	Crown - Provincial
2.32	Park Lake	10-22-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.33	Pembina	53-7-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.34	Pigeon Lake	47-1-W5	Crown - Provincial

Appendix 3-1. Provincial Land Reserves - Provincial Parks - Alberta

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Legal Status
2.35	Queen Elizabeth	84-24, 25-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.36	Red Lodge	34-2-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.37	Rochon Sands	40-21-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.38	Saskatoon Island	72-9-W6	Crown - Provincial
2.39	Sir Winston Churchill	67-13-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.40	Tabor	10-17-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.41	Thunder Lake	59-5-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.42	Tillebrook Trans Canada	18-14-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.43	Vermilion	51-7-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.44	Williamson	70-24-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.45	Willow Creek	13-28-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.46	Winigami Lake	76, 77-18-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.47	WMA Switzer	52-26-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.48	Woolford	3-24-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.49	Writing On Stone	1-13-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.50	Wynkam-Carseland	22-25-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.51	Youngs Point	71-24-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.52	Kananaskis	19 to 21-8 to 11-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.53	Police Outpost	1-26-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.54	Bragg Creek	23-5-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.55	Fish Creek	22-1-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.56	Janis Bay	39-1-W5	Crown - Provincial
2.57	Dillberry Lake	41-1-W4	Crown - Provincial
2.58	Whitney Lake	56-4-W4	Crown - Provincial

Appendix 3-1. Provincial Land Reserves - Wilderness Areas - Alberta

Site No.	Name	Twps., Rge., Mer.		Legal Status
		Location		
3.1	Ghost River	26 to 28-10, 11-W5	Crown - Provincial	
3.2	Siffleur	33 to 35-16 to 19-W5	Crown - Provincial	
3.3	Whitegoat	37 to 39-18 to 22-W5	Crown - Provincial	
3.4	Willmore	51 to 57-2 to 14-W6	Crown - Provincial	

Appendix 3-1. Provincial Land Reserves - Alberta - Grazing Reserves

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/acres	Legal Status
10.1	Sage Creek	2, 3, 4-3, 4-W4		Provincial Crown
10.2	Pinhorn (2 sections)	3-6-W4, 1, 2-6, 7-W4		Provincial Crown
10.3	Twin River	1, 2-18, 19-W4		Provincial Crown
10.4	Purple Springs (2 sections)	(10-13-W4 (10-14-W4		Provincial Crown
10.5	Seven Persons	11, 12-6, 7-W4		Provincial Crown
10.6	Bow Island	12, 13, 14-10, 11-W4		Provincial Crown
10.7	Hays	13-13-W4		Provincial Crown
10.8	Lonesome Lake	16, 17-17, 18-W4		Provincial Crown
10.9	Rocky Mountain House	42, 43, 44-5, 6-W5		Provincial Crown
10.10	Medicine Lake	45-3, 4, 5-W5		Provincial Crown
10.11	Buck Mountain	47-5, 6-W5		Provincial Crown
10.12	Pembina	48, 49-9, 10-W5		Provincial Crown
10.13	Jackpine	52, 53-6-W5		Provincial Crown
10.14	Blackfoot	52-19, 20-W4		Provincial Crown
10.15	Minburn	48, 49-9, 10-W4		- Under Development
10.16	Runnach	55-10, 11-W4		Provincial Crown
10.17	St. Paul	55, 56-9, 10, 11-W4		Provincial Crown
10.18	Wolf Lake	64, 65-5, 6, 7-W4		Provincial Crown
10.19	Smoky Lake (2 sections)	(60, 61-15-W4 (60-15, 16-W4		Provincial Crown
10.20	Thorhild	62-18, 19-W4		Provincial Crown
10.21	Blackbear	(63, 64-26, 27-W4 (64-1-W5		Provincial Crown
10.22	Connor Creek	59, 60-7, 8-W5		Provincial Crown
10.23	Sang Lake	52-15-W5		Provincial Crown
10.24	Valleyview	68, 69-23, 24-W5		- Under Development
10.25	Kleskun Lake	73-3, 4-W6		Provincial Crown
10.26	High Prairie	76, 77-14, 15-W5		Provincial Crown
10.27	Wanham	79-1, 2, 3-W6		Provincial Crown
10.28	Blueberry Mountain	80, 81-10-W6		Provincial Crown
10.29	Bear Canyon	84, 85, 86-12-W6		Provincial Crown
10.30	Whitemud	(87-25-W5 (87-1, 2-W6		Provincial Crown
10.31	Three Creeks	85, 86, 87-19, 20-W5		Provincial Crown
10.32	Manning	91, 92-18, 19, 20-W5		Provincial Crown
10.33	Fort Vermilion	110, 111-13, 14-W5		Provincial Crown

Appendix 3-1. Provincial Land Reserves - Bird Sanctuaries - Alberta

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/acres	Legal Status
14.1	Birch Lake	50-11-W4	7,037	Provincial Crown
14.2	Henderson Park	7, 8-21, 22-W4	320	Provincial Crown
14.3	Lac Labiche	67-12, 13-W4	55,020	Provincial Crown
14.3	Many Islands Lake	13, 14-1, 2-W4	7,677	Provincial Crown
14.4	Ministik Lake	49-26-W4	12,155	Provincial Crown
14.5	Miquelon Lake	49-20-W4	5,120	Provincial Crown
14.6	Pakowki Lake	4, 5-7, 8-W4	5,120	Provincial Crown

Appendix 3-1. Provincial Land Reserves - Ecological Reserves - Alberta

Site No.	Name	(Sec.), Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/acres	Legal Status
16.1	Lost River	1-4-W4	5,436	Recreation Lease
16.2	Milk River Canyon	1-5-W4, 1-6-W4	16,791	Recreation Lease
16.3	Sage Grouse Pronghorn Range	(22)-3-6-W4	640	Recreation Lease, Ranch
16.4	Pinhorn	(2)-2-7-W4, 7, 18-2-6-W4	971	Grazing Lease, Recreation Lease
16.5	Verdigris Coulee	2-14-W4	1,791	Highway Lease, Recreation Lease Ranch, Patented
16.6	Twin River	(9)-1-18-W4	321	Recreation Lease, Grazing Lease
16.7	Southcastle	(24)-4-3-W5	638	
16.8	Coleman #2	(18)-8-4-W5	146	Highway Lease, Patented
16.9	East Porcupine Hills	11-29-W4, 11-30-W4	1,890	Grazing Lease-Forest Reserve
16.10	Upper Bob's Creek	12-2, 3-W5	5,866	Forest Reserve
16.11	Plateau Mountain	14, 15-4, 5-W5	13,913	Highway Lease
16.12	Sheppard Creek	(6, 7)-16-2-W5	958	Highway Lease
16.13	Emerson Creek	(7)-17-3-W5	479	
16.14	Lomond Community Pasture	(24)-18-18-W4	160	Recreation Lease
16.15	Rumsey	34-19-W4	8,484	Recreation Lease
16.16	Elbow-Sheep Divide	19, 20-7, 8-W5	1,600	Recreation Lease
16.17	Upper Evans-Thomas	21-8-W5	5,118	Recreation Lease
16.18	Mt. Baller	22-10-W5	640	Recreation Lease
16.19	Pigeon Mountain	(17)-24-9-W5	321	Recreation Lease
16.20	Lorraine	(10)-39-12-W4	57	Grazing Lease
16.21	Lloyd Creek	(1, 2, 3, 11)-46-3-W5	1,195	
16.22	Sand Creek	46-10, 11-W5	9,917	Highway Lease
16.23	Marshy Bank Lake	44-19, 20-W5	13,486	Highway Lease
16.24	Cardinal Divide (Mountain Park)	45-23, 24-W5 and 46-24, 25-W5	14,235	Highway Lease
16.25	Solomon Creek	(7, 17, 18, 19, 20)-51-27-W5	296	Provincial Crown
16.26	Chip Lake Heronrie	Island in (17)-54-10-W5	25	
16.27	Highway	(32, 33)-55-10-W5	640	
16.28	Arthur Lake Heronrie	Island in (22)-55-5-W5	5	
16.29	Kilini Creek	(24, 29, 32)-53-2-W5	803	Recreation Lease
16.30	Bellis	59-15-W4	3,987	Mineral Lease, Recreation Lease
16.31	Therien Lake	Islands etc. 57-10-W4	618	Pipeline Agreement, Highway Lease Grazing Lease

