Rideau Waterway
LAND TRUST
Preserving special places in our community

James H. Fullard Nature Reserve
Management Plan

First Prepared January 2012
Updated 2021

1408 Davis Lock Road, Elgin, ON K0G 1E0

Part of Lot 16, Concession 7
Geographic Township of South Crosby,
Township of Rideau Lakes,
County of Leeds & Grenville

2021-05-07

Contents

Introduction

In 2012, a Management Plan was prepared by Orland Conservation for the James H. Fullard Nature Area, known then as Sugarbush Island. This report has now become outdated as many new improvements and threats have developed on the property. The following sections follow the same structure as the original report, updating the information where necessary. This report is intended to be read in conjunction with the original 2012 Management Plan, which can be found in Schedule A. Where there is no new information, this report directs you to the applicable page in Schedule A. Where there are changes, the information in this document replaces the same section in the 2012 Management Plan. When taken together, this report and the 2012 Management Plan form an up-to-date Management Plan for the JH Fullard Nature Reserve for 2021 into the future.

1. Property Information

See Schedule A, page 13.

2. Property Owner Contact Information

Organization	**Rideau Waterway Land Trust**
Mailing Address	P.O. Box 91, Seeley's Bay, Ontario, K0H 2N0
Contact Name	Peter Hannah, Board Chair
Telephone/Email	613-305-3507 info@rwlt.org

3. Conservation Values

See Schedule A, page 13.

4. Ecological Land Classification (ELC)

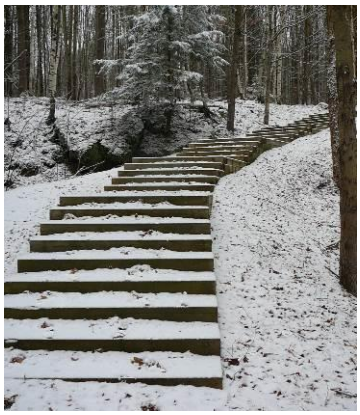
See Schedule A, page 14.

5. Summary of Land Use

See Schedule A, page 26.

6. Improvements & Anthropogenic Features

Feature	Description/Condition/Location	Image(s)
Trails	**<u>Trail System</u>** The recreational trails consist of a 2 m wide trail network with a 10 cm substrate of ¾" gravel and limestone screenings. 3 benches are installed along points of interest. **<u>Right-of-way on Gentry Property</u>** The right-of-way on the mainland Gentry property is 30 ft (~9 m) to allow for mowing of and beside the 2 m wide access trail.	 The trail on Gentry property along ROW S of the causeway
Signage	**<u>Property Signs</u>** Two large property signs are located at the parking area off of Davis Lock Drive. Another large property sign is located on Sugarbush Island just after the causeway. Trail direction signs are located at the junctions in trails. A civic address was obtained and a blazer installed at the road	 \ Sign at entry to parking lot  \ Trail direction signs

Feature	Description/Condition/Location	Image(s)
	<u>Species at Risk Signs</u> Species at risk informational signs were installed at the rock lookout in December 2020. These signs are part of a project with the Ontario Ministry of Transportation	 Gray Ratsnake sign at rock lookout point
Buildings/Structures	There are no buildings on the Island. Five gray ratsnake nestboxes were installed in 2018 as part of a project with MTO, who have retained EcoTec, Inc as their consultant. Each box is about 1.2 m^3, made from wire mesh and wood and is filled with leaves, mulch and hay to create ideal nesting conditions	 Gray Ratsnake nest box near stone outcrop
Stairs	Three sets of stairs are present on the property. Two are on the ROW leading to Sugarbush Island, and the third is on the island itself	 Second set of stairs on ROW

7. Permitted/Prohibited Activities

Activity	Permitted/Prohibited	Comments
Commercial	**Prohibited**	For details see Schedule A
Land & Resource Management		
Fire Suppression	**Permitted**	
Fish Stocking	**Prohibited**	
Herbicide Application	**Prohibited, with exceptions**	Only permitted for use in the removal of invasive species that are detrimental to the health of the public and/or ecology, as determined by the RWLT Biologist(s) or Board of Directors
Insect/disease Suppression	**Prohibited**	
Invasive Species Management	**Permitted**	
Prescribed Fire	N/A	
Wildlife Population Management	**Permitted**	
Science, Education & Heritage		
Bird Tape Playing	**Permitted**	
Collecting	**Prohibited**	
Nature Appreciation	**Permitted**	
Research	**Permitted**	
Wildlife Viewing and Photography	**Permitted**	
Recreation & Facilities		
All Terrain Vehicle Use	**Prohibited, with exceptions**	Only permitted for stewardship or property management purposes as approved by the RWLT Board
Camping	**Prohibited**	
Dog Walking	**Permitted**	Dogs must be on a leash at all times.
Fires	**Prohibited**	
Fishing	**Prohibited**	
Food Gathering	**Prohibited**	
Horseback Riding	**Prohibited**	
Hunting	**Prohibited**	
Hunt Camps	**Prohibited**	
Mountain Biking	**Prohibited**	
Motorboat Use	**Prohibited**	
Hiking	**Permitted**	
Rock Climbing	**Prohibited**	
Snowmobiling	**Prohibited**	
Trail Development	**Permitted**	No trail development in ELC communities 1, 6, 9, 11 and 12 (see Map 3)

8. Disturbances & Threats

Disturbance/Threat	Description/Location	Recommended Action(s) for Mitigation and/or Restoration/Rehabilitation
Invasive Species	Large patches of Dog-strangling Vine (DSV) were observed on the Island. DSV is a perennial plant in the Milkweed family originating from Russia that grows 30-250 cm in height. The flowers, which appear in June, are small pale purple with five petals. When it grows to about 50 cm in height, the tips start to twine around taller vegetation like trees and shrubs. Wild parsnip was observed in the parking area and the first hundred metres of the ROW. Wild parsnip is a member of the wild carrot family that grows up to 1.5 metres tall and has umbrella-shaped clusters of yellow flowers. Leaves are compound and arranged in pairs, with sharply toothed leaflets. The sap of the plant can cause severe skin burns when exposed to sunlight.	Those charged with monitoring the property should learn to recognize this plant and be trained in appropriate methods of removal. Recommend immediate removal off-site upon detection. Those charged with monitoring the property should learn to recognize this plant and be trained in appropriate methods of removal. The parking lot and trail should be kept clear of this plant to prevent injury to visiting members of the public. Care must be taken to protect the skin from sap during removal.
All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Use		No motorized vehicles are allowed except for property stewardship/maintenance and emergency vehicles.

9. Conservation Guidelines

See Schedule A, page 33.

10. Stewardship

10.1 Specific Stewardship Activities

Activity	Actions	Importance (Urgent, Necessary, Beneficial)	Recommended Completion Year
Site/Area Management			
Nestboxes	Nestboxes must be checked every May for evidence of hatched eggs and to replace nest materials for the next nesting season	Necessary	On-going

Activity	Actions	Importance (Urgent, Necessary, Beneficial)	Recommended Completion Year
Invasive/Problematic Species			
Dog-strangling Vine	Those charged with monitoring the property should learn to recognize this plant and be trained in appropriate methods of removal. Recommend immediate removal off-site upon detection.	Necessary	On-going
Wild Parsnip	Those charged with monitoring the property should learn to recognize this plant. Recommend immediate removal off-site upon detection.	Necessary	On-going

10.2 Stewardship Budget – Staff, Volunteer, and Equipment Needs

Time Budget

The following table is an estimation of the frequency and amount of staff and/or volunteer time needed for various stewardship activities. The activities included are only those that directly relate to stewardship of the ecological values of the property – activities related to the maintenance and operation of the property for public use are not included. In some cases, the number of staff and/or volunteer hours needed in any particular year is highly variable. , For example, invasive species removal depends on the type of invasive species and the growth rate for the given year, among other factors. Other activities, like yearly monitoring visits and reports, should be fairly stable from year to year.

