

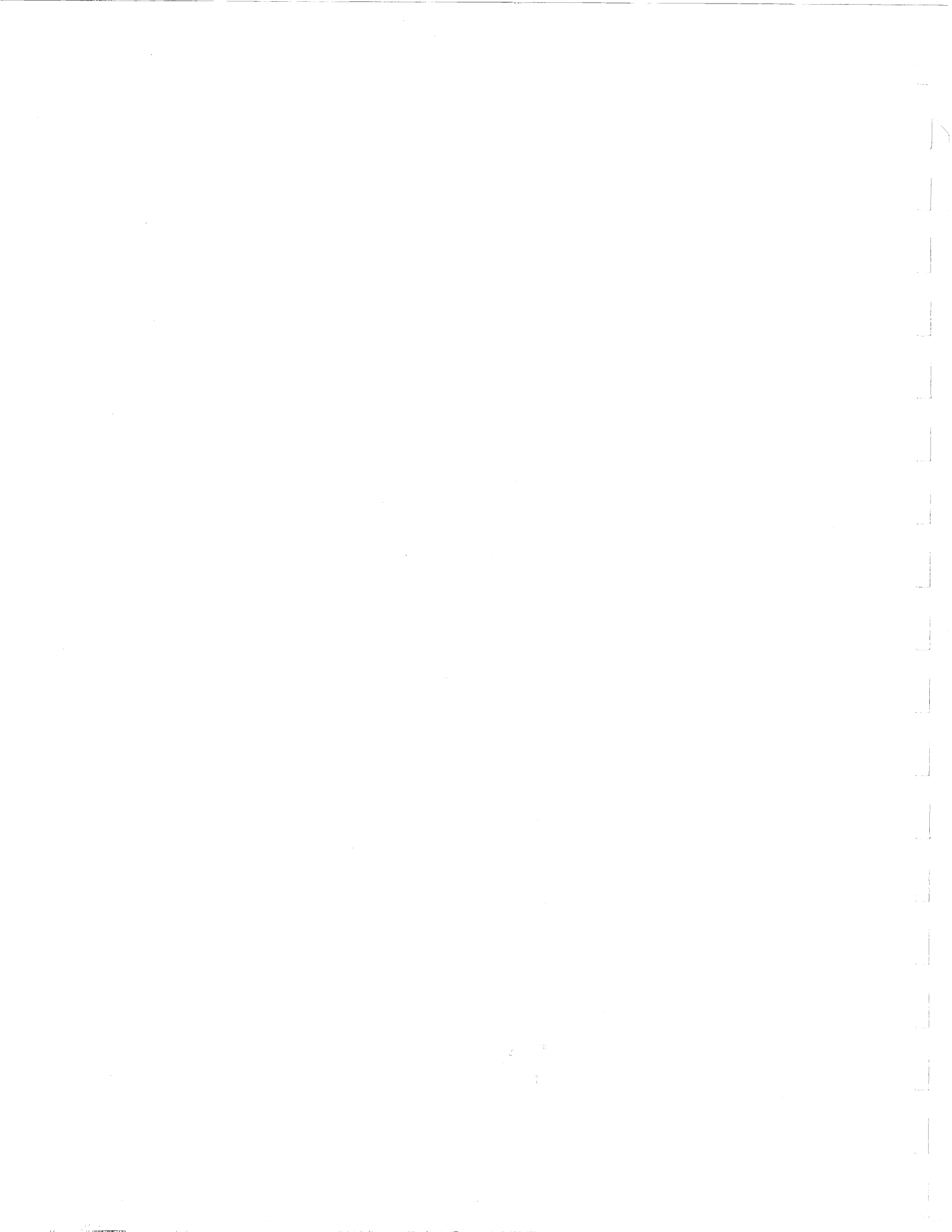
*M. McConnell-Boehm.*

URBAN NATURAL HISTORY INTERPRETIVE SITES  
IN AND ADJACENT EDMONTON

MAY 1986

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Map Natural sites in the outlying regions of Parks and Recreation Districts, City of Edmonton





## INTRODUCTION

A key function of an urban nature centre is to provide natural history interpretation material and guidelines for outdoor users. By virtue of the centre siting and close affiliation with the Capital City Park, the John Janzen Nature Centre staff have primarily focused upon the main North Saskatchewan River Valley and adjacent major ravines to present their natural history information. However, within the recently annexed lands of the city of Edmonton, a variety of naturally vegetated sites exist which can contribute to the range of opportunities for natural history study and enjoyment. The overall purpose of this report is to provide the resource information needed to help implement a truly city-wide program of natural history interpretation.

A series of longer term goals toward which the material from this study may be used include: the designation of and protection of a city-wide scheme of significant natural areas; the development of environmental planning guidelines related to the sound planning and design of new urban neighbourhoods; documentation of environmental degradation related to urban processes by monitoring of natural indicator sites. The importance of these goals relative to the economically driven objectives of modern urban development is often questioned. Briefly, and to provide a focus for some of the individual site discussions that follow, included here are some of the values of the goals relating to natural areas.



A city-wide natural areas program has many values. More favourable attitudes toward the preservation of significant natural areas in and around urban settings have evolved as the degree of man's urbanization has increased (Jaakson and Diamond 1981). Natural areas provide relief from the incessant impact of buildings, pavements and crowds, and their preservation has been recognized as of value in meeting the broadest recreational needs of urban dwellers, including physical and mental well-being (Bendell and Falls 1981). The urban dweller with experience of natural areas close to home will be far more aware of the significance and values of larger, more distant natural settings including national parks, wilderness areas and undeveloped public lands. Such individuals can be positive, knowledgeable persons when situations of overzealous development threaten to destroy some unique or representative natural communities; those same individuals will also be aware of the adaptability of some natural communities, and therefore can make enlightened decisions on reasonable risks of development.

Environmentally sound planning guidelines have been considered idealistic and unnecessarily expensive by city planners who lack any conception of integrated environmental processes. Jaakson and Diamond (1981) review the development of urban planning systems from flat-earth planning through contour planning, feature or constraint planning to ecosystem planning. Ultimately, this latter form of planning, which takes into consideration the integrated nature of the ecological elements of air, energy, land, water and biota, is cheaper than other forms. The planning details, inventory and field studies are much more rigorous than for the first three planning methods and more expensive, but the operational savings from an ecologically sensible planning design more than compensate for the initial costs.



All natural communities change over time, the primary process involved here is succession of one plant community by another. However, environmental degradation is a likely result of several urban-related processes and ranges from soil erosion (as a result of enhanced surface water flow coming off paved areas) to genetic defects in wildlife species (as a result of bioaccumulation of toxic chemicals). Such environmental degradation is well documented in North American cities with some of the more extreme examples resulting in hazards to human health. Natural areas with their essentially unmanaged vegetation and wildlife communities can provide valuable indicator sites for monitoring environmental quality.

Further benefits of a series of urban natural areas are their use as educational and research resources. Examples of different biotic communities are particularly important to serve these ends, so that a diversity of natural areas should be identified and set aside where possible.

The specific need of resources for natural history interpretation is an important one for Edmonton Parks and Recreation staff in parts of the city away from the North Saskatchewan River Valley (M. Hervieux, pers. comm.). Currently, major tasks of the John Janzen Nature Centre staff are to provide educational opportunities for environmental education classes and to assist youth groups in proficiency courses (Scout badges, etc.). With designated natural areas in different parts of the city, some dispersion of the currently intensive use of the river valley would be possible, thereby increasing the diversity and quality of natural history interpretation in Edmonton.



OBJECTIVES

The stated objectives for the present study were:

- 1) Assess the status of the seven natural areas identified by the Edmonton Natural History Club.
- 2) Identify other Environmentally Significant Areas within the annexed area of Edmonton.
- 3) Conduct a biophysical inventory of all sites using data available from the Edmonton Natural History Club, The Edmonton Bird Club and other available sources.
- 4) Identify long-term strategies including potential uses, interpretive value and possible management alternatives.

As the study developed, the range of some background information was found to be more extensive than initially anticipated, primarily that available from aerial photo interpretation work done for the Long Range Planning Branch of the Edmonton Planning and Building Department. This modified the emphasis of the study by ensuring more thorough documentation of natural sites throughout Edmonton, but because of the limited time available, the designated natural areas could not be investigated as thoroughly as initially planned.





### APPROACH

In the preliminary planning for the project, it was anticipated that many natural sites could be readily identified by incorporating the observations of a number of naturalists who regularly visited such areas, along with unpublished reports prepared on environmental features of the Edmonton area. It was early discovered that only a handful of areas could be readily designated in this manner, because most naturalists studied places some distance from Edmonton, such as: Provincial or National parks; major lakes (such as Beaverhill Lake); or public land in the Cooking Lake moraine, east of Edmonton. Local naturalists also devoted considerable time towards field studies within the established river valley and ravine park system, but this area was outside of the focus of the current study.

The area considered for this study included: all of the recently annexed lands of Edmonton; the Restricted Development Areas comprised of all of the Ring Road lands, including outside of Edmonton boundaries near Sherwood Park, and the River Valley Areas between Edmonton's old and new boundaries; and a small amount of property within Edmonton's old boundaries, but not currently within the well-known river valley/ravine system of natural lands.

The project was primarily conducted while the author was a Program Specialist for Edmonton Parks and Recreation from early September to December 31, 1985, with some preliminary work in the summer of 1985, and completion of mapping and writing in spring of 1986.



Tasks completed during the course of the project included:

1. Published and unpublished reports with information on natural features of Edmonton were gathered, copied and reviewed. A bibliography of available natural history information of the Edmonton region was prepared, specifically including items considered pertinent for interpretation of typical natural sites in and around Edmonton.
2. Reconnaissance trips to several sites identified by the Edmonton Natural History Club (1982) as natural areas, and others identified during a review of published/unpublished literature.
3. A photographic slide portfolio was prepared for use in interpreting and identifying natural sites described in the report.
4. Documentation, listing and mapping of all stands of natural vegetation 1 ha or greater within the study area, as identified from preliminary aerial survey work conducted for the Long Range Planning Branch of Edmonton Planning and Building. All sloughs/wetlands greater than 0.1 ha were also included in the documentation and mapping because of the relatively greater interpretation value of wetlands.
5. Interviews with local naturalists supplemented the data gathered from the literature; those who provided information are included in the Acknowledgements. Two local, long-time naturalists were particularly helpful - Dr. William T. Carlyle and Edgar T. Jones.
6. The bird species record files of the Provincial Museum of Alberta were examined to obtain Edmonton area sightings.



7. Natural areas of significant vegetation communities, on the basis of size and/or diversity were selected after an analysis of the entire range of natural sites in the Edmonton study area. Descriptions and maps were prepared for several of these sites.
8. A review of general information on urban natural areas was completed in order to prepare recommendations for interpretive use of the selected sites.



### HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Interest in the establishment of a system of urban natural areas for a variety of purposes and under many names has been evident in the Edmonton area for some time.

The annexation of 357 sq. km of land surrounding Edmonton on January 1, 1982 (Figure 1), was accompanied by substantial discussion regarding the opportunities for setting aside some natural lands (AENR 1982, ENHC 1982). Furthermore, ten years earlier, some of the same lands were identified as potentially suitable for an Edmonton Provincial Park (DLF 1973). Specifically, Big Lake and the confluence of Whitemud - Blackmud Creeks were highlighted in all three reports.

The development of Capital City Park along the North Saskatchewan River Valley, most of which was also identified as potential Provincial parklands by the Department of Lands and Forests (1973), has provided a vehicle for meeting a diversity of outdoor recreational needs of Edmontonians. This park system has received a large proportion of programming effort by Edmonton Parks and Recreation and appears to be the focus for that Department's efforts towards outdoor recreation activities for some time to come. Such support for retention of even river valley and ravine lands as relatively natural lands has not always been evident. Edgar T. Jones (pers. comm.), amongst others, actively campaigned over two decades ago against management techniques and parks' plans (e.g. clearing of understory vegetation) which threatened the natural features of the ravines and river valley, especially in north Whitemud Creek.