Appendix 3-1. Provincial Land Reserves - Ecological Reserves - Alberta

Site No.	Name	(Sec.), Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/acres	Legal Status
16.32	Frog Lake Heronrie	Island in (26, 27, 34-35)-57-3-W4	269	Recreation Lease
16.33	Muriel Lake Islands	(14, 22, 23, 25, 26, 35, 36) -59-5-W4	190	
16.34	Moose Lake Islands	60, 61-7-W4	541	Recreation Lease
16.35	Hilda Lake	64-3, 4-W4	361	Recreation Lease
16.36	Doris Island	(3, 10, 11)-64-4-W4	30	Recreation Lease
16.37	Pinehurst Lake	Island (24, 25)-65-10-W4	69	Recreation Lease
16.38	Lauretta Island	(16)-64-10-W4	72	Recreation Lease
16.39	Bear Lake	32-60-6-W5	225	Pipeline Agreement
16.40	Holmes Crossing	61-6, 7-W5	17,912	Reservation requested
16.41	Timeu Creek	(15, 16, 21, 22)-65-7-W5	1,919	Recreation Lease
16.42	Goose Mountain	66, 67-13, 14-W5	14,237	Recreation Lease, Easement
16.43	Ottawau Lake	69, 70-7, 8-W5	25,589	Recreation Lease
16.44	Pine Creek/Athabasca	69-18-W4	20,950	Recreation Lease, Ranch
16.45	Crow Lake	78, 79-14, 15-W4	31,986	Highway Lease, Recreation Lease
16.46	Grande Prairie	70, 71-5, 6-W6	9,717	Pipeline Agreement
16.47	Kleskun Hill	(26)-72-4-W6	153	Recreation Lease
16.48	Peace-Smoky Islands	(11, 12, 13)-83-22-W5 and 7, 18-83-21-W5	54	Lease - Provincial Park Recreation -Lease
16.49	Notikewin-Peace	94, 95-18, 19-W5	17,273	Provincial Crown
16.50	LaSaline Springs	LSD 15, 16-93-10-W4	40	Highway Lease
16.51	Athabasca Dunes	105, 106-5, 6-W4	23,040	
16.52	Wylie Lake	118, 119, 120-1, 2, 3-W4	63,973	
16.53	Pelican Portage-Slave River	125, 126-9, 10, 11-W4	8,477	
16.54	Horseshoe Lake	120, 121-10, 11-W5	22,390	Provincial Crown
16.55	Fleming Lake	112, 113-8, 9-W5	17,273	Reservation requested
16.56	LaCrete	105, 106-16, 17-W5	9,596	Reservation requested

Appendix 3-1. Provincial Land Reserves - Buck for Wildlife Projects - Alberta

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location
17.1	Ridge Reservoir	3-21-W4
17.2	Heningers Reservoir	3-12-W4
17.3	Tyrrell Rush Lake	5-17-W4
17.4	Stirling Lake	6, 7-19, 20-W4
17.5	Chin Reservoir	8-19-W4
17.6	C.P.R. Reservoir	10-20-W4
17.7	Walsh Flat	10 to 12-1 to 4-W4
17.8	McVinnie Property	12, 13-21-W4
17.9	Stonehill Lake	15-17-W4
17.10	Scandia Ranch	16-16-W4
17.11	Lake Newell - Pelican Island	17-15-W4
17.12	Millicent Project	20-13, 14-W4
17.13	Elk Winter Range Fert. Project	
a.		17-5-W5
b.		11, 12-1, 2-W5
17.14	Streeter Basin	13-1-W5
17.15	Porcupine Hills	12 to 15-29, 30-W4 and 12 to 16-1 to 3-W5
17.16	Sheep River	21-6-W5
17.17	Elk Winter Range Improvement	
a.	George Creek	42-18, 19-W5
b.	Harrison	33-14-W5
c.	Forbidden Creek	33-13-W5
d.	Ribbon Flats	31-11-W5
	Eagle Lake	32-11-W5
	Moose Creek	34-9-W5
17.18	Athabasca Ranch	51-24 to 26-W5
17.19	Shiningbank Moose Range	56 to 60-10 to 16-W5
17.20	Chip Lake	53, 54-10, 11-W5
17.21	Brazeau Osprey	45, 46-10, 11-W5
17.22	Fallen Timber Creek	30-5-W5
17.23	Namaka Lake	23-23, 24-W4
17.24	Dickson Dam	36-2-W5
17.25	Bigelow Reservoir	34-25-W4
17.26	Rowly Waterfowl Nesting Islands	33, 34-19-W4
17.27	Slack Slough	37-27-W4
17.28		
17.29		

Appendix 3-1. Provincial Land Reserves - Buck for Wildlife Projects - Alberta

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location
17.30	Cygnat Lake	38-28-W4
17.31	Buffalo Lake	40-21-W4
17.32	Beaverhill	51-17-W4
17.33	Akasu Lake Nesting Island	52-13-W4
17.34	Bens-Walt Lake	54-13, 14-W4
17.35	Lychak Property	54-7, 8-W4
17.36	Therien Lake	57-10-W4
17.37	Whitford Rush Lakes	56-16-W4
17.38	Rochester	61-22-W4
17.39	Athabasca Elk	65, 66-1-W5
	a. Intercept Feeding	60-7-W5
17.40	Spring Creek	69-26-W5
17.41	Simonette River	71-1-W6
17.42	Birch Hills	77-1 to 4-W6
17.43	Smoky River	76-25-W5
17.44	Three Creeks/Carmen Creek	84 to 86-20, 21-W5
17.45	Chase's Flats Prescribed Burn Project	57-27-W5
17.46	Pinto Creek	55-26-W5
17.47	Kvass Flats Prescribed Burn Project	55, 56-9-W5
17.48	Sand River Moose	65, 66-8-W4
17.49	Grazing Reserve	55-11-W4 and
	Upland-St. Paul-Rannach	56-10-W4
17.50	Grazing Reserve Upland Minburn	48-10-W4
17.51	Windsor Lake	3-42-22-W4
17.52	Clearwater River Range Enhancement	23-35-9-W5
17.53	Will J. Ried Wetland Development	23-15, 16-W4
17.54	Badger Lake Wetland Development	16, 17-18, 19-W4
17.55	Enchant Park Wildlife Enhancement	8-14-18-W4
17.56	Sproule Property Upland Enhancement	26, 35-14-14-W4
17.57	Mortensen Property Wetland Development	18-14-W4

