

Blue Mountains SUBWATERSHED

Health Check 2018



Nottawasaga Valley
Conservation Authority

The Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority is your public agency dedicated to the preservation of a healthy environment. As your partner, the NVCA provides the expertise to help protect our water, our land, our future.



WHAT IS A SUBWATERSHED HEALTH CHECK?

NVCA's subwatershed health checks provide an overview of forest, wetlands, stream and groundwater health within the larger NVCA watershed. They also identify stewardship priorities, future challenges and opportunities to improve environmental health.

Watershed health checks were completed for all nine of NVCA's subwatersheds in 2018, and are produced every five years. Our science monitoring staff collects samples from forests, wetlands, streams and groundwater for data analysis. Our stewardship staff uses this information to determine the success of past restoration projects and areas in need of improvement.

NVCA began producing Subwatershed Report Cards in 2007. In 2013, they were renamed to Watershed Health Checks in an effort to differentiate these reports from Conservation Ontario's province-wide Watershed Report Cards.

What is a subwatershed?

A subwatershed is a smaller watershed within a larger basin. The water from the subwatershed contributes to a stream connected to the main river. In the Blue Mountains subwatershed, the rivers flow into Georgian Bay. Everything in a subwatershed is connected, meaning our actions upstream can affect conditions downstream.

Nottawasaga Valley Watershed's nine subwatersheds

- Blue Mountains Subwatershed
 - Lower Nottawasaga Subwatershed
 - Willow Creek Subwatershed
 - Mad River Subwatershed
 - Pine River Subwatershed
- Middle Nottawasaga River Subwatershed
 - Boyne River Subwatershed
 - Upper Nottawasaga Subwatershed
 - Innisfil Creek Subwatershed



WHAT WE MEASURED

We measured the status and health of the forests, wetlands, streams and groundwater in each subwatershed. We also reported the number of stewardship projects that were completed from 2002 to 2016.



Why Measure?

Measuring helps us better understand our watershed. With this information, we can better target where planning and restoration is needed and track progress of watershed conditions.

OUR GRADING SYSTEM

VERY GOOD	An environment that is at or close to natural conditions
GOOD	An environment close to natural conditions with minor disturbance
FAIR	A disturbed environment
POOR	A highly disturbed environment
VERY POOR	An environment that lacks natural features
NO DATA	Not enough data to make a conclusion

WHERE ARE WE?



ABOUT THE BLUE MOUNTAINS SUBWATERSHED

The Blue Mountains subwatershed consist of four main creek systems – Silver Creek, Black Ash Creek, Pretty River and Batteaux River – that discharge directly to Georgian Bay within the Town of Collingwood. All four systems originate on the Niagara Escarpment – a World Biosphere Reserve.

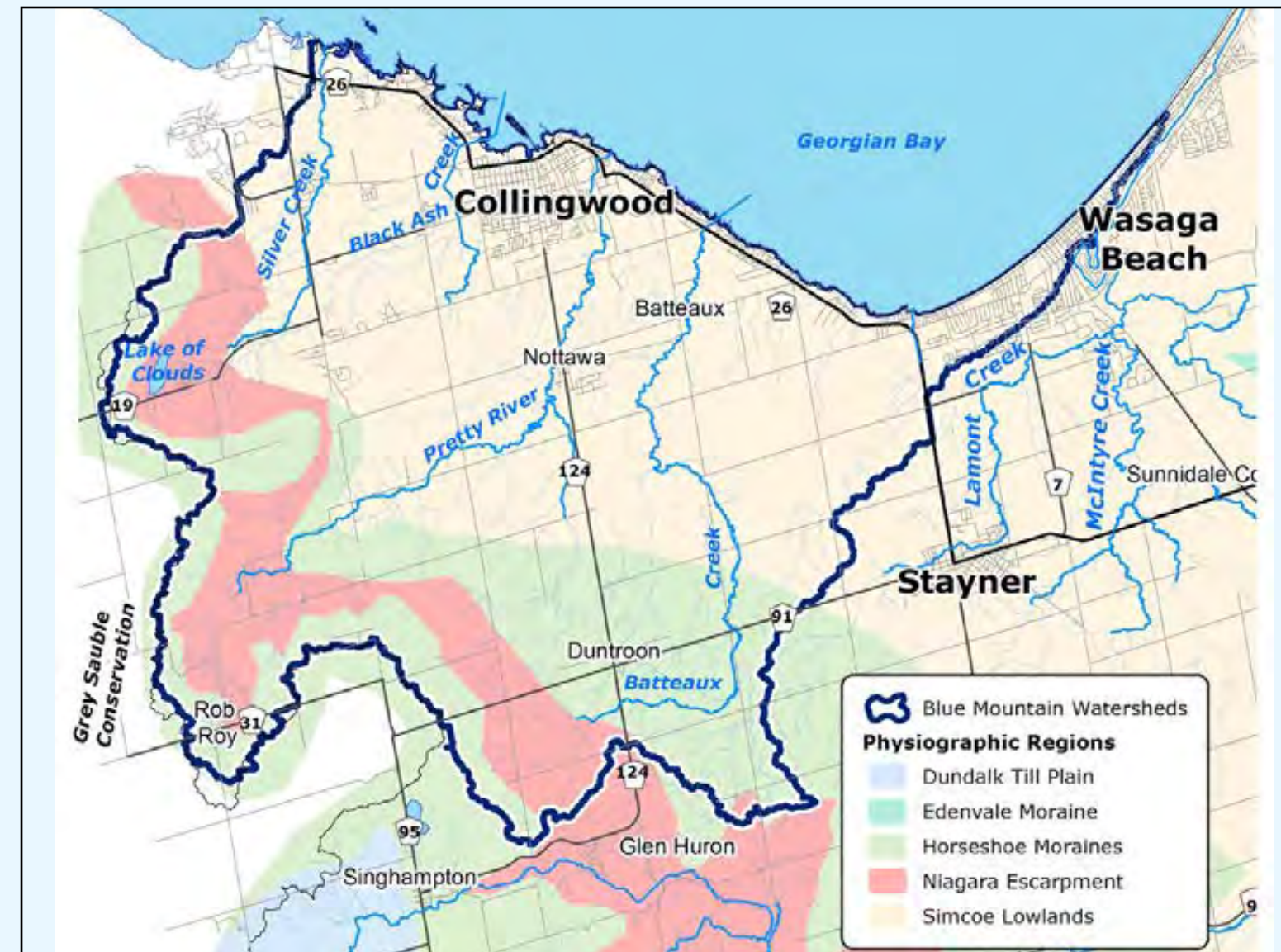
Silver Creek arises as a set of spring-fed tributaries on the Niagara Escarpment near Castle Glen. At Lake of the Clouds, the headwaters are impounded behind a large dam before cascading downstream through forested Escarpment terrain. Silver Creek enters the Simcoe Lowlands near Osler Bluff Road, flowing northward through a mosaic of forests, farm fields and rural residential areas before entering a large coastal wetland and discharging to the bay north of Highway 26.