Stewardship Activity	Time needed	Frequency	Staff Needed	Volunteers Needed
Monitoring preparation: review past reports/BDR/PMP	0.5 day	Yearly	1	
Yearly monitoring visit	0.5 day	Yearly	2	
Write monitoring report	0.5 day	Yearly	1	
Invasive species removal	1 day	Yearly	1-2	Varies
Ratsnake nestbox check and refill materials (5 boxes)	0.5 day	Yearly	1-2	3-4
PMP Update Fieldwork	3 days	Every 5 years	2	
PMP Update	2 days	Every 5 years	1	

Common Field Equipment

Each stewardship activity requires specific equipment that the monitoring staff will need to bring to the property. The following table summarizes the standard equipment needed for the typical stewardship activities conducted throughout the year. It also provides a more in-depth description of each activity. Most equipment is already owned by the RWLT, however, some consumables will need to be replenished as they run out. These materials (marked in bold) include:

- Glyphosate concentrate – when empty or after 5 years
- Garbage bags for invasive species removal – when empty
- Straw/mulch/leaves/zip ties – every year after EcoTec contract ends

Other equipment will only need to be replaced very infrequently, if at all, when they wear out or break. This list serves as a useful starting point for making sure all needed equipment is available well in advance.

Stewardship Activity	Equipment needed
Yearly monitoring visit: Each year the property should be visited at least once to check for natural and human disturbances, potentially hazardous situations for hikers, and other changes from previous years. Any new or interesting flora and fauna should also be noted. Prior to the visit, past monitoring records should be reviewed, and a monitoring report form filled and filed following the visit.	GPS/FieldMaps device Camera Compass Battery pack Notebook Binoculars Phone (for emergencies)
Invasive species removal – chemical: The dog-strangling vine and wild parsnip may require spraying with glyphosate yearly for effective removal. Concentrated glyphosate can only be handled by a licensed exterminator. If no exterminator is available, commercial-strength glyphosate (Round-Up) can be purchased from stores such as TSC and be used by anyone. Glyphosate concentrate will last for at least 3-5 years if stored properly. Glyphosate that has been mixed with water will quickly break down due to impurities in tap water, and should be used immediately.	Backpack sprayer **Glyphosate concentrate** Boots/Gloves/Long sleeves/Dish soap Phone (for emergencies)
Invasive species removal – physical: Physical removal of invasive species may be preferred in instances where large numbers of volunteers are available, invasive species are at low numbers, or for a variety of other reasons. The amount of equipment needed is highly dependent on the number of people involved.	**Garbage bags** Clippers Gloves Boots/long sleeves/dish soap (for Wild Parsnip) Phone (for emergencies)
Ratsnake nestbox check and refill materials (5 boxes): For the next few years, most of the equipment needs will be handled by EcoTec Environmental, the contractor for the project. After their contract has expired, the RWLT will have to source the mulch and straw and determine the best way to deliver the materials to the boxes.	RTV **Leaves, mulch, straw** Scissors/cutters (for zip ties) **New zip ties** Rakes/shovels/Pitchfork Camera

Specialized Monitoring Equipment

More specialized surveys for species at risk and detailed ecological inventories may be desired on occasion. Property management plans (PMP) are one of the more prominent examples. PMPs and other unrelated special surveys often require more specialized equipment that must be borrowed or purchased. Examples include:

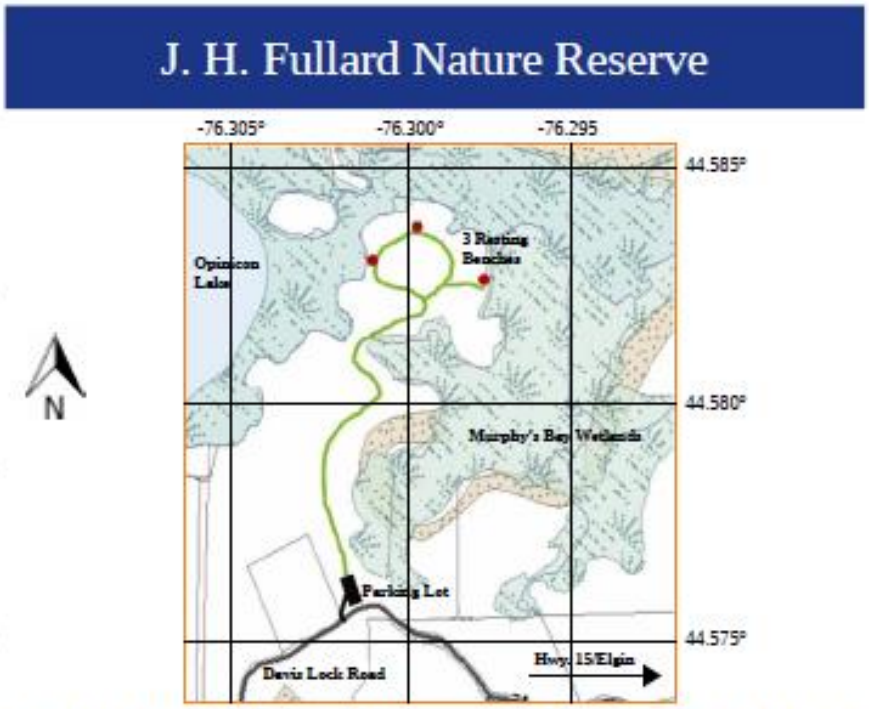
- SAR survey for bats: acoustic monitoring equipment (handheld or mounted), software for analysis, thermal imaging equipment
- Ecological Land Classification: soil auger, tree prism

11. Acknowledgement

Management Updates Document Prepared By:	
Name:	**Caroline Spang**
Title:	Conservation Biologist
Organization:	Rideau Waterway Land Trust
Signing Representative for the Landowner:	
Signature:	_____ Date: _____
Name:	**Peter Hannah**
Title:	Board Chair
Organization:	Rideau Waterway Land Trust

12. Appendices

12.1 Trail Map



A gentle walking trail that takes in the views of Murphy's Bay Wetlands as well as vistas of Opinicon Lake. A favourite for those looking for a less strenuous walk.

Directions to Trailhead: Turn west from Hwy. 15 at Elgin and follow Davis Lock Road for 7km. Arrive at 1408 Davis Lock Road.

Admission: By donation.

Walking Trail

Sugarbush Trail

Rating: easy to moderate

Distance: 2.8 km

Hiking Time: 1 hour

Comments: Suitable for all ages and fitness levels.

Schedule A: 2012 Management Plan

Rideau Waterway
LAND TRUST
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Sugarbush Island
Management Plan

January 2012

Part of Lot 16, Concession 7
Geographic Township of South Crosby,
Township of Rideau Lakes,
County of Leeds

Produced by:

ORLAND
conservation
new horizons in sustainability

1. Property Information

Property Name	**SUGARBUSH ISLAND**
Property Owner	**Rideau Waterway Land Trust**
Date Secured	October 15, 2010
Securement Type	Fee Simple
Former Landowner	Bauer
Conservation Easement Agreement	N/A
Property Address	**1408 Davis Lock Road, Elgin, ON K0G 1E0**
Legal Description	Sugarbush Island (26 acres): Con 7, Part Lot 16, RP 28R-12788 Part 1 and RP 28R-13089 Part 1 Causeway (0.05 acres): Con 7, Part Lot 16, RP 28R-13089 Part 2
Acres/Hectares	26 acres
Survey	28R-12788 Part 1 (Feb 16,2007) and 28R-13089 Part 1 & 2 (March 20,2008)
Roll Number	Sugarbush Island (26 acres): 0831 836 046 34700 Adjoining Causeway (0.05 acres): 0831 836 046 34710
Driving Directions	From 401 take Highway 15 north to Davis Lock Road (in village of Elgin), turn left onto Davis Lock Road and travel west. Access the property via a private right-of-way (ROW) across a field owned by landowner Brian Gentry. The driveway access to the ROW is located on the north side of the road and is the first right after Sleepy Hollow Road (landmark: there is a 50km/hr sign posted near the driveway).
Access Point	From the Gentry driveway, walk north across the ROW through the field and follow the flagged trail on the right which leads to the causeway that connects the mainland to Sugarbush Island.