Appendix 3-1. Provincial Land Reserves - Prohibited Access Wildlife Areas - Alberta

Site No.	Name	(Sec.), Twp., Rge., Mer. Location
18.1	Pelican Island	17-15-W4
18.2	Namur Lake Island	(35, 36)-97-17-W4
18.3	Wadlin Lake Island	100-10, 11-W5
18.4	Beaverhill Lake Island	(8)-52-17-W4
18.5	No Name Lake	(22, 23, 26, 27)-95-17-W4
18.6	Lower Therien Lake	(2, 3, 10, 11, 14)-57-10-W4

Appendix 3-2. Provincial Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - Wildlife Management Units

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
1.1	Antelope	31-28-W3	34,130	Crown
1.2	Brokenshell #1	9-18-W2	22,560	Crown
1.3	Brokenshell #2	7-17-W2	8,129	Crown
1.4	Buckland	49-27-W2	16,448	Crown & Patented
1.5	Cookson	53- 3-W3	13,536	Crown
1.6	Skinner's	13,14-19-12-W2	1,440	Crown & Patented
1.7	Elbow	24- 3-W3	30,042	Crown
1.8	Estevan-Cambria	2- 9-W2	6,587	Crown
1.9	Fort-a-la-Corne	50-16-W2	322,568	Crown
1.10	Hearts Hill	34-28-W3	15,602	Crown
1.11	Last Mountain Lake	28-23-W2	20,710	Crown
1.12	Lomond	4-15-W2	17,972	Crown
1.13	Mantario	25-29-W3	24,960	Crown
1.14	Mariposa	34-21-W3	26,364	Crown
1.15	Mount Hope	30-20-W2	32,200	Crown
1.16	Newcombe #1	25-22-W3	19,840	Crown
1.17	Newcombe #2	25-24-W3	24,480	Crown
1.18	Horseshide Lake	43,44-10-W2	4,800	Crown
1.19	Leaf Lake	46,47-1,2-W2	12,800	Crown
1.20	Great Bend	39- 9-W3	9,600	Crown
1.21	Valeport	20-21-W2		Crown
1.22	Progress	34-24-W3	20,257	Crown

Appendix 3-2. Provincial Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - Provincial Parks

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
2.1	Buffalo Pound	19-25-W2	2,368	
2.2	The Battlefords	48-17-W3	1,709	
2.3	Cypress Hills	8-26-W3	10,929	
2.4	Danielson	26-6-W3	7,200	
2.5	Douglas	24-4-W3	9,600	
2.6	Duck Mountain	30-30-W1	59,360	
2.7	Echo Valley	21-14-W2	1,318	
2.8	Good Spirit Lake	29-5-W2	4,778	
2.9	Greenwater	41-9-W2	45,360	
2.10	Katepwa Point	20-12-W2	17	
2.11	Lac La Ronge	55°30'N, 105°W	381,440	
2.12	Meadow Lake	62-16-W3	387,520	
2.13	Moose Mountain	10-2-W2	98,560	
2.14	Nipawin	57-12-W2	161,280	
2.15	Pike Lake	34-6-W3	1,240	
2.16	Rowan's Ravine	23-23-W2	659	
2.17	Saskatchewan Landing	20-15-W3	13,676	

Appendix 3-2. Provincial Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - Regional Parks

Site No.	Name	Sec., Twp., Rge., Mer.	Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
5.1	Atton's Lake		32-44-20-W3	124	Crown & Patented
5.2	Antelope		21-15-18-W3	163	Within P.F.R.A. Pasture
5.3	Bigger & District		5-36-14-W3	188	Patented
5.4	Bow Valley		23- 3- 2-W2	120	Patented
5.5	Brightsand Lake		32-53-20-W3	2,108	Patented
5.6	Canwood		32-50- 4-W3	306	Crown
5.7	Carlton Trail		34-19-31-W1	563	Patented
5.8	Ceylon		12- 6-20-W2	20	Patented
5.9	Clair Lake		10-35-15-W2	38	Patented
5.10	Clear Lake		8- 1-19-W2	52	Crown
5.11	Clearwater Lake		18-22-14-W3	281	Crown
5.12	Craik & District		23-24-28-W2	30	Patented
5.13	Dunnet		13-12-23-W2	75	Patented
5.14	Eagle Creek		29-37-10-W3	240	Patented
5.15	Emerald Lake		33-48- 7-W3	108	Crown
5.16	Eston Riversdale		17-23-20-W3	50	Crown
5.17	Fishing Lake		20-33-11-W2	100	Crown
5.18	Glenburn		32-40-12-W3	255	Crown & Patented
5.19	Hazlet		2-17-20-W3	92	Contains Prov. Historic Site
5.20	Herbert Ferry		13-20-11-W3	160	Crown
5.21	Hudson Bay		28-44- 3-W2	420	Crown
5.22	Ituna		16-25-11-W2	90	Patented
5.23	Jean Louis Legare		12- 5-28-W2	342	Patented
5.24	Kemoca		33-14-11-W2	70	Patented
5.25	Kindersley		2-29-23-W3	250	Crown & Patented
5.26	Kipabiskau		35-41-16-W2	663	Patented
5.27	Lac Pelletier		12-12-15-W3	500	Crown
5.28	Lake Charron		31-39-16-W2	22	Crown & Patented
5.29	Last Mountain		32-27-23-W2	185	Contains Prov. Historic Site

Unit - Waterfowl Productive Area

Regional Parks - Cont'd

Site No.	Name	Sec., Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
5.30	Lemsford Ferry	11-24-23-W3	135	Crown
5.31	Leroy Leisureland	8-35-20-W2	72	Patented
5.32	Little Loon	34-51-16-W3	110	Crown
5.33	Lucien Lake	31-40-23-W2	60	Patented
5.34	McLaren Lake	26-15-29-W3	35	Patented - Partly Within
5.35	Macklin Lake	3-39-28-W3	280	Game Preserve
5.36	Dr. Mainprize	34- 4-12-W2	120	Patented - Within Game Preserve
5.37	Manitou	10-32-25-W2	200	Crown & Patented
5.38	Martins Lake	30-46- 7-W3	90	Part in Game Preserve
5.39	Meeting Lake	4-49-12-W3	37	Crown
5.40	Melfort & District	8-45-18-W2	155	Patented
5.41	Melville (McLeod)	33-22- 6-W2	275	Patented
5.42	Memorial Lake	11-50- 8-W3	200	Patented
				Crown - Contains a Prov.
5.43	Meota	8-47-17-W3	41	Historic Site
5.44	Moose Jaw	20-16-26-W2	90	Patented
				Within Prov. Game Preserve,
5.45	Moosomin	6-13-31-W1	251	Contains Prov. Historic Site
5.46	Nickle Lake	25- 7-14-W2	88	Crown & Patented
5.47	Nipawin & District	16-51-14-W2	201	Crown & Patented
5.48	Notukeu	19- 9-11-W3	22	Crown
5.49	Ogema	22- 7-22-W2	25	Patented
5.50	Oro Lake	5-10-25-W2	140	Patented
				Crown & Patented
5.51	Oungre Memorial	34- 2-14-W2	120	Partly within PFRA Comm. Pasture
5.52	Outlook & District	16-29- 8-W3	80	Patented
5.53	Oyama	36-15-17-W2	160	Crown & Patented
5.54	Palliser	20-22- 7-W3	320	Patented
				Crown - Contains Prov.
5.55	Pasquia	32-48-11-W2	212	Historic Site
5.56	Pine Cree	3- 8-21-W3	367	Patented
				Crown

Regional Parks - Concluded.

