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SUMMARIES OF
WESTERN & NORTHERN REGION
MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARIES



Бу

J. Olynyk

August 1978

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE ---

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2. Map on sign location - Old whire lake.

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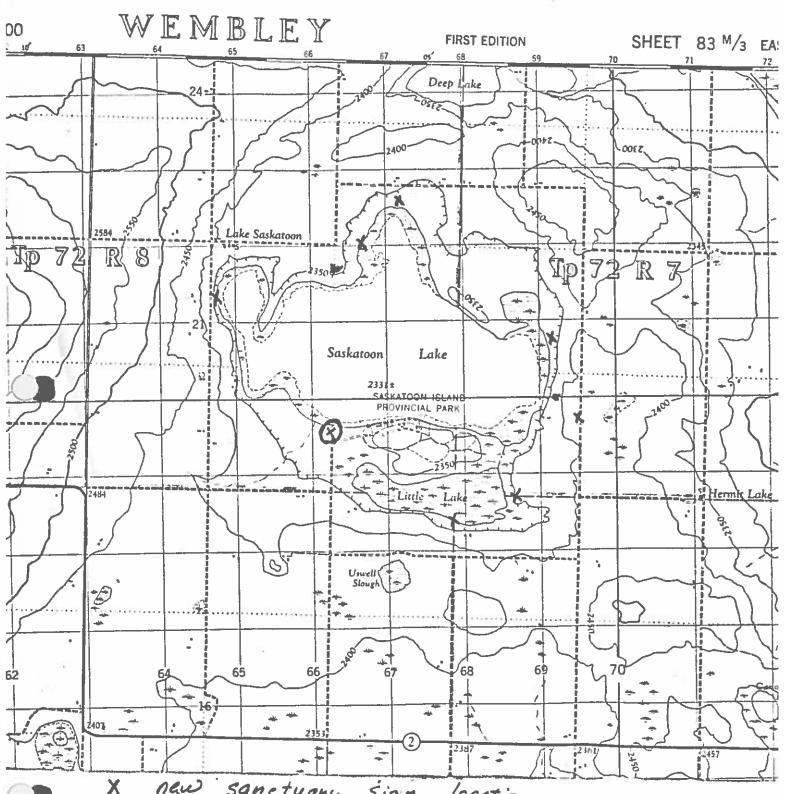
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Reference List - Alberta

- CWS Habitat Section 1977. Migratory Birds Habitat Priorities:
 Prairie Provinces CWS Unpubl. Rpt.
- 2) Migratory Birds Convention Act Migratory Birds Sanctuary Regulations-1974. Canada Gazette Part II Vol. 108 No. 18.
- 3) Soper, J.D. 1944. Saskatoon Lake, Alberta. CWS Unpubl. Rpt.
- 4) Webster, H.R. 1957. Saskatoon Lake Bird Sanctuary. CWS Unpubl. Rpt.
- 5) Vermeer, K. 1966. Tabulated History of the Establishment, Proposed Cancellations, Recommendations and Classifications of Federal Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in Alberta. CWS Unpubl. Rpt.
- 6) McDonald, D. 1966. Lake Athabasca in Alberta. Alta-Lands & Forests Unpubl. Rpt.
- 7) P.A.D.P. 197- . Map of Vegetation of The Peace-Athabasca Delta Region.



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Naw sanctuary sign locations

(B'2'x4' sanctuary identification sign

Installed July 10/79 L. Shandrak

vernment Gouvernement du Canada	MEMORANDUM	NOTE DE SERVICE	
J. Shaver Canadian Wildlife Service EDMONTON	# -	SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITE OUR FILE NOTRE RÉFÉRENCE	
Wildlife Biologist FROM Habitat Management Section Canadian Wildlife Service EDMONTON		YOUR FILE / VOTRE REFERENCE DATE July 18, 1979	

SUBJECT

Saskatoon Lake Federal Migratory Bird Sanctuary

On July 10, prior to inspecting and posting new boundary signs on the above sanctuary, I contacted the Alberta Fish & Wildlife officer at Grande Prairie. I explained to him what I was about to do and I was surprised when he informed me that Saskatoon Lake had a ½ mile limit until November 1. From our conversation I became aware that he did not know that Saskatoon Lake was a federal sanctuary and what regulations applied to it.

Upon arriving at Saskatoon Lake I contacted the Park Ranger and also explained to him what I was going to do. He also informed me that he was under the impression that the lake had a ½ mile limit until November I. This situation is unbelievable and definitely unexcusable. We only have four federal migratory bird sanctuaries in Alberta and we cannot at minimum keep provincial administration personnel informed on the status of these few sanctuaries.

In addition to the above situation, while posting signs, I also observed a float-plane land and take-off from the lake. If CWS is serious about maintaining Saskatoon Lake as a federal migratory bird sanctuary I would suggest that we attempt to integrate public use and migratory bird use of the area and inform the public of this status. A'first step might be to send a box of migratory bird sanctuary regulations to the control gate at the park to be handed out to the public. In addition, habitat and enforcement personnel should strive to improve the sanctuary status of this and the other areas we are serious about maintaining as sanctuaries. If not, we should delete the sanctuary status of these areas, as I feel they will only embarrass CWS in the future.

I have attached a map illustrating the location of the new signs around the sanctuary at Saskatoon Lake. The circled X denotes location of the large $2^i x^{ij}$ identification sign. This is a first attempt at signage and the coverage was restricted to access points only; in the future I will attempt to put up more signs as required.

Should you or your personnel require more information or assistance, I would areas in Alberta.

Len Shandruk

IV. Topography

Virtually all land around Saskatoon Lake is cultivated right up to the shorelines. The Provincial Park area is well fed with aspen poplars. Emergent growth is limited except in the bays at the north and south ends of the lake. The majority emergent species is Cattail. There is also good submergent growth in the lake, consisting of pondweed, water milfoil, duckweed, and *Polygonum* spp. (3).

V. Wildlife Use

The majority of the waterfowl species using this lake are ducks.

Lesser Scaup and Mallards constitute the majority of the ducks. Several other duck species have been recorded on the lake, which provides some of the best waterfowl habitat in that region. Also of importance are the Trumpeter Swans which breed on the small lake ("Little Lake") south of the Provincial Park. As many as 2100 ducks have been seen on the lake in June. Also found on the lake are gulls, grebes, and some shorebirds such as Killdeers (3).

Saskatoon Lake is of high importance for duck staging (1).

VI. Other Uses

Saskatoon Lake Bird Sanctuary is widely used as a recreational area by boats, fishers, etc., from the Saskatoon Island Provincial Park.

VII. Chronology of Major Activities

- 1932 Saskatoon Island Provincial Park established.
- 1944 Evaluated by J.D. Soper (3).
- 1948 Saskatoon Lake Bird Sanctuary established by Order-in-Council P.C. 1948/1536.
- 1957 Evaluated by H.R. Webster recommended partial cancellation of sanctuary
 (4).

Parcel 3

All that area and extent of land situate in the 71st Township, in the 8th Range, West of the 6th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, and being composed of the North East quarter of Legal Subdivision 13, the North halves of Legal Subdivivions 14 and 15 and the whole of Legal Subdivision 16 of Section 36 of the said Township, as shown upon a map or plan of survey of the said Township approved and confirmed at Ottawa, on the 14th day of February, 1915, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, and on file in the Department of Lands and Forests at Edmonton.

Parcel 4

All that area and extent of land situate in the 72nd Township in the 8th Range, West of the 6th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, and being composed of the whole of Section 1, and all those portions of the North half of Section 2, Sections 11 and 12, and the South half of Section 13 shown to be covered by the waters of Saskatoon Lake of the said Township, as shown upon a map or plan of survey of the said Township approved and confirmed at Ottawa, on the 15th day of June, 1915, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, and on file in the Department of Lands and Forests at Edmonton:

The lands herein described containing by admeasurement 2,806.20 acres, more or less (2).

III. Size

The total area of Saskatoon Lake Bird Sanctuary is about 1135 hectares (2806.2 acres). Of this, about 940 hectares (2323 acres) are water and 195 hectares (483 acres) are land.

Saskatoon Lake Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Saskatoon Lake Bird Sanctuary was established in 1948 by Order-in-Council P.C. 1948/1536. It was established to protect Trumpeter Swans and waterfowl (5).

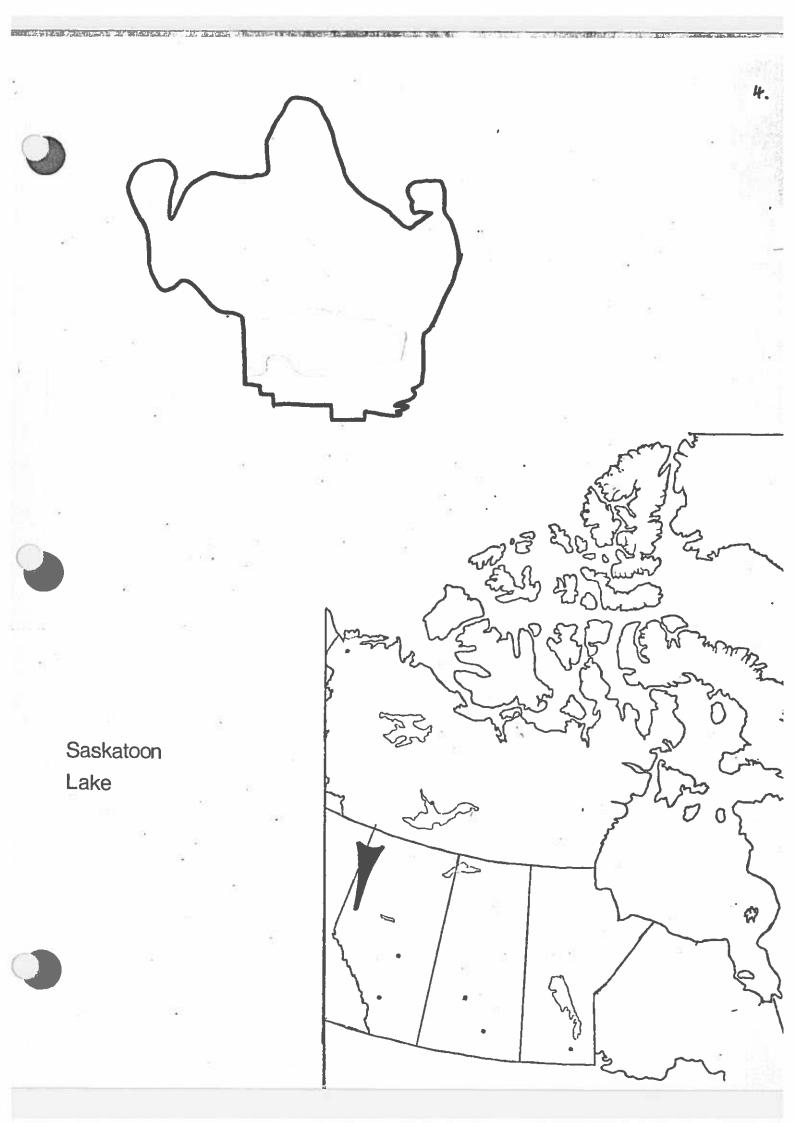
II. Legal Description

Parcel 1

All that area and extent of land situate in the 71st Township, in the 7th Range, West of the 6th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, and being composed of all that portion of the North half of Section 31 shown to be covered by the waters of Saskatoon Lake of the said Township, as shown upon a map or plan of survey of the said Township approved and confirmed at Ottawa on the 24th day of July, 1915, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, and on file in the Department of Lands and Forests at Edmonton.

Parcel 2

All that area and extent of hand situate in the 72nd Township, in the 7th Range, West of the 6th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, and being composed of the West half of Section 6 and all and all those portions of the East half of the said Section 6 and all of Section 7 shown to be covered by the waters of Saskatoon Lake of the said Township, as shown upon a map or plan of survey of the said Township approved and confirmed at Ottawa, on the 31st day of August, 1916, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, and on file in the Department of Lands and forests at Edmonton.





- VII. Chronology of Major Activities
- 1949 Richardson Lake Bird Sanctuary established by Order-in-Council P.C. 1949/5989.
- 1953 Richardson Lake Bird Sanctuary expanded to present size by Order-in-Council P.C. 1953/122.
- C. 1070-5 Peace-Athabasca Delta Project evaluated area.

III. Size

The Richardson Lake Bird Sanctuary is approximately 12725 hectares (31 430 acres) in total area. Of this total, about 60% is water (7635 hectares) and 40% is land (5090 hectares).

IV. Topography

Richardson Lake is a large shallow water body in the Peace-Athabasca Delta region of Alberta. Due to the fluctuating water levels there are extensive mudflats, but emergent growth is not widespread. There are some marshy meadow areas around the lake, with some shrub growth as well. Tree growth is limited. There are some submergent aquatic plants in the lake, but specific species composition is uncertain.

V. Wildlife Use

Richardson Lake is of prime importance as a migrational stop for waterfowl going to and from their Arctic breeding areas. The prime reason for establishing this sanctuary was to protect the Ross' goose from hunting in that area. This goose does concentrate here in good numbers during the spring and fall. Several other species of geese and ducks use this area as a breeding and staging area. No molt information is available.

VI. Other Uses

In the past, there have been commercial fishing operations active on the lake, removing mainly walleye. There is probably some hunting within the sanctuary by residents of the two Indian reserves bordering the sanctuary.

Richardson Lake Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

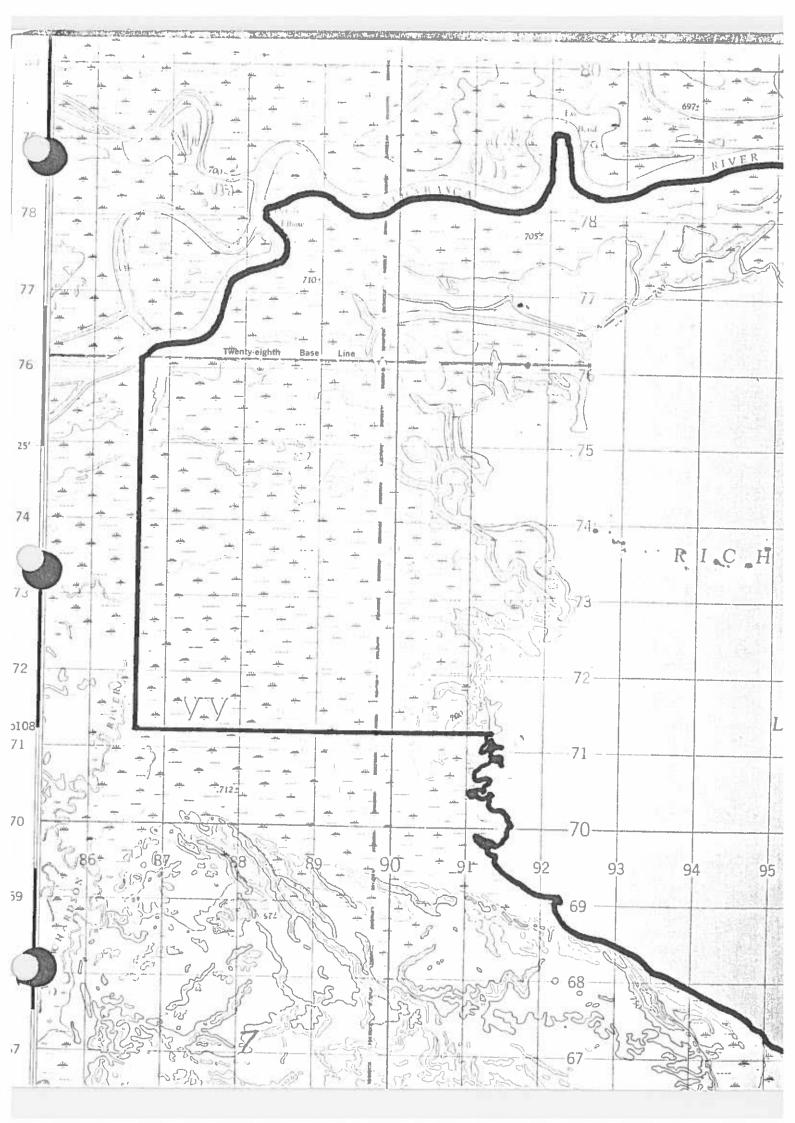
Richardson Lake Bird Sanctuary was created in 1949 by Order-in-Council P.C. 1949/5989. It was created for the protection of waterfowl, especially Ross, Geese, during their migrations (5).

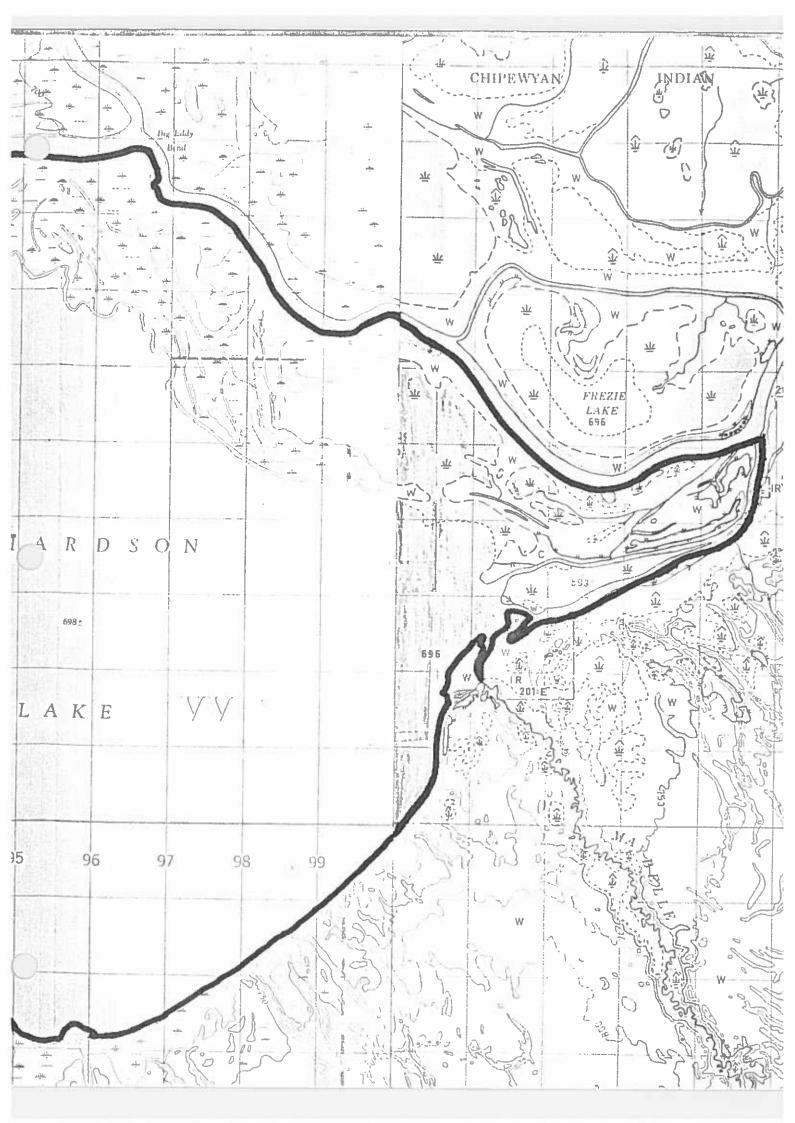
II. <u>Legal Description</u>

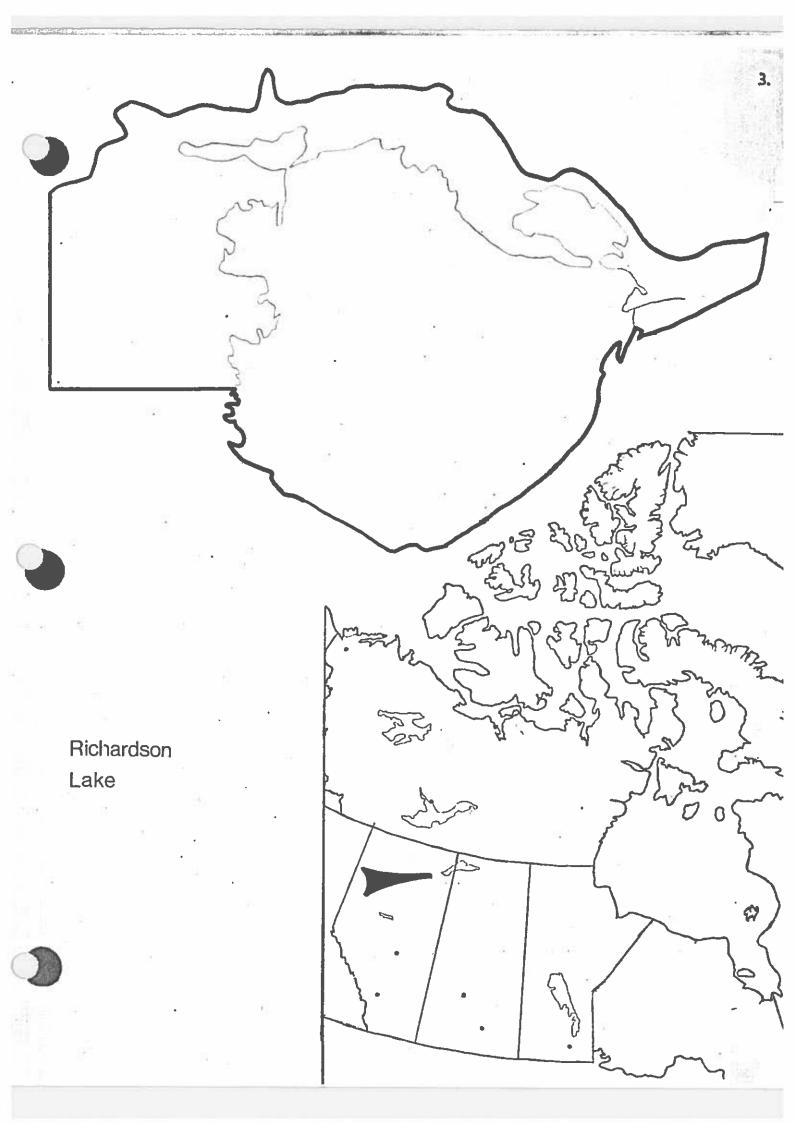
All and singular that certain parcel of land and water situated in projected Townships one hundred and eight and one hundred and nine,
Ranges six and seven, West of the Fourth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, which said parcel may be more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the right bank of Athabasca river at the east limit of the road allowance between Township one hundred and nine, Ranges seven and eight, West of the Fourth Meridian and Township one hundred and eight, Ranges seven and eight West of the Fourth Meridian; thence south along said east limit to the south boundary of section nineteen, Township one hundred and eight, Range seven, West of the Fourth Meridian; thence east along said south boundary to the bank of Richardson Lake; thence southerly, easterly and northeasterly along the bank of said lake and its most easterly outlet to the right bank of Athabasca river; thence westerly across the mouth of said outlet to the right bank of Athabasca river; thence westerly along said right bank to the point of commencement; all Townships, Sections, and road allowances being projected according to the third system of survey of Dominion lands and the whole being described with reference to Chipewyan map sheet number seventy-four L published by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (formerly Department of the Interior) at Ottawa.









