Lower Nottawasaga River **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 Nottawasaga Valley Watershed, this river is the Nottawasaga River. 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.

- Forest Conditions
- Wetland Conditions
- Stream Health
- Groundwater Quality
- Watershed Stewardship

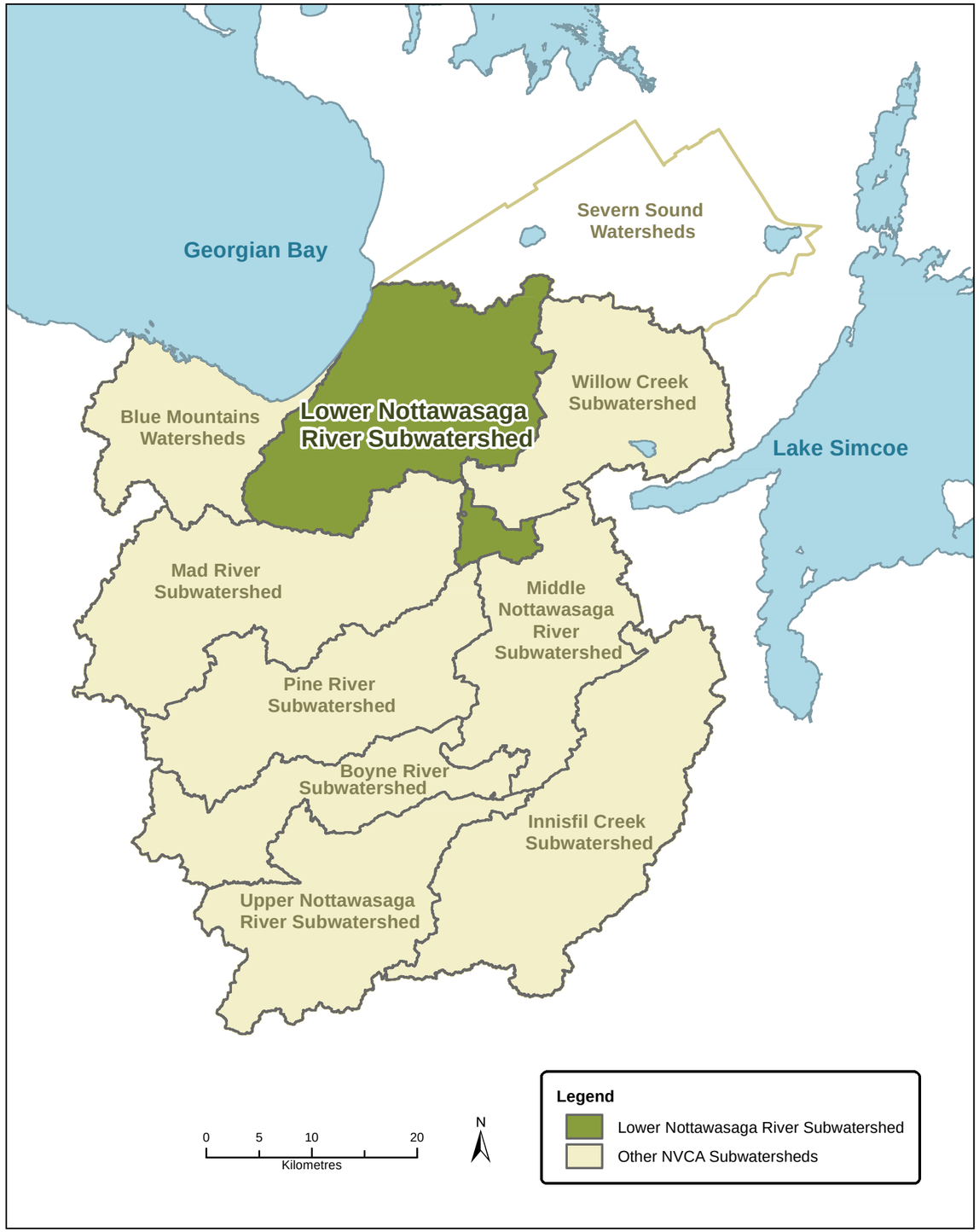
Why Measure?