The headwaters of Black Ash Creek emerge south of Lake of the Clouds with additional tributaries arising on the Simcoe Lowlands. The Escarpment branch flows quickly off the Escarpment into the Simcoe Lowlands where it meanders northeastward, picking

up flows from lowland tributaries through rural/agricultural lands. At Collingwood, Black Ash Creek descends into a constructed flood control channel which extends downstream to Collingwood Harbour.

The Pretty River arises as a series of spring-fed tributaries on the Niagara Escarpment near Rob Roy. Cascading northeastward through Pretty River Valley Provincial Park, the river enters the Simcoe Lowlands near 33-34 Sideroad. The Pretty River then meanders through rural/agricultural areas, curving northward toward Collingwood where it flows through a diked flood control channel before discharging to Georgian Bay.

Batteaux Creek emerges on the slopes of the Niagara Escarpment southwest of Duntroon. Leaving the forested slopes of the Escarpment near Duntroon, the creek flows northward through a rural/agricultural landscape, entering Georgian Bay east of urban Collingwood.





FOREST CONDITIONS

Status: Fair
Trend: Insufficient Data

Around 10,000 years ago, parts of the Blue Mountain subwatershed were occupied by the ancient Lake Algonquin. Around 4,000 years ago, today's nearshore areas were submerged under the Nipissing Transgression (when Georgian Bay was higher in elevation). As these lakes disappeared, they left behind the landscape we see now: bluffs along the Algonquin shoreline and troughs and ridges where Lake Nipissing once stood. The Blue Mountain subwatershed supports moderate forest cover. Large forests provide significant habitat for wildlife species that require forest interior habitat (deep, undisturbed forests) to thrive.

Fragmented forests are present along the ancient Algonquin bluff and the ancient Nipissing shoreline. East of the Escarpment, forest cover is fragmented with land use generally dominated by agriculture while the Collingwood/Wasaga Beach urban areas dominate the Georgian Bay shoreline.

Wetlands form a large portion of forest cover in this watershed. Coastal wetland systems along Georgian Bay are globally and provincially rare, and consist of rich coastal fens along the shoreline. Away from the shoreline, wetland features become more thicket-like before changing over to swamp forests.

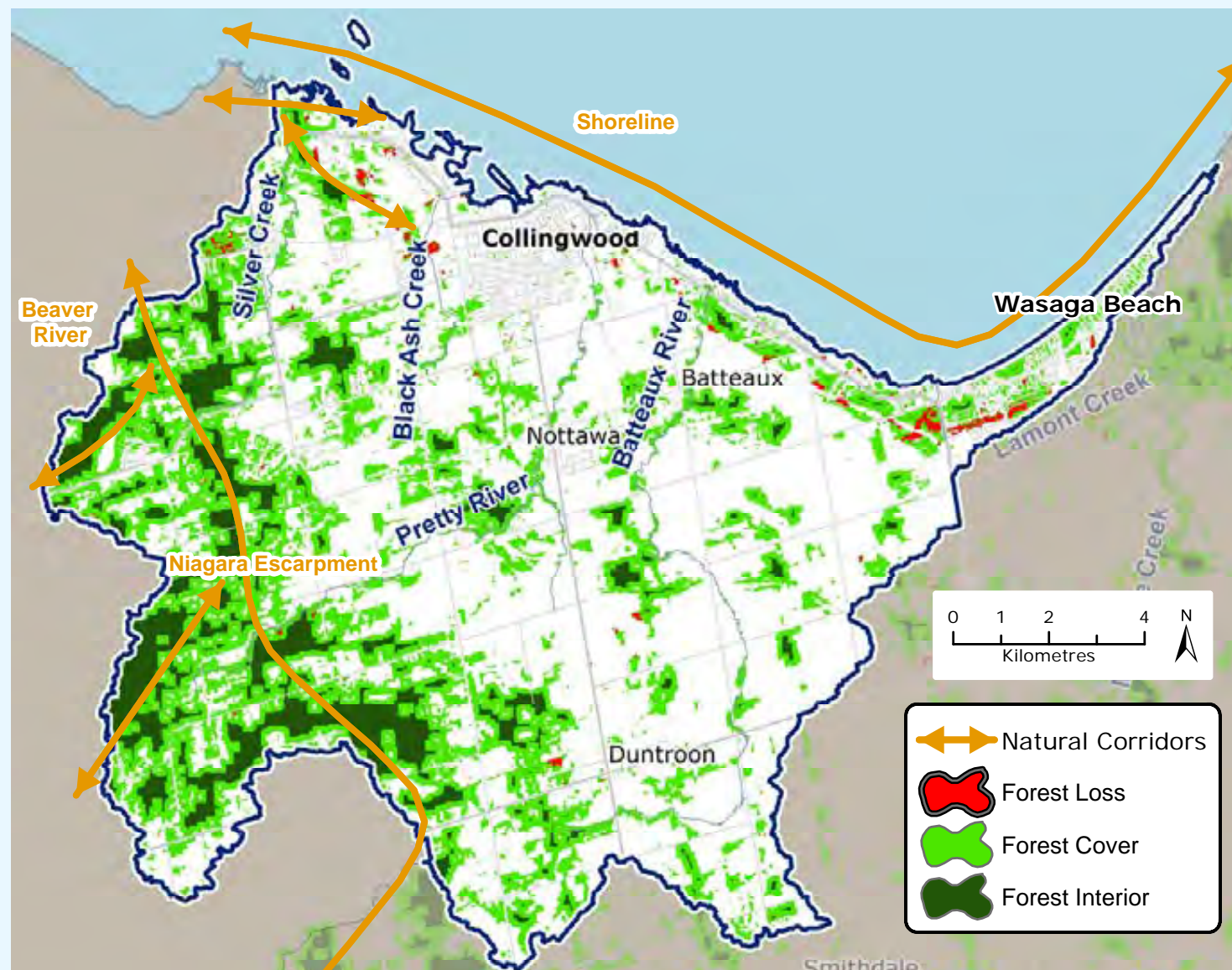
Large forests are common within the Niagara Escarpment headwater (river source area) areas. These rich forests are provincially significant and support a number of rare plant and animal species including Hart's-tongue Fern and Louisiana Waterthrush. Coniferous and mixed forests in the Pretty River headwaters provide important winter habitat for deer.

The headwater forest cover in the Blue Mountain subwatershed forms an integral part of the Niagara Escarpment's natural corridor. It is also connected to nearby forests and wetlands within the Beaver River valley to the west as well as the Mad River subwatershed to the south. Lowland forests provide an important corridor for migrating waterfowl and shorebirds and are found along the Collingwood and Town of Blue Mountain shorelines.