- VII. Chronology of Major Activities
- 1924 Red Deer Bird Sanctuary established.
- 1939 J.D. Soper evaluated area recommended retention as a sanctuary.
- 1954 H.R. Webster recommended retaining Red Deer Sanctuary as good public relations.
- 1966 Vermeer recommended either abolishing sanctuary or maintaining it better.
- 1973 B. Turner recommended better maintaining of the sanctuary as good public relations.

Red Deer Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Red Deer Bird Sanctuary was created by Order-in-Council P.C. 1924/1080. It was established to protect bird life (5).

II. Legal Description

The west half of Section 22, Township 38, Range 27, West of the Fourth Meridian (2).

III. Size

Red Deer Bird Sanctuary is approximately 130 hectares (320 acres) in size. There is some water on the area, probably about 5-10 hectares (20-40 acres) total.

IV. Topography

Most of this area is densely wooded, with white spruce and aspen forming the dominant species in the canopy. Waterfowl habitat makes up a small portion or the sanctuary.

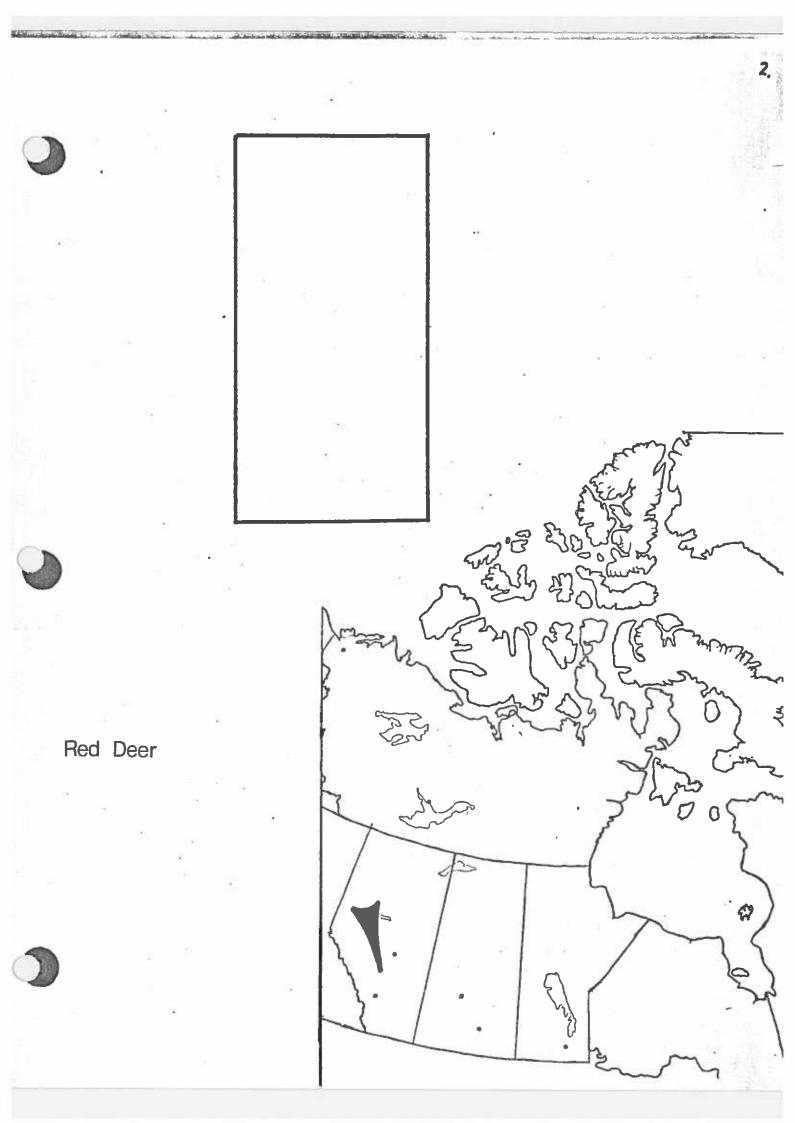
V. Wildlife Use

Waterfowl use of this area is severly restricted by the lack of available habitat. Some species seen on the area include Mallards, Lesser Scaup, Gadwalls, Coots, and Grebes. Other birds seen on the area consist mainly of passerines.

VI. Other Uses

The sanctuary is used by picnickers and bird-watchers from Red Deer.

No hunting or fishing occurs on the area.



- VII. Chronology of Major Activities
- 1929 Inglewood Bird Sanctuary established by Order-in-Council P.C.
 1929/962 comprising 23 hectares (58 acres).
- 1932 Inglewood expanded to present area of 160 hectares (400 acres).
- 1937 Area evaluated by J.D. Soper.
- 1965 Study recommended abolishing sanctuary.
- 1967 Extensive study by U. of Calgary recommended retaining sanctuary status.
- 1973 Recommendations for dropping sanctuary status.

direction to its intersection with the easterly limit of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's irrigation property, thence following the easterly limit of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's irrigation property in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with the easterly limit of the right-of-way of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, thence following the easterly limit of the said Grand Trunk Pacific Railway right-of-way in a northwesterly direction to the point of commencement (2).

III. Size

Inglewood Bird Sanctuary is approximately 160 hectares (400 acres).

IV. Topography

This sanctuary is now located in the heart of Calgary. The land is quite flat and is bisected by the Bow River. A good number of trees are growing on the islands in the middle of the river. A portion of the sanctuary covers the Inglewood Golf Course, and some C.P.R. property. A spring-fed creek which has been dammed runs parallel to the river along the west bank of the river.

V. Wildlife Use

The major waterfowl species on this sanctuary are Canada geese and ducks. There are some pinioned (clipped) birds on the area. The birds are fed throughout the winter, thus many do not migrate. Waterfowl appear to be the most important species on the sanctuary.

VI. Other Uses

As previously mentioned, a portion of the sanctuary is used as a golf course. Public use of the area is high as it is located in the center of Calgary. C.P.R. owns some of the land comprising the sanctuary.

Inglewood Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Inglewood Bird Sanctuary was established in 1929 by Order-in-Council P.C. 1929/962. It was established an an area very desireable as a bird sanctuary (5).

II. Legal Description

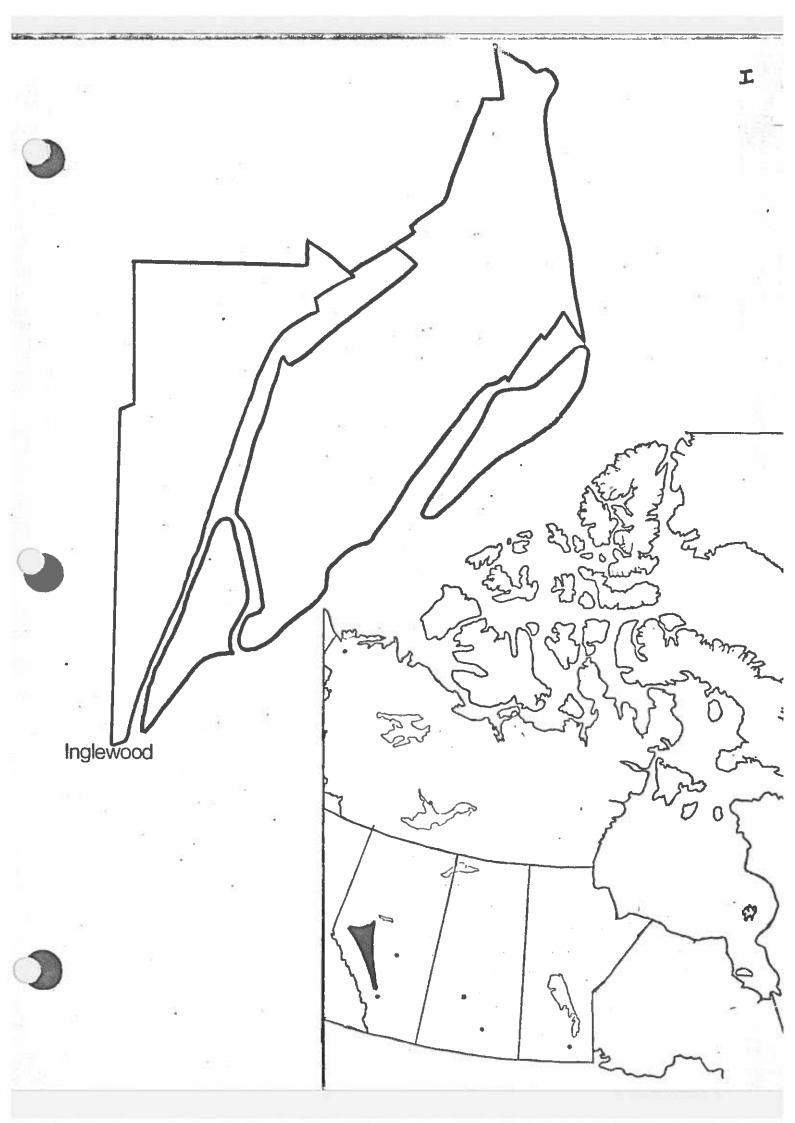
Parcel 1

The unsubdivided portion of the southeast quarter Section 12, Township 24, Range 1, West of the 5th Meridian lying between the right-of-way of the Canadian National Railways and the main channel of the Bow River.

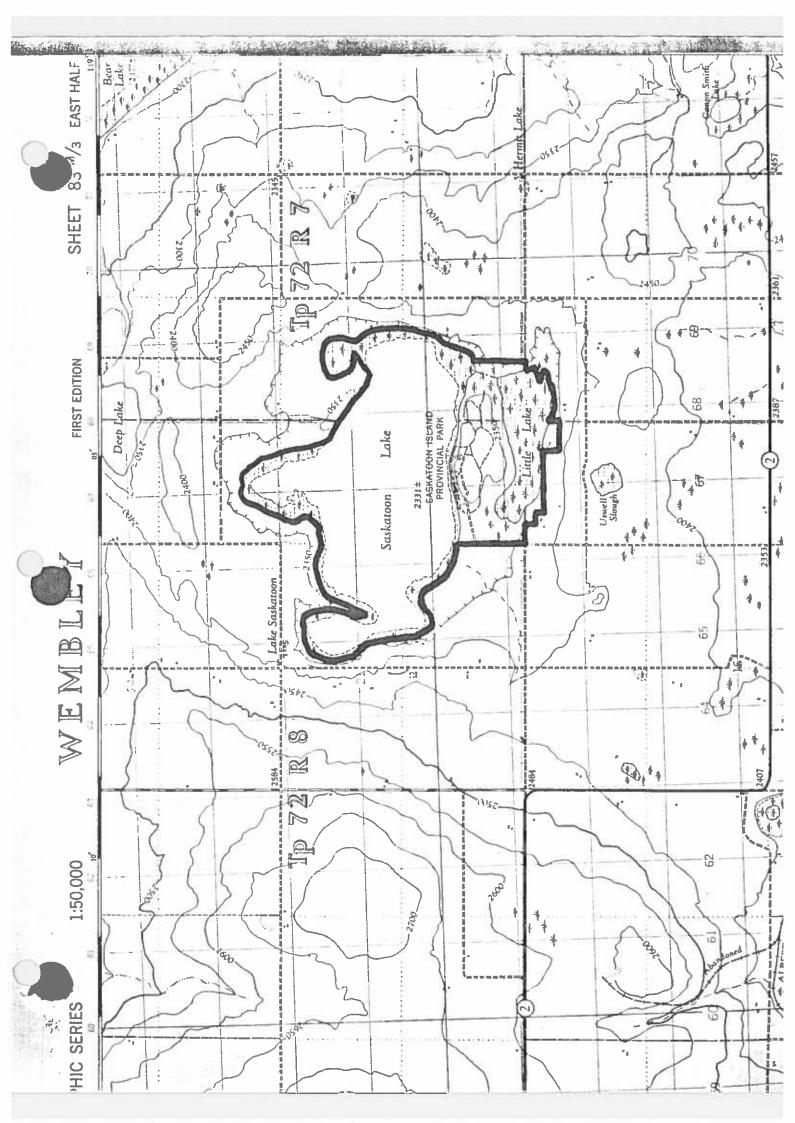
Parcel 2

Ail and singular that parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in sections sixteen (16) and nine (9) of Township twenty-four (24), Range twenty-nine (29), West of the fourth (4th) Meridian, and sections one (1) and twelve (12) of Township twenty-four (24), Range one (1), West of the fifth (5th) Meridian, which may be more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of the rightof-way of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway with the right bank of the main
channel of the Bow River in the southeast quarter of said section one,
thence following the said right bank of the said Bow River in a northeasterly
direction to its intersection with the production westerly to Eighteenth
Avenue (Plan 3577-P) of the southerly limit of the Chestermere-Calgary
Highway in the northeast quarter of said section twelve, thence following
the southerly limit of the Chestermere-Calgary Highway in an easterly



Alberta Sanctuaries



Saskatchewan Sanctuaries

Basin and Middle Lakes



Basin and Middle Lakes Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

The Basin and Middle Lakes Bird Sanctuary was established in 1925, by Order-in-Council P.C. 1925/345, along with 12 other sanctuaries (2, 1). The key reason for establishing this sanctuary was to protect the area as a breeding and staging area for waterfowl (1, 2).

II. Legal Description

Comprising the lands covered by the waters from day to day of Basin and Middle lakes, together with the islands therein, in Township 41, Range 22, Townships 41 and 42, Range 23, Township 42, Range 24, all West of the 2nd Meridian (3).

III. Size

The sanctuary consists only of the area covered by the waters of Basin and Middle lakes from day to day, an area of approximately 8720 hectares (21 546 acres) - comprised of 5491 hectares (13 568 acres) in Basin Lake and 3229 hectares (7 978 acres) in Middle Lake. (All figures given are estimates of surface area at full basin capacity - actual area changes considerably due to seasonal waterlevel fluctuations) (1).

IV. <u>Topography</u>

This sanctuary is in the Aspen Parkland region of the Boreal Forest (1, 2).

The terrain surrounding the sanctuary is of moderate relief. The shoreline around the two lakes is rocky and/or sandy (1).

9

Emergent growth on Basin Lake is limited by wave action. Middle Lake has some wet meadow areas on its east and south shore. The majority of the emergents do not represent good waterfowl habitat, but there is an area of good emergent growth in the bay on the south side of Middle Lake. The emergent species consist mainly of sedges, cattails, bulrushes, and some flooded willow. There are areas of submergent aquatic communitites in both lakes, comprised mainly of pondweeds (Potamogeton spp.), hornwort (Ceratophyllum spp.) and water milfoil (Myriophyllum spp.) (1). Both water bodies are saline (Total solid content of approximately 12,000 ppm) and slight to moderate alkaline (pH of 8.7 in Basin Lake) (1).

V. Wildlife Use

Both lakes have a restricted breeding population of waterfowl consisting of Canada geese and some duck species. It also supports several hundred geese and ducks during their molting period. However, the prime importance of these lakes is as a major staging area. Basin Lake is used by up to 20,000 ducks, 600 Whistling swans (Olor columbianus) and 400 Canada geese in the fall, with about half that number using Middle Lake at the same time (1).

Other migratory birds found on the lakes include White Pelicans (including a few nesting pairs in earlier years with higher water levels), grebes, and numerous shorebirds on the mud field of the lakes.

VI. Other Uses

The only major recreational use of this area is for hunting (outside the sanctuary) (1).

- VII. Chronology of Major Activites
- 1915 All vacant quarter sections adjacent to Basin Lake reserved as potential sanctuary, with the same done for Middle Lake shortly after.
- 1917-18 Basin Lake evaluated by Dr. R.M. Anderson, resulting in recommendation of permanent sanctuary status.
- 1925 Order-in-Council P.C. 1925/345 officially created the Basin and Middle Lakes Bird Sanctuary.
- 1948 Federal and Provincial officers inspect lakes for drought damage considered them acceptable and retamed as a sanctuary.
- 1949-50 Re-inspectual and boundaries revised to include only the water areas of the lakes.
- 1957 Evaluation conducted through existing literature recommended retention of sanctuary status for the area (4).
- 1971 Evaluation through literature recognized the sanctuary as an important fall staging area.
- 1972 Field survey conducted from air and ground. Recommended retention of sanctuary status and posting of the lakes.

Duncairn Reservoir Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Duncairn Reservoir Bird Sanctuary was established by Order-in-Council in 1948, along with four other sanctuaries (1). Duncairn Reservoir Bird Sanctuary was established to protect waterfowl, as one of five replacements for five unsuitable sanctuaries that were discontinued in 1948 (1).

II. Legal Description

Comprising the following areas: all West of the 3rd Meridian. In Township 13, Range 15, that part of Sections 6, 7 and 18; in Township 13, Range 16, that part of Section 1 and 12; in Township 12, Range 16, that part of Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 35 and 36; in Township 12, Range 17, part of Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 26 and 35; in Township 11, Range 16, that part of Section 32 and 33 taken for the right-of-way of the Duncairn Reservoir as said reservoir is shown on a plan of survey by J.D. Shepley, dated 1942 and on file in theoffice of the Controller of Surveys, Department of Natural Resources, as number F. 793 (3).

III. Size

Although Duncairn Reservoir Bird Sanctuary originally included some land, its boundaries were revised in 1949 and 1950 to include only the water areas of the Duncairn Reservoir. The total surface area of the Reservoir at fall basin capacity is approximately 1546 hectares (3 820 acres) (1).