2. Property Owner Contact Information

Organization	**Rideau Waterway Land Trust**
Mailing Address	1 Jasper Avenue, Smiths Falls, Ontario K7A 4B5
Contact Name	Dave Walker, Operating Officer
Telephone/Email	613-284-2010 (fax is 613-284-8093) davew@rwlt.org

3. Conservation Values

Property Description
In October 2010, Sugarbush Island was secured for long-term conservation by the Rideau Waterway Land Trust (RWLT). The Island is a 26-acre property located on Opinicon Lake in eastern Ontario along the Rideau Canal approximately 70km north of Kingston. Chaffey's Lock and Davis Lock are the two locks on this passage. The surrounding lake waters of the Island feature Murphy's Bay Wetland Complex, which has been deemed provincially significant and a fish sanctuary located between Sugarbush Island and Murray Island. Queen's University conducts research on Sugarbush Island through the Queen's University Biological Station located across the lake.
Designations & Ecological Significance
The provincially significant wetland complex, Murphy's Bay, is made up of two wetland types, swamp (20%) and marsh (80%). It features a variety of wetland vegetation communities and species (see section 5). Its ecological functions include nesting of colonial waterbirds, an active feeding area for Great Blue Heron, significant fish spawning & rearing (bass sanctuary) and is home to a variety of mammals including beaver, muskrat, raccoon, reptiles and amphibians (including painted and map turtle basking sites).

4. Ecological Land Classification (ELC)

ELC Summary
The property is characterized by 12 vegetation communities identified on August 11-12, 2011 using the Ecological Land Classification (ELC) for Southern Ontario: Community A: Dry – Moist Old Field Meadow Type [CUM1-1] Community 1: Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple – Hickory Deciduous Forest Type [FOD5-5] Community 2: Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest Type [FOD5-1]/Treed Rock Barren [RBT] inclusions Community 3: Bedrock Cultural Woodland [CUW2]/Treed Rock Barren [RBT] Ecosite Community 4: Dry-Moist Old Field Meadow Type [CUM1-1] Community 5: Treed Rock Barren [RBT] Community 6: Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple-White Birch Deciduous Forest Type [FOD5-10] Community 7: Dry-Fresh Hickory Deciduous Forest Type [FOD2-3] Community 8: Open Rock Barren [OBT] Community 9: Dry-Moist Old Field Meadow Type [CUM1-1] Community 10: Shrub Rock Barren [SBT] Community 11/12: Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple – Hickory Deciduous Forest Type [FOD5-5] and *Meadow Marsh Inclusion

Community A

Dry – Moist Old Field Meadow Type [CUM1-1]

This community is located north of the entranceway/causeway to Sugarbush Island and reflects the cultural history of the site. This old field meadow community has a very open canopy in the eastern portion, but has a number of shrubs and small trees in the western section. These trees and shrubs provide a canopy cover of approximately 15-20% and consisted of young sugar maple (*Acer saccharum ssp. saccharum*), bitternut hickory (*Carya cordifomis*), paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*) and northern prickly ash (*Zanthoxylum americanum*). The herbaceous vegetation consisted of a variety of grass and wildflower species, the most common of which were: Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) and brome grass (*Bromus species*).

A number of species of butterfly, moth and dragonfly were observed foraging in this community. In addition to a pileated woodpecker (*Drycopus pileatus*), several black-capped chickadees (*Parus atricapillus*) and gray catbirds (*Dumetella carolinensis*). A small area of sand and gravel was noted in the western end of the community and has been observed to be used for turtle nesting sites (Lunn, summer 2011).

Representative Photos

Community A
Dry – Moist Old Field Meadow Type [CUM1-1]

Community 1

Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple – Hickory Deciduous Forest Type [FOD5-5]

This ecosite was one of the larger forested communities on the subject property. It is bounded to the east and west by the provincially significant wetland and to the north and south by old field communities. This forest community was considered to be mid-age, consisting primarily of trees that were between 10 and 24cm diameter at breast height. There was evidence of larger trees (i.e., >50cm diameter at breast height) being removed in the past. Sugar maple and bitternut hickory were the most common canopy species observed. Occasionally, paper birch and eastern hop-hornbeam (Ostrya virginiana) were observed in the subcanopy and understorey. True shrubs were rare in this community; instead, the understorey layer was composed of young sugar maple, hickory, hornbeam and birch. A few small buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica) were noted to occur in the understorey of this community, and it is recommended that they be removed as soon as is practical for the land trust. Herbaceous species included ferns (Athyrium filix-femina, Dryopteris marginalis, Dryopteris carthusiana), bedstraws (Galium species) and sedges (Carex gracillima, Carex albursina).

Representative Photos

Community 1
Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple – Hickory Deciduous Forest Type [FOD5-5]

Community 2

Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest Type [FOD5-1]/Treed Rock Barren [RBT] inclusions

Located in the northwest portion of the island, this forest type was another in which there was evidence of past tree removal (i.e., sugar maples >50cm diameter at breast height). It is currently considered a mid-age forest. Soils in this community were very shallow, and in fact, occasional bedrock outcropping was evident. The dominant canopy species was sugar maple; however, the subcanopy consisted of a mixture of sugar maple, black cherry (Prunus serotina), bitternut hickory and basswood (Tilia americana). As was the case with community 2, few true shrub species were observed in the understorey. A mixture of herbaceous species was observed on-site, including wild ginger (Asarum canadense), Herb-robert (Geranium robertianum), enchanter's nightshade (Circaea lutetiana ssp. canadensis) and sharp-lobed hepatica (Anemone acutiloba). There was evidence of white-tailed deer foraging in this community.

Representative Photos

Community 2 - Edge
Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest Type [FOD5-1]/Treed Rock Barren [RBT] inclusions

Community 3

Bedrock Cultural Woodland [CUW2]/Treed Rock Barren [RBT] Ecosite
Located in the northwest portion of the island, this community was difficult to categorize because of past disturbance events (i.e. past selective logging and cattle grazing). Only a few sugar maple larger than 25cm were observed, and there were no snags or downed woody debris of this size within the community's boundaries. Dominant canopy species were sugar maple, white pine and white birch (though the pine was more common along the water's edge). Hickory, red oak (*Quercus rubra*) and eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) were interspersed with sugar maple in the subcanopy layer. Northern prickly ash had formed large clumps beneath canopy openings, which along with ground juniper (*Juniper communis*) and honeysuckle (*Lonicera species*) formed the understorey layer in this community. Soils in this community were very shallow, and again, occasionally exposed bedrock was observed. Herbaceous species were those typically seen in early successional environments, and included a number of grasses, common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium ssp. millefolium*) and Canada goldenrod.