Due to the lack of updated forest cover mapping, Global Forest Change analysis was used showing that there was a loss of 99 hectares (ha) of forest cover in the Blue Mountain subwatershed between 2009 and 2016. This method of analysis did not explain the cause of the forest loss or allow for the determination of the amount of forest gain. NVCA and Blue Mountain Watershed Trust recently noted significant forest gain in the Silver Creek catchment is associated with reforestation and natural regeneration.

Indicators	Blue Mountains Subwatershed	NVCA Watershed	Indicator Description
Forest Cover	35.0% (7,792 ha)	33.29%	Forest cover is the percentage of the watershed that is forested. Environment Canada suggests that 30% forest cover is the minimum needed to support healthy wildlife habitat; more coverage is beneficial.
Forest Interior	8.6% (1,914 ha)	9.11%	Forest interior is the area of forest that lies more than 100 m from a forest edge – away from the windy, dry conditions and predators that are associated with the edge. Sensitive forest birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians require deep forest habitat for survival. Environment Canada suggests that 10% forest interior cover is the minimum needed to support a range of species.
Riparian Cover	47.9% (1,161 ha)	52.0%	Streamside vegetation (riparian cover) filters pollutants and provides important fish and wildlife habitat. Environment Canada suggests that at least 30 m on each side of the stream (over 75% of its length) should be in natural cover to support healthy streams. Only forest cover was available for riparian cover assessment in this Watershed Health Check.

Rating Scale:





WETLAND CONDITIONS

Status: Poor
Trend: Declining

Wetlands play an important role in the ecological health of a subwatershed. They improve water quality by filtering runoff from agricultural and urban areas. Wetlands control flooding, reduce erosion and help maintain stream flows during dry periods by holding back water on the landscape. The wetland swamps, marshes and fens in the Blue Mountains subwatershed provide habitat for a rich variety of plants and animals. Many animals that live in wetlands also depend on nearby upland habitats for nesting, foraging and hibernation.

Wetland cover in the Blue Mountains subwatershed is poor compared to Environment Canada's wetland habitat. However, steep slopes on the Niagara Escarpment and generally well-drained soils in much of the subwatershed suggest that naturally-occurring wetlands may not have been historically abundant.

Past urban development has resulted in significant wetland loss along the Georgian Bay shoreline. Data from Ducks Unlimited Canada indicate that historical wetland loss in the former Nottawasaga Township (Collingwood and much of Clearview Township within the subwatershed) is 55.4%.

In the Blue Mountains subwatershed, based on satellite photo interpretation, there was a net subwatershed wetland loss of 63.4 hectares (ha) between 2009 and 2016. This represents a 4.4%

decrease in wetland cover since 2008. Development activities were associated with most wetland loss.

A mosaic of shoreline wetlands and lowland forests is present along the Georgian Bay shoreline, northwest of urban Collingwood. A fragmented series of swamps and lowland forests can be found in the mid-sections of the Pretty River, Batteaux River and along the Georgian Bay shoreline, southeast of Collingwood.

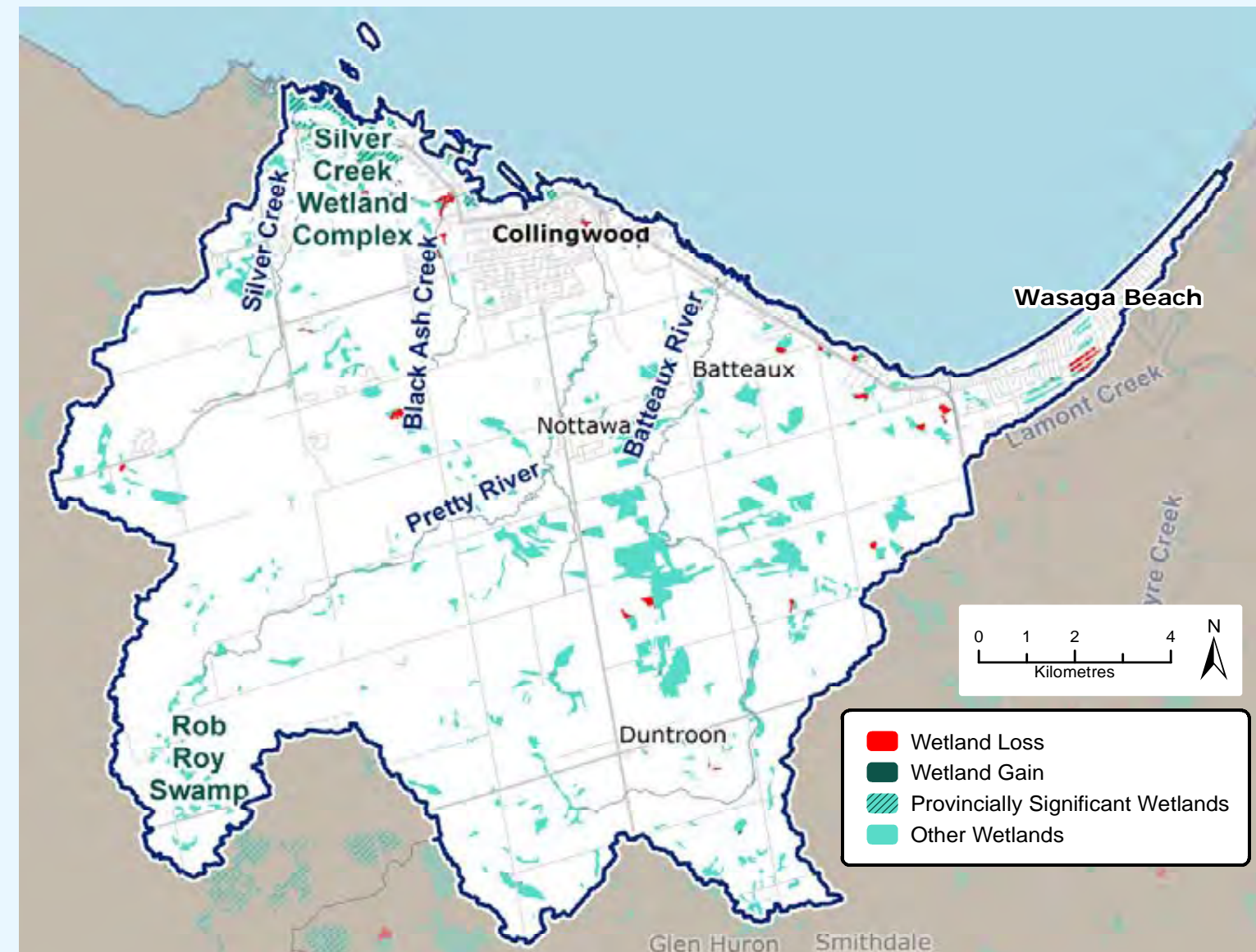
Coastal marsh wetlands are formed over gently sloped limestone bedrock along the Georgian Bay shoreline from Collingwood to the west end of Wasaga Beach. These wetlands support rare plant communities in rich fens (an open wetland dominated by low shrubs, ferns, sedges and grasses) that are found only along the Great Lakes – and nowhere else in the world! The fens are maintained by naturally-fluctuating water levels in Georgian Bay and the low nutrient shoreline environment.