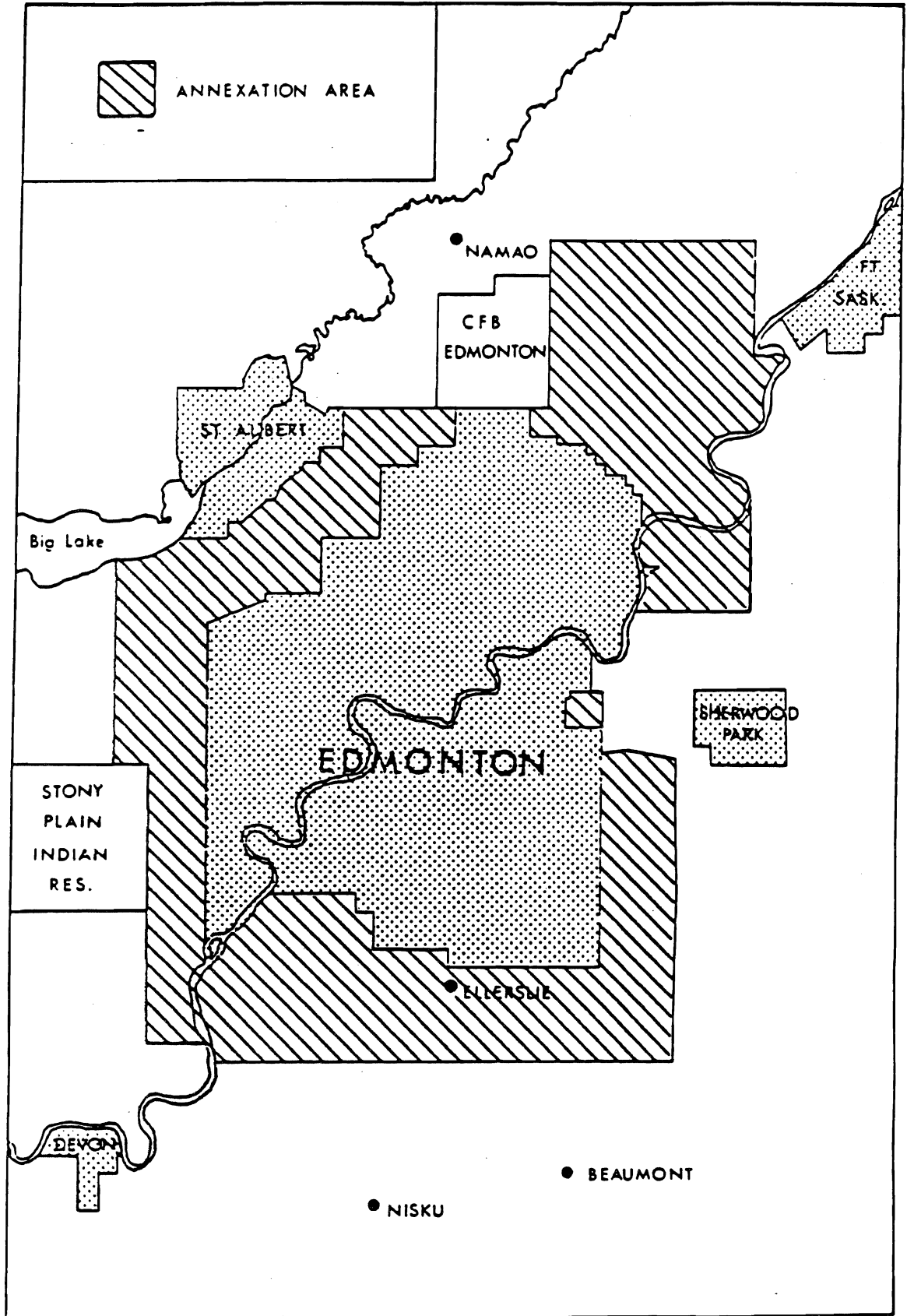


Figure 1. Outline of land annexed to the city of Edmonton, in January 1982.

(from AENR 1982)



Initiatives by local naturalists have identified some natural history values of special areas in and around Edmonton. The Ravine Watch Program, started in 1973 by the Edmonton Natural History Club, was an active inventory program for several years that focussed on major ravines and portions of the North Saskatchewan River Valley. A good example of that program was a study of plants in the Hermitage Park area (Carlyle et al. 1976). Sites away from the main river valley or major ravines were not selected for study. As mentioned above, the ENHC (1982) did submit a proposal listing seven potential recreational natural areas in or adjacent the recently annexed parts of Edmonton; those areas are included under the Designated Natural Areas below. The Edmonton Bird Club (EBC) has published, since 1982, a series of booklets on birding localities in a large region centred on Edmonton, extending from Wabamun Lake in the west to Beaverhill Lake to the east and Goodridge and Bearhills lakes to the north and south, respectively. A few of the booklets include sites within Edmonton, such as Kinnaird Ravine, Clover Bar Disposal Site, Whitemud Creek (north); however, the emphasis has again been on river valley sites.

Within the Planning and Building Department of the City of Edmonton, an Environmental Unit was established in early 1983 in the Long-Range Planning Branch. Two major tasks of the unit were to identify Environmentally Sensitive Areas in the newly annexed areas and to determine how an environmental component could be incorporated in the planning process. This planning unit was relatively short-lived, being terminated in 1984 in conjunction with the overall downplaying of planning efforts in a declining economic period. Nonetheless, a detailed study of Big Lake was completed in mid-1984 (Russel and Spiers 1984).



Accompanying that study was a complete classification of vegetation in the annexed portion of the city, based upon 1982 aerial photos, excluding Restricted Development Areas - Figure 2; vegetation types were mapped onto 1:5,000 orthophoto mosaics. To date (L. Dale pers. comm.), there has not been much success at developing a procedure for incorporating an environmental component into the overall planning process.

As discussed in the Introduction, the long-term costs of environmentally sound planning are often less than for other planning methods. Ongoing planning for the Big Lake area by the Edmonton Metropolitan Regional Planning Commission could provide an opportunity for integration of environmental planning and the need for a broad system of urban natural areas.

Although outside of the study area boundaries, two special areas that are relatively close to Edmonton should be mentioned here as they provide insight into the increasing sophistication of local naturalists in developing and supporting natural areas. The Clifford E. Lee Nature Sanctuary, 25 km SW of Edmonton, was formally established in 1977 after initial searches for a potential sanctuary started in 1975. The official opening was in 1980 and development has proceeded with construction of a boardwalk and trails, preparation of inventory reports, management plans and completion of an audio-visual program. Acquisition of suitable adjacent lands has been ongoing, through the efforts of a local management committee; the success of this cooperative program has resulted in a significant regional natural area being set aside for natural history interpretation and appreciation (Griffin 1982).



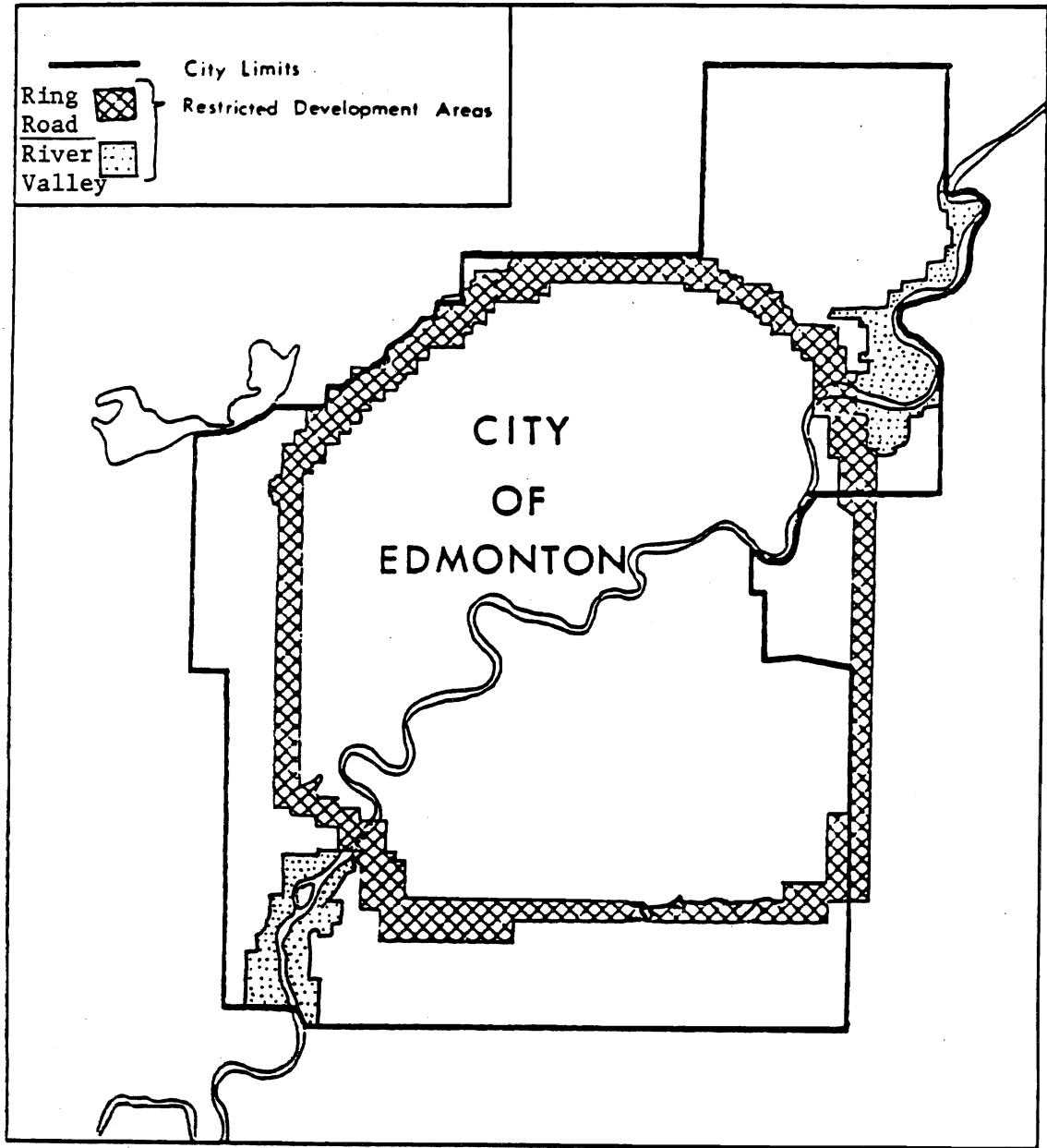


Figure 2. Restricted Development Area for ring route and river valley.

(modified from AENR 1982)





The Wagner Natural Area, which is mid-way between Edmonton's west boundary and Spruce Grove, has also progressed to an advanced level, featuring a trail and boardwalk system with interpretive stations and minor infrastructure. Edgar T. Jones arranged for purchase of part of the area by the Provincial Government, so that in 1971 it was given natural area status. Events in 1982 (see Edmonton Naturalist, 1982, Vol. 10(2)) led to the formation of the Wagner Natural Area Society which ultimately took over management of the crown lease. This action was necessary to forestall development of a road through the natural area. Formal establishment of Wagner Natural Area is scheduled for June 7, 1986. This particular natural area, in addition to its interpretation values, has a large research function; several projects are currently underway at the natural area through the Provincial Museum of Alberta and the University of Alberta.



OVERVIEW OF EDMONTON NATURAL HISTORYBIOPHYSICAL FEATURES

Ecological Region - Edmonton lies within the Aspen Parkland Ecoregion, which is the second largest ecoregion in Alberta (Strong and Leggatt 1981). The broad features which distinguish that region are Chernozemic soils (Black and Dark Brown) and aspen/grassland vegetation. The Aspen Subregion of the Aspen Parkland Ecoregion encompasses the Edmonton area, and is characterized by clones of aspen and occasional patches of grassland on residual undeveloped land. The rich soil and favourable climate have made this ecological region one of the most productive agricultural regions in Alberta, with the result that little of the land surrounding Edmonton has not been cultivated. Some land remains undeveloped, however, either as a result of a desire to retain natural land or, in most cases, because of local limiting factors related to soil, drainage or unsuitable landforms. The aspen growth that remains in the Aspen Subregion has increased soil moisture and humidity conditions, in comparison with aspen growth to the south and east, and features a lush and diverse understory. Vegetation communities typical of the adjacent western ecoregion, Boreal Mixedwood, occur in outlying areas, particularly along Edmonton's west border and along the slopes of the major river valleys and ravines (Pedocan Land Evaluation Ltd. 1984). The Moist Mixedwood Subregion is characterized by dominant aspen, with balsam poplar an important component, and occurs on soils of medium texture that are moderately well drained (Gray Luvisol - Strong and Leggatt 1981). White spruce is the dominant tree following secondary plant succession.



Climate - Edmonton's climate is typically continental, featuring warm summers, cold winters, and moderate precipitation year-round (Kathol and McPherson 1975), however, a more detailed description is necessary to provide insight into the natural features and factors influencing interpretation around Edmonton. Summers are unusually warm for this latitude, while winters are long and cold, generally extending from the first week in November until the first week of April. Measurements taken at the Edmonton International Airport are more representative of the study area so are used here. A spread of 33°C exists between the mean of the warmest month (16°C in July) and the coldest month (-17°C in January). Winter temperatures are more variable than summer temperatures; such variations are related to differences in air mass circulation. When strong easterly flows of Pacific air predominate, the winter is warm, while cold winters arise from continuous southerly flows of Arctic air. Rarely a chinook will occur in the Edmonton area and can modify the temperature somewhat, however, snow generally remains on the ground all winter, which influences the winter behaviour and sign of mammals for interpretive purposes. Layering of snow from thawing and freezing is not an extreme occurrence in the Edmonton area, although in locally or exposed sites such layering can be important. Spring and fall periods are technically short periods with temperatures rapidly rising over the first three weeks in April and falling even more rapidly over the last two weeks in October. On average, the last spring frost and first fall frost occur during the last week of May and the first week of September, respectively. Summers are rarely hot, seldom exceeding 32°C, and features low relative humidity averaging less than 50% during the daytime.



Wind is primarily from the south or northwest and has an annual mean speed of 15 km/hr which is among the lowest across the Prairie Provinces. Occasionally strong gusts occur. Cloud cover varies little over the year, and is usually about 5/10ths, with June and November being cloudier than average and February and August sunnier than average.