Site No.	Name	Sec., Twp., Rge., Mer.	Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
5.57	Redberry Lake	25-43 -9-W3		98	Crown
5.58	Regina Beach	21-21-22-W2		200	Patented
5.59	Rochin Beach	9- 3-29-W2		200	Patented
5.60	Saltcoats	36-23- 2-W2		129	Patented
5.61	Sandy Beach Lake	36-51-28-W3		160	Patented
5.62	Saskatchewan Beach	24-21-22-W2		8	Patented
5.63	Shamrock	3-13- 4-W3		65	Crown & Patented
5.64	Silver Lake	14-49-23-W3		140	Patented
5.65	Spring Lake	15-23-10-W3		120	Patented
5.66	St. Brieux	24-42-21-W2		192	Patented
5.67	Struthers Lake	2-45-23-W2		68	Patented
5.68	Sturgeon Lake	24-51- 2-W3		30	Crown & Patented
5.69	Suffern Lake	25-42-28-W3		675	Crown & Patented within an Association Community Pasture
5.70	Sylvan Valley	29- 5-29-W2		84	Crown
5.71	Table Mountain	30-44-18-W3		NA	Patented within P.F.R.A.
5.72	Thomson Lake	35- 9- 5-W3		193	Patented
5.73	Tramping Lake	4-35-20-W3		116	Crown & Patented
5.74	Unity	14-40-23-W3		NA	Patented
5.75	Valley	1-43A-3-W3		262	Patented
5.76	Wakaw Lake	36-42-26-W2		114	Patented
5.77	Waldsea Lake	14-38-23-W2		7	Patented
5.78	Welwyn Centennial	2-16-30-W1		30	Patented
5.79	Whitesand	11-29- 7-W2		300	Crown
5.80	Wilkie	6-40-19-W3		158	Patented
5.81	Woodlawn	11- 2- 8-W2		422	Patented, within a Game Preserve
5.82	Wood Mountain	20- 4- 3-W3		75	Patented
5.83	Wynyard	15-32-16-W2		28	Patented
5.84	York Lake	28-25- 4-W2		303	Crown & Patented

Appendix 3-2. Provincial Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - Wildlife Refuges

Site No.	Name	Sec., Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
6.1	Backes Island	11-69-25-W3	14	Crown - within Prov. Forest & Air Weapon Range
6.2	Fairy Island	32-53-27-W2	160	Crown - within Prov. Forest & Research, Teaching Area
6.3	Fishing Lake	30-33-11-W2	NA	Crown
6.4	Frenchman River	23- 2-13-W3	160	Crown - within Grasslands N. Park
6.5	Gatehouse Island	13-76-16-W3	10	Crown - within Prov. Forest
6.6	Heglund Island	14,15- 6-26-W3	192	Crown
6.7	Hidden Valley	21-20-20-W2	320	Patented
6.8	Horseshoe Lake	2-29- 5-W2	140	Crown
6.9	Ingvald Opseth	6-45-23-W2	160	Crown
6.10	Isle of Bays	28,29-13-29-W2	480	Crown - within a Federal Bird Sanctuary
6.11	Nisku	23- 2-W3	4,224	Crown - Assoc. Community Pasture
6.12	Redberry	13,14-43- 9-W3	85	Crown - within a Federal Bird Sanctuary
6.13	Rock Island	28-66- 8-W3	13	Crown - within Prov. Forest
6.14	Scheelhaase Island	20-62- 6-W2	33	Crown - within Prov. Forest
6.15	Bazill Island	24-66-11-W3		Crown
6.16	Jannusson	SW-28-31-11-W2	160	Crown
6.17	Mud Lake	(21,22,27,28)-34-16-W2	480	Crown
6.18	Osage	26-11,12-W2	480	Crown
6.19	Preston Lake (Island)	57°-24'N,109°11'W		Crown
6.20	Basin Lake (Island)	19-42-23-W2		Crown

Appendix 3-2. Provincial Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - Game Preserves

Site No.	Name	(Sec.) Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
7.1	Andrews Lake	12-23-W3	2,560	Patented - Part Assoc.
7.2	Berube Lake	57- 7-W3	3,840	Community Pasture
7.3	Blaine Lake	43- 6-W3	902	Crown
7.4	Boggy Creek	18-19-W2	2,080	Patented
7.5	Candle Lake	59 to 60-20 to 25-W2	131,200	Patented
7.6	Charron Lake	39-16-W2	1,312	Crown - Contains Regional Park
7.7	Crystal Beach	31-12-W3	19,200	Crown & Patented - within IBP
7.8	Cub Hills	59-16 to 18-W2	194,560	Crown
7.9	Dafoe	60-16,17-W2	2,144	Crown
7.10	Estevan Park	32-18-W2	1,140	Patented - Contains Regional Park
7.11	Kendal	2- 8-W2	1,786	Crown
7.12	McLaren Lake	14-12-W2	2,182	Patented - Part of Regional Park
7.13	Macklin	15-29-W3	1,120	Patented - Contains Regional Park
7.14	Marsden	39-28-W3	1,920	Patented
7.15	Melville	44-27-W3	3,322	Patented
7.16	Neely Lake	23- 6-W2	1,587	Crown - Contains Fed. Bird
7.17	Outlook	43- 6-W2	9,370	Sanctuary & Assoc. Comm. Pasture
7.18	Patterson Lake	30- 8-W3	360	Patented
7.19	Radisson Lake	(30) 30- 5-W2	1,709	Patented
7.20	St. Peter	(25) 30- 6-W2	3,840	Crown
7.21	Saltcoats	40-10-W3	1,040	Patented
7.22	Scentgrass Lake	37-21-W2	3,360	Patented - Contains Fed. Bird
7.23	Squaw Rapids	24- 2-W2	3,400	Sanctuary
7.24	Upper Rousay	54-10-W2	1,280	Patented - Partly a Fed. Bird
7.25	Wascana	25- 5-W2	2,800	Patented & Crown - Contains a
7.26	Willow Bunch	17-19-W2	3,266	Federal Bird Sanctuary
7.27	Wood Mountain	6-27-W2	9,600	Crown - Assoc. Community Pasture
		4- 3-W3		Patented

Game Preserves - Cont'd

Site No.	Name	(Sec.) Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
<u>Road Corridors</u>				
7.28	155 Corridor	Green Lake to Beauval		
7.29	Highway 55	Tp 60		
7.30	Elaine Lake Road	Between Hwy. 55 and 2		
		N. of P.A. Park		
7.31	Wapawekka	Hwy. 55 to		
		Wapawekka Lake		
7.32	106-Narrow Lake - 120 Road	Near Big Sandy Lake		
7.33	Highway 167	Creighton to Sturgeon-		
		Weir River		
7.34	Mystic Lake	Flin Flon to Maraiche Lake		
7.35	Maraiche Lake	Maraiche Lake Road from		
		Hwy. 167 to Maraiche Lake		