In the Blue Mountains subwatershed, the Silver Creek Wetland Complex and Rob Roy Swamp have been evaluated as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. Provincial and municipal planning policies help protect these wetlands from development and site alteration. A number of unevaluated wetlands could be added to the evaluated Silver Creek wetland complex.



Indicators	Blue Mountains Subwatershed	NVCA Watershed	Indicator Description	Trend (2009-2016)
Wetland Cover	6.5% (1,456 ha)	14.2%	10% wetland cover has been identified as a minimum guideline for healthy watersheds (Environment Canada).	Down -63.4 ha
Wetland Buffer (100m buffer area)	39.6% (1,490 ha)	39.2%	A buffer is a vegetated area next to a wetland or stream. Many wetland wildlife species require nearby upland areas for foraging, nesting and other activities. Only forest cover was available for buffer assessment through the 2018 Watershed Health Check.	Insufficient data

Rating Scale:



STREAM HEALTH

Status: Good
Trend: No Change

Stream health is determined by testing water chemistry and evaluating the health of benthic macroinvertebrates (water bugs). They are categorized as Unimpaired (very healthy), Below Potential (moderate health) and Impaired (very poor health). Final grades, like in the table below, are arrived at by merging these two factors.

Stream health in the Blue Mountains subwatershed (including Silver Creek, Black Ash Creek, Pretty River and Batteaux River) ranges from Impaired to Unimpaired. Productive trout habitat is found throughout Silver Creek and much of the Pretty River but is limited to the headwaters of Black Ash Creek and Batteaux River.

In previous NVCA Watershed Health Checks, the spring-fed Niagara Escarpment headwaters of all four major systems in the Blue Mountains subwatershed have been shown to provide a high quality, healthy source of water for the creeks. These headwater areas were not be assessed in the 2018 Watershed Health Check.

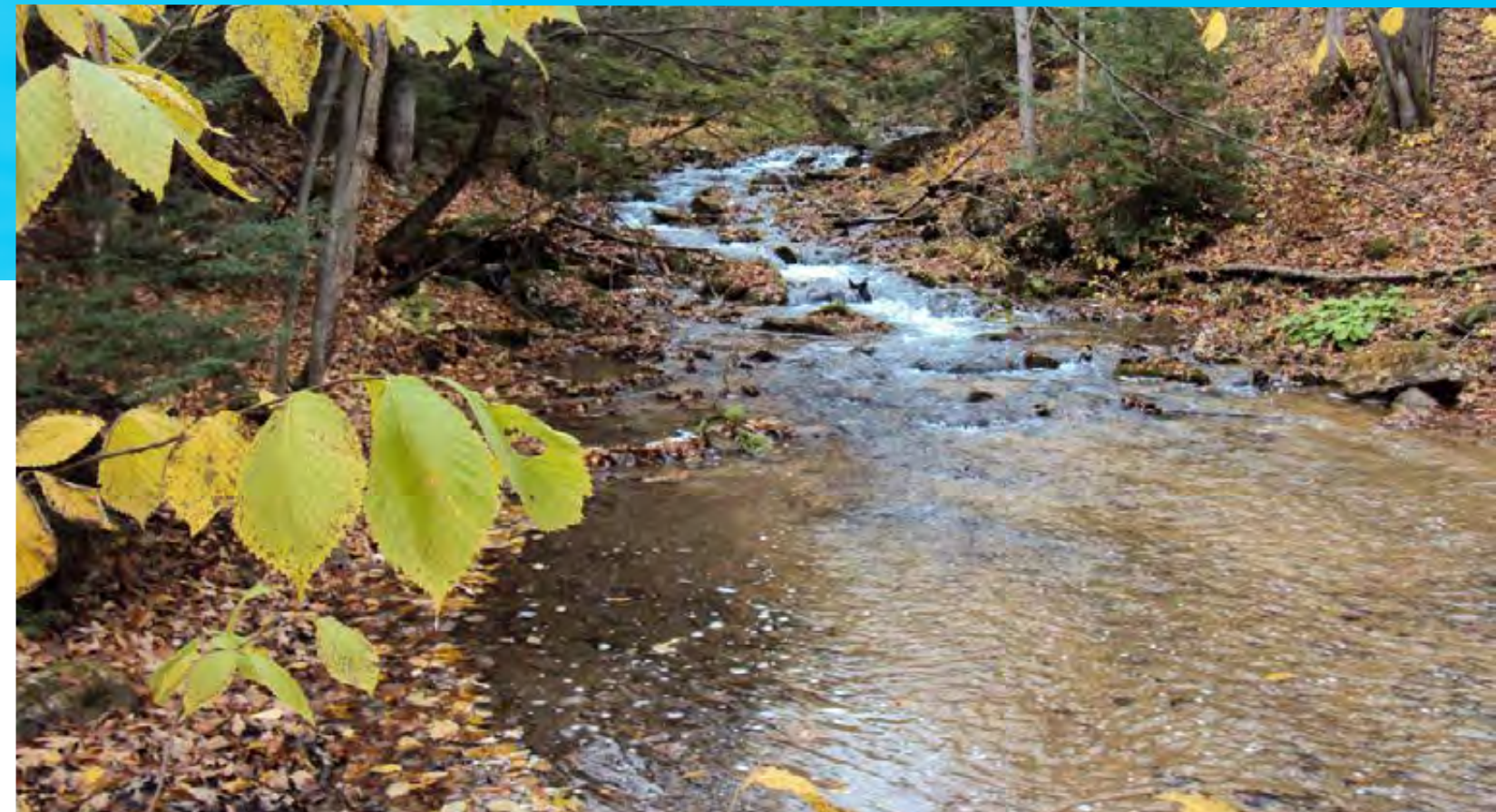
Stream health in Silver Creek declines to Below Potential below the Escarpment as it enters rural Collingwood due to impacts from agricultural and residential land. As the creek flows through the Silver Creek Wetlands at Georgian Bay, stream health returns to Unimpaired. Stream health in Pretty River, below the Escarpment is Unimpaired, but declines to Below Potential through the rural agricultural landscape of Clearview then Impaired as it enters Collingwood. Impaired stream health

continues through the constructed flood control channel in urban Collingwood to Georgian Bay.

Black Ash Creek and Batteaux River receive less clean, cold groundwater inputs from the Escarpment area, thereby having shorter stretches of Unimpaired stream health. Both systems flow through and are impacted by agricultural, rural and urban land uses in the lowlands below the Escarpment. Black Ash Creek is considered Below Potential to Impaired from the lowlands through to the constructed flood control channel in urban Collingwood and into Collingwood Harbour. Stream health in Batteaux River is considered Below Potential through its assessed portions.