IV. Topography

The upland areas around Duncairn Reservoir are classified in the spear grass-wheat grass vegetation zone of the short-grass prairie (1, 2). Most of the land around the reservoir is cultivated, but with some large areas of pastureland remaining (1). The shoreline of the reservoir rises up on steep banks, covered by short-grass prairie indicator species such as Wheat grass (Agropyron spp.) and Spear grass (Stipa spartea), with snowberry (Symplioriocarpus spp.), and scattered clumps of willow (Salix spp.), sedges (Carex spp.) and water fontail (Alopecurus spp.).

There are no emergents in Duncairn Reservoir due to its steep shoreline and extensive wave action. It is possible that some submergent vegetation (e.g. pondweeds, <u>Potamogeton</u> spp.) may be found in localized areas (1).

Blue-green algal blooms are apparently annual occurrances.

V. Wildlife Use

Because of the habitat restrictions of the reservoir, only a limited number of waterfowl use it as a breeding or molting area. A few Canada geese, some Mallards and a few other duck species have been observed with broods on the reservoir. Duncairn Reservoir is of greater importance is a staging area, especially for large numbers of ducks (mostly Mallards), as well as geese and Whistling swans (Olor columbianus). Some Mallards have overwintered near the spillway of the dam which created the reservoir. Pelicans, gulls, avocets, terns, Great blue herons and other shorebirds have been recorded on or near the reservoir.



VI. Other Uses

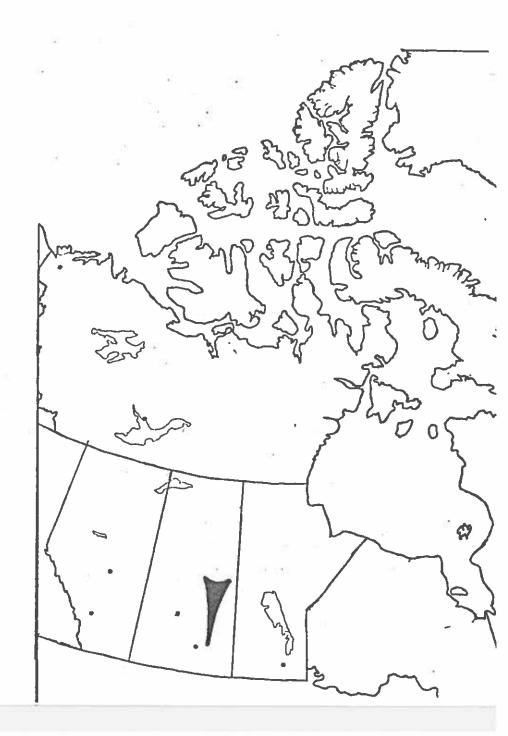
Duncairn Reservoir is stocked with trout and attracts a good number of fishermen. In the fall there is considerable duck and goose hunting near the lake (1).

VII. Chronology of Major Activites

- 1943 Swift Current Creek dammed to create Duncairn Reservoir.
- 1948 Duncairn Reservoir Bird Sanctuary created by Order-in-Council, including some land area.
- 1949-50 Duncairn Reservoir re-evaluated; sanctuary status retained for water area only.
- 1957 Information dealing with Duncairn Reservoir Bird Sanctuary reviewed.

 Recommended retention of sanctuary status, along with posting of area.
- 1971 Literature review of sanctuary recommended abolishment of sanctuary no action taken.
- 1972 Extensive air and ground study of sanctuary carried out recommended retention of sanctuary status.

Indian Head





Indian Head Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

The Experimental Farm at Indian Head was established as a Migratory Bird Sanctuary in 1924 by Order-in-Council P.C. 1924/732 (2). The Indian Head Bird Sanctuary was established to protect a tree nursery, and the wetlands on the nursery grounds from hunting pressures (1, 2).

II. <u>Legal Description</u>

The North half of the Southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 18, Range 13, West of the 2nd Meridian (3).

III. Size

Indian Head Bird Sanctuary includes both land and water areas. There are three small lakes on the sanctuary of approximately 6, 3.5 and 1.5 hectares. The remainder of the 32 hectares is land, mainly used as a tree nursery.

IV. Topography

The upland portion of the sanctuary is of moderate to high relief. Except for the areas close to the wetlands, the majority of the sanctuary is used for tree and shrub growth for the PFRA. The uncultivated areas are populated by aspen stands, with maple and willow representatives. There is a surprizing lack of emergent vegetation around the three small lakes, with only a small stand of emergents (cattails, bur-reeds, sedges, etc.) near the second dam. All three lakes on the area were formed by dams on the Indian Head Creek. Submergent vegetation is found in the lakes behind dams one and two, but not three. The lakes are small, shallow, and somewhat protected from wind.



V. Wildlife Use

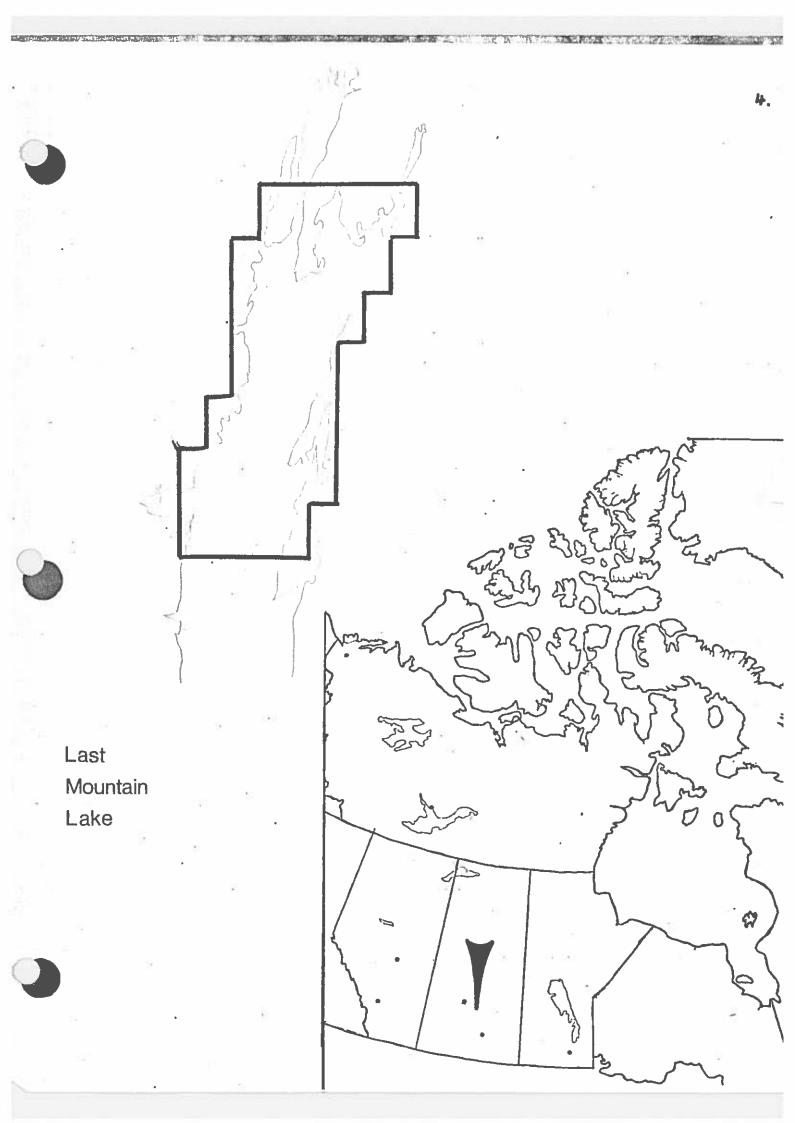
Waterfowl use of the wetlands is virtually non-existant for breeding, molting or staging. Only "a couple of Mallard broods" (1) are produced annually. Very few other migratory birds use the area. The numerous trees and shrubs on the area contribute to a good range of passerine species of birds.

VI. Other Uses

Indian Head Bird Sanctuary is primarily used as a tree nursery for the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (1).

VII. Chronology of Major Activites

- 1924 Established as Indian Head Bird Sanctuary.
- 1948 Inspected for drought damage and recommended retnetion of sanctuary status.
- 1957 Sanctuary found to be of very limited use to waterfowl, little recreational potential recommended dropping sanctuary status.
- 1972 Air and ground survey of the sanctuary led to a recommendation that the sanctuary status be dropped.



Last Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

The Last Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary was established in 1887, 31 years before the Migratory Bird Convention Act was signed, making it the first federal Bird Sanctuary in North America (1, 4). The sanctuary was established to protect waterfowl, marsh and colonial species of birds (2).

II. Legal Description

In Township 27, Range 23, West of the 2nd Meridian, the West half of Section 18, all of Sections 19, 30 and 31. In Township 27, Range 24, West of the 2nd Meridian, all of Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, the East half of Section 26 and all of Section 36. In Township 28, Range 23, West of the 2nd Meridian, the West half of the 2nd Meridian, the West half of Section 5, all of Sections 6, 7 and 8, the West half of Section 16, and all of Sections 17 and 18. In Township 28, Range 24, West of the 2nd Meridian, all of Sections 1 and 2 and the East half of Section 13.

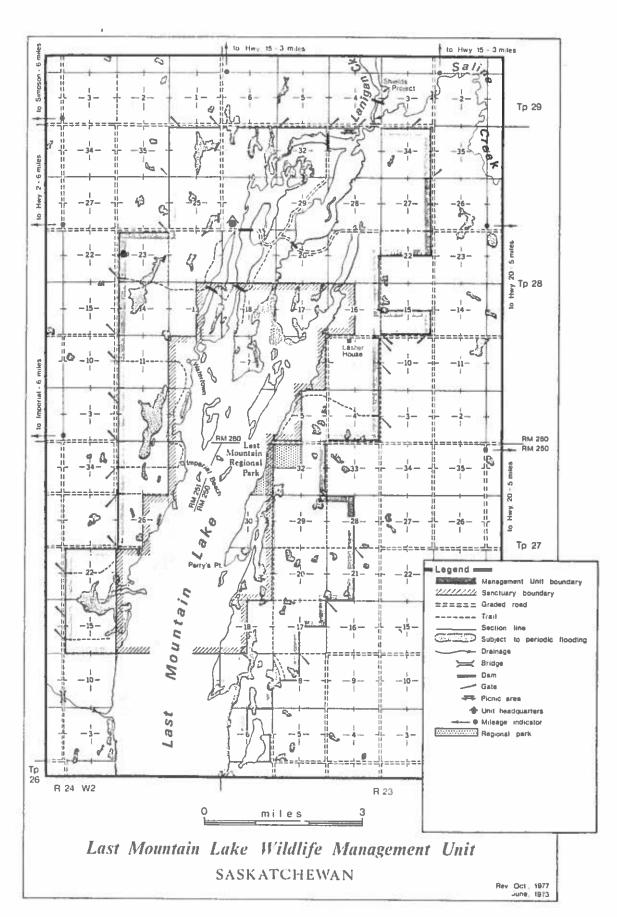
Together with all the intervening statutory road allowances (3).

III. Size

The total size of the Last Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary is about 10870 hectares (26 860 acres), of which 2790 hectares are land and 5080 hectares are lake.

IV. Topography

The uplands areas of the sanctuary are of low relief for the most part. The large length of shoreline results in a good degree of heterogeneity in relief and vegetation. The upland vegetation consists of most



Lost Mountoin Loke Wildlife Monagement Unit.

common mixed grass prairie species. The numerous bays and arms of the north end of the lake support good growths of emergent and submergent species (1).

V. Wildlife Use

Large numbers of diving and puddle ducks use the bays at the north end of the lake for both breeding and molting, along with a few pairs of Canada geese. The lake is a very important staging area for large numbers of Canada and White-fronted geese, and very large numbers of most duck species. Other birds that use the area are terns, herons, gulls, shorebirds, marshbirds, cormorants, pelicans, sandhill cranes, and the nare whooping crane (1).

VI. Other Uses

Bird hunting around Last Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary is considerable, due to the vast numbers of birds. Seasons on Sandhill cranes are often allowed, but are quickly halted if and when any Whooping cranes are spotted mingling with the Sandhills.

Last Mountain Lake has one of the highest fish populations of any southern lake in Saskatchewan and as a result there is a high level of sport fishing and some commercial fishing on the lake, even within the sanctuary.

Approximately 340,900 kilograms (750,000 pounds) of species such as buffalo fish and cisco are removed from Last Mountain Lake every year.

There is also extensive non-consumptive recreational activity within the sanctuary from the six public beaches along the sanctuary shoreline (i).



- VII. Chronology of Major Activities
- 1887 Established as North America's first federal bird sanctuary, by Order-in-Council P.C. 1887/1181.
- 1918 Evaluated and considered as excellent waterfowl habitat and recommended that the sanctuary status be retained.
- 1948 Suspected for drought effects retained sanctuary status.
- 1949-50 Re-evaluated and status remained unchanged.
- 1957 Recommendation for development of public beach area with sanctuary.
- 1961 Saskatchewan Order-in-Council Number 891/72 officially establishes

 Last Mountain Regional Park on the east shore of Last Mountain

 Lake, entirely within the Bird Sanctuary.
- 1972 Re-evaluated and sanctuary status retained.
- 1977-78 Extensive management plan developed for area to aid in long-term planning of the sanctuary.



Lenore Lake



I. Background

Lenore Lake Bird Sanctuary was established in 1925 by Order-in-Council P.C. 1925/345 (2). Lenore Lake Bird Sanctuary was established to protect waterfowl, pelicans and other shorebirds (2).

II. <u>Legal Description</u>

Comprising the lands covered by the waters from day to day of Lenore Lake, together with the unpatented islands therein, in Township 40, 41 and 42, Range 21 and in Townships 40 and 41, Range 22, all West of the 2nd Meridian (1).

III. Size

Lenore Lake Bird Sanctuary is comprised only of the water area of the lake. The total surface area of Lenore Lake is about 8830 hectares (21 800 acres), depending upon water level conditions (1).

IV. Topography

The land around Lenore Lake is rolling Aspen Parkland terrain.

Some of the land has been cleared and cultivated. Between the shoreline and the upland areas is a band of meadows, composed of sedges and other grasses.

Because of the extensive wave action on this large, open lake, emergent growth is very limited. There are some large beds of submergent vegetation comprised primarily of Pondweed (Potamogeton spp.), along with water crowfoot (Ranunculus spp.), hornwort (Ceratophyllum spp.) and water milfoil (Myriophyllum spp.) (1).

V. Wildlife Use

Lenore Lake Bird Sanctuary supports a good population of breeding ducks, mainly Mallards, Lesser scaup, Canvasbacks, and Redheads. Coots and White-winged scoters also make use of the sanctuary for breeding.

Many of the ducks use Lenore Lake for moulting as well.

In the fall, over 30,000 ducks, 700 Canada geese and 300 Whistling swans have been observed on the area. Pelicans, grebes, terns, herons, cormorants, guils, shorebirds, and other marshbirds all regularly use Lenore Lake for breeding purposes (1).

VI. Other Uses

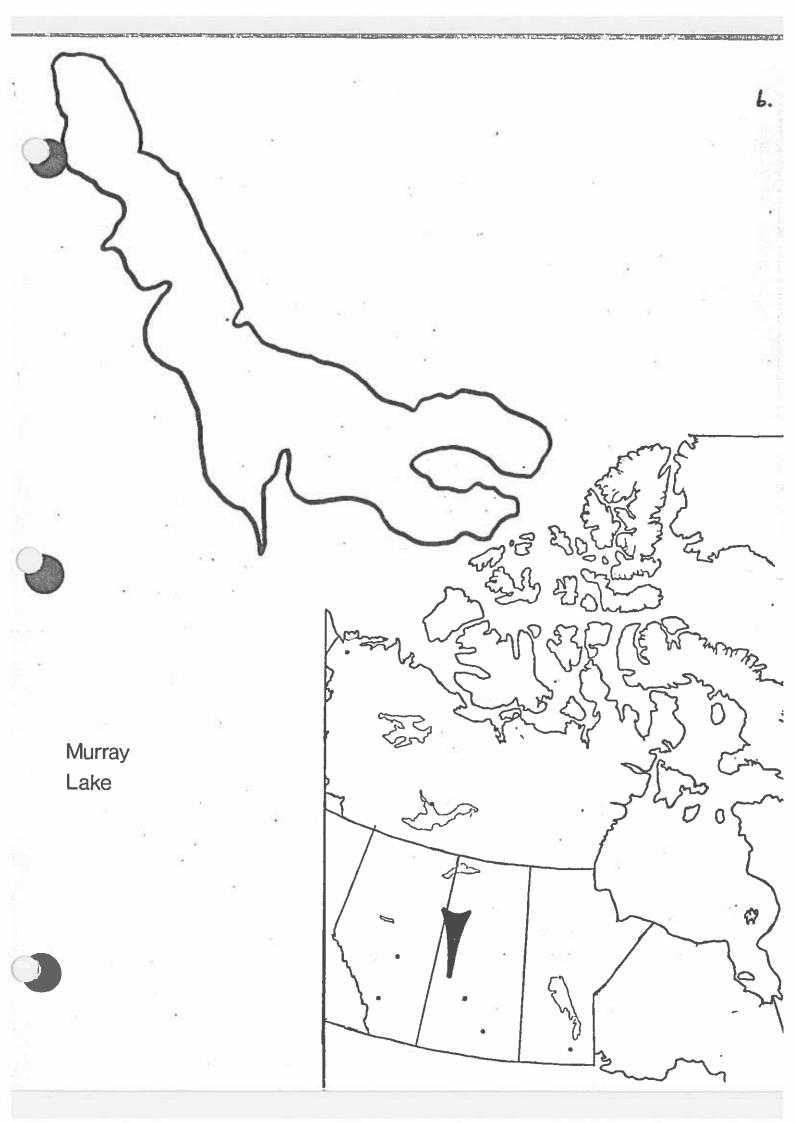
Lenore Lake Bird Sanctuary is stocked with pickerel and whitefish, and has a high level of fishing activity.

Hunting around the lake is also heavy due to the large numbers of migratory game birds.

Some swimming and boating also occurs on the lake (1).

VII. Chronology of Major Activities

- 1915 Land around Lenore Lake reserved as potential sanctuary.
- 1925 Order-in-Council P.C. 1925/345 officially established Lenore Lake
 Bird Sanctuary.
- 1948 Inspected for drought effects. Remained as a sanctuary.
- 1949-50 Boundary revised to include only the waters of Lenore Lake.
- 1957 Evaluated and its importance recognized; therefore sanctuary status was retained.
- 1972 Re-evaluated recommended retention of Lenore Lake as a sanctuary.





Murray Lake Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Murray Lake Bird Sanctuary was established in 1948 (3). Murray Lake Bird Sanctuary was established, along with four other sanctuaries, to replace one of five abolished sanctuaries (1).

II. Legal Description

The following areas in Range 16, West of the 3rd Meridian.

In Township 46, all that portion covered by the waters of Murray
Lake, as said lake is shown on a plan of survey approved and confirmed by
F.H. Peters, Surveyor General at Ottawa, 5th of January, 1928. In Township
47, all that portion covered by the waters of Murray Lake, as said lake
is shown on a plan of survey approved and confirmed by E. Deville, Surveyor
General at Ottawa, the 28th of September, 1918. In Township 46, Range 17,
West of the 3rd Meridian, that portion covered by the waters of Murray Lake,
as said lake is shown on a plan of survey approved and confirmed by E. Deville,
Surveyor General at Ottawa, the 19th of December, 1916 (3).