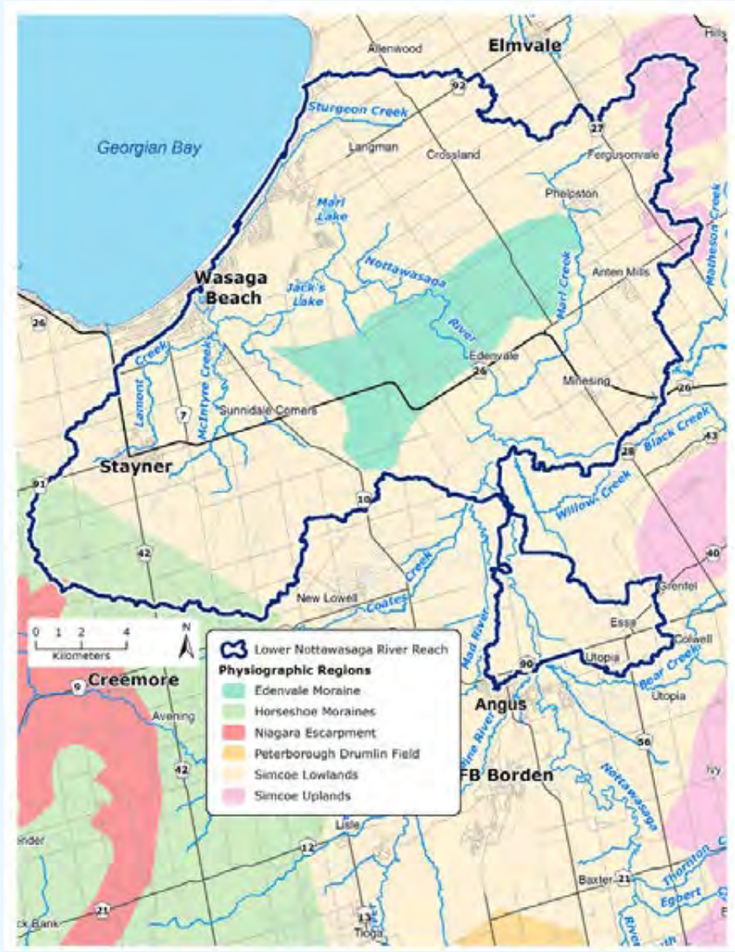
Measuring helps us better understand our watershed. With this information, we can better target where planning and restoration is needed and track progress of watershed conditions.

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 LOWER NOTTAWASAGA RIVER SUBWATERSHED

The Lower Nottawasaga River extends from Angus downstream through the Minesing Wetlands, emerging from this vast wetland at Edenvale. Downstream of Edenvale, the river cuts through the Edenvale Moraine and pauses briefly at Jack's Lake (a widening in the river that was part of an ancient lagoon) before cutting through the parabolic (crescent-shaped) sand dunes of Wasaga Beach Provincial Park. The river then flows through the Wasaga Beach urban area before discharging into Georgian Bay. Several watercourses including Willow Creek and the Mad River (discussed in other subwatershed reports) enter the river between Angus and Wasaga Beach.

Marl Creek arises on the Simcoe Lowlands north of Fergusonvale and flows through a mosaic of farm fields, forests and wetlands before entering an extensive agricultural plain that extends downstream to the Minesing Wetlands. Marl Creek enters the Nottawasaga River at the north end of the wetland complex.

Similarly, Lamont Creek and McIntyre Creek emerge on the Simcoe Lowlands southeast and southwest of Stayner. Rich agricultural lands dominate their landscape. Lamont Creek flows through Stayner and joins McIntyre Creek within the Wasaga Sands golf course before discharging to the river east of Sunnidale Road.

Little Marl Creek emerges on clay plains near Langman and flows through agricultural lands and a golf course before entering Marl Lake – one of only three natural lakes within the Nottawasaga River watershed. This lake is the remnant of a large lagoon that covered this lowland area 5,000 years ago when lake levels were substantially higher than today.

Sturgeon Creek originates on the Simcoe Lowlands northeast of Langman, flowing through agricultural lands before entering a mixture of swamp and forest cover at Wasaga Beach. Downstream, Sturgeon Creek flows through a cottage/residential area before discharging to the Nottawasaga River at Sturgeon Point Marina.

FOREST CONDITIONS

Status: Fair
Trend: Insufficient Data

Forest cover within the Lower Nottawasaga River subwatershed is generally healthy, but quite variable. There are extensive areas of prime agricultural lands where forest cover is sparse; however, large forests are associated with the Minesing Wetlands, Wasaga Beach Provincial Park, Jack's Lake, Marl Lake and the headwaters (creek source area) of Marl Creek. Around 4,000 years ago, today's nearshore areas were submerged under the Nippising Transgression (when Georgian Bay was higher in elevation). As this lake receded, it left behind a series of troughs, ridges and lagoons where Lake Nipissing once stood. Sands blew inland from the newly exposed shoreline forming provincially significant parabolic sand dunes. These dunes support provincially rare sand barren and prairie/savannah habitats.

The provincially significant forests of Wasaga Beach Provincial Park and nearby areas – most associated with the ancient Nipissing shoreline, provide a wide range of habitats from swamp forests to dry pine-oak woodlands. Large forests provide significant habitat for wildlife species that require forest interior habitat (deep, undisturbed forests) to thrive. The combination of the forests and sand dune habitats is required to support the threatened Eastern Hog-nosed Snake.