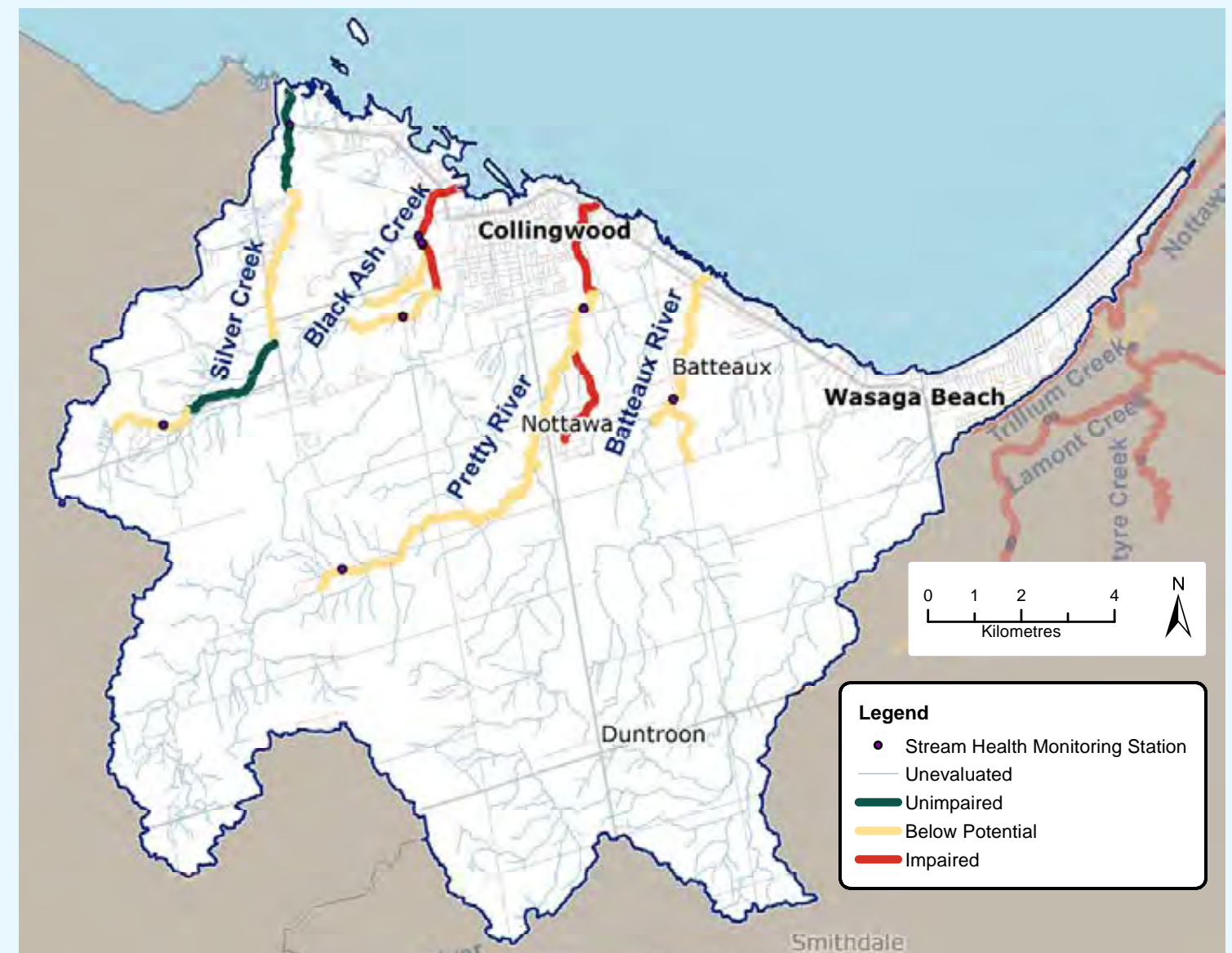
Water quality monitoring on the four Blue Mountain watercourses at Highway 26 indicate that nutrient concentrations are low during low flow periods, indicating these streams are generally healthy. Elevated levels of oils, salts and sediments from the intensive commercial development in Collingwood are having a negative impact on the lower reaches of Black Ash Creek.

Overall, water quality in streams in the Blue Mountain watershed has not changed since the 2013 Watershed Health Check. Declines in benthic grade reflect lower a capacity available for the assessment of subwatershed streams. The 2018 Watershed Health Check assessed only 12% of the river length in the Blue Mountains subwatershed, down from 25% in 2013.



Indicators	Blue Mountains Subwatershed	Indicator Description	Indicator Trend (2012-2016)
Benthic Grade	2.06	Insects and other "bugs" that inhabit the streambed are excellent indicators of stream health. Healthy streams receive a score of "3" while unhealthy streams receive a score of "1".	Insufficient Data
Total Phosphorus (low flow; mg/L)	0.01	Total phosphorus indicates nutrient levels within a stream. Our healthiest streams have levels less than 0.01 mg/L during low flow conditions. Blue Mountains range in all conditions: 0.003—0.720 mg/L. Provincial Water Quality Guidelines suggest that levels greater than 0.03 mg/L result in unhealthy stream conditions.	No Change

Rating Scale:





GROUNDWATER QUALITY

Status:
No data collected

Groundwater is water that is stored underground in soils and bedrock fractures. When it rains or when snow melts, water absorbs into the ground, eventually feeding local streams and wetlands or filter down into aquifers. Aquifers may be separated into different layers. Sediments that are relatively impermeable, such as clay and silt, offer protection by limiting the amount of water to flow into the aquifer. This layer is called an aquitard. Aquifers located below aquitards are preferred drinking water sources.

It is important to keep contaminants out of groundwater because it supports a variety of uses including municipal and private water supplies, agricultural irrigation, and is a source for rivers and streams. Contaminants can come from both urban and rural areas. Chloride and nitrate are used here as indicators for groundwater quality. In urban areas, groundwater is susceptible to chloride due to excessive application of winter salt on roads and parking lots. In rural areas, nitrate in groundwater

can be due to excessive and improper use of crop fertilizers.

Staff from the NVCA and the Province of Ontario have been working with municipalities, communities, and individual residents to reduce the potential for groundwater contamination. For opportunities to reduce these contaminants, please refer to the Watershed Stewardship section.

In the Blue Mountains subwatershed, there are 11 municipal wells providing drinking water to residents. Through the Provincial Groundwater Monitoring Network (PGMN) partnership with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks, the NVCA monitors water levels and water quality.

There are currently no PGMN wells with the Blue Mountains subwatershed. The NVCA continues to work with the Province and member municipalities to improve the PGMN coverage where feasible.

Indicators	Shallow Wells (0-20m)	Intermediate Wells (21-60 m)	Deep Wells (>60m)	Indicator Description
Number of wells	0	0	0	
Chloride (mg/L)	No Data	No Data	No Data	The Ontario guideline for chlorides in drinking water is 250 mg/L and is based on aesthetic objectives. Drinking water should not exceed this level.
Nitrite & Nitrate (mg/L)	No Data	No Data	No Data	The Ontario standard for nitrite and nitrate is 10 mg/L and is based on the maximum allowable concentration. Drinking water should not exceed this level.