Community 4

Dry-Moist Old Field Meadow Type [CUM1-1]

This old field meadow community has a very open canopy throughout, with a few bitternut hickory, blue beech (*Carpinus caroliniana*), mountain ash (*Sorbus species*) and northern prickly ash present. The herbaceuous vegetation consisted of a variety of grass and wildflower species, the most common of which were: timothy (*Phleum pratense*), smooth brome (*Bromus inermis ssp. inermis*), common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) and Canada goldenrod.

In the southeast corner of this community was a seasonally wet feature (meadow marsh), in which a number of wetland species had established themselves. Based on aerial photography, it appears that this pooling is more extensive in the spring, but the formation of water-loving (hydrophilic) plants is unique to the upland portion of the island. A variety of grasses, sedges (*Carex* species) and rushes (*Scirpus* species) were observed here that were not present in any of the other communities surveyed (see section 5 for flora list of Sugarbush Island). An intermittent watercourse or swale extends both to the east and west from this point, extending across the southern edge of community 4 and bisecting community 12 [see also description of community 11].

A number of species of butterfly, moth and dragonfly were observed foraging in this community. Of note was the presence of monarch butterfly throughout.

A few strands of dog strangling vine (*Cynanchum species*) was observed in this community. Members of the land trust, particularly those that will be charged with ecological monitoring, should learn to identify this species & appropriate methods for removal.

Representative Photos

Community 4
Dry-Moist Old Field Meadow Type [CUM1-1]

Community 5

Treed Rock Barren [RBT]

The canopy layer in this community was patchy and was composed of occasional small (i.e., <10cm diameter at breast height) and medium (i.e., 10-24 cm diameter at breast height) white birch and red oak in addition to a few hickory, basswood, red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and sugar maple. Open rock was interspersed with shallow soils on which raspberries, blackberries and juniper grew. The herbaceous layer was relatively sparse in coverage, and included a number of early successional species such as cinquefoil (*Potentilla species*), common st. John's wort (*Hypericum species*) and butter-and-eggs (*Linaria vulgaris*).

Representative Photos

Community 5
Treed Rock Barren [RBT]

Community 6

Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple-White Birch Deciduous Forest Type [FOD5-10]

Located in the eastern portion of the island, this forest type was another in which there was evidence of past tree removal (i.e., sugar maples >50cm diameter at breast height). It is currently considered a mid-age forest. Soils in this community were generally shallow (<30cm deep). The dominant canopy species were paper birch, sugar maple and oak, though hickory, red maple and white pine were also present. Northern prickly ash and blue beech composed the understorey layer. A variety of herbaceous species were observed, the most common of which included common speedwell (*Veronica officinalis*), wild lily-of-the-valley (*Maianthemum candense*), wild ginger and ferns.

Representative Photos

Community 6
Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple-White Birch Deciduous Forest Type [FOD5-10]

Community 7

Dry-Fresh Hickory Deciduous Forest Type [FOD2-3]

Located just to the north of community 5 (and the eastern portion of community 4), this community type consisted of a dense (>60 percent cover) stand of young bitternut hickory trees (less than 25 cm diameter at breast height), varying in height from 10 to 25m. No shrub species were noted; instead the understorey layer consisted of goldenrods and a number of tall grass species (0.5-1m in height). Ground cover was composed of bedstraw species, burdock (*Arctium minus ssp. minus*) and avens (*Geum species*). No large logs or pieces of downed woody debris were noted, and it was assumed that larger trees had been removed during past logging activities.

Representative Photos

Community 7
Dry-Fresh Hickory Deciduous Forest Type [FOD2-3]

Community 8

Open Rock Barren [OBT]

Located on the eastern portion of the island, the predominant feature of this community was the lack of a soil substrate, and predominance of bedrock. This rock barren community contained a few small (i.e., less than 10m in height) red maple, red oak and ironwood, creating a canopy. Additionally, along the edges of the community, a few mid-age white pine were growing. The subcanopy of the open rock barren consisted of ground juniper along with some of the previously mentioned tree species. Understorey vegetation was composed of a variety of Vaccinium sp. and grasses. Mosses and lichen were occasionally present on the rock face (10-25% coverage). No tree appeared to be larger than 24cm diameter breast height, and no standing snags were noted.

Representative Photos

Community 8 - South View
Open Rock Barren [OBT]

Community 8
Open Rock Barren [OBT]

Community 9

Dry-Moist Old Field Meadow Type [CUM1-1]

This old field meadow community has a open canopy throughout, with a only a few blue beech (*Carpinus caroliniana*), mountain ash (*Sorbus species*) and northern prickly ash present. The herbaceuous vegetation consisted of several grass and wildflower species, the most common of which were: Canada goldenrod, timothy (grass), common milkweed and poverty oak grass. As was observed throughout much of the northeastern section of the property, soils were shallow over bedrock substrates.

Community 10

Shrub Rock Barren [RBS]

Located on the eastern portion of the island, shallow soils in this community have led to the growth of stunted trees and shrubs. Sugar maple, bitternut hickory, and white birch were rarely observed. More common was northern prickly ash and common juniper, which composed the understorey layer. Trees and shrubs were all less than 24cm in diameter at breast height, with most being less than 10cm dbh. A handful of ground cover species were observed, the most common of which was common milkweed, bird's-foot trefoil, brittle-stem hempnettle (*Galeopsis tetrahit*) and timothy (grass).

Representative Photos

Community 10 – Eastern Edge
Shrub Rock Barren [RBS]

Community 11*/12

Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple – Hickory Deciduous Forest Type [FOD5-5] and *Meadow Marsh Inclusion

This ecosite was historically a continuous unit with community 1, but is considered a separate unit because of the main access path onto the property (open field). It is bounded to the east by the provincially significant wetland, to the north by treed rock barren (community 5) and to the south by an old field community (A). This forest community was considered to be mid-age, consisting primarily of trees that were between 10 and 24cm diameter at breast height. Sugar maple and bitternut hickory were the most common canopy species observed. Occasionally, white birch, red oak, white pine and tamarack were observed, the latter two closer to the water's edge. The understorey layer was composed of clusters of northern prickly ash as well as young sugar maple, ironwood and birch. Groundcover in this community was composed of a variety of grasses.

Based on air photo interpretation, and the presence of hydrophilic plants, one can conclude that a small meadow-marsh has formed along the southwestern edge of this community (see also description of community 4) which contains standing water each spring. An intermittent watercourse feature extends from this across community 12 and extending to the provincially significant wetland. Within this area, wetland species have formed. This area, or inclusion, dominated by tree species green ash (Fraxinus pensylvanica), red maple and yellow birch (Betula alleghaniensis).

Representative Photos

Community 11/12
Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple – Hickory Deciduous Forest Type [FOD5-5] and *Meadow Marsh Inclusion

5. Summary of Land Use

Current Land Use
The Island was secured for long-term conservation as a nature preserve by the Rideau Waterway Land Trust (RWLT) in October of 2010.
Authorized Public Use
The RWLT intends to create a public foot trail on the Island for passive recreation, science and nature appreciation. Trail completion is to commence following securement of a right-of-way from Davis Lock Road through the Gentry property to the causeway that connects the Gentry property to the Island.
Historical Land Use
The mainland owned by Brian Gentry as of the date of this report was originally part of the Murray Farm. The Murray family farmed the land until approximately 20-25 years ago and used Sugarbush Island for cattle grazing. Historical land practices included selective logging for large trees (primarily maple) and cattle grazing. These activities have resulted in the formation of vegetation communities including a dry-fresh hickory deciduous forest, dominated by young bitternut hickory trees (Community 7) and old field-meadows that contain a number of non-native ‘weedy’ species (e.g. Community 4).
Adjacent Land Use & Ownership
Adjacent land use is agricultural and residential (seasonal). RWLT owns another property approximately 3 km away, on the next lake north. Queen's University Biological Station is the major conservation land holder on Lake Opinicon. Parks Canada owns the adjoining lakebeds and manages the water levels. Parks Canada also co-manages the wetlands with OMNR and the Cataraqui Region Conservation Authority. Duck hunting (including several duck blinds) and fishing takes place in the adjoining wetlands and lakes. These activities are managed by OMNR.
Cultural Heritage Values & Archaeology
None recorded.