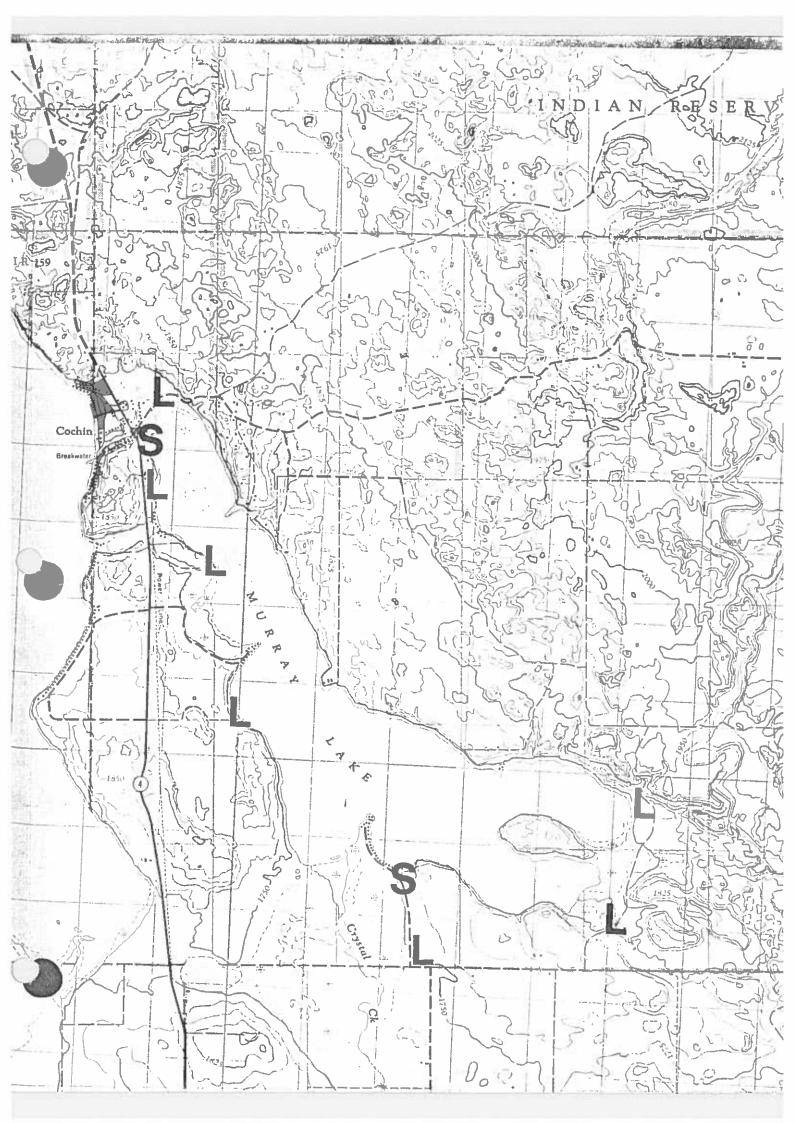
III. Size

Murray Lake Bird Sanctuary is comprised of the waters of the lake only, an area of approximately 1165 hectares (2 880 acres) at full basin capacity (1, 2).

IV. Topography

The land around Murray Lake Bird Sanctuary is moderatley rolling, with Aspen Parkland vegetation. The shoreline is vegetated mainly by grasses such as sedges. Although Murray Lake is primarily open-water, in the vicinities of creek entrances/exits there are good growths of emergent vegetation.





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There are good growths of submergent vegetation in Murray Lake, consisting mainly of pondweed (<u>Potamogeton spp.</u>), water milfoil (<u>Myriophyllum spp.</u>), bladderwort (<u>Utricularia spp.</u>), hornwort (<u>Ceratophyllum spp.</u>), and water crowfoot (Ranunculus spp.).

V. Wildlife Use

Murray Lake Bird Sanctuary is not widely used by waterfowl, as the lake is more or less "dead", as is neighboring Jackfish Lake. Also, there is a good deal of recreational use of the lake. (The resert town of Cochin is on its west shore). There are a limited number of breeding ducks on the lake - both divers and dabblers. Waterfowl use of this sanctuary is greater during the fall migration when up to 6000 ducks and some geese use the area for staging. Other birds seen on or near the sanctuary include some White pelicans (which bred on the lake at one time, and seem to be making a bit of a comeback), gulls, terns, American Golden plovers, and a number of shore and marsh birds (1).

VI. Other Uses

Murray Lake is not widely used for recreational purposes at the present, as there are no fish in the lake and water quality is not conducive to swimming, due to waste dumping from Cochin. There is heavy hunting pressure in the fall from hunters out of North Battleford.

VII. Chronology of Major Activites

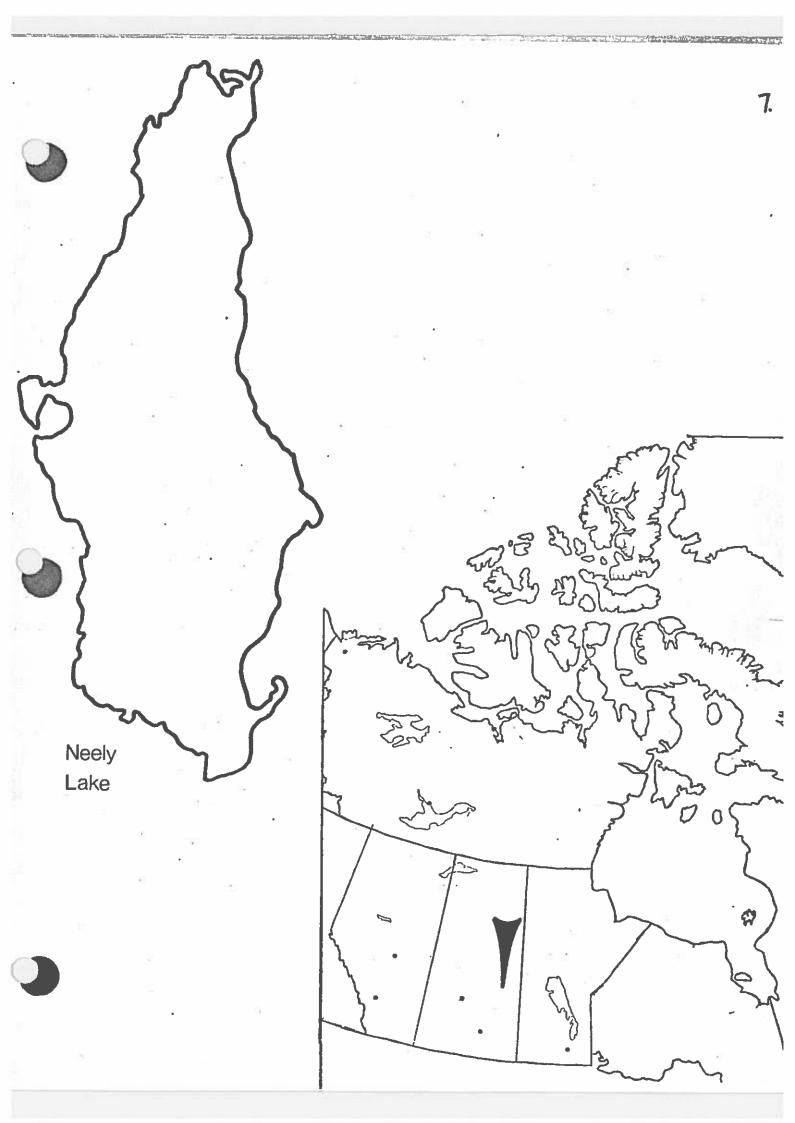
- 1948 Sanctuary established to replace drought affected sanctuaries.
- 1957 Sanctuary evaluated importance for waterfowl and public recreation recognized.



1972 - Comprehensive evaluation conducted - recommended retention of sanctuary status.

1978 - Sanctuary posted (see map).





Neely Lake Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Neely Lake Bird Sanctuary was established by Order-in-Council in 1950 (1). Neely Lake Bird Sanctuary was established as one of two replacements for the discontinued Quill Lakes Sanctuary. It was chosen for its importance as a staging area, to protect its waterfowl (1, 2).

II. <u>Legal Description</u>

Comprising the lands covered by the waters from day to day of Neely Lake, together with the islands therein, in Township 43, Range 6, west of the 2nd Meridian.

III. Size

Neely Lake is approximately 800 hectares (2000 acres) at full basin capacity (1, 2).

IV. Topography

Neely Lake is the only federal Bird Sanctuary in Saskatchewan that is located in the true Boreal Forest region. The area immediately surrounding the lake is mixedwood forest, but further from the lake the forest has been cleared to provide cropland and pastureland. As the lake is relatively small and well sheltered from the wind, there is extensive emergent growth, and the lake's shoreline is vegetated down to the edge of the water. It is probable but as yet unconfirmed that Neely Lake also has a good deal of submergent aquatic vegetation. Common upland species would be trees such as aspen, balsam poplar, and black spruce, with willow and various forest herbs. The emergents would consist of





in the middle area of the lake due to its shallow nature (1).

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V. Wildlife Use

Neely Lake Bird Sanctuary supports a good number of ducks, primarily divers, with some dabblers and one or two pairs of Canada geese. Neely Lake is assumed to be an important fall staging area for geese and ducks.

Other birds seen on or near the area are gulls, black terns, sparrow hawks, and a Ruby-throated hummingbird (!).

VI. Other Uses

The only use of Neely Lake is for hunting migratory waterfowl in the fall. Hunting pressure is light. No fish are in Neely Lake and emergent growth and the small size of the lake serve to make boating unenjoyable (1).

VII. Chronology of Major Events

- 1950 Neely Lake Bird Sanctuary established as one of two replacements for the discontinued Quill Lakes Sanctuary.
- 1957 Evaluated through existing literature recommended that sanctuary status be dropped in favor of existing Provincial game preserve designation.
- 1972 Air and ground evaluation recommended retention of sanctuary status for Neely Lake.
- 1978 Neely Lake posted.



Old Wives Lake

Old Wives Lake Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Old Wives Lake Bird Sanctuary was established in 1925 by Order-in-Council P.C. 1925/345 (2). Old Wives Lake Bird Sanctuary was established to protect waterfowl and colonial nesting species (2).

II. Legal Description

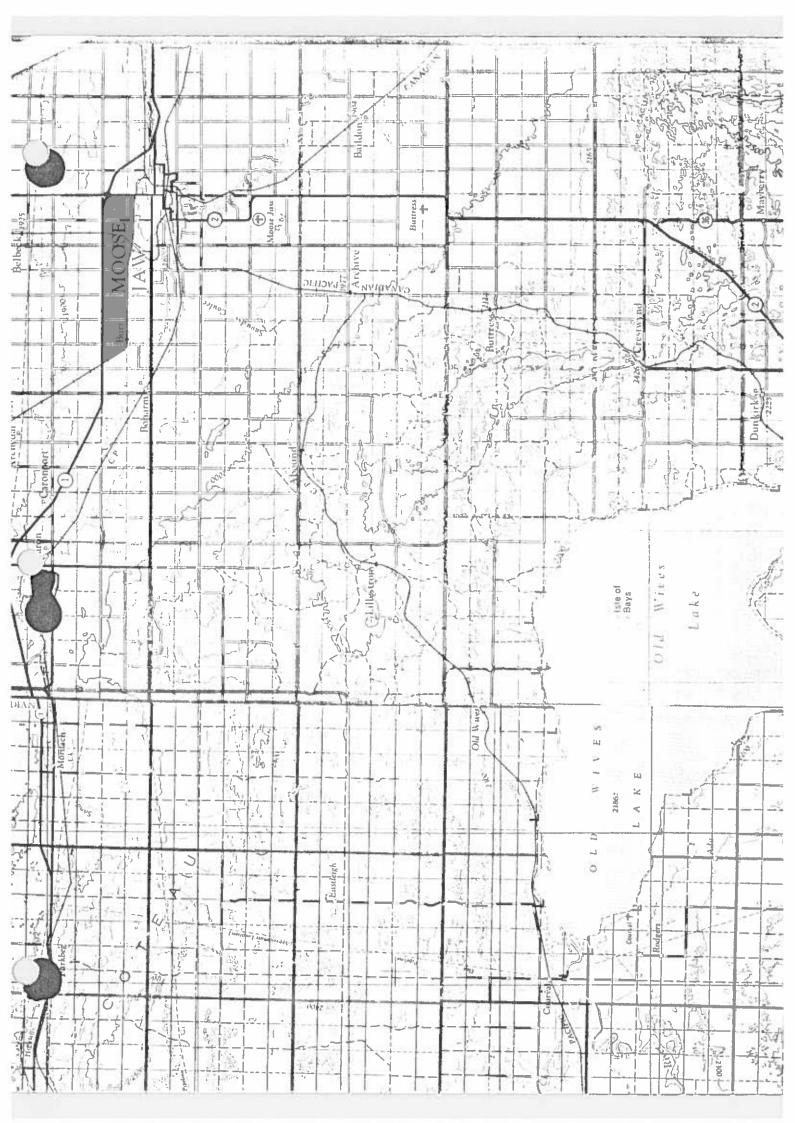
Comprising the lands covered by the waters from day to day of Old Wives Lake, formerly known as Johnstone Lake, together with the islands therein, in Townships 12 and 13, Range 28, Townships 12, 13 and 14, Range 29, Townships 12, 13 and 14, Range 30, all West of the 2nd Meridian, Townships 12, 13 and 14, Range 1 and Townships 13 and 14, Range 2, all West of the 3rd Meridian.

III. <u>Size</u>

Old Wives Lake Bird Sanctuary, which is composed only of the waters and islands of the lake, has an area of about 26060 hectares (64 400 acres).

IV. Topography

The terrain on the northeast and east sides of Old Wives Lake is moderately to strongly rolling, while to the south and west it is much flatter. The rolling morraine area is used exclusively as pastureland, while the flatter regions are more often cultivated, and sown to cereal crops such as barley, rye and wheat. The vegetation in the native prairie area is the grasses of the shortgrass prairie, and in some areas crested wheat grass has been planted. The shoreline at Old Wives Lake usually is a wide mudflat as receding water levels quickly expose the lake's shallow



bottom. Because of the large size of the lake (and the inherent wave action) emergent growth is limited except in some sheltered areas, such as the delta area of the Wood River which flows into Old Wives Lake on the west side. Emergent growth consists of the usual species such as bulrush, spangletop, and cattail. Scattered beds of submergent aquatic vegetation appear to be comprised mainly of pondweed.

V. Wildlife Use

Old Wives Lake Bird Sanctuary is heavily used for breeding and molting by many duck species (both dabblers and divers) as well as some Canada geese. Over 42,000 ducks were seen in a July 1972 survey, including 1,000 canvasbacks. Old Wives Lake Bird Sanctuary is also of great importance to waterfowl as a spring and fall staging area. Up to 10,000 mallards can be seen here in the autumn. Snow, White-fronted and Canada geese as well as Whistling swans are regular visitors to the sanctuary during the fall migrations.

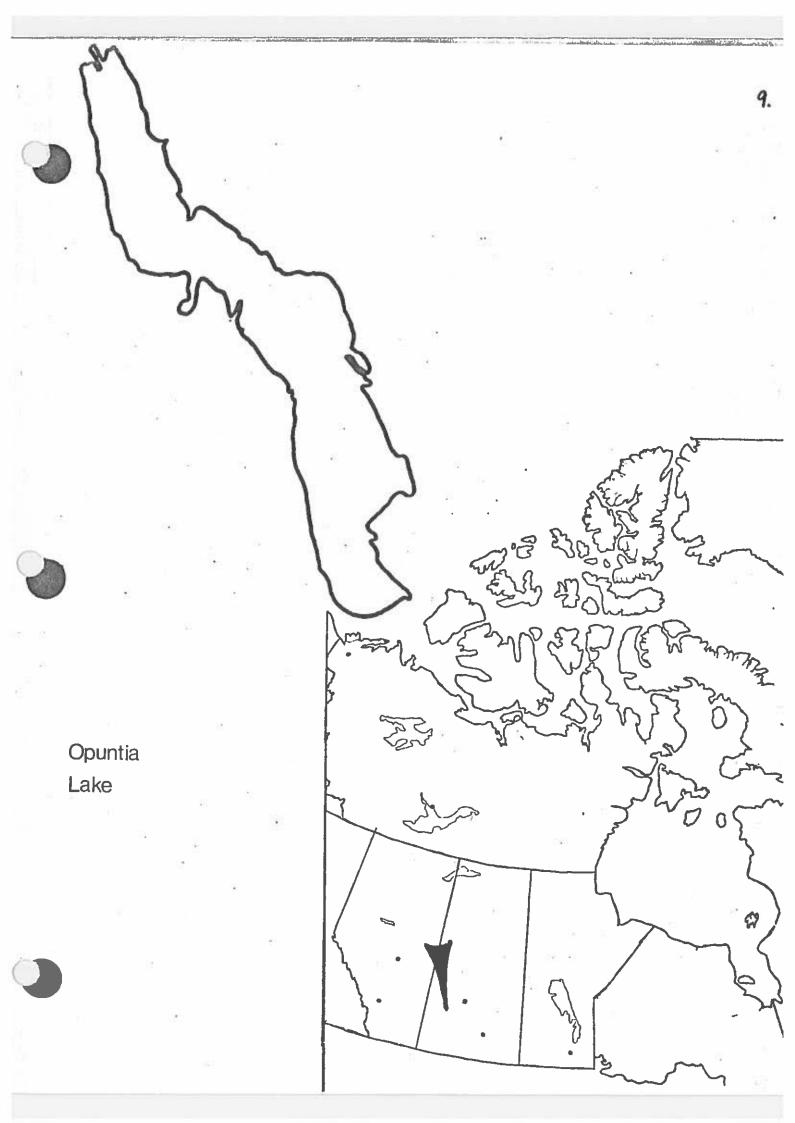
Old Wives Lake Bird Sanctuary is of equal importance to the large numbers of colonial nesting bird species which use the lake. Common nesting species are western grebes (300 nests), White pelicans (1000), Double-crested cormorants (350), Great blue herons (5), Black-crowned night herons (415), California and Ring-billed gulls (200 and 2000 nests, respectively) and Common terns (1,000). Many shorebirds utilize the wide mudflats on the area, such as killdeers, spotted sandpipers, marbled godwits, American avocets and Wilson's phalarope. Less common, but regular visitors to the lake are long-billed curlews and piping plovers.

VI. Other Uses

Old Wives Lake is not used for water recreation, as its shoreline type is not suitable for such activities. Duck and goose hunters are common on the south side of the lake in the fall. There are a few water pumping stations on the south and west shores of the lake, and in the southeast corner of the lake near Bishopric is a large sodium sulphate extraction plant. Currently there is a proposal from the City of Moose Jaw to dump sewage into the lake, the potential effects of which are still being studied.

VII. Chronology of Major Activities

- 1915 Minister of the Interior reserved all vacant Crown lands around Old Wives Lake for possible use in future sanctuaries.
- 1925 Old Wives Lake Bird Sanctuary established by Order-in-Council P.C. 1925/345.
- 1948 Lake inspected for drought damage retained sanctuary status.
- 1950 Sanctuary boundary revised to include only water area and islands of Old Wives Lake.
- 1957 Evaluated for suitability recognized as an area of major importance for many bird species so sanctuary status was retained.
- 1972 Breeding bird survey and literature review of area concluded that the area should remain a sanctuary.
- 1978 Old Wives Lake posted.



Opuntia Lake Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Opuntia Lake Bird Sanctuary was established by Order-in-Council in 1950. It was one of two replacements for the abolished Quill Lakes Sanctuary. Neely Lake Bird Sanctuary was the other. It was officially established to protect waterfowl (1, 2).

II. <u>Legal Description</u>

Comprising the lands covered by the waters from day to day of Opuntia Lake, together with the islands therein, in Townships 32 and 33, Range 18, and Townships 32 and 33, Range 19, all West of the 3rd Meridian (3).

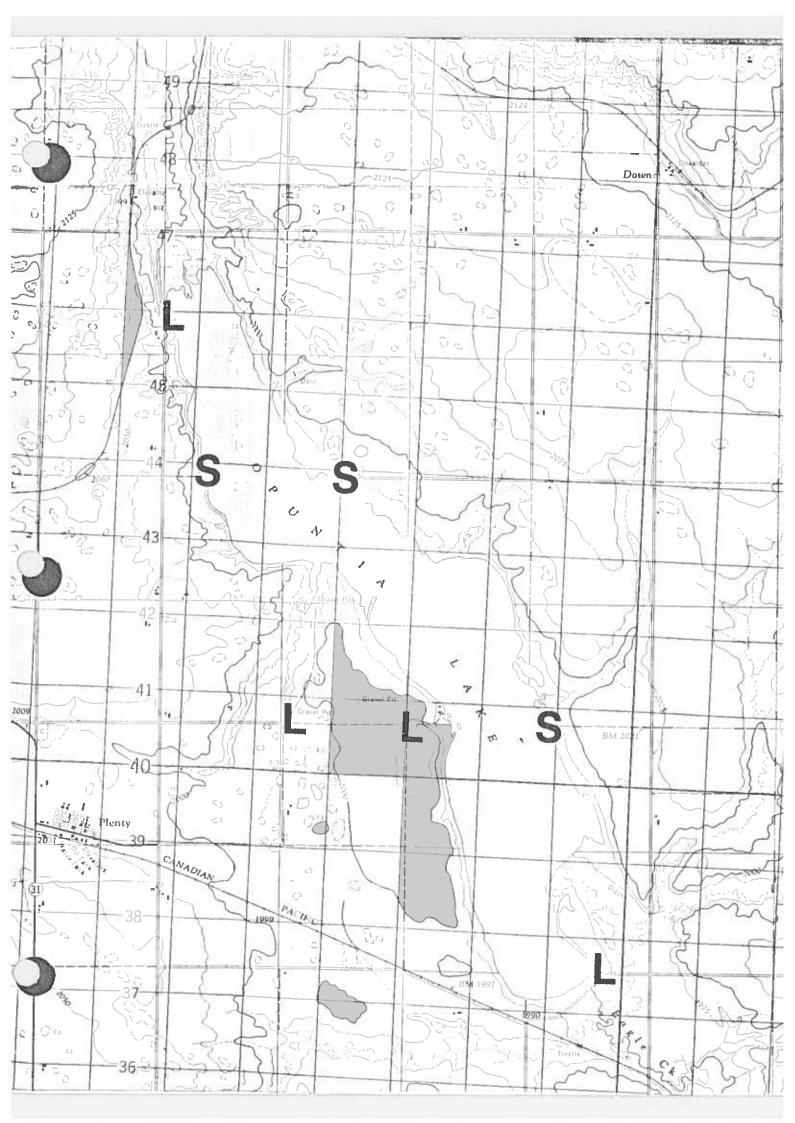
III. Size

Opuntia Lake Bird Sanctuary is approximately 1395 hectares (3 450 acres) at full basin capacity (2).