Precipitation largely falls as rain (35 cm) rather than as snow (13 cm) and is greatest in June and July (over 8 cm of rain each). Total snowfall, as opposed to water content of snow, ranges from 76 to 230 cm over a winter. Blizzards are uncommon and are not as severe as in the open plains to the south. Thunderstorms are common from June through August, not infrequently developing into hailstorms. Mean monthly precipitation is greater in the Aspen Parkland Ecoregion during the middle and latter portions of the growing season than further south in the Fescue Grass Ecoregion, even though the overall amount is similar for the growing period. This timing of precipitation relieves moisture stress on vegetation and is considered likely critical to survival of aspen (Strong and Leggatt 1981).

Surficial Geology - Aside from the eroded strata visible along slopes of the river valley or cutbanks adjacent some roads, the geological features readily available for interpretation include primarily the glacial and post-glacial landforms. Occasionally, evidence of pre-glacial features are revealed such as fossil dinosaur bones and teeth found in eroded outwash of the North Saskatchewan River, but it may require considerable searching to find those. Indirect evidence of pre-glacial geological history is possible through interpretation of coal mines and oil and gas wells in and around Edmonton.





As a direct result of the last advance and retreat of the Laurentide Glacier, between 15,000 and 12,000 years ago, a number of interesting landforms developed in the Edmonton area (Roed 1978)(Figure 3). To the southeast, a broad belt of Hummocky Dead-Ice Moraine is situated. This is often described as knob-and-kettle topography because of the jumble of hillocks and depressions present; differential melting of ice mixed in with a deposition complex of sand, silt, clay and boulders has been responsible for the deformations. Due west of Edmonton, a fair tract of land on both sides of Highway 16 is marked by many depressions and gentle sandy knolls; deposition of a sand delta in a glacial lake was likely followed by melting of ice leaving pits that resulted in the Pitted Delta formation. A dry period between 4,000 and 7,000 years ago, accompanied by strong winds led to wind erosion of sand from glacial deposits that ultimately ended as Sand Dunes in the area southwest of Edmonton.

The above three major landform types have provided a diverse topography with local variations in drainage and wetlands and thus have had an influence on the covering vegetation.

Some examples of contorted bedrock are visible at sites in the Edmonton area, and more may become apparent with new road developments. These sites and the exposure of strata at Big Bend along the North Saskatchewan River provide interesting locations for geological interpretation (Figure 3).

Soil - The development of soils in the Edmonton area occurred over many years of grassland dominance; this dominance was maintained by regular fires that controlled invasion of the region by aspen. The majority of soils belong to the Chernozemic order which are primarily black in colour and are the high quality agricultural soils identified as Capability Class 1 (Figure 4). Podzolic soils,



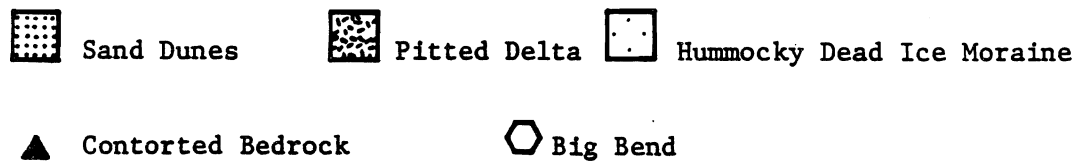
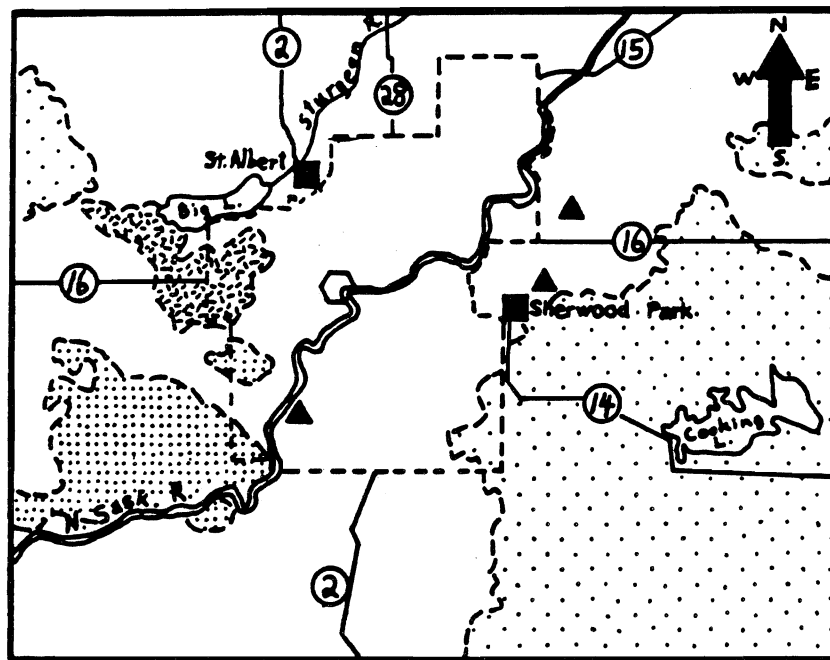


Figure 3. Special geological features in the Edmonton area. (adapted from Roed 1978).



notably Dark Gray Wooded and Grey Wooded types, occur where woodlands have been the dominant vegetation for a long period. Such soils are generally no better than Class 3 and are not common around Edmonton (Kathol and McPherson 1975). One small area where podzolic soils have been mapped is adjacent the south-central shore of Big Lake, however, more recent authors have classified this Cooking Lake Loam soil as Luvisolic (Russel and Spiers 1984).

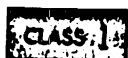
Solonetzic soils are predominantly found in northeast Edmonton area and are generally of Class 2 or lower. These types of soils occur on saline parent material. Gleysolic soils were developed on lacustrine material and occur in a few scattered locations around Edmonton, primarily in association with Chernozemic soils. Regosolic soils are common in the North Saskatchewan River valley on the wide river terraces comprised of recently deposited river material. Finally, Organic soils underly sloughs and pond areas and are scattered throughout the Edmonton area in small quantities, except for two substantial concentrations of organic material along Edmonton's west edge (Figure 4).

The primary impediments to agriculture in the Edmonton soil types are related to adverse topography and soil limitations, with excess water being of secondary importance (Figure 4). The occurrence of the lesser capability soils is, not surprisingly, in conjunction with the landforms discussed above.

Vegetation Types - Eighteen dominant plant cover types (Appendix 5) were identified for a study of the Big Lake area and used in a vegetation pre-typing of the recently annexed area of Edmonton (Russel and Spiers 1984). In preparing the summary

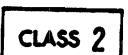


Figure 4. Soil Capability Classes in the Edmonton area. (pg. following)

Legend for soil capability class map.

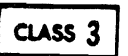
SOILS IN THIS CLASS HAVE NO SIGNIFICANT LIMITATIONS IN USE FOR CROPS.

The soils are deep, are well to imperfectly drained, hold moisture well, and in the virgin state were well supplied with plant nutrients. They can be managed and cropped without difficulty. Under good management they are moderately high to high in productivity for a wide range of field crops.



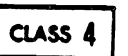
SOILS IN THIS CLASS HAVE MODERATE LIMITATIONS THAT RESTRICT THE RANGE OF CROPS OR REQUIRE MODERATE CONSERVATION PRACTICES.

The soils are deep and hold moisture well. The limitations are moderate and the soils can be managed and cropped with little difficulty. Under good management they are moderately high to high in productivity for a fairly wide range of crops.



SOILS IN THIS CLASS HAVE MODERATELY SEVERE LIMITATIONS THAT RESTRICT THE RANGE OF CROPS OR REQUIRE SPECIAL CONSERVATION PRACTICES.

The limitations are more severe than for Class 2 soils. They affect one or more of the following practices: timing and ease of tillage; planting and harvesting; choice of crops; and methods of conservation. Under good management they are fair to moderately high in productivity for a fair range of crops.



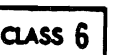
SOILS IN THIS CLASS HAVE SEVERE LIMITATIONS THAT RESTRICT THE RANGE OF CROPS OR REQUIRE SPECIAL CONSERVATION PRACTICES, OR BOTH.

The limitations seriously affect one or more of the following practices: timing and ease of tillage; planting and harvesting; choice of crops; and methods of conservation. The soils are low to fair in productivity for a fair range of crops but may have high productivity for a specially adapted crop.



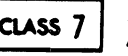
SOILS IN THIS CLASS HAVE VERY SEVERE LIMITATIONS THAT RESTRICT THEIR CAPABILITY TO PRODUCING PERENNIAL FORAGE CROPS, AND IMPROVEMENT PRACTICES ARE FEASIBLE.

The limitations are so severe that the soils are not capable of use for sustained production of annual field crops. The soils are capable of producing native or tame species of perennial forage plants, and may be improved by use of farm machinery. The improvement practices may include clearing of bush, cultivation, seeding, fertilizing, or water control.



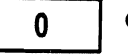
SOILS IN THIS CLASS ARE CAPABLE ONLY OF PRODUCING PERENNIAL FORAGE CROPS, AND IMPROVEMENT PRACTICES ARE NOT FEASIBLE.

The soils provide some sustained grazing for farm animals, but the limitations are so severe that improvement by use of farm machinery is impractical. The terrain may be unsuitable for use of farm machinery, or the soils may not respond to improvement, or the grazing season may be very short.



SOILS IN THIS CLASS HAVE NO CAPABILITY FOR ARABLE CULTURE OR PERMANENT PASTURE.

This class also includes rockland, other non-soil areas, and bodies of water too small to show on the maps.



ORGANIC SOILS (Not placed in capability classes).

**SUBCLASSES**

Excepting Class 1, the classes are divided into subclasses on the basis of kinds of limitation. The subclasses are as follows:

**SUBCLASS C:** adverse climate — The main limitation is low temperature or low or poor distribution of rainfall during the cropping season, or a combination of these.

\* **SUBCLASS E:** erosion damage — Past damage from erosion limits agricultural use of the land.

**SUBCLASS I:** inundation — Flooding by streams or lakes limits agricultural use.

**SUBCLASS P:** stoniness — Stones interfere with tillage, planting and harvesting.

\* **SUBCLASS R:** shallowness to solid bedrock — Solid bedrock is less than three feet from the surface.

**SUBCLASS S:** soil limitations — Limitations include one or more of the following: undesirable structure, low permeability, a restricted rooting zone because of soil characteristics, low natural fertility, low moisture-holding capacity, salinity.

**SUBCLASS T:** adverse topography — Either steepness or the pattern of slopes limits agricultural use.

**SUBCLASS W:** excess water — Excess water other than from flooding limits use for agriculture. The excess water may be due to poor drainage, a high water table, seepage or runoff from surrounding areas.

**SUBCLASS X:** Soils having a moderate limitation caused by the cumulative effect of two or more adverse characteristics which singly are not serious enough to affect the class rating.









description of vegetation types for the present study, the cover types were grouped into the following categories: Deciduous Woodland, Mixed Wood, Coniferous Forest, Willow/Wetlands, and others (Appendix 5). Vegetation cover was used as the predominant feature for classifying natural areas, so a brief description of each type is presented, based upon the classification by Russel and Spiers (1984). Although soils and landforms were also used by Russel and Spiers to classify their cover types, such features pertained to mapping units around Big Lake only, so were not inferred for the cover types in the present study.

#### DECIDUOUS WOODLAND

1. Aspen Forest - Aspen dominates these upland sites, though balsam poplar is usually present and occasionally locally abundant. Many sites have sparse white spruce, which is the potential climax tree species. Aspen forest features a well developed understory comprised of several common shrubs (rose, saskatoon berry, beaked hazelnut, and red-osier dogwood) and forbs (bishop's cap and bunchberry). Young stands have a poorly developed shrub layer, but a high density of aspen saplings. Such stands commonly feature bracted honeysuckle and buckbrush in the understory.
2. Mixed Balsam Poplar and Aspen Forest - This upland forest type was comprised of varying proportions of poplar and aspen as dominant species. The potential climax species is white spruce which is occasionally present in the lower strata, but not abundant. The well developed understory includes several common shrubs (red-osier dogwood, saskatoon berry, twin flower) and forbs (wild strawberry, bunchberry and bishop's cap). Mature stands had trees that reached 15 - 18 meters in height.



3. Balsam Poplar Forest - Balsam poplar dominates this type of stand which occurred on imperfectly to poorly drained sites, such as: shallow depressions, stream banks, seepage areas, north-facing slopes and the base of slopes. Many mature poplars occur, frequently showing signs of decay. Commonly find aspen, white spruce, river alder, paper birch, and willow species in many stands. White spruce is the potential climax species. The well-developed shrub layers are dominated by red-osier dogwood.
4. Balsam Poplar/Willow Shrub - This type is a combination of balsam poplar forest and low willow shrub. It likely occurs on wetter sites than for strictly balsam poplar forest and is characterized by sparse poplar with willow occupying the intervening areas.
5. Deciduous Scrub - Deciduous scrub occurs on upland sites and includes a range of shrub and young aspen stands that are either successional stages returning from former clearing or somewhat open communities disturbed by management for cattle grazing. Occasionally, steep slopes feature this unstable vegetation community. Willow is not a dominant feature of such sites; further investigation is necessary for a better classification of this cover type.
6. Paper Birch Forest - Stands of dominant paper birch occur on moist and often hummocky lowland sites. Canopy layer reaches 5 - 10 meters in height. Aspen, balsam poplar, river alder and willows often accompany the paper birch, however, the tall and medium shrub layer of the understory is not well developed. Abundant wild red raspberry and common labrador tea are found in the well developed low shrub layer, in conjunction with bishop's cap and young raspberry plants as common forbs. White spruce is the



potential climax forest species for this stand as well, as is shown by a few seedlings scattered in the low shrub layer.