6. Improvements & Anthropogenic Features

Feature	Description/Condition/Location	Image(s)
Trails	**<u>Existing Trails</u>** Unmarked, mowed trails exist on the property. These trails are currently maintained periodically. Portions of the existing trails will be integrated into the proposed RWLT recreational trail network. A flagged trail exists on the Gentry property from Davis Lock Road delineating the proposed right-of-way access trail. **<u>Proposed Trail System</u>** The proposed recreational trails will consist of 6-foot wide trail network with a 4-inch substrate of ¾" gravel and limestone screenings. 4-5 benches will be installed along points of interest. **<u>Right-of-way on Gentry Property</u>** The proposed right-of-way on the mainland Gentry property will be 30 feet to allow for construction of the 6-foot wide access trail	 Mowed trail to Opinicon Lake Lookout  **Trail on Gentry property along proposed ROW S of causeway**
Causeway	An 0.02-acre strip of land owned by the RWLT measuring approximately 6 metres wide and 19 metres long that connects the mainland Gentry property to Sugarbush Island	 View from S end of causeway facing NW

Feature	Description/Condition/Location	Image(s)
		 **View from N end of causeway looking SE**
Signage	Snowmobile sign located at N end of causeway	 **Snowmobile sign at causeway**
Buildings/Structures	There are no buildings on the Island	
Fencing	Small section of split-rail fencing exists at the north end of the causeway (see above photo)	
Other	Queen's University conducts research on Sugarbush Island through the Queen's University Biological Station located across the lake. Research equipment may be temporarily installed on the Island.	  **Queen's University wildlife research equipment (August 2011)**

7. Permitted/Prohibited Activities

Activity	Permitted/Prohibited	Comments
Commercial		
Agricultural Crops	**Prohibited**	
Commercial Baitfish Harvesting	**Prohibited**	
Commercial Fur Harvesting	**Prohibited**	
Commercial Timber Harvest	**Prohibited**	
Commercial Tourism	**Prohibited**	
Outpost Camps	**Prohibited**	
Energy Transmission and Communications Corridors	**Prohibited**	Subject to expropriation by higher authority but highly unlikely.
Food Harvesting (e.g. Wild Rice)	**Prohibited**	
Livestock Grazing	**Prohibited**	
Maple Sugar Operations	**Prohibited**	
Mineral Exploration and Development	**Prohibited**	Could be subject to higher authority.
Peat Extraction	**Prohibited**	
Renewable Energy	**Prohibited**	
Silviculture	**Prohibited**	
Surface or Groundwater Extraction	**Prohibited**	
Land & Resource Management		
Fire Suppression	**Permitted**	
Fish Stocking	**Prohibited**	
Herbicide Application	**Prohibited**	Recommend permitted only for control of invasive/non-native species and not for cosmetic purposes.
Insect/disease Suppression	**Prohibited**	
Invasive Species Management	**Permitted**	
Prescribed Fire	N/A	
Wildlife Population Management	**Permitted**	As per approved plan.
Science, Education & Heritage		
Bird Tape Playing	**Permitted**	
Collecting	**Prohibited**	
Nature Appreciation	**Permitted**	
Research	**Permitted**	
Wildlife Viewing and Photography	**Permitted**	
Recreation & Facilities		
All Terrain Vehicle Use	**Prohibited**	
Camping	**Prohibited**	
Dog Walking	**Permitted**	Dogs must be under control at all times.
Fires	**Prohibited**	
Fishing	**Prohibited**	Given that the adjacent wetland is significant fisheries habitat, uncertain that this activity should be encouraged.
Food Gathering	**Prohibited**	
Horseback Riding	**Prohibited**	
Hunting	**Prohibited**	
Hunt Camps	**Prohibited**	
Mountain Biking	**Prohibited**	

Activity	Permitted/Prohibited	Comments
Motor Boat Use	**Prohibited**	Recommend against establishing launching areas adjacent to island due to significant wetland.
Hiking/ Cross-county Skiing	**Permitted**	
Rock Climbing	**Prohibited**	
Snowmobiling	**Prohibited**	
Trail Development	**Permitted**	No trail development in ELC communities 1, 6, 9, 11 and 12 (see Map 3)

8. Disturbances & Threats

Disturbance/Threat	Description/Location	Recommended Action(s) for Mitigation and/or Restoration/Rehabilitation
Hunting	Deer hunting has reportedly been occurring on the property as recently as within the last two years. Presence of a deer blind was also reported but no found during the fieldwork conducted for this report	"No Hunting" signage is required at the entrance to the causeway. Deer blinds and other prohibited hunting structures should be promptly removed.
Invasive Species	Small patches of Dog-strangling Vine (DSV) were observed on the Island. DSV is a perennial plant in the Milkweed family originating from Russia that grows 30-250 cm in height. Its smooth-edged, dark green leaves grow opposite each other and the petioles (leaf stalks) hug the plant stem in a characteristic U-shaped pattern. The flowers which appear in June are small pale purple flowers with five petals. When it grows to about 50 cm in height, the tips start to twine around taller vegetation like trees and shrubs. Young Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) was observed on the island. This large shrub or small tree was brought to North America in the late 1800s for landscape planting. It grows in dense stands that suppress native tree seedlings (due to heavy shading); it may also produce a substance that inhibits the growth of other species. Old field communities on the property contained a number of non-native species, which were likely introduced during the time the property was being used for agricultural purposes (i.e., cattle farming). Consideration should be given to managing only particularly noxious or problematic species and instead allowing these portions of the property to regenerate naturally.	Those charged with monitoring the property should learn to recognize this plant and be trained in appropriate methods of removal. Recommend immediate removal off-site upon detection. Those charged with monitoring the property should learn to recognize this plant. As detected the species should be removed (e.g. if young plant – by digging out entire seedling) or controlled (cutting/girdling stems followed by herbicide application to cut stems) as feasible. Several years of control may be required once trees are mature (i.e., have developed fruit/seeds).
All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Use		No motorized vehicle use except for maintenance and emergency vehicles. "No All-terrain vehicle" signage is required at the entrance to the causeway. Consideration should be given to installing a barrier at the entrance/causeway.

Disturbance/Threat	Description/Location	Recommended Action(s) for Mitigation and/or Restoration/Rehabilitation
Non-sanctioned uses (e.g. campfires, collection of plants, flowers, horseback riding)		Signage indicating permitted and non-permitted activities required at entrance to causeway.
Causeway/ construction		Due to the provincially significant wetland on either side of the causeway, construction efforts aimed at increasing the width of this area are inconsistent with natural heritage policies established under the Provincial Planning Act. Lands within 120m of the Murphy's Bay Wetland should be considered a buffer zone or vegetated buffer in which development or site alteration is strongly discouraged.