IV. Topography

The uplands are as around Opuntia Lake are classified in the wheat grass - June grass part of the mid-grass prairie zone. The vegetation around Opuntia Lake is comprised of characteristic mid-grass prairie species. Shoreline vegetation is sparse if existant, comprised of sedges and other hardy grasses. There is some emergent growth near the PFRA dam in the southeast corner of the lake, consisting of bulrushes and sedges.

Submergent aquatics are found in the north and south ends of the lake, with scattered smaller patches in the middle. The submergents are comprised of pondweed on the whole, with some associated water milfoil, hornwort, and water crowfoot (1). The water in Opuntia Lake is quite turbid and saline.



Opuntia Lake is a natural lake with a dam on it to help maintain water levels during periods of drought - even with this dam the water level fluctuates throughout the year (1).

V. Wildlife Use

Waterfowl use of this lake is limited during the summer, probably due to the lack of aquatic vegetation. Small numbers of divers use the lake for molting, especially lesser scaup. The lake's true importance is as a staging stop for migrating geese (Canada, Ross', White-fronted and Snow) and ducks (mainly mallards and pintails). Up to 20,000 geese, 30,000 ducks, 2,000 Sandhill cranes and 500 Whistling swans have been counted on this lake during the fall migrations. Also seen on the lake during the summer and fall are shorebirds, on the mudflats and gulls (1).

VI. Other Uses

A 500 yard hunting ban is enforced around Opuntia Lake in the fall by the Province of Saskatchewan. This attracts many ducks and geese to the lake, and makes for excellent hunting adjacent to the lake.

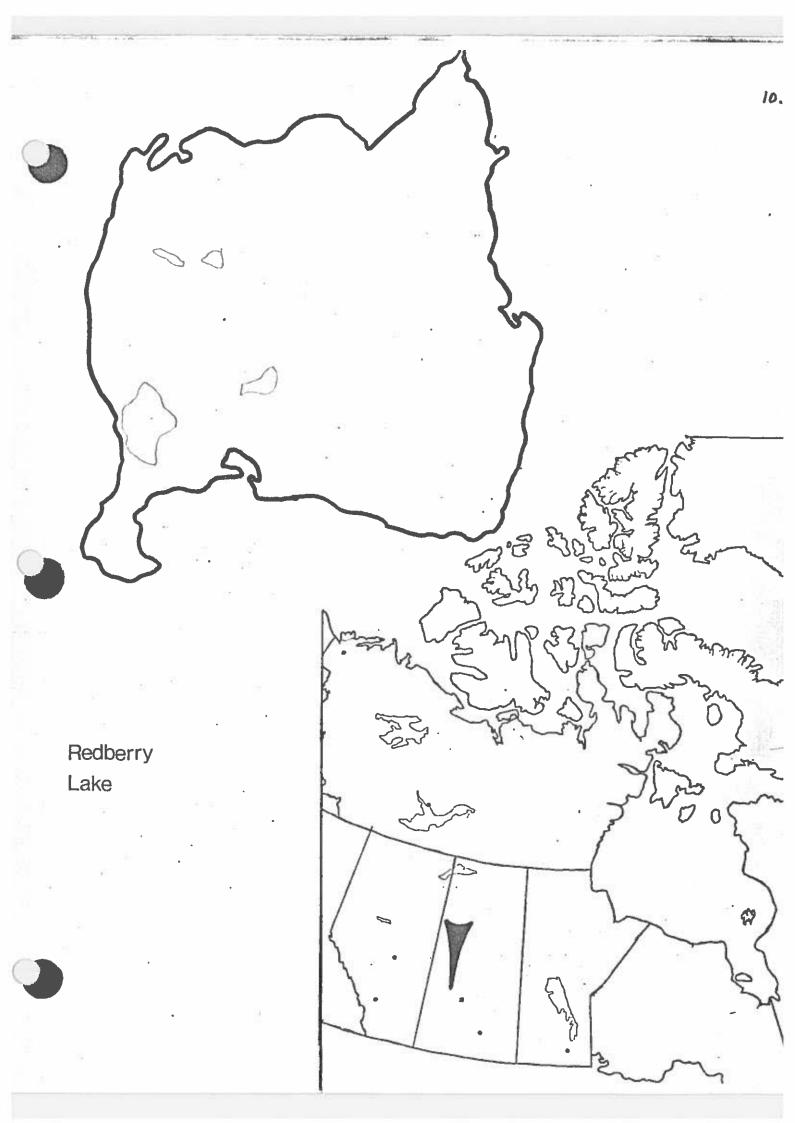
Although the lake was stocked with fish at one time, it presently has none, possible due to the reduced water levels and increased salinity of the water (1).

VII. Chronology of Major Activities

- ? Opuntia Lake dammed by PFRA.
- 1950 Opuntia Lake Bird Sanctuary established by Order-in-Council as a partial replacement for the abolished Quill Lakes Sanctuary.



- 1957 Evaluation of the area recommended that the sanctuary status be maintained.
- 1972 Air and ground evaluation of the sanctuary led to recommendation that it retain protected status.
- 1978 Opuntia Lake Bird Sanctuary posted.





Redberry Lake Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Redberry Lake Bird Sanctuary was established in 1925 by Order-in-Council P.C. 1925/345. It was established to protect waterfowl and to protect colonial nesting species.

II. <u>Legal</u> Description

Comprising the lands covered by the waters from day to day of Redberry Lake, together with the islands therein, in Township 42, 43, and 44, Range 8, and in Townships 42 and 43, Range 9, all West of the 3rd Meridian.

III. <u>Size</u>

The surface area of Redberry Lake Bird Sanctuary, including all islands, is about 6395 hectares (15 800 acres).

IV. Topography

Redberry Lake Bird Sanctuary is located in the Aspen Parkland region of the Boreal Forest. Poplars and spruce are the common tree species around the lake. Although the surrounding region is largely cultivated, land near the lake is either native parkland or regrassed pasture, with a typical species composition. Except for scattered clumps of sedges the shoreline is essentially bare. Emergent growth is limited by wave actions in the open areas of the lake but in the sheltered bay in the southwest corner has a good growth of bulrushes and cattails. Submergent aquatic vegetation is probably restricted to deep water areas and composed of pondweed, water milfoil, water crowfoot and hornwort (1). Water in the lake is very saline (1).





V. Wildlife Use

Production of waterfowl on this lake is limited, probably due to the small amount of suitable habitat available. A few Canada geese nest on the lake from time to time, and about 500 ducks have been seen in the south end of the lake, in the marshy area described in part IV. The lake's prime importance for waterfowl is as a fall staging area. Up to 30,000 ducks have been recorded in the fall on the lake along with some Canada geese and Whistling swans.

The laks is of great value to many colonial nesting species of birds which breed on the islands in the lake. White pelicans (150 nests), Double-crested cormorants (70), herring, California and Ring-billed gulls (1.3000 and 6,000 nests respectively) and Common terms (150) have all been recorded on the islands. White-winged scoters, although not colonial nesters, also probably nest on the islands.

According to the RCM Police detachment at Hafford, several Sandhill cranes can be seen almost every year in the marshy area in the southwest corner of the lake during the fall migrationperiod (Cpl. Dalpe, pers. comm.).

VI. Other Uses

Because of the large size of Redberry Lake it is heavily used for recreational purposes. The well-developed Regional Park (est. 1968) has many cabins, picnic and toilet facilities, a golf course, boat wharf and concession stand. On the southwest corner of the lake is a sailing club. These two developments leads to a large amount of power and sail boating on the lake, resulting in a conflicting situation between the boaters and the easily-disturbed colonial nesters, especially the pelicans. In spite



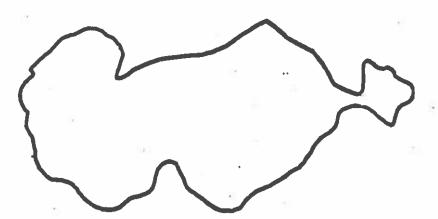


of the high water salinity, fish survive in the lake and fishing pressure is high. Duck hunters are concentrated in good numbers in the grain fields to the south of the lake in the fall, but goose hunting is limited.

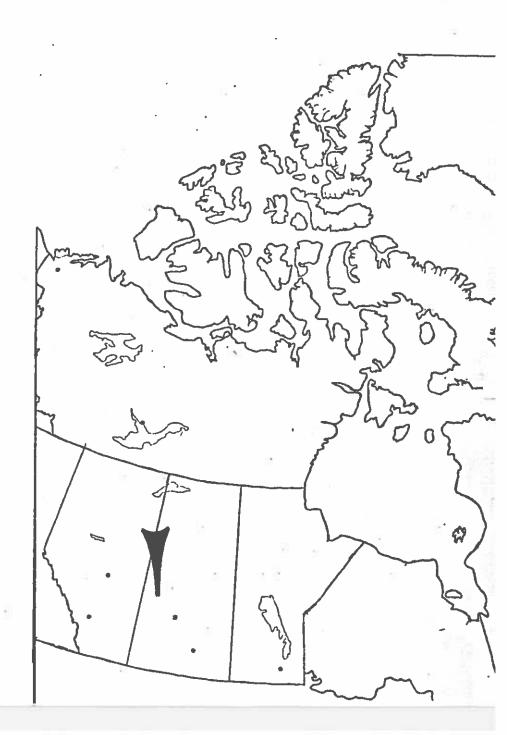
- VII. Chronology of Major Activites
- 1915 Minister of the Interior reserved vacant Crown land around Redberry
 Lake for future use in sanctuary.
- 1925 Redberry Lake Bird Sanctuary established by Order-in-Council P.C. 1925/345.
- 1948 Inspected for value during drought retained status.

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- 1950 Boundary revised to include only the water areas of the lake.
- 1957 Evaluated for importance value recognized and status remained unchanged.
- 1964 Investigation of conflict between boaters and colonial nesting birds no action taken.
- 1968 Redberry Lake Regional Park established by Saskatchewan Order-in-Council 323/71.
- 1970 Redberry Wildlife Refuge established by Saskatchewan Order-in-Council
 1287/70 to protect colonial nesting birds on the islands especially
 pelicans and cormorants.
- 1972 Air and ground investigation recommended restricting public access to the islands and developing an interpretive scheme for the public.
- 1978 Redberry Lake Bird Sanctuary posted.



Scentgrass Lake



Scentgrass Lake Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Scentgrass Bird Sanctuary was established by Order-in-Council in 1948 as one of five replacements for five sanctuaries which were abolished due to drought damage. It was established to protect waterfowl. It is located within a provincial game preserve (1, 2).

II. <u>Legal Description</u>

The following areas in Township 46, West of the 3rd Meridian:

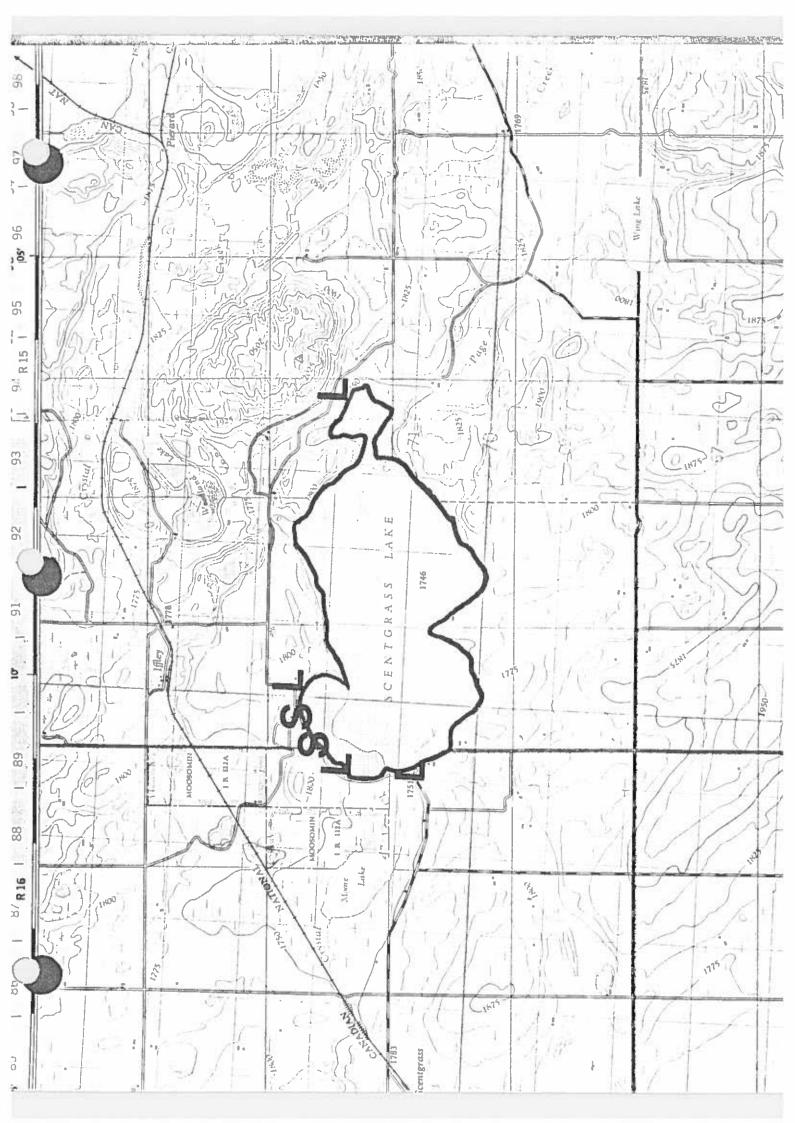
In Range 15, all that portion of Sections 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18 covered by the waters of Scentgrass Lake as said lake is shown on a plan of survey of said Township, approved and confirmed by F.H. Peters, Surveyor General at Ottawa the 10th of December, 1927. In Range 16, all that portion of Sections 12 and 13, covered by the waters of Scentgrass Lake, as said lake is shown on a plan of survey of said township, approved and confirmed by F.H. Peters, Surveyor General at Ottawa, the 5th of January, 1928. Area 1564.1 acres more or less (3).

III. Size

Scentgrass Lake covers an area of approximately 633 hectares (1564 acres) at full basin capacity (1, 2).

IV. Topography

Much of the land around this lake is cultivated and sown to cereal crops. The uncultivated areas show a species composition typical of the Aspen Parkland. The north side of the lake is heavily wooded, but the north side is not due to the sharp rise of the shore. The north side is



vegetated by grasses and emergents rather than trees. Large stands of emergents on the north and on the east and west ends of the lake are composed of cattails, buirushes and sedges. The submergent vegetation is of the usual species composition for a lake of this type. The lake is a natural one with a dam on it to help maintain water levels in dry years (1).

V. Wildife Use

Most species of dabbling and diving ducks use Scentgrass Lake for breeding, as the good emergent growth provides good habitat. Canada geese occasionally nest on or near the lake. The sanctuary is probably also important as a molting area, due to its good habitat and permanency.

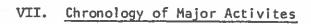
Scentgrass Lake Bird Sanctuary is an important fall staging area for ducks and geese. About 2,000 ducks and 7,000 geese are found on the lake, along with some Whistling swans.

The marshy areas of the lake attract many marsh bird species such as herons, grebes, rails, terns and gulls. Whooping cranes have been sighted on the lake during the fall migration period (1).

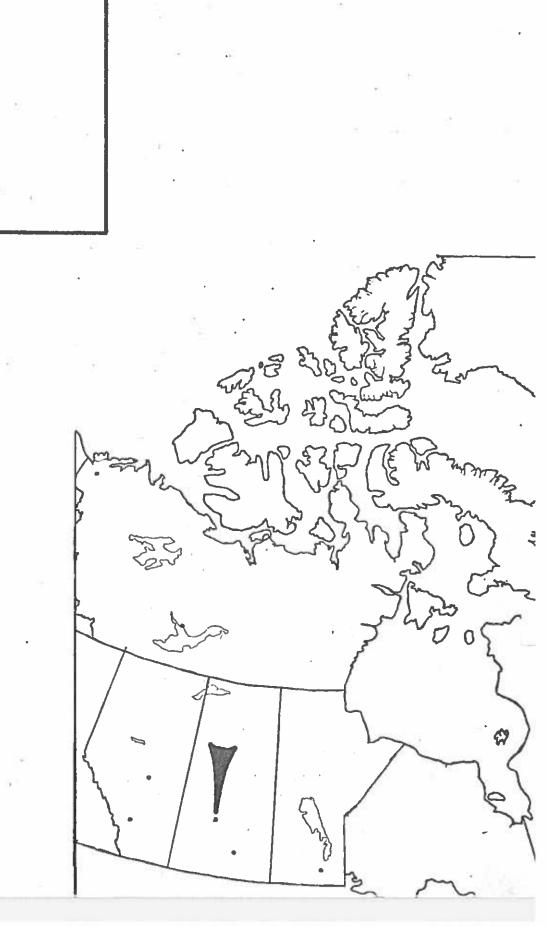
VI. Other Uses

Scentgrass Lake and its environs support a good number of hunters in the fall, due to the proximity of the lake to North Battleford and the large numbers of waterfowl concentrated on the lake. Apparently there is even some hunting within the sanctuary boundary.

Apparently there are some fish in Scentgrass Lake, which attract a few anglers to the lake. There are no boating facilities on the lake so recreational use, besides the fishing and hunting mentioned above, appears to be very low or nil (1).



- 1948 Scentgrass Lake Bird Sanctuary established by Order-in-Council.
- 1957 Evaluation led to recommendation that the sanctuary be dropped.
- 1962 Scentgrass Lake Provincial Game Preserve established by Saskatchewan Order-in-Council 205/62, comprising 1360 hectares (3360 acres).
- 1972 Air and ground evaluation recommended retention of santuary status.
- 1978 Scentgrass Lake Bird Sanctuary posted.



Sutherland

Sutherland Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Sutherland Bird Sanctuary was established by Order-in-Council P.C. 1924/732 in 1924, and was formerly the Federal Forestry Department's Experimental Farm. It was established to protect a city park (21). It is entirely within the boundaries of the City of Saskatoon.

II. Legal Background

The southeast quarter of Section 12 and the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 37, Range 5, West of the 3rd Meridian.

III. Size

Sutherland Bird Sanctuary is 130 hectares (320 acres). All land is owned by the City of Saskatoon. About 10 acres of water are on this sanctuary.

IV. Topography

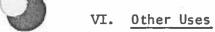
Very little natural vegetation remains on this sanctuary. The entire sanctuary is a nursery station, park and zoo. There is no evidence of submergent or emergent vegetation in the pond on the area.

V. Wildlife Use

No wild populations of migratory waterfowl use this sanctuary.

Several pinioned or clipped birds are kept on the area as a public display.

The only other birds on the area are passerines common to city parks such as robins, starlings, house sparrows and others.



This sanctuary is heavily used by the public as a park and zoo. Picnic facilities are supplied.

VII. Chronology of Major Activites

- 1924 Sutherland Bird Sanctuary established by Order-in-Council P.C. 1924/732.
- 1957 Study recommended dropping area as sanctuary.
- 1972 Air and ground survey recommended dropping sanctuary status.