#### MIXED WOOD

7. Mixed Aspen, Balsam Poplar and White Spruce Forest - Aspen and/or balsam poplar are dominant trees with an abundant white spruce component in the canopy or sub-canopy layer. Generally, these stands occur on upland sites and represent a more advanced successional stage of the Aspen Forest, for which the ultimate climax tree species is white spruce. The understory in the Big Lake area was comprised of several common shrubs (saskatoon berry, beaked hazelnut, red-osier dogwood, and twin flower) and abundant forbs (wild strawberry, dewberry, bunchberry and common pink wintergreen).
8. Forest Riparian Complex - This vegetation community occurs in moist seepage areas and along streams, and is extremely varied in the species proportions represented in the stand. Generally, there are the following woody species as components of these stands: willow, river alder, balsam poplar and paper birch.
9. Mixed Paper Birch and White Spruce Forest - This stand type is a more successional stage of the Paper Birch Forest and occurs on the same moist, often hummocky lowland sites. The canopy layer is usually above 10 meters in height and is comprised of dominant paper birch and sub-dominant white spruce trees, the latter likely being the potential





climax tree species. Other woody species that may be present in different strata include: river alder, black spruce, willow and balsam poplar.

#### CONIFEROUS FOREST

10. Mixed White and Black Spruce Forest - Found on moist lowland areas, these successional mature stands range from 10 - 20 meters in height and feature white spruce as the usual dominant with an abundant or common black spruce component. Intense shading results in a very poor understory, though in openings one may commonly find wild red raspberry, fowl manna grass, bishop's cap, common Labrador tea and bunchberry. Over 80% of the ground cover consists of feathermoss.
  
11. White Spruce Forest - This climax forest stand is generally found on upland sites with tall (up to 20 meters) white spruce as the dominant species. Few balsam poplar and aspen are found remaining in this stand type. Red-osier dogwood and bunchberry are common in openings in the forest, but are less frequent under the closed canopy. Moss species are thin and patchy in distribution as ground cover species.
  
12. Black Spruce Forest - A small stand of pure black spruce forest was found in the Big Lake study area. It occurred on peatland in a poorly drained area with a perched water table. This climax stand had a very poorly developed understory, presumably as a result of the heavy shading from the densely spaced 5 - 10 meters tall trees. Common Labrador tea was common along the edges of the stand. Ground cover was comprised of 100% feathermoss, except where sphagnum mosses occurred on a few small hummocks.

13. Spruce - Tamarack Forest - An open muskeg forest type found on low, wet sites. Tamarack is generally the dominant tree species, although both black and white spruce are common. This stand is successionaly more advanced than the bulrush bog and is tending toward a spruce forest, either white or black spruce or both. The common shrub is swamp birch and a common grass is fringed brome. Feathermosses and occasional sphagnum mosses provide a thick carpet of ground cover.
- Another open bog forest type - bulrush bog - was included in the spruce - tamarack stand type. The bulrush bog was described by Russel and Spiers (1984) as an open, calcareous bog with great bulrush dominating the ground cover along with a thick moss carpet. Small tamarack, swamp birch and spruce occur on scattered mossy hummocks, at less than 25% cover. White and/or black spruce forests are the potential dominants of this stand type.
14. Spruce - Willow Stand - This is an open community type on a fairly wet site that combines features of both spruce forest and willow scrub. This type was not identified in the Big Lake area but was identified during the pre-typing of vegetation communities on air photo mosaics of western Edmonton.

#### WILLOW/WETLANDS

15. Willow Shrub - Stands of this type occur in very moist, lowland sites; seepage areas and edges of sloughs. The canopy of tall willows (4 - 6 meters high) is fairly dense in coverage, but occasionally is broken by balsam poplar trees. Fowl manna grass characterizes the understory of some stands. This stand type is likely a stable community, though changes in water level may affect species composition.

16. Slough Complex - Willow Scrub - This is a combination of two stand types, the one preceding and the one following this description. Water level conditions and residual components of two types suggest that this is a transitional stage.
17. Slough Complex - This vegetation community was mapped as an undifferentiated unit, and represents the complex of aquatic vegetation, sedges, grasses, occasional small shrubs and open water that occur as shallow lakes, ponds, swamps, marshes and meadows. These complexes occupy numerous shallow depressions and kettles scattered around Edmonton. Large bodies of open water were not measured as part of a slough complex but were listed separately (Appendix 1).

Two major types of sloughs are recognized. Dry sloughs are characterized by a central core of vegetation composed of spike sedge meadow, with a surrounding zone of slough grass and alkali grass. A narrow ring of foxtail barley may surround the grasses and a few tall willows are often found on the perimeter of the slough. Dry sloughs are maintained by recharging; such recharge sloughs receive their water from spring runoff or periodic infilling from rainfall, with the water slowly percolating into the regional water table.

Wet sloughs are characterized by open water in the middle, surrounded by spike sedge and spike rush. Common duckweed occurs on the wet soils of the sedge zone, and generally develops on shallow standing water. The sedge zone is encircled by a zone of marsh reed grass. Tall willows and balsam poplar forest are often at the edge of these wet sloughs. Wet sloughs are maintained by discharging processes. Local groundwater discharge often results in deposit of alkaline material around the edges of the sloughs.

18. Lake Margin Complex (Sedge, Bulrush, Cattail Marsh) - Successional zones of shoreline vegetation occur in concentric rings around open water. Around larger bodies of water, three wetland types are generally differentiated by Russel and Spiers (1984), but were subsequently grouped as a lake margin complex in the present study. These zones progress shoreward from cattail, through bulrush to sedge.

The cattail is a pioneer species which colonizes shallow water areas or soils saturated during some part of the year. The cattail zone is often dense and can be very wide, notably at Big Lake. The bulrush and sedge zones are interdigitated to some extent; both occur on saturated soils, which are occasionally flooded.

#### OTHERS

19. Smooth Brome Grassland - This community occurs on upland sites either as a natural development on disturbed areas or on sites seeded with smooth brome for hay production or reclamation purposes. The dominant species is awnless brome, with buckbrush, wormwood, Kentucky bluegrass and perennial sow thistle. On unmowed sites, aspen and balsam poplar saplings often invade; such sites may undergo succession into an upland poplar forest.

## FLORA AND FAUNA

Flora and fauna are lists of plant and animal species, respectively, for a particular area or period of time. Such lists are important basic tools for the interpretation and understanding of natural history of a particular area.

Flora - Numerous lists of plant species have been generated from local naturalist field trips and environmental inventory studies (see Bibliography). A single species list for the entire Edmonton area was not obtained, but four lists for the John Janzen Nature Centre, Big Lake area, Moran Lake area and Hermitage Park provide a good index to many of the more common and interesting plant species (Appendix 3). A total of 175 species are represented in the four lists.

The lists of species include only vascular plants in the following groups: ferns and horsetails - two spp.; conifers - three spp.; aquatic and semi-aquatic vegetation - 14 spp. (including two wet-adapted grasses); grasses - 16 spp.; shrubs - 29 spp.; deciduous trees - three spp.; and forbs - 108 spp. (including 13 unconfirmed species from John Janzen Nature Centre area). The vegetation communities, which represent assemblages of the flora, were described briefly in the preceding section.

Fauna - Information on animal species in the Edmonton region is not as thorough for some species groups as for others. From the review of local literature, faunal lists have been obtained for insects (butterflies, tiger beetles), fish, reptiles and amphibians, birds and mammals. Copies of the lists are included in Appendix 4.

Insects that are relatively easy to see and identify comprise the majority of insects listed in naturalists' reports for the Edmonton area. Butterflies are particularly well known; 62 species of butterflies and skippers are known or suspected to occur within Edmonton city limits (Appendix 4). Of these butterflies, 24 species can be found in grasslands, dampish meadows or open brushy areas, 20 species are primarily associated with interior or edges of deciduous woodland, six species are associated with mixedwood or coniferous stands, four species prefer brushy ravines and river valleys, four species can be found in a broad variety of habitats, and four species are uncommonly seen and are not associated with a particular habitat.

Tiger beetles are also well known for the Edmonton area; a total of ten species (plus one hypothetical) of these colourful and active insects occur in the Edmonton area (Acorn 1976a).

Fish fauna of waterbodies and watercourses in the Edmonton area are not well known. Most of the sloughs and ponds are likely too shallow to support overwintering fish populations and may not be inhabited by fish at all unless connected to larger or deeper waterbodies or have water flow connections with local drainage channels. From surveys of Whitemud Creek, a total of 19 fish species have been identified (Appendix 4); these represent the majority of the fish fauna for the Edmonton area because of the inclusion of game fishes that just enter the Whitemud from the North Saskatchewan River. In addition to the 19 species referred to above, there are two other species that have been recorded in the main river - Lake Sturgeon (Acipenser fulvescens) (AENR 1982) and Mountain Whitefish (Prosopium williamsoni) (Acorn 1976b). The major sport fish species

are goldeye, northern pike, walleye and sauger which are harvested along the North Saskatchewan River, particularly near tributary mouths, notably Whitemud Creek (AENR 1982; Buchwald and Kristensen 1982). Sticklebacks and cyprinids, such as Fathead Minnows, are likely the predominant species inhabiting the sloughs, ponds and small lakes of the Edmonton area, except in some deep private ponds and in the pond system in Hermitage and Hawrelak Parks which have been stocked with Rainbow Trout (Salmo gairdneri) (AENR 1982).

Amphibians and reptiles are a relatively inconspicuous group, although chorus frogs are among the most widespread and commonly heard animal species, particularly in spring, around Edmonton. Nine species have been recorded or are expected to occur, including one salamander, two toads, three frogs and three garter snakes (Appendix 4). One frog, the Leopard Frog, has undergone an apparently province-wide drastic decline in numbers and is no longer found in traditional haunts (Roberts 1981).

Birds have been particularly well documented within the Edmonton area (area included in a 50 mile (80 km) radius circle centred on Edmonton), with 299 species identified and reported to occur (Appendix 4). However, this list is likely somewhat greater than for those species which could be observed within the Edmonton city limits, largely because of the inclusion of many lakes, especially Beaverhill Lake, and the woodland of the Cooking Lake moraine. Nonetheless, because of the inclusion of Big Lake on Edmonton's northwest boundary and many natural areas along the North Saskatchewan River system and in the uplands identified during this study, a large number of breeding and migrant birds is likely present within Edmonton's city limits. Within the larger Edmonton checklist area, a total of 195 species are known to breed, ten species need further documentation, one

species (Bobwhite) is a possible escapee, 25 species occur elsewhere in Alberta and are only occasionally found in the Edmonton area, 29 species are known migrants breeding elsewhere, and the remaining 39 are migrants. Studies of bird species within Edmonton have been largely as part of province-wide Christmas Bird Counts, May Day Counts and periodic reporting of species occurrence. Investigations of migrating warblers and vireos (Smith and Assmann 1980), Merlins (Smith 1978), gulls (Wesoloh and Weseloh 1975) and Great Horned Owl (Karpinski 1981) have provided more of an in-depth look at individual species and species groups.

Mammals are also well documented, again within a large area around Edmonton, specifically the National Topographic Series 1:250,000, "Edmonton" map sheet area. Although the area is 14,245 sq. km. in size, the majority of the 53 species (Appendix 4) listed for that area were recorded in or adjacent to Edmonton (Smith 1979). The mammals represented in different orders include: Insectivores - five species (shrews); Chiroptera - five bats; Rodents - 25 species (of which Black Rat, Norway Rat and Bushy-tailed Woodrat are extra-limital and have not become established); Carnivores - 13 species (of which Gray Wolf, Cougar and Black Bear likely do not reach Edmonton area except on rare occasions); Ungulates - six species (of which Wapiti and Bison only occur in the Cooking Lake moraine and are not found within Edmonton city limits).



## NATURAL HISTORY INTERPRETIVE SITES

### ANALYSIS OF AERIAL PHOTO INTERPRETATION

A total of 1,049 discrete natural sites were identified from aerial photo mosaics of the City of Edmonton study area (Table 1, Appendix 1, Map Appendix). These sites included all naturally vegetated sites without any significant human disturbance. Woodlands greater than one ha and sloughs/wetlands greater than 0.1 ha were all documented, based on 1982 and earlier 1:5,000 aerial photos and then updated to 1985 aerial photography. Only 20 natural sites were found to disappear or be significantly changed between 1982 and 1985, likely reflecting the economic downturn in housing construction and development that followed annexation.