Though forest cover is sparse along the town waterfront, portions of the Wasaga Beach shoreline support provincially rare shoreline dune vegetation communities that thrive in the dynamic beach environment. The endangered Piping Plover has nested along the beach since 2008. Good stewardship by local residents and the park as well as local planning agencies is required to maintain and enhance these habitats in balance with the important tourism industry along the world's largest freshwater beach.

Subwatershed forests provide important natural corridor connections to the Minesing Wetlands to the southeast, Tiny Marsh to the northeast, Matheson Creek to the east and the Severn Sound headwaters to the north.

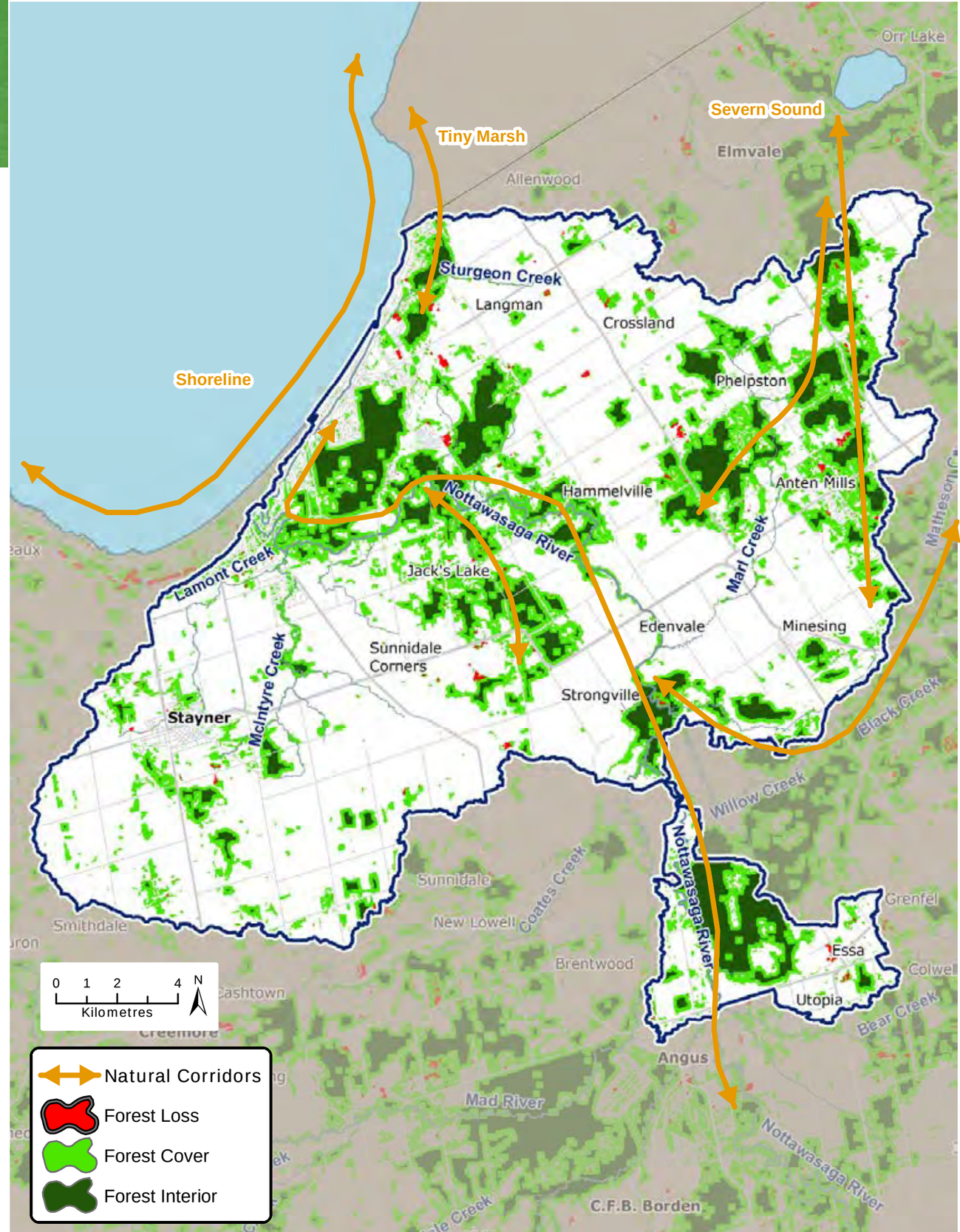
The Georgian Bay shoreline is part of an important corridor for migrating waterfowl and shorebirds.

Due to the lack of updated forest cover mapping, Global Forest Change analysis was used showing that there was a loss of 121 hectares (ha) of forest cover in the Lower Nottawasaga subwatershed. This method of analysis did not explain the cause of the forest loss or allow for the determination of the amount of forest gain.