Upper Rousay Lake

Upper Rousay Lake Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Upper Rousay Lake Bird Sanctuary was established by Order-in-Council in 1948 as one of five replacements for five sanctuaries which were abolished due to drought damage. It was established to protect waterfowl. Part of the lake is a provincial game preserve.

II. <u>Legal Description</u>

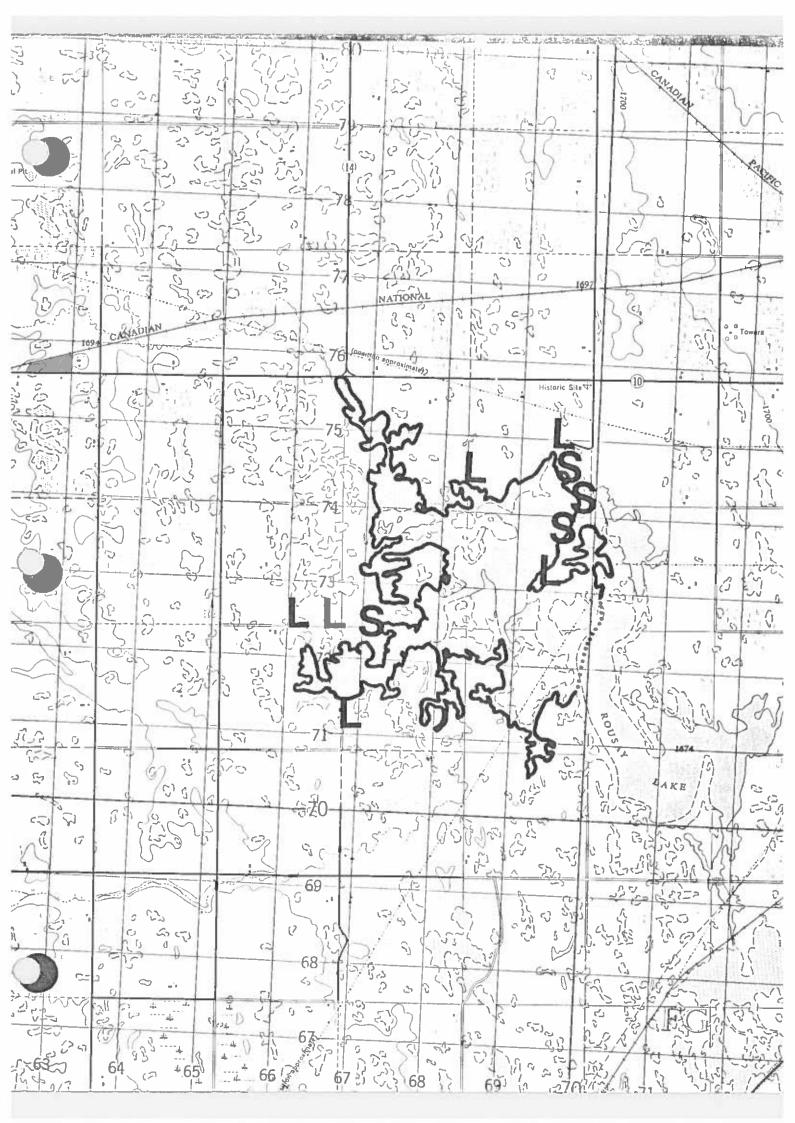
In Township 25, Range 5, West of the 2nd Meridian and being all that portion of Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 35 and 36, covered by the waters of Upper Rousay Lake.

III. Size

Upper Rousay Lake Bird Sanctuary comprises about 2020 hectares (5000 acres). The game preserve is 260 hectares (640 acres).

IV. Topography

Upper Rousay Lake is in the Aspen Parkland region of the Boreal Forest. The lake is a natural shallow lake with many marshy areas extending off of it. There is good emergent cover around the lake. Much of the land surrounding the lake is cultivated for cereal crops. Submergent aquatic vegetation such as pondweed, mare's tail (Hippuris vulgaris), water milfoil, water crowfoot, hornwort and other associated species can be found in the lake waters.



V. Wildlife Use

Upper Rousay Lake supports a good population of breeding and molting ducks of assorted species. Canada geese occasionally nest on the area. The lake is also an important staging area for many waterfowl species.

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Other species using the area are Great blue and Black-crowned night herons, gulls, terns, rails and grebes.

VI. Other Uses

The concentrations of large numbers of waterfowl provide excellent hunting in the stubble fields around the lakes. No fishing or other recreational activities occur on the lake.

VII. Chronology of Major Activites

- 1948 Upper Rousay Lake Bird Sanctuary established by Order-in-Council.
- 1957 Evaluation recommended either posting and maintaining area or abolishing it.
- 1962 Upper Rousay Lake Provincial Game Preserve established by

 Saskatchewan Order-in-Council 205/62 size 260 hectares (640 acres).
- 1972 Air and ground survey recommended retention of protected status.
- 1977-78 DU and DTRR proposal to stabilize water levels of Upper and Lower Rousay Lakes, York Lake and Leech Lake by damming them at various points.

1978 - Upper Rousay Lake Bird Sanctuary posted.

See Yorkton Watershed Study

Val Marie Reservoir Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Val Marie Reservoir Bird Sanctuary was created in 1948 by Order-in-Council, as one of five replacements for five sanctuaries that were abolished due to drought damage (1, 2).

II. <u>Legal Description</u>

In Township 4, Range 14, West of the 3rd Meridian and being all that portion of Sections 15, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29, 33 and 34 covered by the waters of the Val Marie Reservoir (3).

III. Size

Val Marie Reservoir Bird Sanctuary is approximately 505 hectares (1 250 acres) at full basin capacity (1, 2).

IV. Topography

This reservoir is located in the short-grass prairie, and shows a typical species composition. Emergent growth is virtually nil except where the Frenchman River enters the reservoir. Submergent vegetation, although not extensive, does occur throughout the reservoir. Typical species are pondweed, water milfoil, hornwort and water crowfoot (1). The reservoir was completed by the PFRA in 1937 (2).

V. Wildlife Use

Val Marie Reservoir usually produces a few broods of Canada geese each, along with moderate duck production. The area does have a few molting ducks and geese every year, although rot in great numbers. The reservoir is

very important to waterfowl in the very dry years as it is often the only water body in the area.

The reservoir is of some importance for staging waterfowl (geese and ducks, mainly dabblers), in the spring and fall. Up to 1,000 geese and 2,500 ducks are estimated to use the reservoir during the fall staging period.

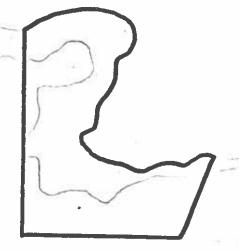
Pelicans and cormorants frequent the reservoir but do not breed -gulls, terns, Great blue herons and some shorebird species can be seen there during the summer (1).

VI. Other Uses

Reservoir, there is a fair amount of hunting in the stubble fields around the reservoir. Some fishing is carried out near the PFRA dam on the reservoir but no other recreational use affects the reservoir.

VII. Chronology of Major Events

- 1937 PFRA dammed Frenchman River to create Val Marie Reservoir.
- 1948 Val Marie Reservoir Bird Sanctuary established by Order-in-Council.
- 1957 Evaluation recommended dropping sanctuary status due to Provincial designations as game preserve (no longer in effect).
- 1972 Air and ground survey led to recommendation that protected status be retained.



Wascana Lake



Wascana Lake Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Wascana Lake Bird Sanctuary was established in 1956 by Order-in-Council.

It was established to protect Canada geese, and at present is also part of a
game preserve. All land is owned by the Wascana Center (1, 2).

II. Legal Description

Firstly: All that portion of the southwest quarter of Section 17 in Township 17, Range 19, lying west of the 2nd Meridian in the Province of Saskatchewan, lying south and west on the southerly and westerly limits of Douglas Park as shown on plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the Regina Land Registration District as No. F 3256 and Q 3743 respectively.

Secondly: All that portion of the original road allowance lying between Sections 8 and 17 in the said Township and Range and west of the westerly limit of said plan Q 3743.

Thirdly: All that portion of the north one half of said Section 8, lying west of the westerly limit of the surveyed roadway, known as Number 1 Highway bypass, as shown in the plan of record in the said Land Titles Office as F U 741 excepting therefrom the portions included for registration on plans of record in said Land Titles Office as No. F L 1542 and E R 3825 and also excepting that portion lying between said plans F L 1542 and E R 3825 (3).

III. Size

Wascana Lake Bird Sanctuary is comprised of 90 hectares (220 acres) of water and about 40 hectares (100 acres) of land (1).

IV. Topography

There is very little, if any, native upland vegetation remaining around Wascana Lake. It is located totally within the boundaries of the City of Regina. The upland areas are developed as a park, with lawns and cultivated trees and shrubs planted. No emergents are found in the west portion of the lake sanctuary but there is a marshy region near the Highway I bypass to the east. There are good beds of submergent aquatic vegetation throughout the sanctuary water area. Typical emergent species are cattails, bulrushes and sedges, and typical submergent species are pondweed and water milfoil, with some hornwort and water crowfoot (1).

V. Wildlife Use

At present there are about 200 breeding pairs of Canada geese on the lake. Several dabbling and diving species breed on the lake as well.

Many geese and ducks use the lake for staging, and the lake has supported about 1,000 Canada geese and 900 mallards throughout the winter. A power plant on the north shore of the lake keeps the water open throughout the winter months. Other duck species have also remained throughout the winter.

Other birds seen around the lake are grebes, terns, avocets, blackbirds, pelicans (tame), mute swans, whistline swans, rails, coots and gulls (1).

VI. Other Uses

Because of the sanctuary's location within the city limits of Regina, no hunting can occur. Wascana Lake has been stocked and now is fished quite extensively, mainly by residents of Regina. Picnicing, sailing, rowboating, etc. are also common. As previously mentioned, the power plant

on the north side of Wascana Lake (outside the sanctuary boundary) keeps the waters of Wascana Lake warm enough throughout the winter that freeze-up is prevented. The majority of the land area of the sanctuary is now developed as part of the University of Regina, and some as a residential area. Conflict arises between the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations and many activities occurring within the sanctuary (1).

VII. Chronology of Major Activities

- 1956 Wascana Lake Bird Sanctuary created by Order-in-Council.
- 1957 Evaluation of sanctuary recommended that it be developed more fully as a good public interpretive area.
- 1962 Wascana Provincial Game Preserve created by Saskatchewan Order-in-Council 205/62, total area of approximately 1130 hectares (2800 acres).
- 1972 Air and ground survey led to recommendation that the sanctuary be abolished as protectionwould be supplied by game preserve regulations and municipal laws.

Reference List - Saskatchewan

- Neiman, D. and Isbister, R. 1973. An Evaluation of the Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in Saskatchewan. CWS Unpubl. manuscript.
- Rump, R.C. and Harper, K. 1977. Land Use in Saskatchewan. Policy,
 Planning and Research Branch, Saskatchewan Environment.
- Migratory Birds Convention Act Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations 1974. Canada Gazette Part II. Vol. 108. No. 18.
- 4) CWS Habitat Section 1978. A 5-Year Management Plan for the Last
 Mountain Lake Wildlife Management Unit. 180 pp.

Northwest Territories Sanctuaries to the point of commencement; said tract being described with reference to the latest available edition of sheet 107 SW and 107 SE of the National Topographic Series, scale 8 miles to 1 inch, and containing 418 square miles, approximately (2).

III. Size

Anderson River Delta Bird Sanctuary covers about 108,250 hectares (418 sq. miles).

IV. Topography

This sanctuary is located on the delta of the Anderson River.

The tree line extends north up the river valley, creating additional habitat variety. There are beaches in the delta region which have vegetative growth limited by wave and ice action (1).

V. Wildlife Use

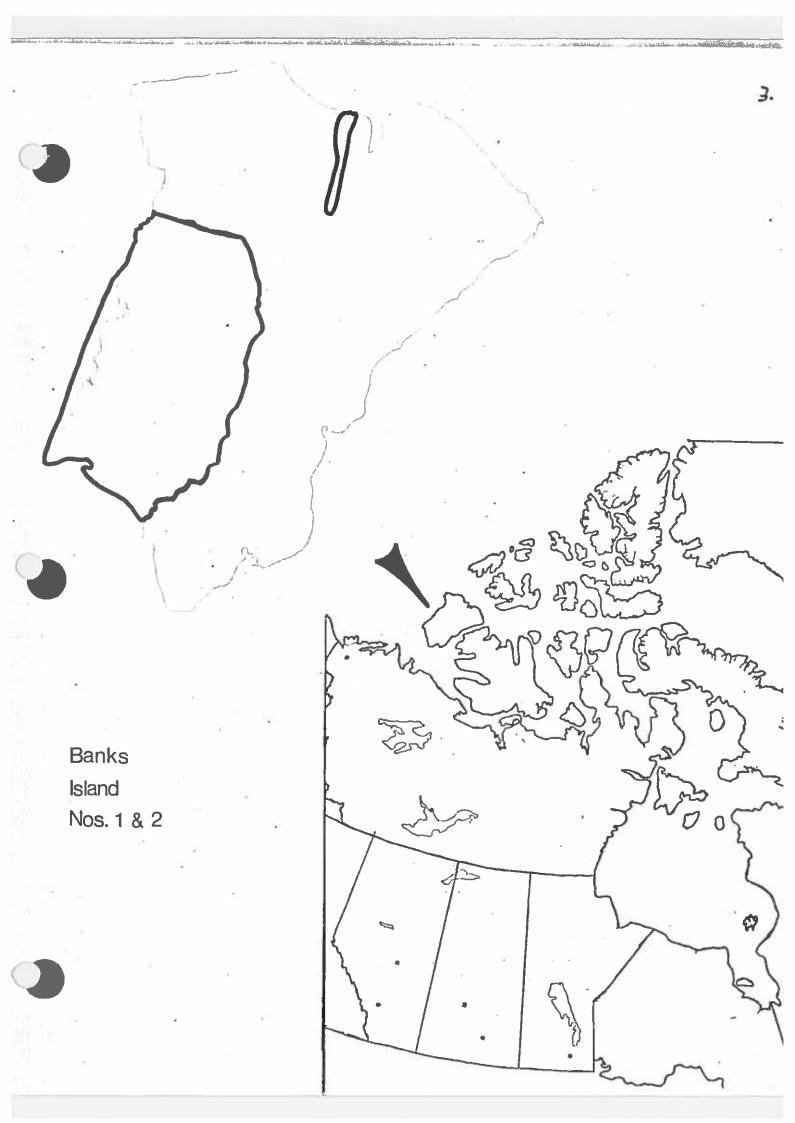
Vast numbers of birds use the Anderson River Delta. Between 3,000 and 8,000 lesser snow geese nest there annually, along with up to 3,000 Pacific Brant and 25,000 white-fronted geese. The area is also very important for moulting geese (1).

This area is used by large numbers of shorebirds, including (possibly) the extremely rare Eskimo curlew (1).

VI. Other Uses

This sanctuary has been proposed as an IBP site because of its variety of flora and fauna (1). Native hunters do kill a significant number of waterfowl during the spring and fall.

- VII. Chronology of Major Activities
- 1961 Anderson River Delta Bird Sanctuary established by Order-In-Council P.C. 1961/1617.
- 1977 Evaluation compiled by L. Allison.



Banks Island Bird Sanctuary No. 1 & 2

I. Background

Banks Island Bird Sanctuaries No. 1 and 2 were created in 1961 by Order-in-Council P.C. 1961/1617. The two sanctuaries were created to protect snow geese, Pacific brant and King eider populations.

II. Legal Descriptions

A. Banks Island Bird Sanctuary No. 1

In the Northwest Territories, in the Distrcit of Franklin and the waters of Beaufort Sea, the whole of Banks Island Bird Sanctuary No. I according to an explanatory plan prepared in the office of the Surveyor General of Canada Lands and of record number 50810 in the Canada Lands Surveys Records at Ottawa, the bearings of said plan being referred to the meridian 124°00' West; said Sanctuary containing about 7922 square miles.

B. Banks Island Bird Sanctuary No. 2

In the Northwest Territories, in the District of Franklin and the waters of McClure Strait, the whole of Banks Island Bird Sanctuary No. 2 more particularly described as follows:

All that part of the valley of the Thomsen River lying northerly of the widening of said River at approximate latitude 73°36' North and all that part of Castel Bay lying southerly of the northerly extremity of Mahogany Point, all according to map sheets 98 N.E., 88 N.W. and 88 N.E. dated 1956 and 88 S.W. and 88 S.E. dated 1957, of the National Topographic Series, scale 8 miles to 1 inch, and map sheet 98 S.W. and 98 S.E. dated 1957, of said Series, scale 1:500,000; said Sanctuary containing about 35,200 acres (2).

Akimiski Island Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Akimiski Island Bird Sanctuary was established by Order-in-Council in 1941. It was established to protect duck and goose breeding habitat (1).

II. <u>Legal</u> Description

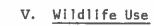
All that parcel of land and land covered with water, crossed by the parallel of 53 degrees North latitude, situated in James Bay in the District of Keewatin in the Northwest Territories, and comprising that part of Akimiski Island lying to the east of the Meridian of 81 degrees 30' west Longitude, together with the foreshore, islands, shoals or rocks and the waters of James Bay lying within five miles of the line of ordinary high water of the said Akimiski Island and to the east of the said Meridian of west Longitude (2).

III. Size

Akimiski Island Bird Sanctuary has a size of about 332,800 hectares. The majority of this is land but the sanctuary does include a five mile band of water as described above.

IV. Topography

Akimiski Island is a large island in the James Bay. The south shore rises abruptly from the sea, and the north side slopes gently into the sea, with large mudflats formed along that coastline. The high areas of the island have muskeg, and in the lower areas sedge meadows are found (1).



This island is used by ducks and by many species of geese, including Canada's, and lesser snows. Some common duck species are mallards, black ducks, pintails, green-winged teal, lesser and greater scaup, mergansers and ring-necked ducks.

The island is heavily used by migrating shorebirds and is one of the few breeding areas of the Marbled Godwit outside of the Prairie region.

Use of the island by migrating geese, ducks and shorebirds is very high (!).

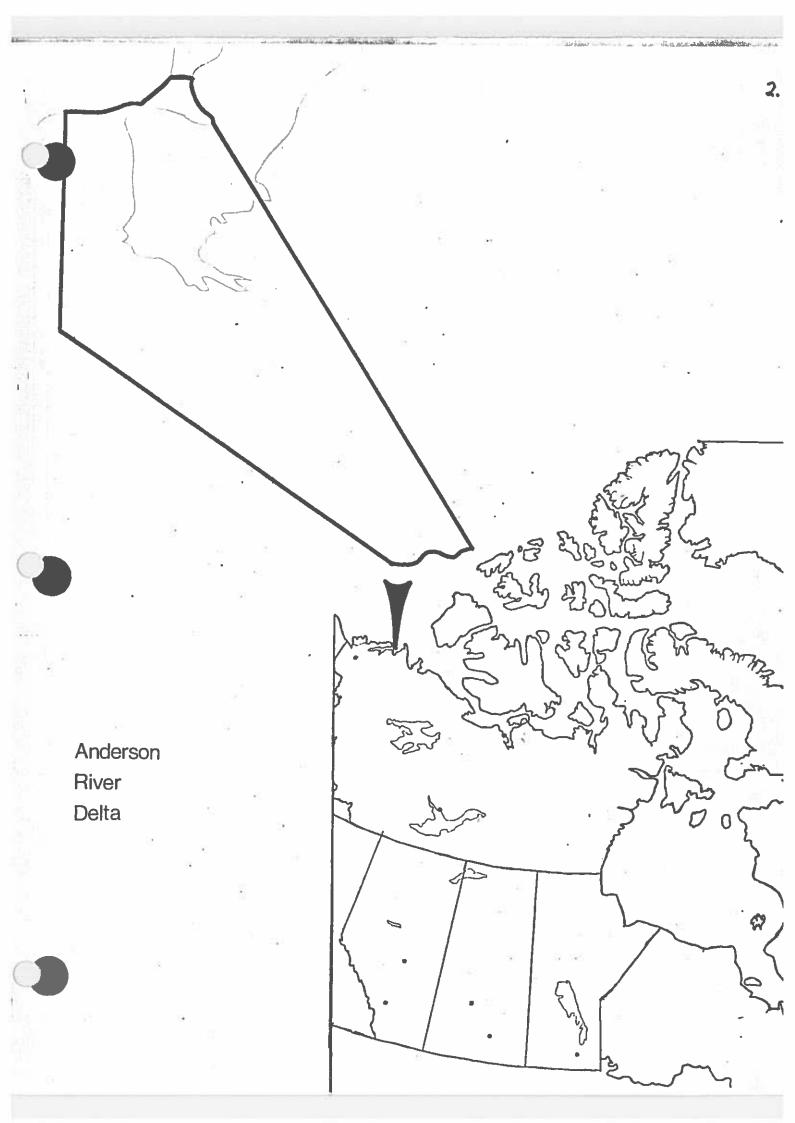
VI. Other Uses

Akimiski Island is quite isolated and therefore little hunting occurs on it except for some by local people who come over from the main-lands. Most hunting occurs during the spring and summer (1).