The distribution and size of natural sites varied substantially among the different quarters of the city. The frequency of natural sites was greatest in the Northwest district (8.8 sites/section of land). The frequency of sites was only slightly less in the Southeast district (7.7 sites/section of land). Both Northeast district (5.3 sites/section of land) and Southwest district (4.5 sites/section of land) had significantly fewer sites than the former districts. The greater frequency of sites in the Northwest and Southeast districts is directly related to a greater number of small sloughs (less than 1 ha)(Table 1). Such a frequency of sloughs is related to the more complex geomorphology of sand dunes and pitted deltas to the Northwest and Hummocky Dead-Ice Moraine features to the Southeast (see Figure 3). Proportion of large sites (sites greater than 10 ha) was greatest in Southwest district (18.5% of all sites), next highest in the Northwest district (13.9%), substantially lower in the Northeast district (7.1%) and extremely low

TABLE 1. Summary of Ownership<sup>a</sup> of Land with Natural Sites in Parks and Recreation Districts.<sup>b</sup>

NATURAL SITE AREA (ha)	HNTQ <sup>c</sup>			PRIVATE			CITY			MIXED			OTHERS <sup>d</sup>			TOTAL			
	NE	NW	SE SW	NE	NW	SE SW	NE	NW	SE SW	NE	NW	SE SW	NE	NW	SE SW	NE	NW	SE SW	ALL City
< 1.0	17	5	6 10	45	112	102 18	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	118	111 28	221
1.0 - 1.9	33	12	4 3	51	61	61 18	6	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	78	75 21	266
2.0 - 2.9	6	10	6 2	28	33	22 10	2	2	2 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	48	33 13	132
3.0 - 3.9	4	3	3 -	13	23	16 8	-	-	3 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	28	24 9	78
4.0 - 4.9	5	5	- -	10	14	7 3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	21	9 4	52
5.0 - 5.9	2	4	- -	4	4	6 4	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	8 6	32
6.0 - 6.9	1	1	1 1	8	11	6 3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	8 4	37
7.0 - 7.9	1	1	1 -	5	4	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	2 2	17
8.0 - 8.9	1	-	- -	2	2	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	- -	8
9.0 - 9.9	3	3	- -	7	10	4 6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	- 1	6
10.0 - 14.9	-	-	- -	4	11	- 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	5 6	35
15.0 - 19.9	-	-	1 1	1	3	- 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	16	1 2	24
20.0 - 24.9	-	-	- -	1	2	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	- 5	10
25.0 - 29.9	-	-	- -	1	6	- 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	- -	7
30.0 - 44.9	-	-	- -	1	4	- 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	- 1	12
45+	-	-	- -	1	4	- 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	- 5	12
Total	73	50	22 18	181	303	225 81	13	10	16 6	11	14	5 2	4	5	9 1	282	382	277 108	1049

<sup>a</sup> Ownership based on Weisgerber (1982)

<sup>b</sup> Parks and Recreation districts: Northeast (NE), Northwest (NW) Southeast (SE), Southwest (SW)

<sup>c</sup> HNTQ - Her Majesty the Queen

<sup>d</sup> Others - include Catholic Church properties, and adjacent counties/municipalities near Edmonton

in the Southwest district (2.5%). The Southwest district had a disproportionately high number (5) of sites greater than 45 ha in size.

Ownership of land with natural sites also varies among the different quarters of the city (Table 1). Sites on land wholly owned by the City of Edmonton or Her Majesty the Queen (Government of Alberta) amount for the following decreasing proportions in different quarters: Northeast district - 30.5% (86 sites); Southwest district - 22.2% (24 sites); Northwest district - 15.7% (60 sites); Southeast district - 13.7% (38 sites). The overwhelming majority of natural land remaining in the Edmonton study area is under private ownership. This affects the access to natural features substantially; arrangements for access would have to be made on an individual basis, where actual entry onto the land was desired. However, regarding potential for future acquisition as natural land, some of the private property may be more available than government land which is currently largely concentrated within the Restricted Development Areas (RDA) (see Figure 2). For example, the Ring Road system has primarily been set aside for concentration of utility systems and as a transportation corridor, which allows little consideration for lands as parks.

Occurrence of sites within different development zones varies among city quarters (Table 2), largely reflecting the proportion of such lands examined in each district. Sites on recently annexed land ranged from 52.8% of sites in the Northeast district to 71.1% of sites in the Southeast district. Sites on RDA lands identified for the Ring Road system comprised the following proportions of each district: Northeast - 16.7%; Southeast - 18.1%; Northwest - 21.5%; Southwest - 36.1%. River Valley - RDA lands were totally absent from the Southeast district, so no sites were identified in that development zone; the

TABLE 2. Occurrence of Natural Sites in Different Development Zones, in Parks and Recreation Districts.

NATURAL SITE AREA (ha)	RESTRICTED DEVELOPMENT AREA															
	ANNEXED				RIVER VALLEY				RING ROAD				OLD CITY			
	NE	NW	SE	SW	NE	NW	SE	SW	NE	NW	SE	SW	NE	NW	SE	SW
< 1.0	49	105	95	11	-	-	-	-	8	12	14	17	7	1	2	-
1.0 - 1.9	50	59	54	15	9	-	-	1	20	14	12	4	13	5	9	1
2.0 - 2.9	18	25	16	6	4	-	-	-	2	13	13	7	14	10	4	-
3.0 - 3.9	6	15	13	7	1	1	-	-	6	8	6	1	4	4	5	1
4.0 - 4.9	10	12	4	4	1	-	-	-	4	7	2	-	3	2	3	-
5.0 - 5.9	4	6	6	3	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	2	2	2	1
6.0 - 6.9	2	7	5	4	4	-	-	-	3	4	1	-	4	1	2	-
7.0 - 7.9	6	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-
8.0 - 8.9	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
9.0 - 9.9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
10.0 - 14.9	2	7	3	4	5	-	-	-	2	4	-	2	2	2	2	-
15.0 - 19.9	1	8	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	4	1	1	2	2	-	-
20.0 - 24.9	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-
25.0 - 29.9	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
30.0 - 44.9	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	-
45+	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>

proportions for the other districts reflected the overall quantity of River Valley lands within the districts: 1.8% of sites - Northwest; 3.7% - Southwest; 11.4% - Northeast. The proportion of sites occurring on lands within the pre-annexation boundaries of the "old city" ranged from 4.6 to 19.2% in the various districts. Outside of the river valley, the frequency of remaining discrete natural sites in the old city portions of the Parks and Recreation Districts suggest that development of pre-annexation Edmonton has been increasingly greater as follows: Northeast, Southeast, Northwest and Southwest district. Actual size of natural areas could alter this impression of relative degree of development, however, frequency of sites was considered a useful index to degree of development as fewer natural sites provide fewer opportunities for interpretation.

The frequency of occurrence of vegetation cover types is detailed for each district in Table 3 - 6 and summarized in Table 7. The total number of occurrences (1,465) is greater than the total number of sites (1,049) because many sites had more than one vegetation cover type; a few sites had several different vegetation cover types.

The major vegetation cover types were stands of balsam poplar - aspen forest (38.5% of all occurrences) and slough complexes (37.3% of occurrences) (Table 7). While each district had substantial occurrences of these two cover types, the relative proportions differed from the overall proportion for the entire city. The poplar - aspen stands constituted over half (54.7%) of the occurrences for the Southwest district; that same district had the lowest frequency (27.3%) of occurrences of slough complexes. In contrast, the Southeast district had slough complexes as 51.6% of the cover type occurrences, the greatest proportion for any district, as well as substantial poplar - aspen stands (31.9% of occurrences).

The variety of cover types varies among districts; in decreasing order of diversity, the districts are ranked as follows: Northwest district (21 cover types)

TABLE 3. Frequency of Occurrence of Vegetation Cover Types, Northeast Edmonton

VEGETATION TYPE	SIZE OF NATURAL AREA (ha)												TOTAL			
	< 1.0	1.0-1.9	2.0-2.9	3.0-3.9	4.0-4.9	5.0-5.9	6.0-6.9	7.0-7.9	8.0-8.9	9.0-9.9	10.0-14.9	15.0-19.9		20.0-24.9	25.0-29.9	30.0-44.9
<u>Deciduous Woodland</u>																
Aspen Forest		8	6	3	4	1	1				1					25
Balsam Poplar-Aspen Forest	3	67	29	13	15	7	7	6	3	1	8	5	1	2		168
Balsam Poplar Forest		3	3	1	4	3	2	2			3	1	1			20
Balsam Poplar/Willow Forest		2									1	1				3
Deciduous Scrub		6					1	2			1	1				11
Paper Birch Forest																
<u>Mixed Wood</u>																
Poplar-Spruce		7	3		1	2	3				5	1		2		28
Riparian Complex																
Birch-Spruce																
<u>Coniferous Forest</u>																
Spruce Forest																
White Spruce																
Black Spruce																
Spruce-Tamarack																
Spruce-Willow																
<u>Willow/Wetlands</u>																
Willow Scrub	1	5	3	2	3	1	1	1		1	2	1			1	22
Slough Complex-Willow Scrub																1
Slough Complex	63	21	10	6	3	1	7	4	1	1	3	2	1			123
Sedge, Bulrush, Cattail Marsh																2
Open Lake/Pond																3
<u>Other</u>																
Grassland																1
Scrub-Conifer Complex																1
Unidentified																1
Open Grazing Land																
TOTAL	67	119	54	25	31	14	24	15	7	3	22	16	4	4	3	408

TABLE 4. Frequency of Occurrence of Vegetation Cover Types, Northwest Edmonton

VEGETATION TYPE	SIZE OF NATURAL AREA (ha)													TOTAL			
	< 1.0	1.0-1.9	2.0-2.9	3.0-3.9	4.0-4.9	5.0-5.9	6.0-6.9	7.0-7.9	8.0-8.9	9.0-9.9	10.0-14.9	15.0-19.9	20.0-24.9		25.0-29.9	30.0-44.9	45.0+
<u>Deciduous Woodland</u>																	
Aspen Forest	5	4	3	1	2	1	1		2			4			1	3	28
Balsam Poplar-Aspen Forest	8	33	35	25	16	9	8	4	3	2	13	12	3	4	8	5	208
Balsam Poplar Forest		4	4	1	1	1	1	1		1	2	3	1	1	2		21
Balsam Poplar/Willow Forest							2					1					4
Deciduous Scrub							1										3
Paper Birch Forest					1							1				1	3
<u>Mixed Wood</u>																	
Poplar-Spruce		2	3	2	1	2		4			2	1	1	1		5	24
Riparian Complex																	2
Birch-Spruce			1	1							1	1				1	4
<u>Coniferous Forest</u>																	
Spruce Forest		1									1	1				2	4
White Spruce																	1
Black Spruce												1				1	4
Spruce-Tamarack			1	1	1	1						1	1			2	7
Spruce-Willow									1			1					3
<u>Willow/Metlands</u>																	
Willow Scrub		1	4	2	3		1	3	1	1		3				3	22
Slough Complex-Willow Scrub	1	1													1		4
Slough Complex	119	23	14	11	9	4	4	1	1	3	7	3	1	1	1	2	204
Sedge,Bulrush,Cattail Marsh							4	4	1			2				2	9
Open Lake/Pond							1					3				1	5
<u>Other</u>																	
Grassland												1					3
Scrub-Conifer Complex																1	2
Unidentified															1		2
Open Grazing Land																	
TOTAL	133	89	67	46	36	17	18	17	9	8	28	39	9	7	15	29	567

TABLE 5. Frequency of Occurrence of Vegetation Cover Types, Southeast Edmonton

VEGETATION TYPE	SIZE OF NATURAL AREA (ha)											TOTAL				
	< 1.0	1.0-1.9	2.0-2.9	3.0-3.9	4.0-4.9	5.0-5.9	6.0-6.9	7.0-7.9	8.0-8.9	9.0-9.9	10.0-14.9		15.0-19.9	20.0-24.9	25.0-29.9	30.0-44.9
<u>Deciduous Woodland</u>																
Aspen Forest		5	2	2		2	1			2						14
Balsam Poplar-Aspen Forest	4	40	28	16	6	4	6			5					1	112
Balsam Poplar Forest	1	6	4	4	1	4	2									18
Balsam Poplar/Willow Forest				1												1
Deciduous Scrub		1	1	1							1					4
Paper Birch Forest																
<u>Mixed Wood</u>																
Poplar-Spruce		2	3			2	1									6
Riparian Complex																
Birch-Spruce																
<u>Coniferous Forest</u>																
Spruce Forest					1											1
White Spruce							1									1
Black Spruce						1										1
Spruce-Tamarack																
Spruce-Willow																
<u>Willow/Wetlands</u>																
Willow Scrub						1										2
Slough Complex-Willow Scrub		1									1					1
Slough Complex	110	37	7	9	3	5	5	2		2	1					181
Sedge,Bulrush,Cattail Marsh						1										1
Open Lake/Pond																1
<u>Other</u>																
Grassland																
Scrub-Conifer Complex					1											1
Unidentified		2				1										3
Open Grazing Land				1												1
TOTAL	115	94	41	34	14	19	18	2		9	4			1		351



TABLE 6. Frequency of Occurrence of Vegetation Cover Types, Southwest Edmonton

VEGETATION TYPE	SIZE OF NATURAL AREA (ha)											TOTAL					
	< 1.0	1.0-1.9	2.0-2.9	3.0-3.9	4.0-4.9	5.0-5.9	6.0-6.9	7.0-7.9	8.0-8.9	9.0-9.9	10.0-14.9		15.0-19.9	20.0-24.9	25.0-29.9	30.0-44.9	45.0+
<u>Deciduous Woodland</u>																	
Aspen Forest		19	11	2	1	1	5	2	1	7	2	5		2	5	4	
Balsam Poplar-Aspen Forest				7	4	6										76	
Balsam Poplar Forest				1	1											2	
Balsam Poplar/Willow Forest																	
Deciduous Scrub																	
Paper Birch Forest																	
<u>Mixed Wood</u>																	
Poplar-Spruce		1			1	2		1		2					2	11	
Riparian Complex																	
Birch-Spruce																	
<u>Coniferous Forest</u>																	
Spruce Forest		1														1	
White Spruce																3	
Black Spruce																	
Spruce-Tamarack																	
Spruce-Willow																	
<u>Willow/Wetlands</u>																	
Willow Scrub																2	
Slough Complex-Willow Scrub																	
Slough Complex																	
Sedge, Bulrush, Cattail Marsh	29	3	2	3											1	38	
Open Lake/Pond																	
<u>Other</u>																	
Grassland																	
Scrub-Conifer Complex																1	
Unidentified																	
Open Grazing Land																	
TOTAL	29	26	13	13	8	8	8	3	-	1	9	2	8	-	2	9	138

TABLE 7. Frequency of Occurrence of Vegetation Cover Types in Natural Areas Throughout Edmonton Study Area.