Results reflect health at the well and should not replace testing at private wells.

Rating Scale:



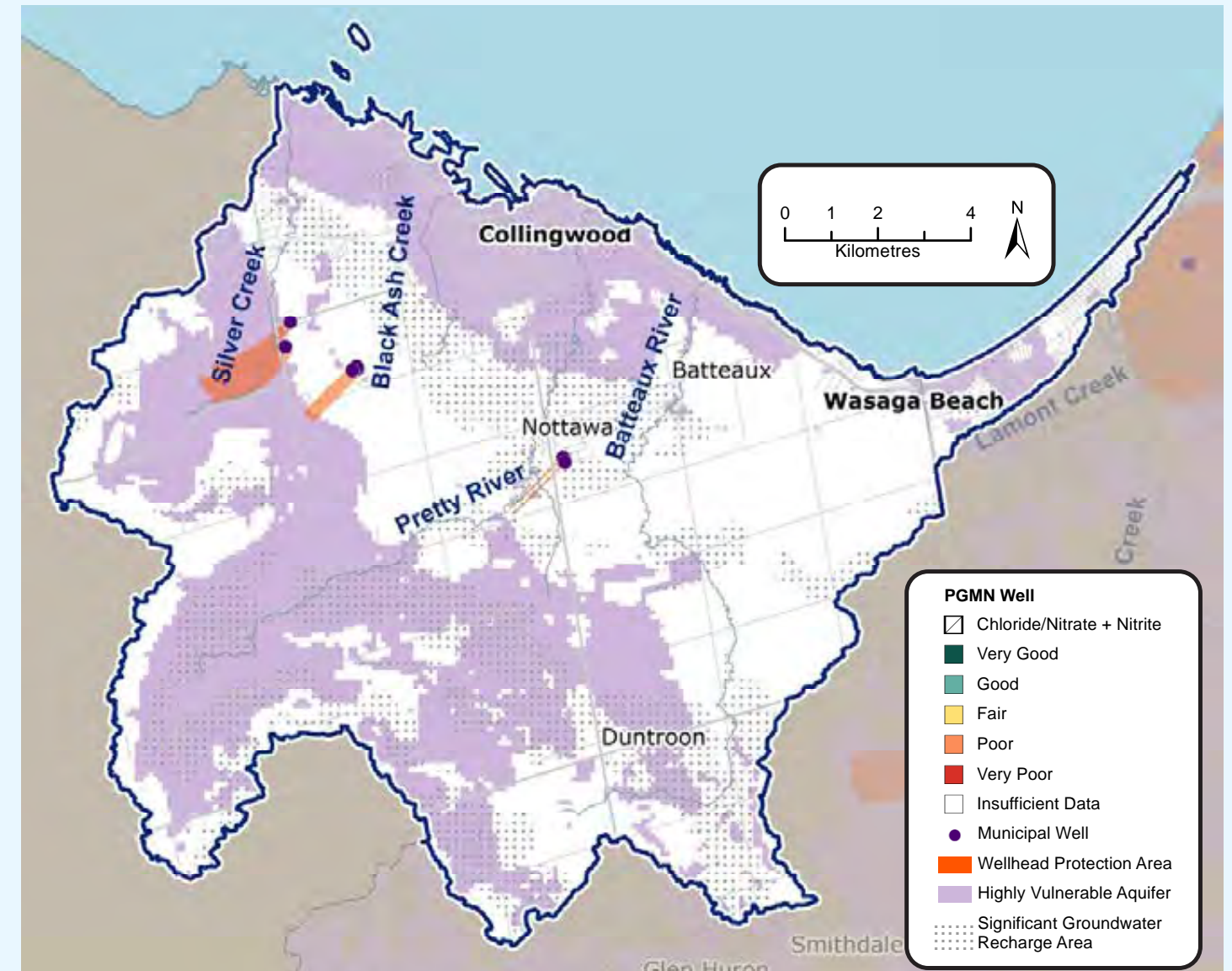
Ontario's Drinking Water Source Protection Program

Focuses on protecting municipal drinking water sources, including:

Wellhead Protection Areas
areas that contribute water to municipal wells,

Highly Vulnerable Aquifers
areas where groundwater is close to ground surface

Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas
areas which feed the aquifers.



WATERSHED STEWARDSHIP



What is Watershed Stewardship?

Watershed Stewardship and Restoration is the responsible and sustainable care of our natural resources and wildlife within a watershed.

Protecting what we have, and enhancing and restoring where possible helps the environment, and protects human uses as well. As caretakers of our environment, we all need to implement stewardship practices that protect and restore natural resources.

We all depend on good stewardship of private and public lands to achieve healthy waters and sustainable ecosystems. With almost 96% of land in our watersheds privately owned, residents can play a critical role.



Forestry Program

NVCA's Forestry Program provides trees, planting services and forest management advice for landowners throughout the watershed. Between 2002 and 2016, more than 1,691,000 trees have been planted on 363 properties, reforesting 890 hectares of land in the NVCA watershed. These future forests will help to moderate the effects of both drought and flooding, reduce soil erosion, provide habitat for wildlife, improve water quality and groundwater recharge, and mitigate climate change.

Healthy Waters Program

NVCA's Healthy Waters Program provides landowners with free site visits, technical and financial support for eligible projects, such as tree planting, well decommissioning, stream bank stabilization, exclusion of livestock from streams and wetlands, prevention of manure runoff and nutrient management. Since 2002, landowners in the Blue Mountains subwatershed have undertaken 79 stewardship projects on their properties through the support of this program. These projects have improved water quality, enhanced fish and wildlife habitat, protected species at risk, and prevented toxic algae blooms & fish kills.