VII. Chronology of Major Activites

1941 - Akimiski Island Bird Sanctuary created by Order-in-Council.

1977 - Evaluation compiled by L. Allison.



Anderson River Delta Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

The Anderson River Delta Bird Sanctuary was created in 1961 by Order-in-Council P.C. 1961/1617 to protect nesting populations of several species of geese in the area (1).

II. <u>Legal Description</u>

In the Northwest Territories, in the District of Mackenzie, in the vicinity of the Anderson River; all that tract more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the southwestern end of certain high bluffs on the southeasterly shore of Wood Bay at latitude 69°46', longitude 128°48', approximately, thence northwesterly in a straight line to the southernmost point in the shore of Nicholson Peninsula; thence northerly along the easterly shore of said peninsula to the westernmost point in said easterly shore of said peninsula to the westernmost point in said easterly shore; thence west to the west shore of said peninsula; thence southwesterly and westerly along the west shore of said peninsula and the southeasterly shore of Liverpool Bay to longitude 129°20'; thence southerly in a straight line to the westernmost extremity of an unnamed lake at latitude 69°38', longitude 129⁰20', approximately; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the southernmore extremity of an unnamed lake at latitude 69°24', longitude 128°22', approximately; thence east to the right bank of Anderson River; thence northeasterly along said right bank to the easternmost point in the right bank of said River at Husky Bend, at latitude 69°25', longitude 128°10', approximately; thence northwesterly in a straight line

III. Size

Banks Island Bird Sanctuary No. 1 is approximately 2,052,000 hectares (7922 sq. miles) in size, and Banks Island Bird Sanctuary No. 2 is about 14,250 hectares (35,200 acres) in size (2).

IV. Topography

The central portion of Banks Island is a large rolling plain, drained by several rivers. Towards the shoreline the morrain topography becomes more pronounced. The shoreline is of sand and gravel (See Ref. 1). Hilltops are usually bare, with vegetation increasing towards the valleys. Vegetation is comprised mainly of grasses and dwarf willows. Banks Island is north of the tree line (1).

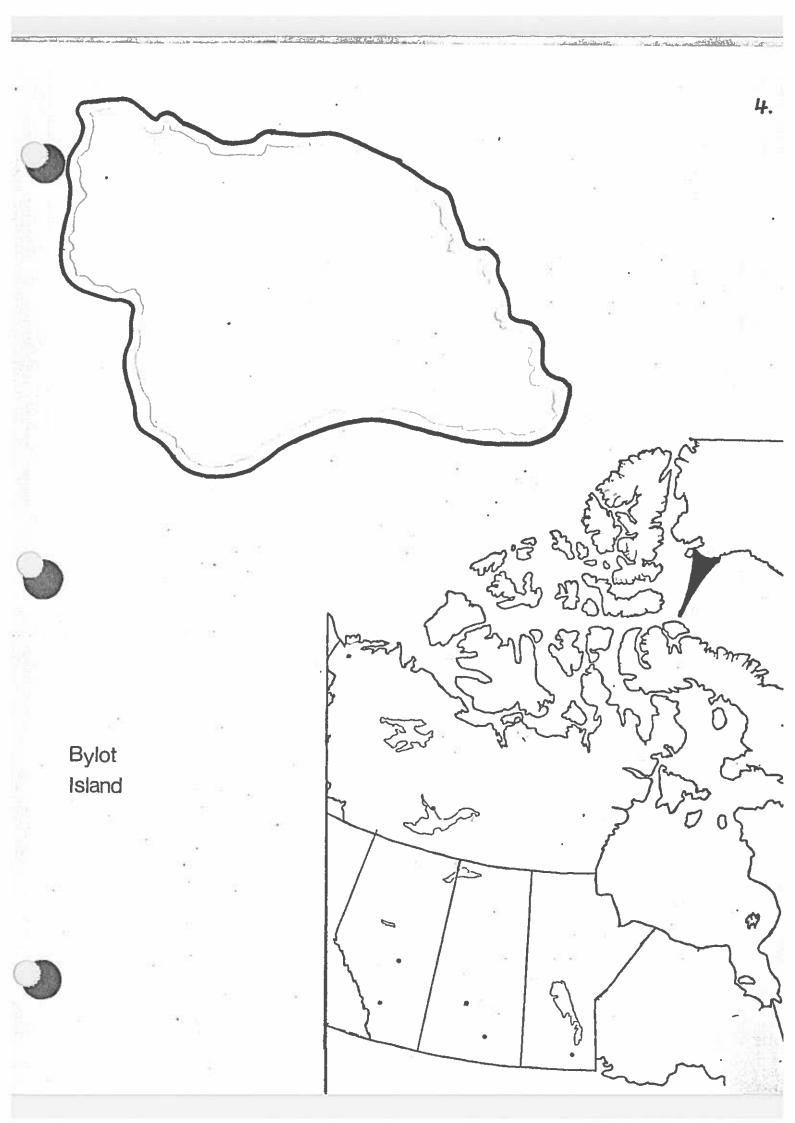
V. Wildlife Use

These two sanctuaries are important to nesting and moulting lesser snow geese, which are found in numbers from 25,000 to 120,000 birds annually. Two hundred whistling swans, 9,000 brant, 200 Ross' geese, 8,000 oldsquaw, 60,000 king eiders, and 100 sandhill cranes have been recorded as nesting on Banks Island No. 1. Many other species of birds are found on these two sanctuaries, in varying numbers. For a complete listing see Reference 1.

VI. Other Uses

Part of Banks Island No. 2 is included in an IBP site. Native hunting pressure on the island is limited by popular concensus to a spring take of 30 geese per hunter. Some egg collecting was done at one time but this practice now appears to be declining (1).

- VII. Chronology of Major Activities
- 1961 Banks Island Bird Sanctuaries No. 1 & 2 created by Order-in-Council P.C. 1961/1617.
- 1977 Evaluation compiled by L. Allison.



Bylot Island Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Bylot Island Bird Sanctuary was created by Order-in-Council in 1965, to protect the main nesting area of the greater snow goose (1).

II. Legal Description

In the Northwest Territories, in the District of Franklin, the whole of Bylot Island and all waters and islands or parts of Islands within two miles of the seaward ordinary highwater mark of Bylot Island (2).

III. Size

The Bylot Island Bird Sanctuary comprises about 11,000 square kilometres, including the 10 750 square kilometres of the island and the area of a two mile band around the island (1).

IV. Topography

Most of the island is mountainous, but there is an alluvial plateau in the southwestern part of the island. Here vegetation is similar to that found in the polygon formations throughout the north. Sedge marshes are found around hilltop ponds (see (1)).

V. Wildlife Use

An estimated 20,000 greater snow geese used Bylot Island in 1957 (1). This comprises an estimated 25% of the total population. Other waterfowl which nest on the southwest part of the island are brants, oldsquaws, common eiders (probably), and kind eiders. Many shorebird species nest on the island as well. Up to 1,000,000 thick-billed murres were reported in the Cape Hay region in 1957. Fifty

thousand pairs of kittiwake were also reported, and there are many other species breeding there (see (1)).

There are also several raptor, passerine and other shorebird species.

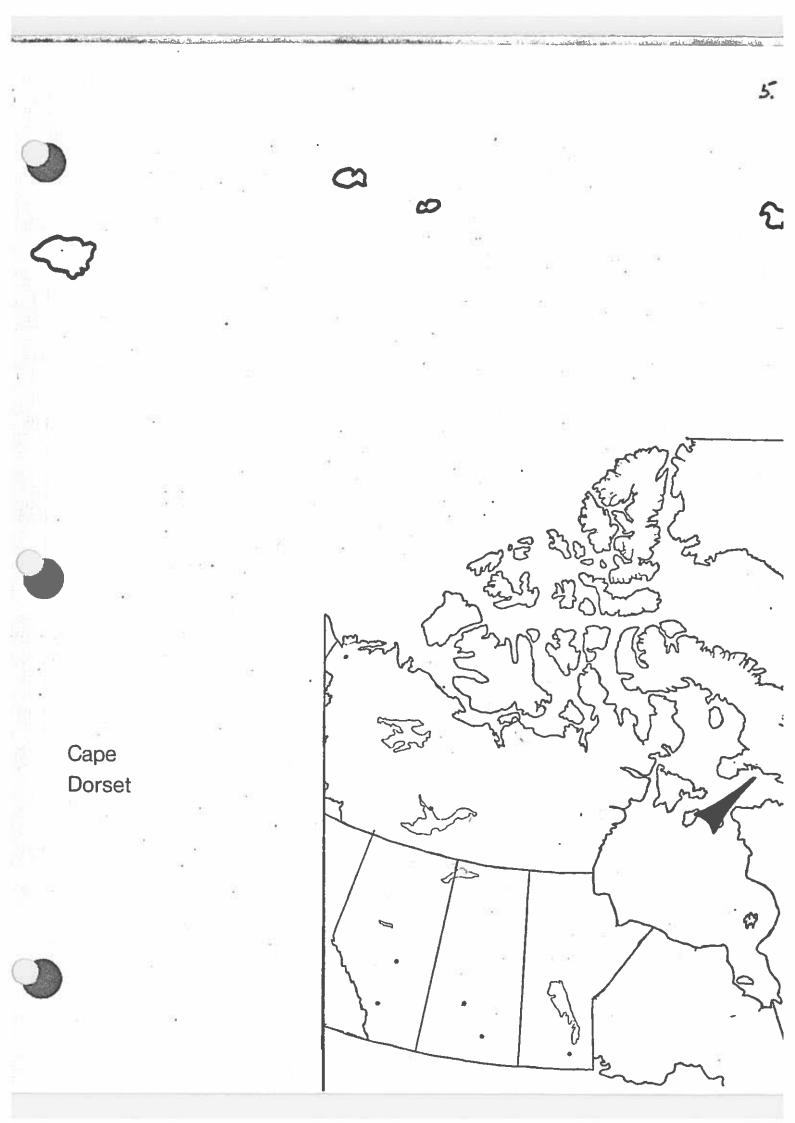
VI. Other Uses

Native use of the greater snow goose is not great. Some hunting and trapping of mammals occurs on and around the island. The island is also a proposed IBP site because of its importance to sea and mammals and polar bears.

VII. Chronology of Major Activities

1965 - Bylot Island Bird Sanctuary created by Order-in-Council.

1977 - Evaluation compiled by L. Allison.



Cape Dorset Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Cape Dorset Bird Sanctuary was created by Order-in-Council in 1957. It was created to encourage the development of an eider down collecting industry (1).

II. <u>Legal Description</u>

All those portions of the Northwest Territories, being more particularly described as follows under firstly, secondy and thirdly:

Firstly, Sakkiak Island

The whole of Sakkiak Island together with any small islands and the waters of Hudson Strait lying within the white outline in a print of an aerial photograph, said print being of record number 43111 in the Canada Lands Surveys Records at Ottawa.

Secondly, West Foxe Islands

The whole of the West Foxe Islands together with all those portions of Alareak Island, any small islands and the waters of Hudson Strait lying within the white outline in a print of an aerial photograph, the last aforesaid print being of record number 43112 in sald Records.

Thirdly, South Andrew Gordon Bay

All those islands in Andrew Gordon Bay together with the waters of Hudson Strait lying within the white outline in a print of an aerial photograph, the last aforesaid print being of record number 43113 in said Records.



The bearings shown on said prints being astronomic and referred to the meridian at longitude seventy-six degrees and the distances shown on said prints being perpendicular to said white outlines; said portions containing approximately thirteen square miles, fifty-five square miles and thirty-two square miles, respectively (2).

III. Size

The three parts of Cape Dorset Bird Sanctuary, as described above, cover a total area of 26,000 hectares (100 sq. miles) (2).

IV. Topography

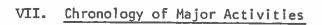
As the common eider prefers a rock sheltered nest site, and there are probably many such sites on these areas; the south facing beach ridges on the islands are favoured by eiders in this sanctuary.

V. Wildlife Use

Common eiders nest in numbers of up to 5,000 birds in this sanctuary. Also found on the island are jaegers, gulls and ravens (1).

VI. Other Uses

Although this sanctuary was established to foster an eider-down industry, nothing came of the plan. Some local people use the down, but there is no concerted commercial effort. Previous to being declared a sanctuary, these islands were heavily hunted for eider ducks by the local Inuit population. They still do exploit some islands within the sanctuary (1).



1957 - Cape Dorset Bird Sanctuary created by Order-in-Council.

1977 - Evaluation compiled by L. Allison.

Cape Parry Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Cape Parry Bird Sanctuary was created by Order-in-Council P.C.

1961/1617, to protect the only known breeding colony of thick-billed
murres in the western Arctic.

II. Legal Description

In the Northwest Territories, in the District of Mackenzie and the waters of Amundsen Gulf, the whole of the Cape Parry Bird Sanctuary, designated East Point, Central Point and West Point, according to an explanatory plan prepared in the office of the Surveyor General of Canada Lands Surveys Records at Ottawa, the bearings of said plan being referred to the meridian 124°40' West, said Sanctuary containing together about 574 acres.

III. Size

The total size of the Cape Parry Bird Sanctuary is 232 hectares (574 acres).

IV. Topography

This sanctuary consists of three separate points in the Cape Parry region. The majority of the sanctuary is composed of cliffs where the murres nest. One interesting feature is the presence of a polynia (open water area through most of the year) near the cliffs.

V. Wildlife Use

The prime reason for the existence of this sanctuary is the nesting colony of thick-billed murres. The polynia previously mentioned attracts migratory oldsquaw, eiders and loons.

VI. Other Uses

This area was a DEW line site, which attracted several Inuit families who worked for the DEW line. These people collected eggs and birds from the cliffs.

VII. Chronology of Major Activities

1961 - Cape Parry Bird Sanctuary created by Order-in-Council P.C. 1961/1617.

1977 - Evaluation of area compiled by L. Allison.

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Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary

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I. Background

Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary was established in 1957 to protect nesting blue and lesser snow geese (1).

II. <u>Legal Description</u>

All that portion of Baffin Island, in the Northwest Territories, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at an astronomical observation monument placed on the brink of a cliff and located at approximate latitude sixty-five degrees and thirty-one minues and approximate longitude seventy-three degrees and forty-eight minutes; thence southerly and easterly along said brink of cliff to a point of latitude sixty-five degrees and nineteen minutes and of approximate longitude seventy-three degrees and two minutes; thence due east to longitude seventy-three degrees; thence due north to latitude sixty-six degrees and ten minutes; thence due east to longitude seventy-two minutes and forty minutes; thence due north to the middle thread of the Koukdjuak River; thence westerly along said middle thread to longitude seventy-three degrees; thence on an azimuth of three hundred and fifteen degrees to a point on a line on the seaward side of, conforming to the sinuosities of and five miles distant from the mean high tide water mark of Foxe Basin; thence southwesterly, southeasterly and southwesterly along said line to the meridian passing through the point of commencement; thence south along said meridian to the point of commencement; said portion containing by admeasurement thirty-one hundred and fifty square miles; approximately; all being

described with reference to the latest appropriate map sheets of the National Topographic Series on a scale of eight miles to one inch, available on the fourth day of January, nineteen hundred and fifty-seven (2).

III. Size

The Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary covers an area of about 8,160 square kilometres (3150 sq. miles), including the Bowman Bay Game Sanctuary (2, 1).

IV. Topography

The sanctuary includes most of the Foxe Basin Lowlands, an area typified by a lack of relief and marshy wetlands drained by sluggish streams (1). There are some regions of rock outcropping in the north (1).

V, Wildlife Use

Lesser snow geese are the main waterfowl species of the sanctuary, but Canada geese, brant, oldsquaw, and eider also nest there. Shorebirds, guils, jaegers, Lapland longspurs, and ptarmigan are all numerous. Up to 446,000 nesting snow geese and 50,000 Canada geese have been recorded nesting within the sanctuary. The fall (staging) population of lesser snow geese may approach 1,500,000 individuals. The sanctuary may be of importance for other species during the staging period (1).

VII. Other Uses

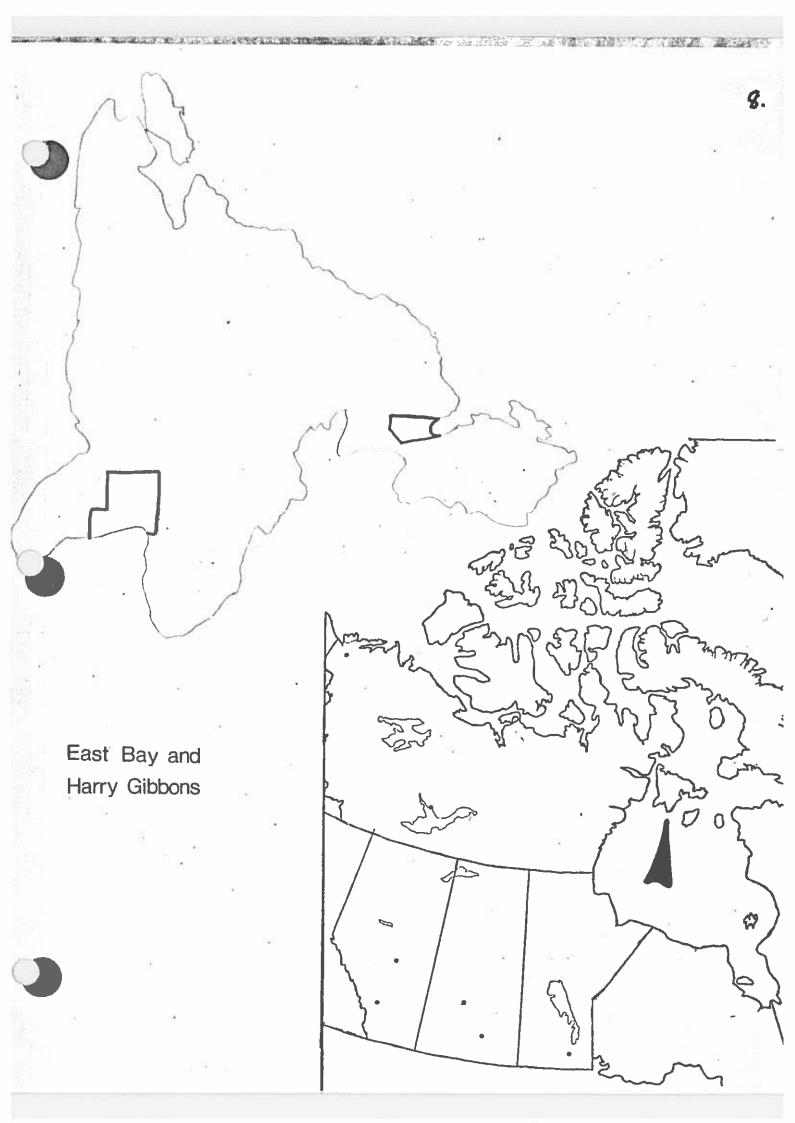
This sanctuary bears no hunting pressure and is (usually) visited only by ornithologists. It is to be included in a proposed IBP site.



1929 - J.D. Soper finds first blue goose nests on Bowman Bay.

1957 - Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary established by Order-in-Council.

1957 - Bowman Bay Game Sanctuary established.



East Bay and Harry Gibbons Bird Sanctuaries

I. Background

East Bay and Harry Gibbons Bird Sanctuaries, both located on Southampton Island in Hudston Bay, were established in 1959 by Order-in-Council. They were created to protect two disjunct nesting areas of lesser snow geese (1). As they are located on the same island and share many similar features, they will be discussed together here.