<u>VEGETATION TYPE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>
	NE	NW	SE	SW	
<u>Deciduous Woodland</u>					
Aspen Forest	25	28	14	4	71
Balsam Poplar-Aspen Forest	168	208	112	76	564
Balsam Poplar Forest	20	21	18	2	61
Balsam Poplar/Willow Forest	3	4	1	-	8
Deciduous Scrub	11	3	4	-	18
Paper Birch Forest	-	3	-	-	3
<u>Mixed Wood</u>					
Poplar-Spruce	28	24	8	11	71
Riparian Complex	-	2	-	-	2
Birch-Spruce	-	4	-	-	4
<u>Coniferous Forest</u>					
Spruce Forest	-	4	1	1	6
White Spruce	-	1	1	3	5
Black Spruce	-	4	1	-	5
Spruce Tamarack	-	7	-	-	7
Spruce-Willow	-	3	-	-	3
<u>Willow/Wetlands</u>					
Willow Scrub	22	22	2	2	48
Slough Complex-Willow Scrub	1	4	1	-	6
Slough Complex	123	204	181	38	546
Sedge, Bulrush, Cattail Marsh	2	9	1	-	12
Open Lake/Pond	3	5	1	-	9
<u>Others</u>					
Grassland	1	3	1	1	6
Scrub-Conifer Complex	1	2	-	-	3
Open Grazing Land	-	-	1	-	1
Unidentified	-	2	3	-	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1465</b>

Southeast district (16 cover types), Northeast district (13 cover types), Southwest district (9 cover types). Based on total occurrences of cover types within each district, the Northeast district has relatively lower diversity than might be expected and the Southeast district relatively greater diversity. A large part of the diversity expressed for the Southeast district is in single occurrences, so that the diversity of sites is vulnerable to loss.

The less common cover types are more interesting and worthwhile to document as potential interpretive sites because of their relative uniqueness and greater vulnerability to disappearance within Edmonton.

Mixedwood cover types comprise 5.3% of occurrences throughout Edmonton; relative to other cover types, they are well represented in the Northeast and Southwest districts (Table 7).

Coniferous forest stands are rare, occurring at a frequency of only 1.8% of all cover types throughout Edmonton. The Northwest district is the only one with a diversity of coniferous types included within its boundaries, and features a relatively greater proportion of peatland types than upland forests. The Southwest district has a modest representation of upland coniferous forests, even though it has the fewest occurrences of all cover types. No strictly coniferous forest stands were identified in the Northwest district.

Grassland cover occurs once in each district, except for the Northwest district with three occurrences. The rarity of the grassland cover suggests that some effort should be directed at securing its preservation.

Elements of the scrub - conifer complexes are featured in the coniferous forest types, so it should not be considered a high priority for incorporation into a system of interpretive sites.

Open grazing land that was identified for this study included substantial brush, i.e. it was not as clear of shrubs as most open grazing land. However, this is still a very disturbed ecosite and does not warrant the same consideration as other natural sites.

Amongst the Wetland cover types, the occurrences of willow scrub and sedge-bulrush-cattail marsh as two distinct types supplement the slough complex, which is the predominant wetland feature throughout Edmonton. Willow scrub is well represented in the Northeast and Northwest districts but scarcely occurs in the Southside districts. Sedge, bulrush, and cattail marsh is only well represented in the Northwest district and is absent from the Southwest district. Sizeable bodies of water are primarily located in the northern districts; only one occurrence was documented on the southside and this was in the Southeast district.

Access to sites was examined as part of the aerial photo interpretation and it was found that just more than half of the sites were within 200 meters of a road 54.9% (near road) (Table 8). Not surprisingly, the larger sites were more frequently near the road; 14.1% of all sites near the road were greater than 10 ha, and 4.2% of sites far from a road were greater than 10 ha. The Southeast district, with its relatively large proportion of small sloughs, had significantly more sites greater than 200 meters from a road (55.6%), however, a fair number of wetland features (39 sites) would still be readily visible/accessible from a main road.

TABLE 8. Proximity of Natural Sites to Major Roads in Parks and Recreation Districts

NATURAL SITE AREA (ha)	PROXIMITY TO ROAD <sup>a</sup>							
	Near Road				Far From Road			
	<sup>b</sup> NE	NW	SE	SW	NE	NW	SE	SW
< 1.0	31	32	39	13	33	86	72	15
1.0 - 1.9	46	47	33	14	46	31	42	7
2.0 - 2.9	28	31	16	5	10	17	17	8
3.0 - 3.9	15	20	12	3	2	8	12	6
4.0 - 4.9	16	13	7	4	2	8	2	-
5.0 - 5.9	6	7	6	5	2	3	2	1
6.0 - 6.9	8	12	5	3	5	-	3	1
7.0 - 7.9	5	3	-	2	2	3	2	-
8.0 - 8.9	2	3	-	-	2	1	-	-
9.0 - 9.9	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	1
10.0 - 14.9	8	9	3	5	3	4	2	1
15.0 - 19.9	4	14	1	2	1	2	-	-
20.0 - 24.9	1	2	-	5	-	2	-	-
25.0 - 29.9	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.0 - 44.9	-	7	1	2	-	2	-	-
45+	-	5	-	5	1	1	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>40</b>

<sup>a</sup> Near Road - within 200m of a main road, excluding farm roads and trails  
 Far From Road - site greater than 200m from main roads

<sup>b</sup> Parks and Recreation Districts.

## DESIGNATED NATURAL AREAS

Criteria for Selection - A number of criteria were used in selecting

Designated Natural Areas:

- area features a good diversity of cover types, or is a particularly large or representative example of one or two cover types;
- area has relatively uncommon cover types based on aerial photo interpretation;
- naturalists have recommended area as a significant site, or area is identified for consideration in literature;
- access is favourable.

Features of Natural Areas - A total of 32 Designated Natural Areas are described, and in some cases mapped (Appendix 2). Each site warrants a more in-depth investigation and consideration regarding how it could be implemented as part of a natural areas system. The summary descriptions of Appendix 2 include known or expected features on the basis of verbal and written reports and aerial photo interpretation so that consideration of these natural areas may be made from a common perspective.

## FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

### DEVELOPMENT OF PROTECTED URBAN NATURAL AREAS

For short-term interpretive needs, the identification of natural sites throughout Edmonton's recently annexed area and an overview of natural history information as presented in this report, in conjunction with the photographic folio and bibliography of natural history information of the Edmonton area, should be sufficient to enable an interpretive naturalist to plan an program for different regions of Edmonton. To ensure that natural areas and resources for natural history interpretation are available for the long-term, planning for the development of a city-wide urban natural area system should be considered. Planning for such a system requires natural history inventory, developing of selection criteria and liaison with the urban planning process.

Natural History Inventory - The inventory conducted and compiled for the present report was a cursory overview for the entire city and a preliminary assessment of each Designated Natural Area (DNA). Further inventory of each DNA is necessary to establish general population and occurrence information on flora and fauna, particularly for times other than late fall and early winter when this study was conducted. The assistance of volunteer naturalists and cooperation of local naturalist clubs should be solicited. Preparation of checklists from the information provided in this report should be considered, to help make data gathering more systematic.

Selection Criteria - Once a full body of knowledge is available for each DNA, plus for other natural areas identified from among the natural sites, it will be possible

to use selection criteria to determine a priority and approach for seeking protection of valuable natural areas. The selection criteria will likely include:

- vulnerability to imminent development;
- uniqueness, locally and regionally;
- size of tract - is it sufficiently large to accommodate a worthwhile diversity of plants and animals;
- can the natural area withstand the type of development and use to which it might be put? (Primarily referring to dispersed, non-vehicular, resource-oriented activities);
- level of management necessary;
- other objectives which the natural area might fulfill such as providing a buffer from transportation corridors;
- what are the regional needs for interpretation, now and in the future?

Liaison with Planning Process - Currently, planning for Edmonton's future takes place at a number of Government levels, both bureaucratic and political, and of course this planning is at the whim of economic realities, tax base, and so on. Promotion of a system of urban natural areas would be necessary at many levels, but the key liaison for drawing up guidelines should be with the Edmonton Metropolitan Regional Planning Commission (which operates under the Provincial Planning Act) and with the Long-Range Planning Board, of Edmonton Planning and Building Department (which plans and designs Edmonton's planning bylaws). Environmental considerations do not have much of a framework for implementation within either group; the success of any liaison will depend upon



having a solid background of inventory data and clear selection criteria.

Some of the DNA's are in areas which could accommodate such a feature readily. Close liaison with planners is necessary to see that appropriate and timely compromises can be made. Other DNA's are in areas that may require some or substantial rezoning. However, if the value of the DNA is identified and use in interpretive programs is illustrated, then the planning process may be initiated to revise the original plans. In some cases, the loss of the DNA is inevitable, due to incompatible land use interests, but it may be possible to make use of the natural area. As in the situation with Mistatim Lakes in western Edmonton, even the semi-natural state may still be attractive to some wildlife or have some plant associations of interest in a broad-minded, interpretive natural history program.



LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL AREAS

Recent experiences with establishing two natural areas outside of the Edmonton area have shown that intensive, long-term management of natural areas is very time-consuming, and costly, with competition for the same financial resources and volunteer manpower. The long-term management of any natural areas that are developed within Edmonton's boundaries could compete further with those limited management resources. In many respects, the best management program will be to chose the least development option for most natural areas. The less extensive the management plans are, the more likely that they could be sustained by a cooperative effort between Edmonton Parks and Recreation and local naturalists.

Local naturalists must be involved to make any urban natural area program successful. They are the ones who will recruit volunteers to inventory potential sites. They will also help to maintain continuity by periodically visiting and recording what they find in natural areas. Some natural areas will be prime locations for environmental monitoring conducted by professionals, but the majority of sites will need to be actively supported by the amateurs.

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Appendices

Appendices



APPENDIX 1

Index of natural sites primarily within the recently annexed lands of the city of Edmonton.

Data listed for sites include: A legal description of site (section - township - range); a master reference number (which is included on large scale map prepared for report and from which a reduced copy is included in envelope at back of report); an estimate of the vegetation type and proportion of cover; area in hectares; whether site is within 200 m of a road (+) or greater than 200 m (-); what the ownership is (private, HMTQ - Her Majesty the Queen through the Government of Alberta, City of Edmonton, A.H.C. - Alberta Housing Corporation, D.V.L.A. - Director of Veterans Lands Administration, some nearby municipalities or counties and some church properties; and comments (E.V.T. - estimated vegetation type).