Indicators	Lower Nottawasaga River Subwatershed	NVCA Watershed	Indicator Description
Forest Cover	28.4% (12,936 ha)	33.39%	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	9.7% (4,437 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	34.3% (1,250 ha)	52%	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:

VERY GOOD | GOOD | FAIR | POOR | VERY POOR | NO DATA



WETLAND CONDITIONS

Status: Good
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 Lower Nottawasaga River 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 conditions in the Lower Nottawasaga River subwatershed meet Environment Canada's wetland habitat guidelines and are considered generally healthy. However, historical wetland loss has been significant. Data from Ducks Unlimited Canada indicates historical wetland loss in the northern part of Springwater Township within the subwatershed) at 68.6%.

In the Lower Nottawasaga subwatershed, based on satellite photo interpretation, between 2009 and 2016 there was a net subwatershed wetland loss of 101.8 hectares (ha). This represents a 1.4% decrease in wetland cover since 2008. Agricultural conversion and urban development activity resulted in most of this wetland loss.

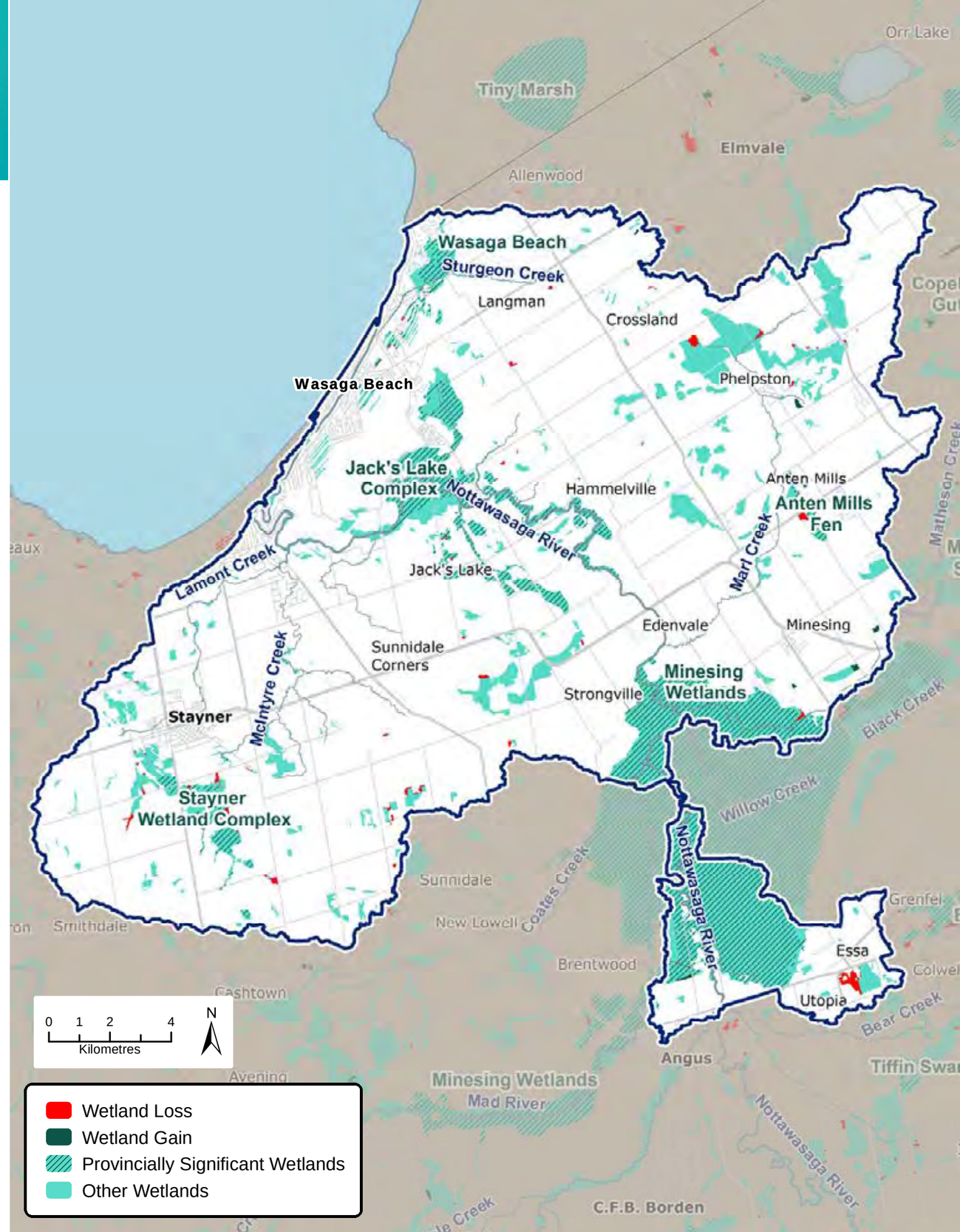
The Minesing Wetlands is recognized as internationally significant because of its important ecological, economic and cultural values. At over 6,000 hectares, it supports rare plant communities such as Bur Oak Swamp and Hackberry Swamp, and a variety of threatened and endangered plants and animals, including marsh nesting habitat for the threatened Least Bittern. The Minesing Wetlands also provide critical flood control functions for Wasaga Beach, holding back upstream floodwaters for several days and slowly releasing the water into the Nottawasaga River.