Appendix 3-2. Provincial Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - Heritage Marshes (Ducks Unlimited)

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge. Mer.	Area/Acres	Legal Status
		Location		
8.1	Ponass Lake	37 to 39-14, 15-W2	7,400	Provincial Crown/Lease
8.2	Range Slough	40, 41-20-W2	1,950	Provincial Crown/Patented
8.3	Foam Lake	31, 32-12-W2	4,086	Provincial Crown/Lease
8.4	Cheal Lake	51, 52-25, 26-W2	2,003	Provincial Crown/Patented
8.5	Thunder Creek Marshes	22, 23-2 to 6-W3 and 18, 19-29-W2 and 1, 2, 3-W3		Under Development
8.6	Chaplin Marsh	15-4-W3	3,611	Provincial Crown/Lease
8.7	Horseshoe Lake	28, 29-5-W2	2,119	Under Development
8.8	Upper Whitesand Complex	31 to 33-9, 10-W2	3,059	Provincial Crown/Patented
			Aggregated	Under Development

Appendix 3-2. Provincial Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - Protected Areas

Site No.	Name	(Sec.) Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
9.1	Besant-Midden Historical Site	(29) 17-29-W2	37.8	Crown
9.2	Bison-Drive	(30) 5-16-W3	40	Crown - Within PFRA Comm. Pasture
9.3	Cannington Manor	(14) 9-1-W1	25	Crown
9.4	Forest Black Historic Site	74-12-W3	2.3	Crown - Within Prov. Forest
9.5	Fort Carlton Historic Site	(9) 45-4-W3	4.1	Crown - Within Historic Park
9.6	Fort Pitt	(8) 53-26-W3	25.4	Crown - Prov. Historic Park
9.7	Glen Ewen Burial Mound	(4) 1-34-W1	14.7	Crown
9.8	Gull Lake Archaeological	(31) 12-19-W3	160	Crown
9.9	Hickson Maribelli Lake	56°6'N-104°27'W	181	Crown - Within Prov. Forest
9.10	Last Mountain House	(8) 21-21-W2	3.3	Crown
9.11	Maurice Street Wildlife Sanctuary	(1) 52-14-W2	422	Crown
9.12	Matador Grasslands	(10, 15, 16) 20-13-W3	1,922	Crown
9.13	Pine Island Trading Post	(7, 18) 49-21-W3	94	Crown
9.14	Steel's Narrows Historic Site	(26) 58-23-W3	40	Crown - Prov. Historic Park & National Historic Site
9.15	Touchwood Hills Hudson Bay Trading Post	(29) 27-15-W2	16.7	Crown - Prov. Historic Park
9.16	Walter Felt Bison Drive	(16) 16-1-W3	2.9	Crown - Within Assoc. Comm. Pasture
9.17	Waskewi River	51-1-W2	2,240	Crown - Wildlife Management
9.18	Wildcat Hills	45-4-W2	40,077	Unit & Provincial Forest
9.19	Wood Mountain N.W. Mounted Police Site	(20) 4-3-W3	1.3	Crown - Wildlife Management
9.20	Anderson Island	53°47'N 103°04'N	18,000	Unit & Provincial Forest
9.21	Thomas Battersby	(18) 24-9-W2	640	Crown - Within Provincial Historic Park

Appendix 3-2. Provincial Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - Association Community Pasture

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
10.1	Airedale	42-25-W3	5,021	Crown
10.2	Alpine	42-25-W3	5,429	Crown
10.3	Altawan	3-30-W3	10,241	Crown
10.4	Antelope	15-17-W3	1,605	Crown
10.6	Artland	43-27-W3	12,073	Crown
10.7	Avalon	36-13-W3	3,041	Crown
10.8	Avalon Heights	7-19-W3	3,840	Crown
10.9	Bad Lake	27-18-W3	3,529	Crown
10.14	Begin	52-24-W2	1,281	Crown
10.15	Bell Lake	53- 1-W3	1,485	Crown
10.17	Bench	8-23-W3	960	Crown
10.18	Beynes	15- 3-W2	1,604	Crown
10.19	Big Beaver	3-23-W2	11,229	Crown
10.21	Big Stick Stockmens	14-24-W3	6,394	Crown
10.22	Bigstone	48- 9-W3	4,056	Crown
10.23	Birch & Maple	9-25-W3	5,545	Crown & Patented
10.24	Birch Bark	53-22-W2	1,278	Crown
10.25	Black Hills	9-23-W3	3,523	Crown
10.27	Blue Berry	57-19-W3	1,760	Crown
10.28	Borderland	1-28-W2	5,598	Crown
10.29	Brightholm	47- 4-W3	3,689	Crown
10.30	Bronco	52- 8-W3	2,718	Crown
10.31	Bronson	57-22-W3	5,978	Crown
10.32	Buffalo Valley	24-12-W3	800	Crown
10.35	Chaplin Lake	16- 5-W3	2,241	Crown
10.36	Chilnside	46- 4-W3	2,312	Crown
10.37	Clayton	1-22-W3	26,754	Crown
10.38	Clearwater	54-25-W2	2,076	Crown
10.40	Coma Park	21- 1-W2	3,520	Crown
10.41	Crescent	24- 4-W2	5,407	Crown
10.44a	Debden/Big River	57- 8-W3	N/A	N/A
10.44b	Debden/Big River	53- 7-W3	6,018	Crown
10.47	Downey Lake	7-27-W3	7,985	Crown
10.48	Dry Coulee	5-24-W3	10,945	Crown

Association Community Pastures - Cont'd

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
10.49	Eagle Hills	37-12-W3	4,540	Crown
10.50	East Borden	41-7-W3	13,213	Crown
10.51	East Cookson	53-2-W3	2,798	Crown & Patented
10.52	East Manito	42-26-W3	4,219	Crown
10.53	East Quill	34-16-W2	1,600	Crown
10.54	Edgehill	18-3-W3	4,160	Crown
10.55	Edgewater	50-9-W3	3,484	Crown
10.56	Eldred	54-7-W3	2,069	Crown
10.57	Erwood	44-3-W2	838	Crown
10.60	Fir Ridge	48-24-W2	596	Crown
10.61	Forks	22-29-W3	1,036	Crown
10.62	Forsythe	23-3-W3	7,304	Crown
10.63	Foxdale	51-2-W3	644	Crown
10.64	Freemont	45-25-W3	1,905	Crown
10.66	Good Hope	22-4-W2	636	Crown
10.68	Gordon	42-27-W3	4,422	Crown
10.70	Grand Cheviot	48-21-W3	9,291	Crown
10.71	Grattle	29-29-W3	3,472	Crown
10.73	Grosnick	3-17-W2	2,470	Crown
10.74	Gunn	6-17-W3	13,564	Crown
10.77	Haunted Hills	14-28-W2	2,518	Crown
10.78	Heck Livestock	20-24-W3	11,216	Crown
10.79	Herschell	31-18-W3	2,188	Crown & Patented
10.80	Hyde	19-7-W2	2,888	Crown
10.82	Island Lake	42-27-W3	3,984	Crown
10.84	Kalamazoo	16-1-W3	2,551	Crown
10.85	Kelso	12-33-W1	1,699	Crown
10.86	King George	25-10-W3	5,017	Crown
10.87	Kinistino	45-22-W2	1,370	Crown
10.88	Knolly's	5-22-W3	2,221	Crown
10.90	Lake Johnston	12-29-W2	1,857	Crown
10.91	Lampard	34-18-W2	5,606	Crown
10.92	Lawson	23-5-W3	8,634	Crown
10.93	Lemsford Stockmens	19-23-W3	13,600	Crown