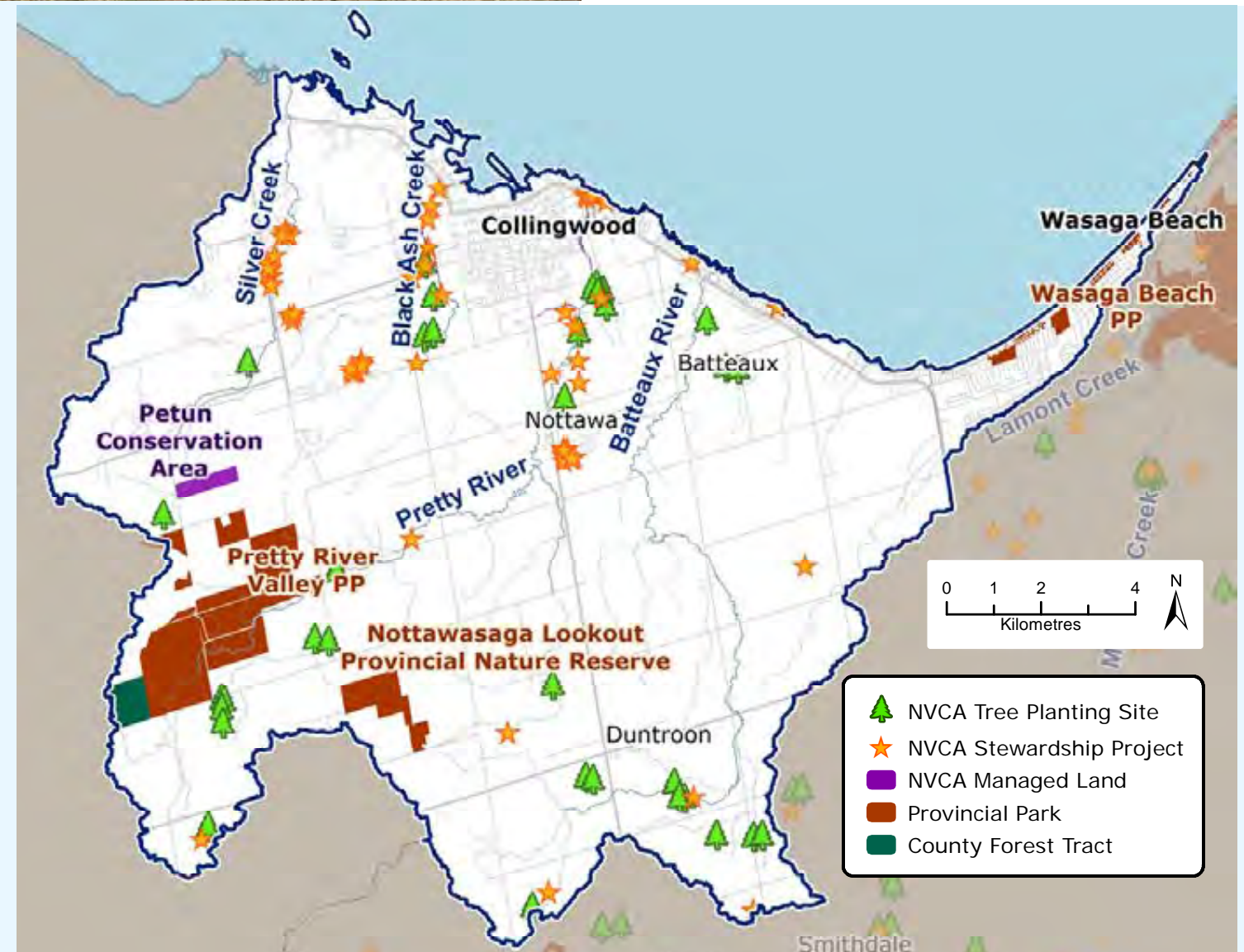
Landowner Grant Assistance

To assist landowners with protecting the environment, NVCA's Stewardship and Forestry Programs provide technical assistance and a range of grant incentives to help offset the cost of projects on private property.

Grant rates range from 25% to 100% of eligible project costs.

To discuss your land management and stewardship goals

Call us at
705-424-1479



WATERSHED STEWARDSHIP

RESTORATION PRIORITIES

Each subwatershed in the Nottawasaga Valley encompasses unique landforms and land uses. As a result, stream health trends and watershed restoration priorities differ across subwatersheds.

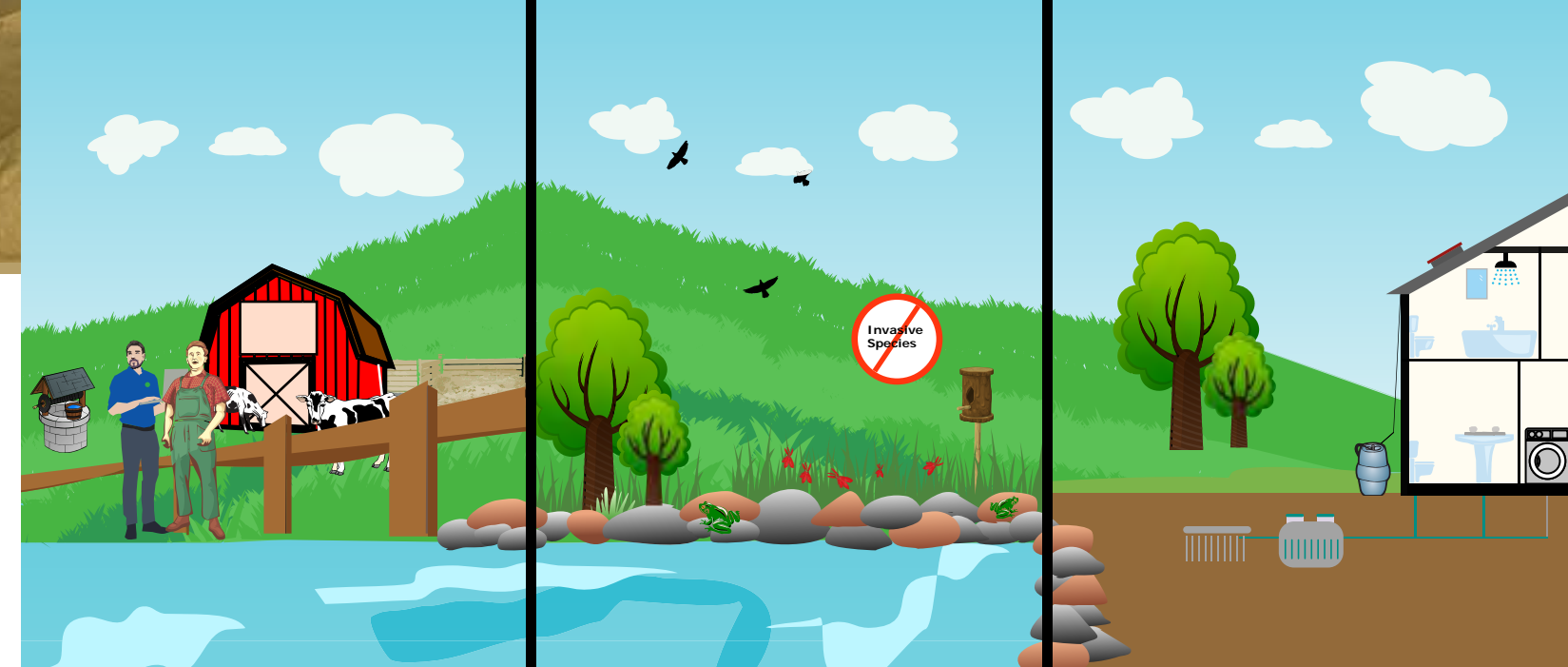
For example the Niagara Escarpment streams to the west are high quality trout streams. Consequently, the restoration priorities within this region align with opportunities to enhance these coldwater habitats as well as address broad water quality improvement objectives. Conversely the lower Nottawasaga River supports warmwater fish

species including Lake Sturgeon, a species at risk. The restoration priorities in this subwatershed are customized to enhance warmwater fish habitat as well as address other needs such as optimizing water quality at Wasaga Beach.