Five groups of wetlands in the Lower Nottawasaga subwatershed have been identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry: Stayner Wetland Complex, Wasaga Beach Wetlands, Anton Mills Fen, Jack's Lake and Minesing Wetlands. Provincial and municipal planning policies help protect provincially significant wetlands from development and site alteration. Several unevaluated headwater wetlands could be added to the evaluated Stayner wetland complex.

Indicators	Lower Nottawasaga River Subwatershed	NVCA Watershed	Indicator Description	Trend (2009-2016)
Wetland Cover	**15.8% (7,213 ha)**	**14.2%**	10% wetland cover has been identified as a minimum guideline for healthy watersheds (Environment Canada).	**Down -101.8 ha**
Wetland Buffer (100m buffer area)	**38.9% (2,450 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:

VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR	NO DATA



STREAM HEALTH

Status: Poor
Trend: Declining

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 Lower Nottawasaga River subwatershed ranges from Below Potential to Impaired. The Nottawasaga River supports walleye, northern pike and bass and provides a migratory corridor for rainbow trout and Chinook salmon. Lake Sturgeon (a threatened species) spawn in the river.

The Nottawasaga River exhibits Impaired stream health due to high nutrient and sediment levels from upstream systems, mainly from Innisfil Creek. The nutrients and sediment contribute to the cloudy appearance seen in the river down to Jack's Lake. A partner study with McMaster University confirmed that the Lower Nottawasaga River subwatershed is Impaired with brief improvements in health through the rocky riffle environments downstream from Klondike Park Road. The riffles provide improved water clarity and minor nutrient reduction through Wasaga Beach Provincial Park. High nutrient levels from the Nottawasaga River contribute to dense aquatic plant and algae growth seen through the Town of Wasaga Beach. The river receives additional nutrient inputs from the Town's wastewater effluent near the Schoonertown bridge. Retaining walls in Wasaga Beach urban areas remove opportunities for habitat-friendly natural river shorelines and natural water quality improvements.

The headwaters of the tributary streams in the subwatershed exhibit Below Potential to Impaired stream health as a result of agricultural stream alterations, sparse riparian (streambank) vegetation and nutrient inputs. Stream health in Lamont Creek is Impaired as the creek receives urban stormwater and nutrient inputs from Stayner. Portions of Sturgeon Creek and Marl Creek show improvements in stream health due to extensive forest cover and the addition of cold, clean groundwater (springs) through local valley features. The bottom end of these systems return to an Impaired status due to a mix of urban and agricultural influences.