Association Community Pastures - Cont'd

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
10.94	Linacre	16-27-W3	5,941	Crown
10.95	Little Manito	42-25-W3	4,538	Crown
10.97	Lodge Lake	42-27-W3	6,647	Crown
10.98	Lostpine	53-25-W2	1,750	Crown
10.99	Macrorie	28- 8-W3	3,452	Crown
10.101	Manito Cattle Breeders	42-27-W3	25,823	Crown
10.190	Manito Island	43-26-W3	1,470	Crown
10.104	Martin	15-24-W3	30,233	Crown
10.106	Maverick	6-24-W2	4,857	Crown
10.107	Merryflat	6-30-W3	11,217	Crown
10.113	Mount Rumble	17- 6-W3	4,154	Crown
10.114	Neely Lake	43- 6-W2	2,576	Crown
10.115	Neilburg	44-25-W3	1,431	Crown
10.117	North End	41-28-W3	6,590	Crown
10.118	North Evesham	40-27-W3	800	Crown & Patented
10.121	Park Valley	54- 6-W3	1,624	Crown
10.122	Pascal	52- 8-W3	1,736	Crown
10.124	Perdue	36-12-W3	6,811	Crown
10.125	Piapot & Bear	9-24-W3	9,897	Crown
10.126	Pine Valley	52-23-W2	640	Crown
10.127	Pinkham	28-25-W3	804	Crown
10.131	Prairie Grazing	40-17-W3	4,953	Crown
10.132	Prospect	18-27-W3	1,120	Crown
10.133	Reeveland Ranch	12-29-W2	3,040	Crown
10.135	Reserve	50-13-W3	4,935	Crown
10.136	Ridge Cliff	3-25-W3	1,438	Crown
10.137	Riverside	19-11-W3	6,576	Crown
10.138	Rockford	37- 8-W2	800	Crown
10.139	Rockglen	2-29-W2	7,065	Crown
10.140	Rocky Springs	28-27-W3	1,280	Crown
10.141	Rolling Acres	49- 7-W3	2,196	Crown
10.142	Rosemount	39-17-W3	12,222	Crown
10.143	Roslope	28-28-W3	4,318	Crown
10.144	Rothermere	49-12-W3	3,825	Crown

Association Community Pastures - Concluded.

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
10.146	Sand	12-29-W2	1,161	Crown
10.147	Sandhills Stockmen	20-24-W3	7,520	Crown
10.148	Sandy Lake	23- 2-W3	1,640	Crown
10.149	Scotsguard	7-16-W3	16,757	Crown
10.151	Signal Valley	19-24-W3	10,240	Crown
10.154	Snowdown	16-26-W3	4,318	Crown
10.155	Squaw Creek	23-29-W2	2,737	Crown
10.158	Stony Swamp	53-23-W2	1,115	Crown
10.159	Stump Lake	53- 5-W3	1,294	Crown
10.160	Sutton	12- 1-W3	2,080	Crown
10.161	Swan Hill	32- 8-W3	3,680	Crown
10.163	Swanson	31- 8-W3	7,522	Crown
10.164	The North Creek	51-10-W3	930	Crown
10.165	The "76" Ranch	12-23-W3	1,295	Crown & Patented
10.166	The Three "W"	29-16-W3	1,283	Crown
10.167	Toft Hill	31-18-W3	2,478	Crown
10.169	Twin Island	51- 9-W3	2,615	Crown
10.171	Valley Centre	33-15-W3	5,063	Crown
10.172	Vera	41-24-W3	11,887	Crown
10.173	Vermillion	19- 8-W3	4,478	Crown
10.174	Verwood	6-27-W2	1,779	Crown
10.175	Viceroy	8-25-W2	3,892	Crown
10.176	Wallwort	41-14-W2	1,423	Crown
10.178	Wilkie Bay	22-23-W2	804	Crown & Patented
10.179	Willow Bluff	22-28-W2	3,681	Crown
10.180	Wimmer	35-18-W2	2,561	Crown
10.182	Winter	43-24-W3	3,198	Crown & Patented
10.183	Worthy	3-27-W3	3,198	Crown & Patented
10.184	Yonker	43-27-W3	8,589	Crown
10.185	Zala	26-16-W2	630	Crown
10.188	Elma	N/A	N/A	N/A
10.189	Mierer	N/A	N/A	N/A

Community Pastures - Concluded.

Site No.	Name	Tw., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
10.108	Meyronne	8- 7-W3	9,920	Provincial Crown
10.108	Meyronne Sheep	8- 7-W3	1,315	
10.109	McDonald Creek	32- 9-W3	11,840	
10.110	Midale	4-12-W2	15,800	Contains Regional Park
10.111	Millie	16-23-W3	60,631	
10.112	Mistatim	44- 9-W2	3,200	
10.116	Nokomis	29-23-W2	11,200	"
10.119	Old Wives	15- 1-W3	13,795	"
10.120	Paddockwood	54-25-W2	9,600	"
10.123	Pathlow	43-21-W2	9,264	"
10.128	Pipestone	14-33-W1	6,681	"
10.129	Pleasantdale	42-17-W2	6,655	"
10.130	Pontrilas	49-16-W2	3,680	"
10.134	Regina Beach	20-22-W2	5,681	"
10.145	Rosthern	42- 1-W3	4,222	"
10.150	Scout Lake	5- 1-W3	6,796	"
10.152	Smeaton	53-19-W2	2,880	"
10.153	Smoky Burn	51- 8-W2	6,080	"
10.156	St. Walburg	55-21-W3	8,640	"
10.157	Strawberry Lake	16-13-W2	4,449	Contains Research & Teaching Area
10.162	Swan Plain	37- 2-W2	4,320	
10.168	Tomplins Sheep	15-23-W3	6,240	
10.170	Valjean	15- 4-W3	28,221	"
10.177	Whitebeach	35-31-W1	16,320	"
10.181	Wingard	46- 3-W3	6,240	"

Appendix 3-2. Provincial and Cooperative Land Reserves - Saskatchewan - Ecological Reserves

Site No.	Name	TwP., Rge., Mer. Location	Area/acres	Legal Status
16.1	Assiniboine Slopes	26, 27-30-W1	1,656	Provincial Crown
16.2	Qu'Appelle Coulee	15-18-10-W2	160	Provincial Crown - Donated by Nature Conservancy of Canada