9. Conservation Guidelines

Stewardship Vision Statement
The Sugarbush Island property will be managed to promote ecological conservation, while providing opportunities for education and appreciation.
Conservation Goals
1. To maintain biodiversity; 2. To maintain and enhance naturally functioning ecosystems both on, and adjacent (as permitted) to the property; 3. To maintain and enhance wildlife habitat; 4. To promote understanding of the natural resources and ecological values of the property; 5. To provide an opportunity for visitors to appreciate native plants, wildlife and natural systems.
Monitoring Recommendations
Previous inventories have documented the occurrence of Butternut on the subject property. Because a detailed assessment was beyond the scope of this study, it is recommended that a follow-up survey be conducted by a qualified Butternut Heath Assessor. Recommend annual monitoring to ensure compliance with current property management plan. Manage public access for permitted activities (i.e., passive use opportunities). Manage significant non-native species as they are discovered.
Interpretation & Education (e.g. events, activities, interpretive signage)
Use of some interpretive signage along the designated trail and at points of interest (i.e. lookout) could be beneficial to educate visitors about the site's natural heritage significance and invasive species.

10. Conservation Actions

Activity	Actions	Importance (Urgent, Necessary, Beneficial)	Recommended Completion Year
Site/Area Management			
Signs	Main trail use sign at trailhead including trail use guidelines, permitted and prohibited uses (no hunting, no fires, no ATVs, no mountain biking), and statement of land ownership and conservation purpose (e.g. Sugarbush Island is a public nature preserve owned and stewarded by RWLT)	Necessary	2012-2013
Trails/Boardwalk	Trailways should be routed away from southern portion of Community 4 (i.e. recommend moving the currently mown trail approximately 15 – 20' north). Trails should avoid the southeast section of this community, where a seasonally wet area (meadow marsh) occurs	Necessary	2012-2013
Invasive/Problematic Species			
Dog-strangling Vine	Those charged with monitoring the property should learn to recognize this plant and be trained in appropriate methods of removal. Recommend immediate removal off-site upon detection.	Necessary	Ongoing
Buckthorn	Those charged with monitoring the property should learn to recognize this plant. As detected the species should be removed (e.g. if young plant – by digging out entire seedling) or controlled (cutting/girdling stems followed by herbicide application to cut stems) as feasible. Several years of	Necessary	On-going

Activity	Actions	Importance (Urgent, Necessary, Beneficial)	Recommended Completion Year
	control may be required once trees are mature (i.e., have developed fruit/seeds).		
Garlic Mustard	Those charged with monitoring the property should learn to recognize this plant and be trained in appropriate methods of removal. Recommend immediate removal off-site upon detection.	Necessary	On-going

11. Acknowledgement

Document and Photographs Prepared By:	
Name:	**Karen Abel**
Title:	Conservation Specialist
Organization:	Orland Conservation
Name:	**Kari van Allen**
Title:	Ecologist
Organization:	Orland Conservation
Signing Representative for the Landowner:	
Signature:	_____ Date: _____
Name:	**Dave Walker**
Title:	Operating Officer
Organization:	Rideau Waterway Land Trust

12. Appendices

Note: Fieldwork conducted August 11-12, 2011

Species Inventory

Map 1a: Orthophoto

Map 1b: Orthophoto

Map 2: Trails & Features

Map 3: ELC

Map 4a: Survey 28R-12788

Map 4b: Survey 28R-13089

Species Inventory

Fieldwork conducted August 11-12, 2011

Flora

Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
Species List		
Allegheny Blackberry	*Rubus allegheniensis*	
American Basswood	*Tilia americana*	
American Elm	*Ulmus americana*	
American Fly-honeysuckle	*Lonicera canadensis*	
American Larch	*Larix laricina*	
Aster Species	*Aster species*	
Avens Species	*Geum species*	
Bedstraw Species	*Galium species*	
Bird's-foot Trefoil	*Lotus corniculatus*	Non-native
Bitternut Hickory	*Carya cordiformis*	
Bloodroot	*Sanguinaria canadensis*	
Blue Beech	*Carpinus caroliniana ssp. virginiana*	
Blue Vervain	*Verbena hastata*	
Bluegrass Species	*Poa species*	
Brittle-stem Hempnettle	*Galeopsis tetrahit*	Non-native
Brome Species	*Bromus species*	
Buckthorn	*Rhamnus cathartica*	Particularly invasive non-native
Bull Thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*	Non-native
Butter-and-eggs	*Linaria vulgaris*	Non-native
Canada Anemone	*Anemone canadensis*	
Canada Goldenrod	*Solidago canadensis*	
Catnip	*Nepeta cataria*	Non-native
Chickweed Species	*Cerastium species*	
Clasping-leaved Twisted-stalk	*Streptopus amplexifolius*	
Cleavers	*Galium aparine*	
Common Milkweed	*Asclepias syriaca*	
Common Mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*	Non-native
Common St. John's-wort	*Hypericum punctatum*	
Common Wood Sorrel	*Oxalis acetosella ssp montana*	
Common Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium ssp millefolium*	Non-native
Cottongrass Bulrush	*Scirpus cyperinus*	
Crown-vetch	*Coronilla varia*	Non-native
Dock Species	*Rumex species*	
Dogbane Species	*Apocynum species*	
Dropseed species	*Sporobolus species*	
Eastern Hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis*	
Eastern Hop-hornbeam	*Ostrya virginiana*	
Eastern White Pine	*Pinus strobus*	
Enchanter's Nightshade	*Circaea lutetiana ssp canadensis*	
European Swallow-wort	*Cynanchum rossicum*	Particularly invasive non-native
Fringed Black Bindweed	*Polygonum cilinode*	
Fringed Brome	*Bromus ciliatus*	
Graceful Sedge	*Carex gracillima*	
Gray-stemmed Goldenrod	*Solidago nemoralis ssp. decemflora*	
Green Ash	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	
Ground Juniper	*Juniperus communis*	
Hawkweed Species	*Hieracium sp*	
Herb-robert	*Geranium robertianum*	Non-native
Hop Sedge	*Carex lupulina*	
Indian-tobacco	*Lobelia inflata*	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
Lady-fern	*Athyrium filix-femina*	
Lesser Burdock	*Arctium minus ssp minus*	Non-native
Manna Grass Species	*Glyceria sp*	
Marginal Wood Fern	*Dryopteris marginalis*	
Mountain-ash Species	*Sorbus sp*	
Narrow-leaved Meadow-sweet	*Spiraea alba*	
Nipple-seed Plantain	*Plantago major*	Non-native
Northern Prickly Ash	*Zanthoxylum americanum*	
Northern Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*	
Northern White Cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*	
Norway Cinquefoil	*Potentilla norvegica ssp. norvegica*	
Pale Corydalis	*Corydalis sempervirens*	
Paper Birch	*Betula papyrifera*	
Philadelphia Fleabane	*Erigeron philadelphicus ssp philadelphicus*	
Poison Ivy (vine)	*Rhus radicans ssp negundo*	
Poverty Oat-grass	*Danthonia spicata*	
Prickly Gooseberry	*Ribes cynosbati*	
Primrose species	*Primula species*	
Purple-flowering Raspberry	*Rubus odoratus*	
Quack Grass	*Elymus repens*	Non-native
Rabbit-foot Clover	*Trifolium arvense*	Non-native
Red Clover	*Trifolium pratense*	Non-native
Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*	
Rice Cutgrass	*Leersia oryzoides*	
Riverbank Grape	*Vitis riparia*	
Rock Polypody	*Polypodium virginianum*	
Rough-leaved Goldenrod	*Solidago patula*	
Sedge Species	*Carex sp*	
Sensitive Fern	*Onoclea sensibilis*	
Sharp-lobed Hepatica	*Anemone acutiloba*	
Smooth Brome	*Bromus inermis ssp inermis*	Non-native
Soft-stemmed Bulrush	*Scirpus validus*	
Spinulose Wood Fern	*Dryopteris carthusiana*	
Staghorn Sumac	*Rhus typhina*	
Stellate Sedge	*Carex radiata*	
Sugar Maple	*Acer saccharum ssp. saccharum*	
Swamp Milkweed	*Asclepias incarnata ssp incarnata*	
Tall Hairy Agrimony	*Agrimonia gryposepala*	
Thicket Creeper	*Parthenocissus inserta*	
Timothy	*Phleum pratense*	Non-native
Tufted Vetch	*Vicia cracca*	Non-native
Violet Species	*Viola sp*	
Virginia Strawberry	*Fragaria virginiana ssp virginiana*	
White Bear Sedge	*Carex albursina*	
White Oak	*Quercus alba*	
White Trillium	*Trillium grandiflorum*	
Wild Black Cherry	*Prunus serotina*	
Wild Ginger	*Asarum canadense*	
Wild Red Raspberry	*Rubus idaeus ssp melanolasius*	
Wood Nettle	*Laportea canadensis*	
Woodland Strawberry	*Fragaria vesca ssp americana*	
Yellow Birch	*Betula alleghaniensis*	
Rare Species/SAR		
Butternut	*Juglans cinerea*	Noted to occur at time of acquisition by Simon Lynn

Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments
Invasive Non-Native Species		
Dog-strangling vine/European Swallow-wort	*Cynanchum rossicum*	Should be removed as soon as possible after detection. Plants to be placed in plastic bags and taken off site for disposal.
Buckthorn	*Rhamnus cathartica*	Should be removed as soon as possible (if young – including roots), or controlled (cutting/treating with control pesticides) if feasible.

Fauna

Taxonomic Group	Common Name	Scientific Name
Amphibian	American Toad	*Bufo americanus*
Herpetile	Northern Leopard Frog	*Rana pipiens*
Bird	American Goldfinch	*Carduelis tristis*
Bird	Black-capped Chickadee	*Poecile atricapillus*
Bird	Gray Catbird	*Dumetella carolinensis*
Bird	Pileated Woodpecker	*Dryocopus pileatus*
Bird	Red-eyed Vireo	*Vireo olivaceus*
Butterflies & Moths	Eastern Tailed Blue	*Everes comyntas*
Butterflies & Moths	Giant Swallowtail	*Papilio cresphontes*
Butterflies & Moths	Milkweed Tussock Moth	*Euchaetes egle*
Butterflies & Moths	Monarch	*Danaus plexippus*
Dragonflies	Eastern Pondhawk Dragonfly	*Erythemis simplicicollis*
Dragonflies	Yellow-legged Meadowhawk Dragonfly	*Sympetrum vicinum*
Mammal	Porcupine	*Erethizon dorsatum*
Mammal	Red Squirrel	*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*
Mammal	White-tailed Deer	*Odocoileus virginianus*
Reptile	Midland Painted Turtle	*Chrysemys picta marginata*
Rare Species		
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Comments**
Common Nighthawk	*Chordeiles minor*	Documented by Simon Lunn and/or Queen's University Biological Station personnel
Eastern Ribbonsnake (aka. Northern Ribbonsnake)	*Thamnophis sauritus septentrionalis*	Documented by Simon Lunn and/or Queen's University Biological Station personnel
Greater Scaup	*Aythya marila*	Documented by Simon Lunn and/or Queen's University Biological Station personnel
Northern Map Turtle	*Graptemys geographica*	Documented by Simon Lunn and/or Queen's University Biological Station personnel
Red-shouldered Hawk	*Buteo lineatus*	Documented by Simon Lunn and/or Queen's University Biological Station personnel
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	Documented by Simon Lunn and/or Queen's University Biological Station personnel

Sugarbush Island

MAP 1a

Orthophoto

26 acres
Part of Lot 16, Concession 7
Geographic Township of South Crosby
Township of Rideau Lakes
County of Leeds

Island (26 acres): Con 7, Part Lot 16, RP 28R-12788 Part 1 and RP 28R-13089 Part 1
Causeway (0.05 acres): Con 7, Part Lot 16, RP 28R-13089 Part 2

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Map designed by Orland Conservation, 2011
Orthophoto provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources

Rideau Waterway LAND TRUST
Preserving special places in our community

Sugarbush Island

MAP 1b

Orthophoto

26 acres
Part of Lot 16, Concession 7
Geographic Township of South Crosby
Township of Rideau Lakes
County of Leeds

Island (26 acres): Con 7, Part Lot 16, RP 28R-12788 Part 1 and RP 28R-13089 Part 1
Causeway (0.05 acres): Con 7, Part Lot 16, RP 28R-13089 Part 2

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Map designed by Orland Conservation, 2011
Orthophoto provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources

Rideau Waterway LAND TRUST
Preserving special places in our community

Sugarbush Island

MAP 2

Trails & Features

28 acres
Part of Lot 16, Concession 7
Geographic Township of South Crosby
Township of Rideau Lakes
County of Leeds

Island (26 acres): Con 7, Part Lot 16, RP 28R-12788 Part 1 and RP 28R-13089 Part 1
Causeway (0.05 acres): Con 7, Part Lot 16, RP 28R-13089 Part 2

Legend

- Proposed Bench Location
- Access Point from ROW
- Trail

N

*Trail and feature locations are approximate
Map designed by Orland Conservation, 2011
Aerial image provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources

Rideau Waterway LAND TRUST
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Sugarbush Island

MAP 3

ELC

26 acres
Part of Lot 16, Concession 7
Geographic Township of South Crosby
Township of Rideau Lakes
County of Leeds

Legend

- Access Point from ROW
- A — Community A: Dry – Moist Old Field Meadow Type [CUM1-1]
- 1 — Community 1: Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple – Hickory Deciduous Forest Type [FOD5-5]
- 2 — Community 2: Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple Deciduous Forest Type [FOD5-1]/Treed Rock Barren [RBT] Inclusions
- 3 — Community 3: Bedrock Cultural Woodland [CUW2 Treed Rock Barren [RBT] Ecosite
- 4 — Community 4: Dry-Moist Old Field Meadow Type [CUM1-1]
- 5 — Community 5: Treed Rock Barren [RBT]
- 6 — Community 6: Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple-White Birch Deciduous Forest Type [FOD5-10]
- 7 — Community 7: Dry-Fresh Hickory Deciduous Forest Type [FOD2-3]
- 8 — Community 8: Open Rock Barren [OBT]
- 9 — Community 9: Dry-Moist Old Field Meadow Type [CUM1-1]
- 10 — Community 10: Shrub Rock Barren [RBS]
- 11 12 — Community 11/12: Dry-Fresh Sugar Maple – Hickory Deciduous Forest Type [FOD5-5] and *Meadow Marsh Inclusion

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*Trail and feature locations are approximate
Map designed by Orland Conservation, 2011
Aerial Image provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources