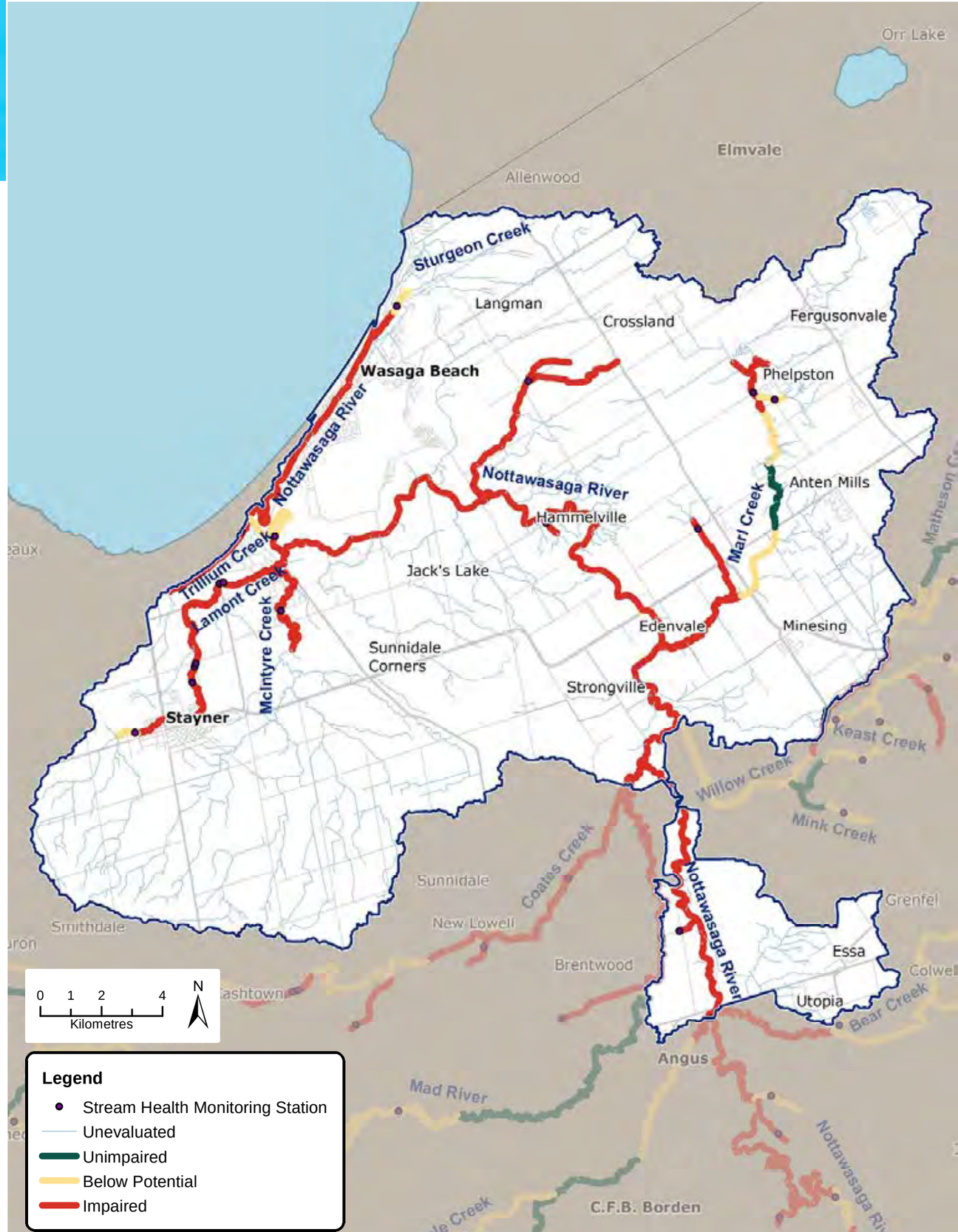
At its bottom end, the Nottawasaga River exhibits elevated phosphorus levels during low flow periods. A variety of watershed land uses contribute to the elevated nutrients in the river: extensive agriculture, growing urban areas, and local industry.

Overall, stream health has declined since the 2013 Health Check. The 2018 Watershed Health Check assessed only 19% of the river length in the Lower Nottawasaga River subwatershed, down from 26% in 2013.

Indicators	Lower Nottawasaga River Subwatershed	Indicator Description	Indicator Trend (2012-2016)
Benthic Grade	**1.17**	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".	**Down**
Total Phosphorus (low flow; mg/L)	**0.027**	Total phosphorus indicates nutrient levels within a stream. Our healthiest streams have levels less than 0.01 mg/L during low flow conditions. Lower Nottawasaga River range: 0.002—0.071 mg/L. Provincial Water Quality Guidelines suggest that levels greater than 0.03 mg/L result in unhealthy stream conditions.	**No Change**

Rating Scale:

VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR	NO DATA



GROUNDWATER QUALITY

Status: Very Good

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 Lower Nottawasaga River subwatershed there are 21 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 at two PGMN wells in this subwatershed. Groundwater monitoring began in 2003 and sampling has been conducted annually since 2008, allowing the NVCA to track changes in groundwater levels and quality over time.