Appendix 3-3. Provincial Reserves - Manitoba - Wildlife Management Areas

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge.,	Area/Acres	Legal Status
		Location		
1.1	Basket Lake	32, 33-11, 12 W	17,760	Crown
1.2	Bernice	5-26 W	160	Crown
1.3	Brandon Hills	9-18 W	1,788	Crown
1.4	Broad Valley	23-2, 3 W	8,320	Crown
1.5	Broomhill	5-27 W	800	Crown
1.6	Cape Tatnam	57°N, 90-92°W	1,290,000	Crown
1.7	Clematis	18, 19-1, 2 W	13,280	Crown
1.8	C. Stuart Stevenson	17-23 W	320	Crown
1.9	Dog Lake	23, 24-8, 9 W	80,000	Crown
1.10	Gerald W. Malaber	4-27 W	148	Crown
1.11	Grahamdale	28-7 W	3,680	Crown
1.12	Grant's Lake	12-1 W	997	Crown
1.13	Gypsumville	33-8, 9 W	6,080	Crown
1.14	Harperville	17-2 W	1,600	Crown
1.15	Hilbre	29, 30-9, 10 W	3,114	Crown
1.16	Inwood	16, 17-1 W	5,600	Crown
1.17	Langruth	17-10 W	4,400	Crown
1.18	Lauder Sandhills	6-24 W	7,740	Crown
1.19	Lee Lake	24, 25-1, 2 E	17,206	Crown
1.20	Little Birch	24, 25-4, 5, 6 W	54,080	Crown
1.21	Lundar	20-3 W	2,720	Crown
1.22	Mantago Lake	26, 27, 28-4, 5 W	124,337	Crown & Patented
1.23	Alonsa	22, 23-13 W	26,080	Crown
1.24	Moosehorn	25-8 W	480	Crown
1.25	Narcisse	20, 21-1, 2 W	28,918	Crown
1.26	Oak Hammock	14-3 E	8,705	Crown
1.27	Onanole	19-18 W	1,280	Crown
1.28	Parkland	17, 19, 20-24, 22, 20	1,920	Crown
1.29	Pembina Valley	1, 3, 4, 5-8 to 16	5,608	Crown
1.30	Peonan Point	29, 30-11 W	5,780	Crown
1.31	Pierson	2-27, 29 W	880	Crown
1.32	Proulx Lake	32-13 W	8,160	Crown
1.33	Rembrandt	21-3 E	3,040	Crown
1.34	Sandridge	18-1 W	2,880	Crown

Appendix 3-3. Provincial Land Reserves - Manitoba - Wildlife Management Areas

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge.	Area/Acres	Legal Status
		Location		
1.35	Saskeram	54°00', 101°30'	236,895	Crown
1.36	Sharpwood	21-3 W	4,480	Crown
1.37	Sleeve Lake	23-4 W	36,960	Crown
1.38	Souris River Bend	6-18 W	5,121	Crown
1.39	Steeprock	44-25 W	4,671	Crown
1.40	Tiger Hills	6-14, 16 W	555	Crown
1.41	Tom Lamb	54°00', 101°00'-100°	529,920	Crown
1.42	Turtle Mountain	1-20, 22 W	640	Crown
1.43	Upper Assiniboine	13, 14-27, 28	3,273	Crown
1.44	Watson P. Davidson	4, 5-8, 9 E	14,400	Crown
1.45	Whitemud Watershed	17-13, 14 W	11,762	Crown
1.46	Whitewater Lake	3, 4-21, 22 W	22,342	Crown
1.47	Cape Churchill	88 to 112-22W and 1 to 10-E2E	638,720	Crown
1.48	Point River	31-20-W1	8,320	Crown
1.49	Cayer	28-13-W1	3,760	Crown
1.50	Weiden	29-17-W1	2,080	Crown
1.51	West Lake	26, 27-14-W1	14,170	Crown
1.52	Thalberg Bush	16-8-E1	1,760	Crown
1.53	Rat River	3-6-E1	2,480	Crown
1.54	Portage Sandhills	9, 10-6, 7-W1	3,280	Crown
1.55	Deerwood	5-7-W1	552	Crown
1.56	Assiniboine Corridor	7, 8, 9-14 to 17-W1	5,449	Crown
1.57	Marshy Point	18, 19-5, 6-W1	3,680	Crown
1.58	Proven Lake	18-19-W1	4,888	Crown
1.59	St. Malo	3, 4-4, 5-E1	426	Crown

Appendix 3-3. Provincial Land Reserves - Manitoba - Provincial Parks

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge.		Area/Acres	Legal Status
		Location			
2.1	Grass River	63 to 68-19 to 27 W	Approx. 533,830	Crown	
2.2	Clearwater Lake	56 to 60-23 to 27 W	Approx. 123,520	Crown & Patented	
2.3	Duck Mountain	30, 33-26, 27 W	371,735	Crown	
2.4	Hecla	24 to 28-4 to 9 E	Approx. 323,800	Crown & Patented	
2.5	Assessippi	23-28, 29 W	Approx. 5,440	Crown	
2.6	Grand Beach	18-7 E	6,052	Crown	
2.7	Nopiming	16 to 27-13 to 17 E	Approx. 311,000	Crown & Private	
2.8	Whiteshell	8 to 16-12 to 17 E	963,300	Crown & Private	
2.9	Birds Hill	12-5 E	8,297	Crown	
2.10	Spruce Woods	9-14 W	56,978	Crown	
2.11	Turtle Mountain	1-19 to 21 W	3,211	Crown	
2.12	Elk Island	20, 21-7E	2,473	Crown	
2.13	Beaudry	10-1W		Crown	
2.14	Pinawa Dam	NW 32-14-12 E	75	Crown	

Appendix 3-3. Provincial Land Reserves - Manitoba - Provincial Recreation Parks

Site No.	Name	Sec., Twp., Rge. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
5.1	Amaranth Beach	SW 3-19-9 W	4	Crown
5.2	Bakers Narrows	65,66-28 W	450	Crown
5.3	Beaver Creek	28-4 E	47	Crown
5.4	Berge Lake	91-23 W	20	Crown
5.5	Birch Point	34-2-17 E	31	Crown
5.6	Bird Lake	17-16 E	240	Crown
5.7	Cranberry Portage	NW 31-64-26 W	94	Crown
5.8	Crane River	NE 19-29-13 W	10	Crown
5.9	Grand Valley	S 35-10-20 W	73	Crown
5.10	Grindstone	24 to 27-5, 6 E	63,805	Crown
5.11	Hnausa Beach	NW 16-22-4 E	27	Crown
5.12	Lake St. Martin	S 3-32-8 W	16	Crown
5.13	Lee River	22-15-12 E, 27-15-12 E	60	Crown
5.14	Lundar Beach	NE 18-20-6 W	25	Crown
5.15	Lynch Point	1-15-9 W	85	Crown
5.16	Manipogo	29, 32-29-15 W	128	Crown
5.17	Margaret Bruce	21-10 W	17	Crown
5.18	Methley Beach	SW 31-25-15 W	119	Crown
5.19	Moose Lake	3-16 E	2,364	Crown
5.20	Norquay	11-5 W	107	Crown
5.21	Oak Lake	SW 31-8-24 W, 36-8-25 W	25	Crown
5.22	Overflowing River	17, 18-48-25 W	34	Crown
5.23	Paint Lake	Portions of 74, 75, 76-3 W, 74, 75-4 W, 75-5 W	55,950	Crown
5.24	Patricia Beach	5, 6, 8-17-7 E	152	Crown
5.25	Pelican Lake	19-5-16 W, NE 13-5-17 W	14	Crown
5.26	Pine Falls	32-18-10 E	32	Crown
5.27	Poplar Bay	29-16-13 E	31	Crown
5.28	Rainbow Beach	4, 5-25-17 W	118	Crown
5.29	Rivers	19, 30-12-20 W	15	Crown
5.30	Rock Lake	11, 14-3-13 W	8	Crown
5.31	Rocky Lake	11-60-27 W	60	Crown