II. Legal Descriptions

A. East Bay Bird. Sanctuary

All those portions of Southampton Island and the waters of Hudson Bay, in the District of Keewatin, in the Northwest Territories, said portions being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the centre of the observation monument on Gore

Point, said monument being a fifteen foot triangular wood beacon;

thence northwesterly in a straight line to the most southerly extremity

of a small unnamed island at latitude sixty-four degrees eight minutes

and longitude eighty-one degrees thirty-four and one-half minutes;

thence due west to longitude sixty-four degrees four minutes; thence

due south to latitude sixty-four degrees four minutes; thence southeasterly

in a straight line to a point at latitude sixty-three degrees fifty minutes

and longitude eighty-two degree ten minutes; thence northeasterly in a

straight line to the point of commencement said portions containing

together four hundred and fifty square miles, approximately.

All being described with reference to the latest appropriate map sheets of the National Topographic Series on a scale of eight miles to one inch, available on the second day of March, nine hundred and fifty-nine.

B. Harry Gibbons Bird Sanctuary

All those portions of Southampton Island and the waters of Hudson Bay, in the District of Keewatin, in the Northwest Territories, said portions being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point at the man low tide water mark of said Island at Manico Point on a due east-west line passing through the most westerly extremity of said Point; thence due west to longitude eighty-six degrees; thence due south to latitude sixty-three degrees fifty minutes; thence due west to longitude eighty-six degrees twenty minutes; thence due south to the mean low tide water mark of said Island; thence easterly and southerly along the last described water mark to the point of commencement, said portions containing together five hundred and seventy-five square miles, approximately.

All being described with reference to the latest appropriate map sheet of the National Topographic Series on a scale of eight miles to one inch, available on the second day of March, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine (2).

III. Size

Harry Gibbons Bird Sanctuary is 1,270 square kilometres in size, and East Bay Bird Sanctuary is 1142 square kilometres (1).

IV. Topography

East Bay Bird Sanctuary has been described as flat sedge meadows separated by raised beaches, with the meadow broken by limestone outcropping as it rises to the southwest (1).

Harry Gibbons Bird Sanctuary covers most of the lower Boas River and its delta. This region has been described as a braided delta 5 kilometres wide and 13 kilometres long surrounded by flat sedge tundra, and bounded on the east by a series of hills and on the west by raised beaches. Tidal action here creates vast tidal mudflats at low tide.

V. Wildlife Use

Up to 129,600 nesting snow geese have been recorded on the two sanctuaries. Other species found there include small Canada geese, Atlantic brant, Ross' geese, whistling swans, common and king eider and oldsquaw. Many other bird species are found on Southampton Island including loons, pintails, hawks, falcons, cranes, plovers and other shorebirds, mergansers, jaegers, gulls, arctic terns and some passerines (1).

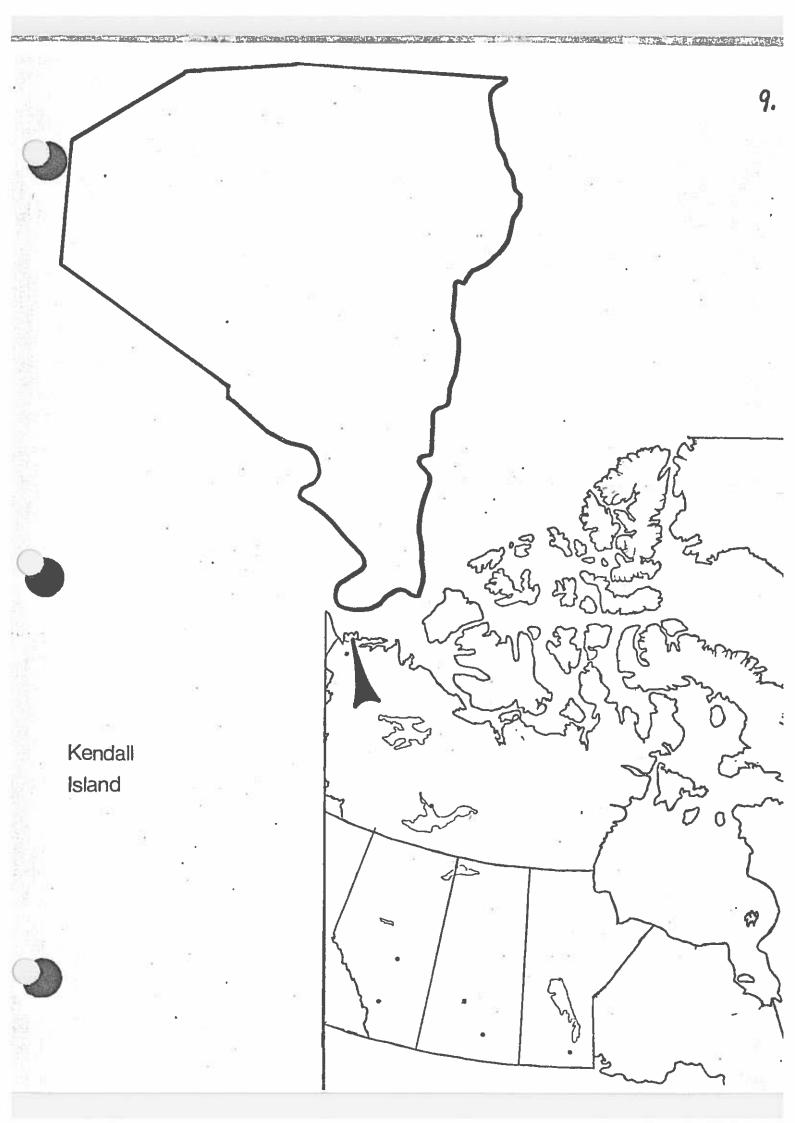
VI. Other Uses

No tourist or prospecting impact has been recorded on the island.

No hunting is known to occur in Harry Gibbons sanctuary, but some egg collecting occurs in East Bay.

VII. Chronology of Major Activities

1959 - East Bay and Harry Gibbons Bird Sanctuaries created by Order-in-Council.



Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary was created in 1961 by Order-in-Council P.C. 1961/1617. It was established to protect the colony of lesser snow geese in the Mackenzie River Delta (1).

II. Legal Description

In the Northwest Territories, in the District of Mackenzie and in Mackenzie Bay, all those parts of the Mackenzie River delta and the waters of said Bay more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the easternmost point in the shore of Kendall Island, thence in a straight line to the westernmost point in said shore; thence in a straight line to the easternmost point in the shore of Garry Island; thence in a straight line to the westernmost point in the shore of an island situated at latitude 69°22', longitude 135°35', approximate; y thence in a straight line to the southermost point in the shore of an island situated at latitude 69°18', longitude 135°19', approximately; thence south to the middle thread of that channel of the Mackenzie River containing the last aforesaid island; thence generally southeasterly along said middle thread to its junction with the middle thread of a northeasterly channel of said River at latitude 69°11', longitude 135°04', approximately; thence northeasterly and northerly along the said aforesaid middle thread to the middle thread of a channel at latitude 69°15', longitude 1340591, approximately; thence northwesterly, easterly and northerly along the last aforesaid middle thread to the divergence therefrom of the middle thread of a channel at latitude $69^{\circ}22^{\circ}$, longitude $134^{\circ}57^{\circ}$,

approximately; thence eastern and northeasteriy along the last aforesaid middle thread to the divergence therefrom of the middle thread to the divergence therefrom of the middle thread of a channel at latitude $69^{\circ}24^{\circ}30^{\circ}$, longitude $134^{\circ}50^{\circ}$, approximately; thence northwesterly and northerly along the last aforesaid middle thread to the mouth of said channel at latitude $69^{\circ}27^{\circ}$, longitude $134^{\circ}52^{\circ}30^{\circ}$, approximately; thence east to the easterly shore of the inlet of Mackenzie Bay entered by the last aforesaid channel; thence northerly along said easterly shore to the northwesternmost point therein at latitude $69^{\circ}29^{\circ}$, longitude $134^{\circ}52^{\circ}$, approximately; thence westerly in a straight line to the point of commencement; as said island, channels, latitudes and longitudes are shown on sheets $1070^{\circ}6$, $1070^{\circ}7$, $1970^{\circ}9$ and $1070^{\circ}11$ of a Provisional Map produced by the Army Survey Establishment in 1958, scale 1:50,000, said sanctuary containing 234 square miles approximately (2).

III. Size

Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary covers about 605 square kilometres (234 sq. miles) of the Mackenzie Delta (2).

IV. Topography

The low sandy alluvial nesting islands in the sanctuary are covered primarily by sedges with some horsetail stands. Some higher levees are formed by ice action, providing the driest nesting habitat (1).

V. Wildlife Use

Four islands within this sanctuary support the smallest lesser snow goose nesting colony in the western arctic. It has ranged in size from 200 to 8,800 birds. Other goose species along with swans also use the area for moulting and staging (1).

VI. Other Uses

Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary has received alog of attention from the hydrocarbon industries, as it is situated on top of prime oil-holding rock strata. This is discussed at length in reference (1).

The sanctuary also is used by locals for hunting, and in past years for egg collecting. There are also several traplines throughout the region.

VII. Chronology of Major Activites

1961 - Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary established by Order-in-Council P.C. 1961/1617.

McConnell River Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

McConnell River Bird Sanctuary was established in 1960 by Order-in-Council. The sanctuary was established "to protect the area from mining operations, to protect the colony from a northern service officer who wanted to develop a tourist camp, and to help ensure continued access to geese by native people in James and Hudson Bays (1)."

II. <u>Legal Description</u>

In the Northwest Territories, in the District of Keewatin and the foreshore of Hudson Bay, in the vicinity of Eskimo Point, the whole of McConnell River Bird Sanctuary according to an explanatory plan prepared in the office of the Surveyor General of Canada Lands and of record number 50228 in the Canada Lands Surveys Records at Ottawa, the bearings of said plan being referred to meridian 94° West; said Sanctuary containing about 127 square miles.

III. Size

McConnell River Bird Sanctuary covers an area of 330 square kilometres (127 square miles).

IV. Topography

This sanctuary is situated on the pre-Cambrian rock of the Canadian Shield. The coastal plain area is sandy in nature, with several marshy inlets extending 3 to 8 km inland. The coastal mudflats are dotted with shallow ponds and lakes (1).

V. Wildlife Use

Up to 320,000 lesser snow geese nested at the McConnell River Sanctuary in 1975. This was an incredible increase, as the first witnessed nesting there was in 1930 (1).

During this population explosion, the numbers of Canada geese on the area has declined, possibly (but not necessarily) due to competition for food (1).

Many other bird species are found on this sanctuary (See (1)).

VI. Other Uses

This area is extensively and intensively studied by many university workers. This has led to some problems, as human presence and permanent habitations on the area do not go well with high nesting density.

Native people have used the shoreline near the sanctuary for fishing camps, and there are traplines to the south of the sanctuary (1).

VII. Chronology of Major Activities

1960 - McConnell River Bird Sanctuary created by Order-in-Council.

Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuary was established by Order-in-Council P.C. 1961/1617. It was proposed in order to protect "the lowlands (which) contain the largest variety of geese of any nesting area in North America" and the nesting areas of the then-rare Ross's goose (Barry 1961) (1).

II. Legal Description

In the Northwest Territories, in the districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin, and the waters of Queen Maud Gulf, the whole of Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuary more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point in the easterly shore of McLaughlin Bay at latitude $69^{\circ}50^{\circ}$; thence east along parallel of latitude $67^{\circ}50^{\circ}$ to the westerly shore of Sherman Inlet; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the northermost point in the shore of the promonotory east of the mouth of the Kaleet River at latitude $67^{\circ}41^{\circ}$ and longitude $97^{\circ}09^{\circ}$; thence southerly along the easterly banks of the Kaleet River and its widenings to latitude $66^{\circ}20^{\circ}$; thence west along parallel of latitude $66^{\circ}20^{\circ}$ to the westerly bank of the Ellice River, thence northerly along the westerly bank of the Ellice River and westerly bank of that tributary which flows into the Ellice River at latitude $66^{\circ}48^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and longitude $104^{\circ}38^{\circ}$ to longitude $105^{\circ}30^{\circ}$; thence due north to the northwesterly shore of Labyrinth Bay, thence northerly and easterly along the shore of Labyrinth Bay to the southernmost point in the shore of Cape Roxborough; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the northermost point in the shore of Whitebear Point;

thence southeasterly in a straight line to the point of commencement; all being described with reference to map sheets 66 N.W. and 66 N.E. dated 1953, 76 N.W. and 76 N.E. dated 1954, 77 S.W. and 77 S.E. dated 1958, of the National Topographic Series, scale 8 miles to 1 inch, and map sheet 67 S.W. and 67 S.E. dated 1958, of said series, scale 1:500,000 said sanctuary containing about 24,240 square miles (2).

III. Size

Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuary covers 62,780 square kilometres (24,240 sq. miles).

IV. Topography

Because of the immense size of this sanctuary it would be impossible to accurately describe the area and retain some degree of brevity.

Suffice it to say that this sanctuary displays virtually all arctic habitat types from tussock tundra to tundra marshes. There are old beach ridges and outcroppings of Pre-Cambrian Shield. (See reference (1)).

V. <u>Wildlife</u> Use

As mentioned above, the Queen Maud Gulf Sanctuary protects the nesting area of the once-rare Ross' goose. The first aerial survey of this species showed a total population of only about 2,000. Since then the population has grown quickly, and in 1976 the population was estimated at 62,525 individuals. About 68,000 lesser snow geese utilize this area, as well as 20,000 Canada geese, 5,000 brant, 10,000 white-fronted geese, 12,000 oldsquaws, 8,000 king videos, and 1,000 sandhill cranes. Also found on this sanctuary are pintails, green-winged teal, mergansers, peregrine falcons, plovers and other shorebirds, thrashurs, sparrows, owls, swallows, loons and several others (1).

VI. Other Uses

The Inuit people often occupied the sanctuary shoreline, but their summer use of the area did not go far inland. Hunting is characterized as being opportunistic, and not affecting the Ross' geese which nest far inland. At present no other activitites are threatening the sanctuary (1).

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VII. Chronology of Major Activities

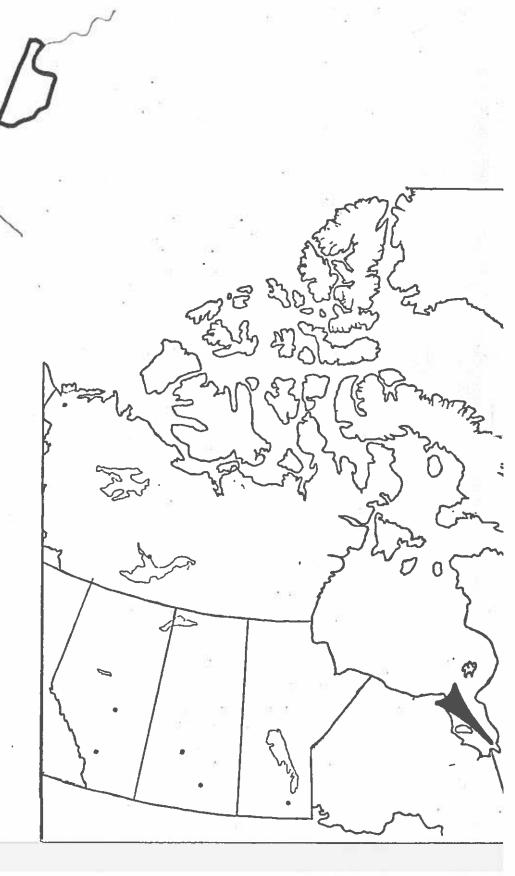
- 1935 Angus Gavin discovers Ross' goose nesting area.
- 1961 Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuary established by Order-in-Council P.C. 1961/1617.
- 1977 Evaluation compiled by L. Allison.

Reference List - Northwest Territories

- Allison, L.M. 1977. Migratory Bi-d Sanctuaries in the Northwest Territories. CWS Unpubl. Rept.
- 2) Migratory Birds Convention Act Migratory Bird Regulations 1974.
 Canada Gazette Part II. Vol. 108. No. 18.
- 3) Barry, T.W. 1961. Proposed migratory bird sanctuary at South Coast, Queen Maud Gulf, NWT. Unpubl. Rept. CWS 45-61.

N.W.T. & Quebec Sanctuaries

Boatswain Bay



Boatswain Bay Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Boatswain Bay Bird Sanctuary was established by Order-in-Council in 1939 (1).

II. <u>Legal Description</u>

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises covered at high tide by the waters of Boatswain Bay, which is situated on the east side of James Bay between Rupert Bay and the mouth of the East-Main River and is bounded, on the side towards James Bay, by a straight line connecting the western extremity of Neck-of-land Point and northern extremity of the mainland point at the southwest end of Boatswain Bay and north of Mount Sherrick, all as shown on Canadian Hydrographic Chart Number 5800, together with all waters overlying the area above described and all islands, shoals, and rocks in Boatswain Bay, and together with all lands, marshes, and inland waters situated in the District of Mistassini, Province of Quebec, within two miles of any part of Boatswain Bay at high tide (2).

III. Size

Boatswain Bay Bird Sanctuary covers about 177 square kilometres (1).

IV. Topography

The topography of Boatswain Bay is quite similar to that of Hannah Bay. The bay is shallow, with its rocky bottom exposed at low tide. A marshy zone runs around the bay, narrow at the south side and up to 1.6 kilometres wide at the north side. As the ground rises further from the

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water, bulrushes and grass tussocks become frequent. Upland species take over in the drier areas (1).

V. Wildlife Use

Boatswain Bay attracts large numbers of migrating geese. Up to 1,300 Canada geese, 1,800 lesser snow geese and 2,600 Atlantic brant have been recorded in the bay during the fall migrations.

Dabbling ducks are quite common in the bay from April to November. Common ducks are mallards, pintails, widgeons, green-winged teal, black ducks and shovellers. They breed, moult and stage there.

Diving ducks found there include greater scaup, lesser scaup, common goldeneye, ring-necked duck, common merganser, red-breasted merganser, bufflehead and redhead.

Sea ducks such as scoters (3 species) are found in good numbers - rafts of up to 1,000 birds have been seen (1).

VI. Other Uses

Local Cree hunters take large numbers of geese and ducks every year. Waterfowl constitute an important part of their diet (1).

VII. Chronology of Major Activities

1939 - Boatswain Bay Bird Sanctuary established by Order-in-Council.

N.W. T. & Ontario Sanctuaries

Hannah Bay

Hannah Bay Bird Sanctuary

I. Background

Hannah Bay Bird Sanctuary was established by Order-in-Council in 1939 (1).

II. Legal Description

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises lying and being within a boundary line beginning at the boundary of the Province of Ontario, at the extremity of East Point, at the east side of the mouth of Hannah Bay, at normal high tide, extending thence due westward to a point four miles due west of high tide mark at the extremity of East Point, thence due southward to a point due west of the north bank of the mouth of the Little Missisicabi River at normal high tide, thence easterly following the north bank of said River and continuing easterly on the north bank of the south branch of the Little Missisicabi River to the interprovincial boundary between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec, thence northward along the said inter-provincial boundary to a point due east of the extremity of East Point, at the east side of Hannah Bay, at normal high tide, thence due westward to the extremity of East Point, at the boundary of the Province of Ontario, at the east side of the mouth of Hannah Bay, at normal high tide, which is the point of beginning (2).

III. <u>Size</u>

Hannah Bay Bird Sanctuary covers about 295 square kilometres.

IV. Topography

Hannah Bay is a very shallow bay, with a 1.5 kilometre wide coastal marsh and tidal flats up to 15 kilometres or more wider. The marshes are composed mainly of sedges. Around the marsh edges bulrushes and spike rushes are found. In the pools throughout the areas submergent aquatic plants such as *Potamogeton* spp., water milfoil, water buttercup, horned pondweed (*Zanichellia* spp.) and mushgrass (*Chara* spp.) (1).

V. Wildlife Use

Because of the severe flood tides in Hannay Bay, waterfowl production is limited. The bay is of greater importance as a staging area. Lesser snow geese are the most common species in Hannah Bay. Up to 36,000 individuals have been recorded there in the fall. Up to 2,000 Canada geese have been seen here in the fall. The area is also used by ducks, and is of importance as a spring staging area as well (1).

VI. Other Uses

Local Indians operate a sports hunting camp in very close proximity:
to the sanctuary. It was established as part of an Ontario economic
development program (1).

VII. Chronology of Major Activities

1939 - Hannay Bay Bird Sanctuary created by Order-in-Council.