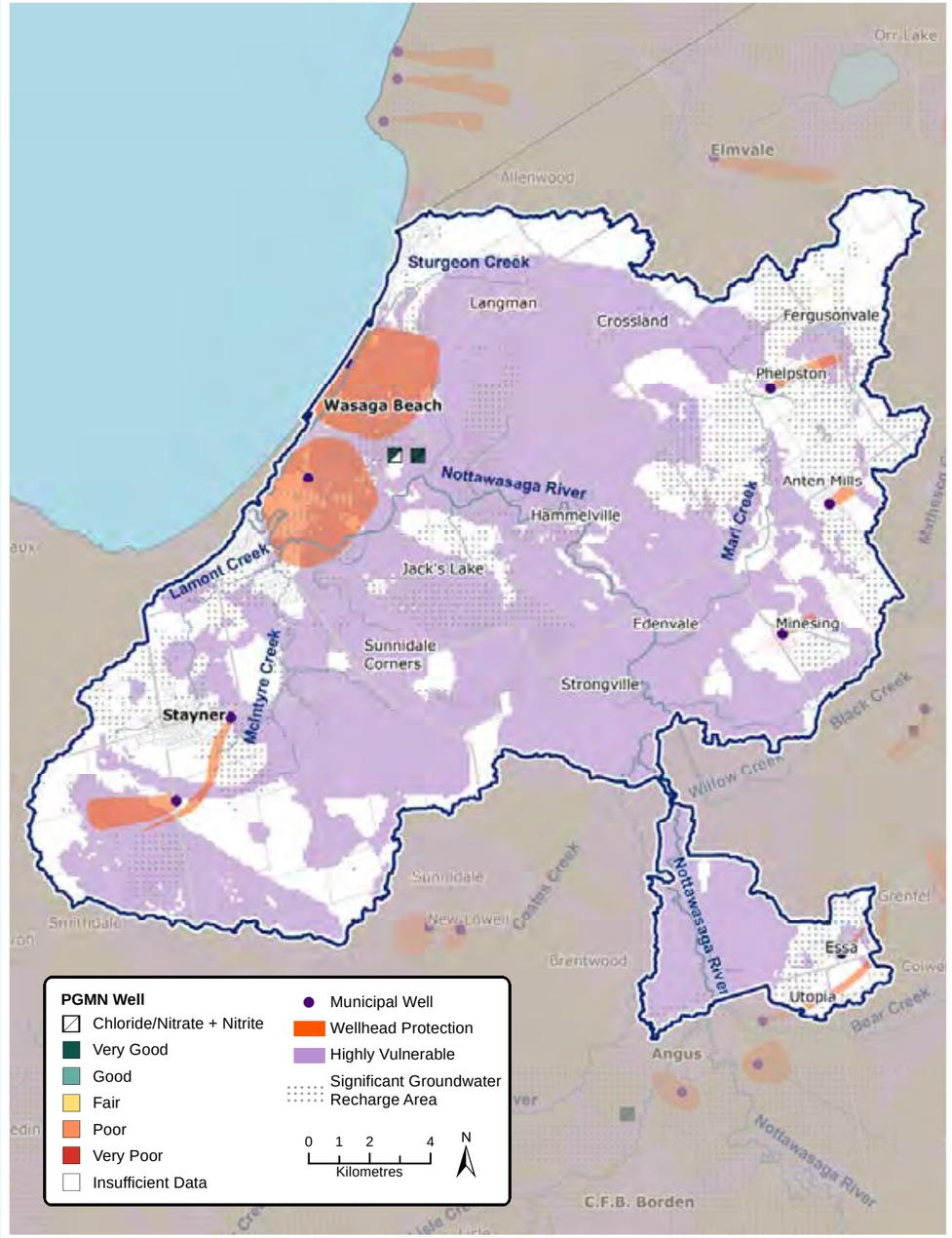
Results to date indicate that the PGMN monitoring wells meet Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards. There is insufficient data to report nitrate+nitrite results for the shallow well. The NVCA requires additional data to interpret trends in groundwater quality at the sampled wells. Since some wells are deeper than others and water chemistry differs between aquifers, individual samples do not necessarily reflect the broader groundwater quality in areas removed from a sampled well.

Indicators	Shallow Wells (0-20m)	Intermediate Wells (21-60 m)	Deep Wells (>60m)	Indicator Description
Number of wells	1	1	0	
Chloride (mg/L)	1.20	6.93	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	0.06	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:

VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR	NO DATA



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.