Rideau Waterway LAND TRUST
Preserving special places in our community

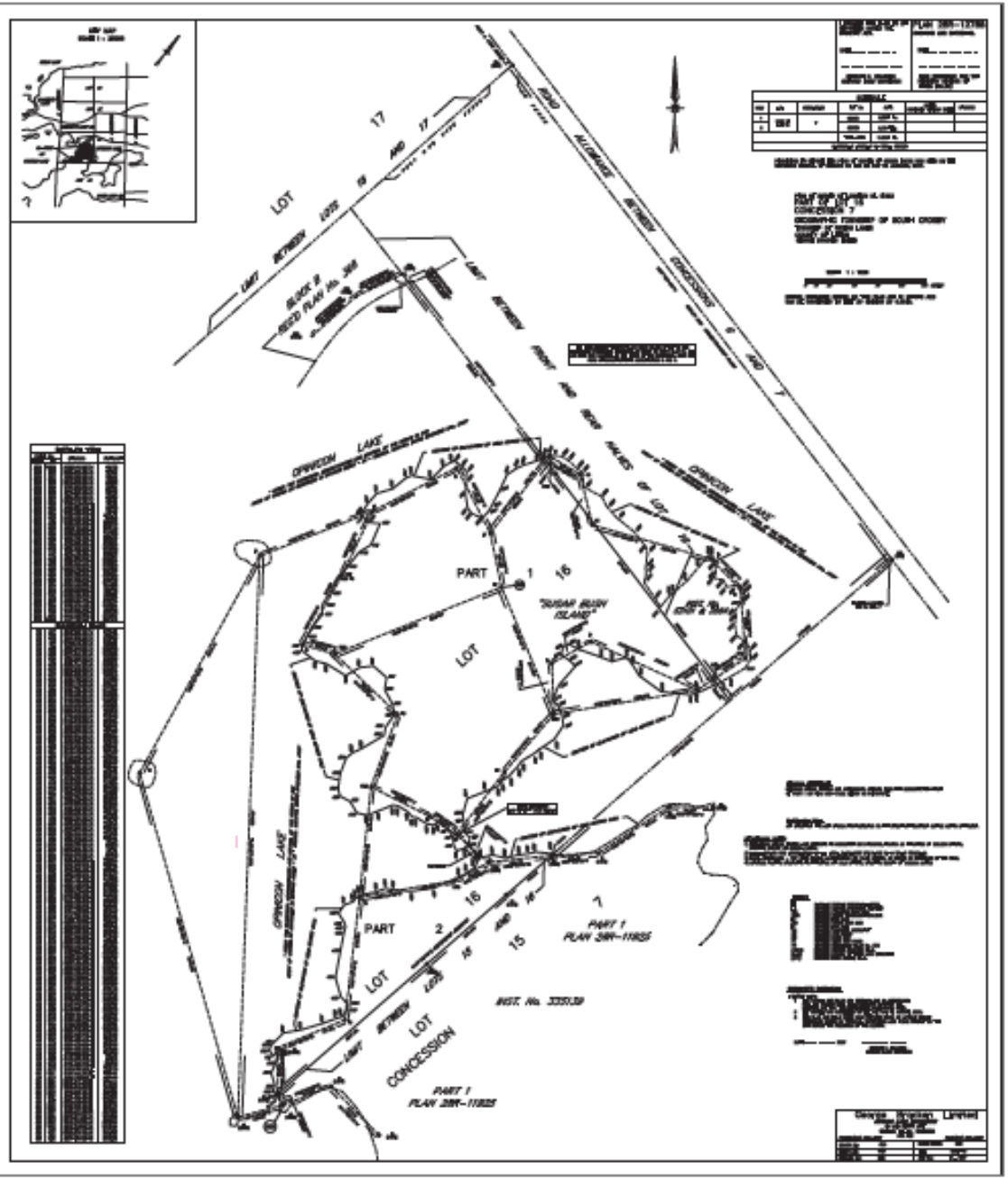
Sugarbush Island

MAP 4a

Survey 28R-12788

26 acres
Part of Lot 16, Concession 7
Geographic Township of South Crosby
Township of Rideau Lakes
County of Leeds

Island (26 acres): Con 7, Part Lot 16, RP 28R-12788 Part 1 and RP 28R-13089 Part 1
Causeway (0.05 acres): Con 7, Part Lot 16, RP 28R-13089 Part 2



Rideau Waterway LAND TRUST
Preserving special places in our community

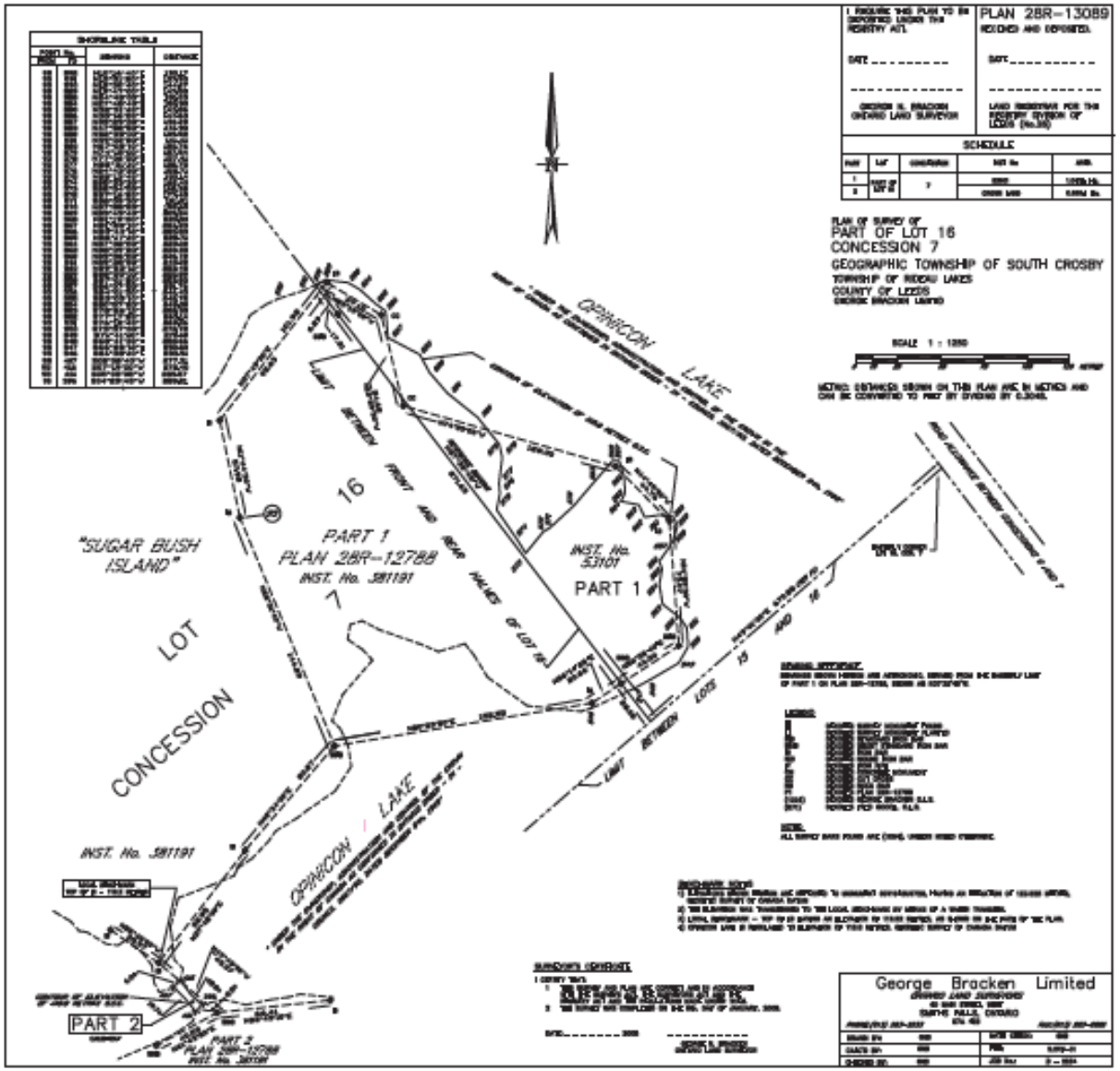
Sugarbush Island

MAP 4b

Survey 28R-13089

26 acres
Part of Lot 16, Concession 7
Geographic Township of South Crosby
Township of Rideau Lakes
County of Leeds

Island (26 acres): Con 7, Part Lot 16, RP 28R-12788 Part 1 and RP 28R-13089 Part 1
Causeway (0.05 acres): Con 7, Part Lot 16, RP 28R-13089 Part 2



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Preserving special places in our community