In addition to technical considerations, implementation of the restoration priorities would not be possible without the support from partners including local municipalities, environmental groups, landowners and generous funders.

Restoration Priorities for the Blue Mountains Subwatershed

1. Complete stream-side tree planting, stream bank stabilization with a habitat-friendly approach and potentially livestock exclusion fencing downstream from the Niagara Escarpment on Silver Creek, Black Ash Creek, Pretty River and Batteaux Creek.
2. Improve water quality and fish habitat by retrofitting dam structures to bottom discharge and removing dams in headwater reaches and tributary streams.
3. Support the construction of effective urban stormwater management systems in Collingwood designed to protect coldwater trout habitat.
4. Reduce flooding by increasing soil infiltration rates (speed at which water penetrates the ground) across the watershed by; increasing natural vegetation cover, protecting and restoring wetlands, and adopting low impact development techniques in urban areas.
5. Reduce soil erosion and runoff of both nutrients (e.g. phosphorus) and fecal bacteria, to safeguard surface water (rivers and lakes) and groundwater. This can be achieved through agricultural stewardship practices, streambank stabilization and good septic care.



HOW YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Farm Stewardship

- Upgrade manure storages; divert clean water from barnyards with eaves and berms
- Improve stream health by fencing out livestock
- Buffer streams from cropland and pasture (5-30m)
- Reduce soil erosion through conservation tillage, residue management and cover crops
- Reduce nutrient runoff and save money by implementing nutrient management planning
- Use water conservation measures and work with neighbours to coordinate water takings
- Urban Stewardship
- Conserve water in the home – install low flow toilets and showerheads; and in the garden with rain barrels, mulch and rain gardens
- Reduce use of fertilizers
- Don't pour anything down storm drains as these drains flow untreated into rivers and lakes
- Plant neighbourhood trees to moderate the effect of extreme heat and enhance urban spaces
- Support Low Impact Development to increase groundwater recharge and reduce urban flooding

Habitat Restoration

- Protect and create stream and wetland buffers
- Plant natural vegetation between the water and adjacent land use practices
- Stabilize eroding stream banks
- Plant native trees, shrubs, wildflowers and grasses to support birds, pollinators and wildlife
- Learn to identify, safely remove and reduce spread of invasive species

Drinking Water Protection

- Decommission unused wells to prevent surface contaminants from reaching groundwater unfiltered
- Test your well for bacteria at least 3 times per year (your local health unit provides free testing)
- Regularly service your septic system (every 2-5 years) and avoid using cleaning products (like bleach) that kills the beneficial bacteria, on which your sewage treatment depends
- Properly dispose of household hazardous waste and pharmaceuticals
- Clean debris from around your well and ensure the lid is vermin proof
- Reduce micro-plastic contamination by installing a filter on you laundry machine

Before (2014)



After (2015)



An example of streambank restoration in the Blue Mountains subwatershed: Trout stream restoration and bank stabilization in constructed floodway, Black Ash Creek Collingwood.

NVCA'S EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Over the past three decades, NVCA's Education Program has delivered high quality, hands on, environmentally based outdoor education.

Between 2010 and 2017 alone, 81,925 children and adults from within NVCA's jurisdiction and beyond participated in our programming. Thanks to a long-term partnership with the Simcoe County District School Board, our educators work with students at the Tiffin Centre for Conservation or at their schools to help them connect with local natural environments. NVCA also offers secondary school programming including Specialist High Skills Major certificate programs for high school students focused on their next steps at post-secondary school.

NVCA also develops public programming to help families connect with nature outside of school hours to increase human Eco Health. Active time in nature is known to improve mental and physical well-being, creativity and cognitive ability, while reducing stress, ADHD, depression, diabetes and heart disease.

Did you know that in addition to traditional summer camp, NVCA's programs now include stewardship, newcomer, junior leadership, and outreach camps? For more information about public programming such as drop-in events, festivals, and family nature days, visit www.nvca.on.ca.



‘Fostering a sense of wonder, appreciation and respect for the natural world through experiential learning and outdoor exploration’

PUBLIC LANDS MANAGEMENT

NVCA's land acquisition program focuses on strategic land securement for the long-term protection of natural features and functions. These properties also provide valuable recreational opportunities to watershed residents. The NVCA manages three property within the Blue Mountains subwatershed totaling 68 hectares (ha).

County Forests are managed for a variety of environmental, social and economic purposes. One Grey County Forest tract, the 72 ha Pretty River tract, lies within the Blue Mountains subwatershed.

Ontario Parks' mandate is "to protect significant natural and cultural resources in a system of parks and protected areas that is sustainable and provides opportunities for inspiration, enjoyment and education: now and for future generations." Ontario Parks manages three park areas (855 ha) within this subwatershed.

Many local municipalities also acquire and manage lands in the public trust.

IMPROVE YOUR ECOHEALTH IN OUR CONSERVATION AREAS

Natural areas clean our air, protect our water and can have a moderating effect on extreme weather. New research indicates that spending time in nature also provides important benefits that support mental health and emotional well-being.

NVCA owns and manages over 5,000 ha of land in the Nottawasaga Valley watershed, including 12 conservation areas with opportunities to hike, paddle, and fish. Here are some highlights of our conservation areas.

Tiffin Centre for Conservation

Located between Barrie and Angus, the Tiffin Conservation Area is home to NVCA's John Hix Conservation Administration Centre, and home to our Environmental Education Program. There are 18.5 km of looped trails that meander through a mixture of wetlands, forests, and open meadows.

Minesing Wetlands

Minesing Wetlands acts as an important natural flood control reservoir. During periods of high water levels, the wetland fills up with water and slowly releases it into the Nottawasaga River and into Georgian Bay, protecting downstream communities including Wasaga Beach.

In addition to being a flood control mechanism, Minesing Wetlands is recognized as an internationally significant wetland because of its unique plant communities and diverse wildlife. Visitors can paddle, snowshoe or cross-country ski in this conservation area.

Petun Conservation Area (in this subwatershed)

The Petun Conservation Area is a property managed by the NVCA within the Blue Mountains Subwatershed. Petun is one of the highest points within the watershed and is renowned for its beautiful vistas along the Bruce Trail.

Through Section 28 of the Conservation Authorities Act, NVCA has the responsibility to regulate activities in natural and hazardous areas in order to prevent the loss of life and property due to flooding and erosion, and to conserve and enhance natural resources. For more information, please visit our website at nvca.on.ca.



Did you know...

Land donations to Conservation Authorities may be eligible for tax benefits?

Contact NVCA about leaving a legacy gift of land.



Nottawasaga Valley
Conservation Authority

Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority
8195 8th Line, Utopia ON L0M 1T0
T: 705-424-1479 • F: 705-424-2115

Member of



Conservation
ONTARIO

Thank you to all of our landowners,
community groups, schools,
businesses, municipalities and
other government agencies who
support stewardship activities in
our watershed!