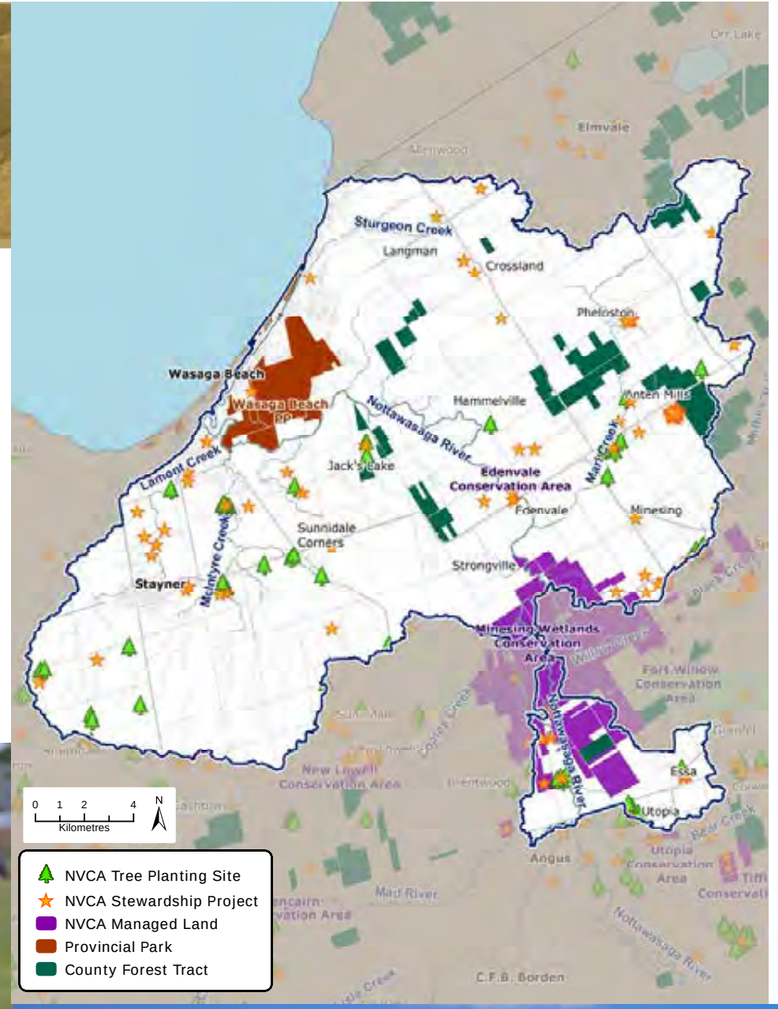
Landowner Grant Assistance

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



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 Lower Nottawasaga River subwatershed have undertaken 149 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.

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.

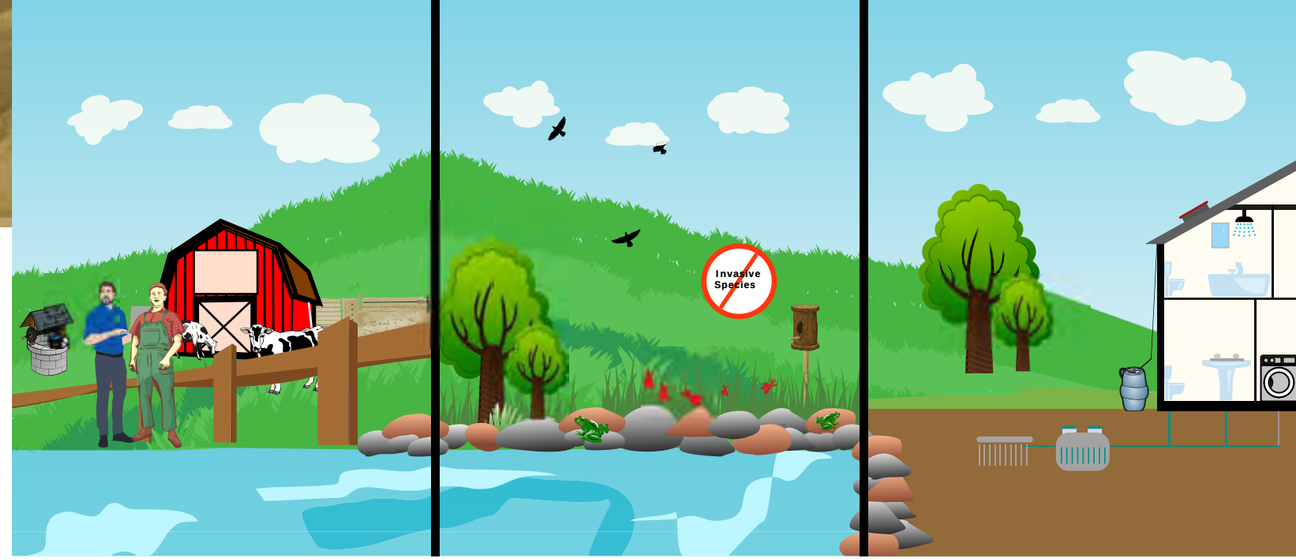
In addition to technical considerations, implementation of the restoration priorities would not be possible without the support from partners including local municipalities, environmental groups, landowners and generous funders.

Restoration Priorities for the Lower Nottawasaga River Subwatershed

1. Improve water quality by establishing vegetated buffer strips and completing agricultural best management practice projects along Lamont, McIntyre and Marl Creeks.
2. Improve fish habitat and water quality by replacing failing metal and concrete retaining walls with natural boulder walls incorporating live vegetation, on the Nottawasaga River in Wasaga Beach (pictured below).
3. Improve water quality and fish habitat by planting trees and completing habitat-friendly bank stabilization work along the Nottawasaga River in the Minesing Wetlands.
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.

Before (Fall 2015) | **After (Spring 2016)**

An example of streambank restoration in the Lower Nottawasaga River subwatershed:
Construction of a habitat friendly shorewall project on the lower Nottawasaga River, Town of Wasaga Beach.



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

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 properties within the Lower Nottawasaga subwatershed totaling 1,726 hectares (ha).

County Forests are managed for a variety of environmental, social and economic purposes. Twenty one Simcoe County Forest tracts totaling 1,722 ha lies within the Lower Nottawasaga River 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 one park areas (1,179 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 (in this sub-watershed?).

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 (in this subwatershed)

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.

Edenvale Conservation Area (in this subwatershed)

Edenvale Conservation Area is one of the properties NVCA owns within the Lower Nottawasaga Subwatershed. Edenvale CA is managed in partnership with the Township of Springwater and is frequently used by visitors paddling the Nottawasaga River through Minesing Wetlands.

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!