Appendix 3-3. Provincial Land Reserves - Manitoba - Provincial Recreation Parks

Site No.	Name	Sec., Twp., Rge. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
5.32	St. Ambroise Beach	10, 15-15-5 W	41	Crown
5.33	Steeprock River	13-44-25 W	29	Crown
5.34	Stephenfield	35, 36-6-7 W	188	Crown
5.35	Wallace Lake	31-23-16 E	52	Crown
5.36	Manipigow Lake	24-11 E	15	Crown
5.37	Watchorn	SE 30-26-8 W	22	Crown
5.38	Waterhen Ferry	S 17-33-15 W	5	Crown
5.39	William Lake	16, 20, 21, 29-1-19 W	293	Crown
5.40	Winnipeg Beach	34-17-4 E, 3-18-4 E		Crown
5.41	Zed Lake	91-24 W	30	Crown
5.42	St. Norbert	9-3 E		Crown
5.43	Camp Morton	8-20-4 E		Crown

Appendix 3-3. Provincial Land Reserves - Manitoba - Wildlife Refuges

Site No.	Name	Sec., Twp., Rge. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
6.1	Birds Hill	11, 12-4, 5 E	1,615	Private
6.2	Carman	6-4, 5 W	3,140	Private
6.3	Minnedosa Lake	15-17, 18 W	4,640	Crown & Patented
6.4	Spruce Woods	10-15, 16 W	21,410	Crown
6.5	St. Charles	10-1, 2 E	12,380	Private
6.6	E. Bergman			
6.7	Duck Mountain			
6.8	N. Eidse	NW 20-5-2 W		
6.9	A. Enns	NE 4-3-2 W		
6.10	C.D. Falk	SW 33-3-3 W		
6.11	G.C. Froese	SW 7-3-2 W		
6.12	G.J. Froese	SE 12-3-3 W		
6.13	E.M. Halstead	NW 9-5-3 W		
6.14	N. Ham	SE 19-34-27 W		
6.15	H. Cox	SW 18-37-25 W		
6.16	Hecla Island			
6.17	J. Hooge (2)	14-4-3 W		
6.18	Hespeler Floodway	32, 33-2-3 W		
6.19	H. Klassen	13-3-2 W		
6.20	John MacPhail	3-19-24 W		
6.21	J.D. Penner	NW 33-3-3 W		
6.22	M. Penner	NW 34-5-2 W		
6.23	Rosenheim Coulee	27, 28-2-2 W, 2, 13-3-2 W		
6.24	W. Sessions	SE 31-5-2 W		
6.25	Tobacco Creek	SE 21-5-4 W		
6.26	J. Unrau	SW 12-4-2 W		
6.27	Waterhen	1, 12, 13-35-15W & 35-14 W		

Appendix 3-3. Provincial Land Reserves - Manitoba - Heritage Marshes

Site No.	Name	Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
8.1	Saskeram	55 to 59-26 to 29-W1	236,895	Prov. Crown Wildlife Mgmt. Area
8.2	Summerberry Marshes	53, 54-23, 24-W1		Prov. Crown Wildlife Mgmt. Area
8.3	Proven Lake	18-19-W1	4,888	Prov. Crown Wildlife Mgmt. Area
8.4	Grants Lake	12-1-E1	997	Prov. Crown Wildlife Mgmt. Area
8.5	Oak Hammock	14-3-E1	8,705	Prov. Crown Wildlife Mgmt. Area

Appendix 3-3. Provincial Land Reserves - Manitoba - Public Hunting Grounds

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge.		Area/Acres	Legal Status
		Location			
12.1	Big Point	15 to 17-8, 9 W		8,391.6	Crown
12.2	Delta	14 to 16-4 to 6 W		19,200	Crown
12.3	Marshy Point	18, 19-5, 6 W		5,936.6	Crown
12.4	Netley	15, 16-5, 6 E		44,140	Crown
12.5	Oak Lake	7, 8-24, 25 W		3,158	Crown
12.6	Pelican Lake	4, 5-15, 16 W		6,150	Crown
12.7	Waterhen	32 to 35-16 W		35,700	Crown
12.8	Whitewater	3, 4-21, 22 W		4,182	Crown

Appendix 3-3. Provincial Land Reserves - Manitoba - Furbearing Animal Refuges

Site No. Name	Twp., Rge. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
13.1 Red Pine	1-12 E	1,120	Crown

Appendix 3-3. Provincial Land Reserves - Manitoba - Game Bird Refuges

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
14.1	Big Grass Marsh	15 to 17-10, 11 W	41,920	Crown & Private
14.2	Delta	14-7 W	4,835	Crown & Private
14.3	Dog Lake Island	23, 24-8, 9 W	1,440	Crown
14.5	Grants Lake	12-1 W	1,440	Crown & Private
14.6	Jackfish Lake	18-7, 8 E	3,680	Crown & Private
14.7	Lee Lake	25-1 E	3,840	Crown
14.8	Lynch Point	15-9 W	640	Crown
14.9	Marshy Point	18-5 W	960	Crown
14.10	Netley Marsh	16-5 E	2,650	Crown
14.11	Oak Lake	8-24, 25 W	6,100	Crown & Private
14.13	Red Deer Point	34, 35-18 W	22,270	Crown
14.14	Reykjavik	26-10, 11 W	6,400	Crown & Private
14.15	Rock Lake	3-13, 14 W	4,550	Private
14.16	St. Ambroise	15-5 W	885	Crown
14.17	Sleeve Lake	24-4 W	9,600	Crown & Private
14.18	Swan Lake	39-23 W	23,040	Crown
14.19	Shoal Lake	15, 16-1, 2 W	27,520	Crown & Private
14.20	Whiteshell	8 to 10-15 to 17 E	159,365	Crown
14.21	West Shoal	15, 16-2 W	27,520	Crown

Appendix 3-3. Provincial Land Reserves - Manitoba - Goose Refuges

Site No.	Name	Twp., Rge. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
15.1	Marshy Point	18, 19-5, 6 W	37,338	Crown & Private
15.2	Oak Lake	7 to 10-23 to 26 W	40,001	Crown & Private

Appendix 3-3. Provincial Land Reserves - Manitoba - Ecological Reserves

Site No.	Name	(Sec.), Twp., Rge., Mer. Location
16.1	Cowan Bog	(6, 7)-36-23 W PM
16.2	Pocock Lake	(27, 34)-5-9 E PM
16.3	Wampum Red Pine Site	(14)-1-12 E PM
16.4	Brokenhead River	(16)-14-8 E PM
16.5	Reindeer Island	(18)-38 to 41-4, 5 W PM
16.6	Red Rock	53, 54-22 W PM

Appendix 3-3. Provincial Land Reserves - Manitoba - Special Conservation Areas

Site No.	Name	Sec., Twp., Rge. Location	Area/Acres	Legal Status
20.1	Clanadeboy Bay	4, 5, 6, 9-15-5 W		
20.2	Churchill	110 to 112-21, 22-W2E		