**SOUTHWEST EDMONTON**

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Deciduous Woodland Willow/Wetlands Others

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Vegetation Type													Near Road	Ownership	Comment		
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest				Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest
2: 16-51-25-#4	1	Ann.	15	100														3.4	Private	
	2	Ann.																3.0	Private	
	3	Ann.		100														1.1	Private	
	4	Ann.																1.2	Private	
3: 15-51-25-#4	5	Ann.		+														33.0	Private	
	6	Ann.		+														12.8	Private	
5: 13-51-25-#4	7	Ann.		100														3.6	Private	
6: 18-51-24-#4	8	Ann.		100														6.8	Private	
	9	Ann.		+														5.0	Private	Fair overlap into Area 13
7: 17-51-24-#4	10	Ann.																0.2	Private	
	11	Ann.																1.2	Private	
8: 20-51-25-#4	12	RDA-RV		+														87.0	Private	About 40% overlap into Area 1

**SOUTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment													
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands					Others												
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Birch	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Raparian Complex	Hitch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Butrus	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified		
9: 21-51-25-W4	13	Ann.																		100						0.6	+	Private	
	14	Ann.																		100						2.2	-	Private	
10: 22-51-25-W4	15	Ann.	+																							6.0	-	Private	Fair overlap into Area 37
	16	Ann.	+																							2.8	-	Private	Slight overlap into Area 3
	17	Ann.	+																							1.0	-	Private	
	18	Ann.	100																							1.0	+	Private	
11: 23-51-25-W4	19	Ann.	+																							3.0	-	Private	
	20	Ann.	+																							5.6	+	Private	
	21	Ann.	+																							3.1	-	Private	
	22	Ann.	+																							20.0	+	Private	

**SOUTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Near Road	Ownership	Comment										
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood Forest			Coniferous Forest			Willow/Wetlands				Others									
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Aspen Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Poplar-Spruce	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Sedge Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Undertended		
11: 23-51-25-W4	23	Ann.																				10.0	+	Private	
	24	Ann.																				1.8	+	Private	
12: 24-51-25-W4	25	Ann.			100																	1.1	+	Private	
	26	Ann.	10	86	4																	6.4	+	HMTQ	
	27	Ann.			85							15										1.4	+	HMTQ	
13: 19-51-24-W4	28	Ann.		80													20					1.8	+	Private	EVT.
	29	Ann.		100																		4.0	+	Private	
	30	Ann.		45						30		25										23.2	+	Private	
	31	Ann.		87								10										6.2	+	Private	
	32	Ann.																				1.5	+	Private	
14: 20-51-24-W4	33	Ann.																				14.0	+	Private	
	34	Ann.																				7.0	+	City	
	35	Ann.																				5.0	+	City	

**SOUTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Near Road	Ownership	Comment														
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands				Others													
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest +	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified	Area (ha)			
15: 29-51-25-W4	36	RDA-RV	100																							1.4	-	Private	
16: 28-51-25-W4	37	RDA-RV																								50.0	+	Private	Surround golf course ponds. Fair overlap into Area 15
	38	Ann.																	100							(0.2)	+	Private	Culti- vated since 1982
	39	Ann.	5	63	20														12							3.2	+	Private	
17: 27-51-25-W4	40	Ann.	100																							4.0	+	Private	
	41	Ann.																								0.2	+	Private	
	42	Ann.																								0.2	-	Private	
	43	RDA-RR																								0.1	-	Private	
	44	RDA-RR																								0.2	-	Private	

**SOUTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type													Near Road	Ownership	Comment													
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands			Others																
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Aspen Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Butrush Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Undertified						
17: 27-51-25-W4	45	RDA-RR																	100									0.1	-	Private	
	46	RDA-RR																	100									0.1	-	Private	
	47	RDA-RR																	100									3.0	-	Private	
	48	RDA-RR																	100									0.1	+	HMTQ	
	49	RDA-RR																	100									0.3	-	Private	
	50	RDA-RR																	100									0.3	-	HMTQ	
	51	RDA-RR																										2.0	+	Private	
	52	RDA-RR																	100									0.3	-	HMTQ	
	53	RDA-RR																	100									0.5	-	HMTQ	
	54	RDA-RR																	100									0.5	-	HMTQ	
	55	RDA-RR																	100									0.1	-	HMTQ	
	56	RDA-RR																	100									0.2	-	HMTQ	
	57	RDA-RR																	100									0.2	-	HMTQ	
	58	RDA-RR																	100									0.2	-	HMTQ	

**SOUTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Near Road	Ownership	Comment													
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands				Others												
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Deciduous Scrub	Aspen Forest	Poplar-Spruce Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Stough Complex	Willow Scrub	Stough Complex	Bedge Bullrush Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified					
17: 27-51-25-44	59	RDA-RR															100							0.1	+	HWTQ		
	60	RDA-RR															100								0.1	-	HWTQ	
18: 26-51-25-44	61	RDA-RR	+																						1.4	+	HWTQ	
	62	RDA-RR	+																						1.2	-	Private	
	63	RDA-RR	+																						5.6	+	Private	
	64	RDA-RR	+																						2.4	-	Private	
19: 25-51-25-44	65	RDA-RR	+																						5.8	+	Private	
	66	RDA-RR	+																						2.8	-	Private	
	67	RDA-RR	+																						2.8	-	Private	
	68	RDA-RR	+																						2.2	+	Private	
	69	RDA-RR	+																						1.6	+	Private	
	70	RDA-RR	+																						16.0	+	Private	
	71	RDA-RR	+																						10.0	-	Private	
	72	RDA-RR	+																						23.0	+	Private	

**SOUTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

**Others**

**Willow/ Wetlands**

**Coniferous Forest**

**Mixed Wood**

**Deciduous Woodland**

**Grassland**

**Unidentified**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type												Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment										
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Poplar-Spruce	Poplar-Spruce	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Birch-Spruce					Willow Scrub	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Wetlands	Wetlands	Grassland	Unidentified		
20: 30-51-24-W4	73	RDA-RR																							12.8	+	Private	
	74	Ann.																							4.1	+	Private	
21: 29-51-24-W4	75	Ann.																							10.0	+	Private	
	76	RDA-RR																							21.5	+	Private	Contiguous with Site 94
22: 33-51-25-W4	77	RDA-RV																							49.5	+	Unknown	
23: 34-51-25-W4	78	RDA-RR																							20.5	+	HMTQ	Little overlap into Area 28
	79	RDA-RR																							1.8	+	Private	
24: 35-51-25-W4	80	Ann.																							0.2	+	Private	
	81	Ann.																							0.3	+	Private	
	82	Ann.																							0.5	+	Private	
	83	Ann.																							0.1	+	Private	



**SOUTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type												Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment												
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Wetlands							Others											
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Willow Scrub	Baldpate Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Willow Complex	Slough Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified				
24: 35-51-25-W4	84	Ann.																		100							0.1	+	Private	
	85	Ann.																		100							0.2	+	Private	
25: 36-51-25-W4	86	Ann.			+																						3.3	-	Private	
	87	Ann.			+																						1.2	-	Private	
	88	Ann.			+																						1.2	-	Private	
	89	Ann.			+																						30.0	+	Private	
	90	Ann.			+																						2.0	+	Private	
	91	Ann.			+																						2.6	+	Private	
	92	Ann.			+																						17.5	+	Private	Contiguous with Site 93
26: 31-51-24-W4	93	Old			+					+																	56.0	+	Mixed	Priv & City Contiguous with Site 92

**SOUTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment														
			Woodland			Wood			Forest			Wetlands					Others													
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar- Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Raper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Poplar-Aspen Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Willow Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Edge Bulrush Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified					
27: 32-51-25-W4	94	Old	+																							3.5	+	City?	Contiguous with Site 76	
	95	Old	+																								5.2	+	City?	
28: 3-52-25-W4	96	RDA-RR	+																								2.0	-	HMTQ	
	97	RDA-RR	+																								1.5	-	HMTQ	
	98	RDA-RR	+																								2.0	-	HMTQ	
	99	RDA-RR	+																								9.2	-	HMTQ	
	100	RDA-RR	+																								7.0	+	Private	Contiguous with Site 110
29: 2-52-25-W4	101	Ann.		100																							2.4	+	City	
	102	Ann.		8	92																						4.1	+	City	
	103	Ann.																									0.2	-	Private	
	104	Ann.																									0.4	+	Private	
	105	Ann.																									0.2	+	Private	

SOUTHWEST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/kDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type																	Near Road	Ownership	Comment														
			Deciduous				Mixed				Coniferous				Wetlands				Others																	
			Woodland				Wood				Forest																									
			Aspen Forest	Aspen Poplar	Aspen Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Willow Scrub	Deciduous	Paper Birch	Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Bark-Spruce	Poplar-Spruce	Black Spruce	White Spruce	Spruce Forest	Spruce Forest	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Pond Lake/	Crossland	Others		
29: 2-52-25-W4	106	Ann.				100																														
30: 1-52-25-W4	107	Ann.				+																			100	+										
	108	Ann.																																		
	109	Old				+																														
31: 10-52-25-W4	110	Old				+																												Mostly City south of Contigu- ous site 100		

**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type																						Near Road	Area (ha)	Ownership	Comment						
			Deciduous Woodland					Mixed Wood					Coniferous Forest					Willow/ Wetlands			Others													
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Sedge, Bulrush Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Crossland	Undertilled										
2: 16-51-24-44	1	Ann.	100																															
	2	Ann.	100																															
	3	Ann.	100																															
	4	Ann.														100																		
	5	Ann.	100																															
	6	Ann.					100																									Uncertain veg'n		
	7	Ann.														100																		
3: 15-51-24-44	8	Ann.	15	85																														
	9	Ann.														100																		
	10	Ann.														100																		
	11	Ann.														100																		
	12	Ann.														100																		
	13	Ann.	100																															
	14	Ann.														100																		

**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/ROA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment												
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/Wetlands					Others											
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Poplar Birch	Poplar-Spruce	Aspen Forest	Poplar-Spruce	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Bramble	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge Bulrush	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified					
4: 14-51-24-W4	15	Ann.															100								1.2	-	Private	
	16	Ann.		3				77									20								5.6	+	Private	Overlap into Area 10
	17	Ann.						100																	2.4	-	Private	
	18	Ann.	15	85																					2.4	-	Private	
	19	Ann.															100								0.6	-	Private	
5: 13-51-24-W4	20	Ann.															100								5.5	-	Private	
	21	Ann.															100								0.6	-	Private	
	22	Ann.		30				54			8						8								6.6	-	Mixed	Private + Strathcona
	23	Ann.		95																		5			4.1	-	Private	
	24	Ann.						45									55								5.6	+	Private	
	25	Ann.		30	55												15								1.1	-	Private	
	26	Ann.															100								0.4	+	Private	
	27	Ann.															100								0.2	+	Private	

**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Deciduous										Mixed				Coniferous				Willow/ Wetlands				Others		Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment
			Woodland		Aspen Forest		Balsam Poplar Forest		Balsam Poplar		Willow Scrub		Deciduous		Wood		Forest		Wetlands		Others									
6: 18-51-23-44	28	Ann.	Aspen Forest																							0.2	-	Private		
	29	Ann.	Aspen Forest																								1.8	-	Private	
	30	Ann.	Aspen Forest																								1.4	+	Private	
	31	Ann.	Aspen Forest																								0.7	+	Private	
	32	Ann.	Aspen Forest																								2.8	-	Private	
	33	Ann.	Aspen Forest																								0.2	+	Private	
	34	Ann.	Aspen Forest																								0.3	+	Private	
	35	Ann.	Aspen Forest																								1.0	+	Private	
	36	Ann.	Aspen Forest																								1.0	-	Private	
	37	Ann.	Aspen Forest																								0.2	-	Private	
	38	Ann.	Aspen Forest																								1.0	-	Private	
7: 17-51-23-44	39	Ann.	Aspen Forest																								0.1	-	Private	
	40	Ann.	Aspen Forest																								0.4	-	Private	
	41	Ann.	Aspen Forest																								0.4	-	Private	

SOUTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Vegetation Type												Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment											
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Wetlands							Others										
			Aspen Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce/Tamarack	Spruce Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush, Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified				
7: 17-51-23-W4	42	Ann.	7	38																						0.4	-	Private	
	43	Ann.																	55							11.4	+	Private	
	44	Ann.																	100							0.2	-	Private	
	45	Ann.																	30							4.8	+	Private	
	46	Ann.																	100							1.8	-	Private	
	47	Ann.																								0.4	-	Private	
	48	Ann.																								1.3	-	Private	
	49	Ann.																								0.3	+	Private	
	50	Ann.																								0.2	+	Private	
	51	Ann.																								0.3	+	Private	
	52	Ann.																								3.1	-	Private	
	53	Ann.																								2.4	-	Private	
	54	Ann.																								0.1	-	Private	
	55	Ann.																								0.1	-	Private	

**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type													Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment													
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/Wetlands			Others																	
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Balsam Poplar Forest	Deciduous Forest	Upper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Hiparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Sedge Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified				
7: 17-51-23-W4	56	Ann.																		100									0.1	-	Private	
	57	Ann.																		100									0.2	-	Private	
	58	Ann.																		100									0.4	-	Private	
	59	Ann.																		100									0.5	-	Private	
	60	Ann.																		50									0.6	-	Private	
	61	Ann.																		100									0.1	-	Private	
	62	Ann.																		100									0.2	+	Private	
	63	Ann.																		100									0.3	-	Private	
	64	Ann.																		100									0.4	-	Private	
8: 21-51-24-W4	65	Ann.																											1.4	-	Private	
9: 22-51-24-W4	66	Ann.																											1.6	+	Private	
	67	Ann.																											3.0	+	Private	
	69	Ann.																											1.2	+	Private	
	69	Ann.																											0.6	-	Private	
	70	Ann.																											1.0	-	Private	



**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type												Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment									
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands							Others								
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Maple Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge Bulrush Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified				
10: 23-51-24-W4	71	Ann.														100								0.2	-	Private	
	72	Ann.														100								1.5	-	Private	
11: 24-51-24-W4	73	Ann.	100																					2.0	-	Private	
	74	Ann.	75													25								2.2	-	Private	
	75	Ann.	45													55								1.4	+	Private	
	76	Ann.														100								0.6	-	Private	
	77	Ann.														100								1.6	-	Private	
	78	Ann.														100								0.4	-	Private	
	79	Ann.														100								0.4	-	Private	
	80	Ann.														100								0.1	-	Private	
	81	Ann.	15	35												50								3.4	-	Private	
	82	Ann.	15	20												65								12.1	-	Private	
	83	Ann.														100								0.8	+	Private	
	84	Ann.														100								0.7	+	Private	
	85	Ann.														100								0.2	+	Private	

SOUTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Others

Willow/Wetlands

Coniferous Forest

Mixed Wood

Deciduous Woodland

Legal/Neighbourhood	Flaster Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Vegetation Type												Near Road	Area (ha)	Ownership	Comment													
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce					Spruce/Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified		
11: 24-51-24-W4	86	Ann.	3	8	14																						6.7	-	Private		
	87	Ann.			40																						0.5	-	Private		
	88	Ann.		40	20																						1.2	+	Private		
	89	Ann.		100																							1.2	+	Private		
	90	Ann.		100																							2.7	+	Private		
	91	Ann.																									3.3	-	Private		
	92	Ann.																									1.4	-	Private		
	93	Ann.																									0.7	+	Private		
	12: 19-51-23-W4	94	Ann.																									0.5	+	Private	
		95	Ann.																									0.4	+	Private	
96		Ann.																									0.3	-	Private		
97		Ann.																									0.4	+	Private		
98		Ann.																									0.8	+	Private		
99		Ann.			50																						4.1	+	Private		
100		Ann.																									0.7	-	Private		



SOUTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Others

Deciduous Woodland

Mixed Wood Forest

Willow/Wetlands

Others

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type											Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment												
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood Forest			Willow/Wetlands			Others																	
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Poplar-Spruce	Spice Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spice-Bramble	Spice-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified						
13: 20-51-23-W4	116	Ann.	100												100										0.2	-	Private		
	117	Ann.																								1.0	-	Private	Overlap Into Area 7
	118	Ann.													100											0.4	-	Private	
	119	Ann.			100																					2.1	-	Private	
	120	Ann.																								0.4	-	Private	
	121	Ann.													100											0.2	+	Private	
14: 28-51-24-W4	122	Ann.	100																							1.0	+	CPR	
	123	Ann.																								0.5	-	CPR	
	124	Ann.																								0.3	+	CPR	
	125	RDA-RR																								3.1	+	CPR	
	126	RDA-RR																								1.9	-	CPR	
15: 27-51-24-W4	127	Ann.																								2.5	+	Private	1 ha cleared by 1985

**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

**Deciduous Woodland Mixed Wood Coniferous Forest Willow/ Wetlands Others**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Deciduous Woodland		Mixed Wood				Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands			Others		Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment										
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Maple Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce					Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge/Bursh	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland
15: 27-51-24-44	128	Ann.		100																							1.0	-	Private	
	129	Ann.		100																							2.6	+	Private	
16: 26-51-24-44	130	Ann.		100																							2.0	-	Private	
	131	Ann.		100																							1.2	+	Private	
17: 25-51-24-44	132	Ann.																									0.7	+	Private	
	133	Ann.		+																							1.7	+	Private	
	134	Ann.		100																							3.7	+	Private	
	135	Ann.																									0.5	+	Private	
	136	Ann.																									1.0	+	Private	
	137	RDA-RR		+																							2.3	+	A.H.Co.	
	138	RDA-RR		+																							2.0	+	A.H.Co.	
18: 30-51-23-44	139	Ann.																									0.4	+	Private	
	140	Ann.																									0.7	+	Private	
	141	Ann.																									0.6	-	Private	

**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment													
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Others																	
			Aspen Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar/Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Betula Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Wetlands	Willow/Wetlands	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Undifferentiated		
18: 30-51-23-#4	142	Ann.																100								0.6	-	Private	
	143	Ann.																100								0.9	-	Private	
	144	Ann.																100								0.5	-	Private	
	145	Ann.																100								0.2	-	Private	
	146	Ann.	100																							1.0	-	Private	
	147	Ann.	65	20														15								5.6	+	Private	
	148	Ann.																100								0.6	-	Private	
	149	Ann.																100								0.7	-	Private	
	150	Ann.																100								0.5	-	Private	
	151	RDA-RR																100								1.0	-	Private	
19: 29-51-23-#4	152	Ann.	35															65								6.0	+	Private	Overlap into Area 18
	153	Ann.																100								0.1	+	Private	
	154	Ann.																100								0.1	+	Private	

**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Near Road	Area (ha)	Ownership	Comment												
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands					Others											
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Poplar	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Excised Scrub	Hybrid Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Sedg, Bulrush Cattail, Mars	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified					
19: 29-51-23-#4	155	Ann.		100													100								3.9	Private		
	156	Ann.																30								1.8	Private	
	157	Ann.		70														100								6.5	Private	
	158	Ann.																								0.6	Private	
	159	RDA-RR	+																							1.1	Private	
	160	RDA-RR	+																							2.2	Private	
20: 33-51-24-#4	161	Old	+																							1.8	CPR	
	162	Old																								1.7	CPR	
	163	Old	+															100								1.0	HMTQ	
	164	Old																100								(1.2)	-----	Developed by 1985
Crawford Plains	165	Old	+																							(3.0)	City (?)	Clearing of 2 ha by 1985
Follard Meadows	166	Old	+																							3.0	City (?)	
21: 31-51-23-#4	167	Ann.																								0.9	Private	

**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Vegetation Type										Near Road	Ownership	Comment			
			Deciduous Woodland		Mixed Wood		Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands						Others		
			Aspen Forest	Sagebrush Forest	Aspen Forest	Poplar Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce/Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified	
21: 31-51-23-W4	168	Ann.				100						100				2.4	Private	
	169	Ann.										100				(0.4)	-----	Cultivated by 1985
	170	Ann.										100				0.3	Private	
22: 32-51-23-W4	171	Ann.										100				1.7	Private	
	172	Ann.										100				1.0	Private	Contiguous with Site 175
	173	RDA-RR										100				1.5	Private	
	174	RDA-RR										100				2.2	Private	
	175	RDA-RR										100				0.4	Private	Contiguous with Site 172
	176	RDA-RR										100				0.2	Private	
	177	RDA-RR										100				1.0	Private	
	178	RDA-RR										100				1.8	Mixed	HWTQ + Private



**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Deciduous Woodland		Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/Wetlands			Others								
Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified
													100						
														30					

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA
22: 32-51-23-W4	179	RDA-RR
	180	RDA-RR
23: 6-52-23-W4	181	Ann.
	182	Ann.
	183	Ann.
24: 5-52-23-W4	184	RDA-RR
	185	RDA-RR
	186	RDA-RR
	187	RDA-RR
25: 11-52-24-W4	188	Old
26: 12-52-24-W4 and S. Minchau	189	Old
	190	Old

Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment
0.3	+	HMTQ	
0.8	-	HMTQ	
0.8	+	Private	
1.7	-	Private	
6.0	+	Private	"Kavinc" vegetation
2.0	-	Private	
2.1	-	HMTQ	
2.0	-	HMTQ	
1.1	-	Private	
13.0	+	City (?)	Slight overlap into Area 29
38.0	+	City (?)	
5.0	-	City	

**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood and S. Minchau	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type													Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment									
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands			Others													
			Aspen Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Aspen Poplar	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Bark	Poplar-Spruce	Kapadan Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, BUTRUSI Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Others Unidentified				
26: 12-52-24-44 and S. Minchau	191	Old	+																						3.5	-	Private	
	192	Old	+																	100					5.0	+	City (?)	
27: 7-52-23-44	193	Ann.									100														(0.6)	+	-----	Developed by 1985 into a storm- water pond
	194	Ann.																							2.2	-	City	
28: 8-52-23-44	195	Ann.		90	10																				1.5	+	Private	
	196	Ann.				50														50					1.2	-	Private	
	197	Ann.		100																					1.6	+	Private	
	198	Ann.		100																					1.1	+	Private	
	199	Ann.		40																		60			1.1	-	Private	
	200	Ann.																			100				1.0	-	Private	
	201	Ann.	1	25	35										20										5.7	+	Private	
	202	Ann.																			100				0.3	-	Private	

**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type												Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment												
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands							Others											
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pool	Grassland	Unidentified				
28: 8-52-23-44	203	Ann.																	100								0.5	-	Private	
	204	Ann.																	100								0.3	-	Private	
	205	Ann.																	100								0.3	+	Private	
	206	Ann.																	100								0.2	+	Private	
	207	Ann.	5	95																						(1.9)	-	Private	0.9 ha cleared by 1985	
29: 14-52-24-44	208	Old		+																							3.5	+	City	
	209	Old		+																							4.0	+	Mixed	City + Private
	210	Old		+																							4.5	+	Mixed	City + Private
	211	Old		+																							3.0	+	Private	
	212	Old		+																							1.5	+	City	
	213	Old		+																							1.0	+	City	
	214	Old		+																							2.4	+	City	

**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type											Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment											
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands						Others										
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous	Maple Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Spartan Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Ford Lake/	Grassland	Unidentified				
30: 13-52-24-14	215	Old			+																				3.0	+	Private	
	216	Old			+																				2.0	+	Private	
	217	Old																	100						0.5	+	City	
	218	Old			+																				2.3	+	Mixed	City + Private
	219	Old			+																				1.2	+	City	
	220	Old			65														35						6.0	+	Private	EVT.
	221	Old			20														80						6.0	+	Private	EVT.
	222	Old																	100						1.5	+	City	
	223	Old																	100						1.0	+	City	
31: 18-52-23-14	224	Ann.																	100						1.1	-	Private	
	225	Ann.																	100						1.9	-	Private	
	226	Ann.					75	25																	3.2	-	Private	
	227	Ann.			60														40						0.7	+	Private	
	228	Ann.																	100						(1.8)	-	Private	Drained by 1985

**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Woodland			Wood			Coniferous Forest			Wetlands			Others	Near Road	Ownership	Comment
			Aspen Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Aspen Poplar	Poplar-Spruce	Poplar-Spruce	Poplar-Spruce	Black Spruce	White Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Willow Complex				
32: 17-52-23-W4	229	Ann.	100													+	Private	
	230	Ann.	40	60												+	City	Stream reparian veg'n complex
33: 23-52-24-W4	231	Ann.	25	50								25				+	City	
	232	Old	+									100				+	Private	
	233	Old										100				+	Private	
	234	Old	+													+	Private	
	235	Old	+													+	Private	EVT.
34: 24-52-24-W4	236	Old											100			-	Private	
	237	Ann.														+	Private	
35: 19-52-23-W4	238	Ann.	70	30												+	Private	
	239	Ann.											100			+	Private	
	240	Ann.											100			-	Private	
	241	Ann.											100			+	Private	

**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Deciduous Woodland										Mixed Wood					Coniferous Forest					Willow/Wetlands				Others		Near Road	Ownership	Comment
			Aspen Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Aspen Poplar	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar/Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Birch-Spruce	Aspen-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Butrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified					
36: 20-52-23-W4	242	Ann.	100																							1.0	+	Private			
	243	Ann.	100																							1.3	+	Private			
	244	Ann.	100																							4.1	+	Private			
	245	Ann.															100									0.6	-	Private			
	246	Ann.	50	35													15									5.8	+	Private			
37: 30-52-23-W4	247	Ann.	100																							(3.1)	+	Private	Developed by 1985		
	248	Ann.	100																							(1.1)	+	Private	Developed by 1985		
38: 29-52-23-W4	249	Ann.	100																							(2.8)	+	Private	Developed by 1985		
39: 36-52-24-W4	250	Ann.																								1.5	+	Private			
	251	Ann.																								1.4	+	Private			
	252	Ann.	100																							2.4	-	Private			
	253	Ann.	+																							2.4	+	Private			
41: 4-52-23-W4	254	RDA-RRR																								1.0	-	HMTQ			

**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type												Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment												
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands							Others											
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Spadan Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarac	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub		Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified			
41: 4-52-23-W4	255	RDA-RR	+																							3.5	-	HMTQ	Overlap Into Area 42	
	256	RDA-RR																	100								7.5	-	HMTQ	
	257	RDA-RR																	100								0.3	-	Private	Tower site
	258	RDA-RR																	100								0.2	-	HMTQ	
	259	RDA-RR																	100								0.5	-	HMTQ	
	260	RDA-RR	+																								3.5	+	HMTQ	
42: 9-52-23-W4	261	RDA-RR	+																								4.1	+	Private	
	262	RDA-RR	55																45								1.0	-	Private	Est. veg'n types
	263	RDA-RR	+																+								1.1	-	Private	
	264	RDA-RR																	100								0.5	-	Private	
	265	RDA-RR	+																+								4.5	-	Private	
	266	RDA-RR																	100								0.2	-	Private	

**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment		
			Deciduous			Mixed			Coniferous			Willow/ Wetlands					Others	
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Willow Scrub	Salix Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Sage Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/				
42: 9-52-23-#4	267	RDA-RR									100				0.2	-	Private	
	268	RDA-RR									100				0.3	-	Private	
	269	RDA-RR									100				3.5	-	Mixed	HMTQ + Little Private
43: 16-52-23-#4	270	RDA-RR													3.0	-	Private	
44: 21-52-23-#4	271	RDA-RR													1.0	-	HMTQ	
	272	RDA-RR													2.0	-	Private	
45: 28-52-23-#4	273	RDA-RR									100				2.2	+	Private	
46: 33-52-23-#4	274	RDA-RR									100				0.2	-	HMTQ	
	275	RDA-RR									100				0.2	-	HMTQ	
	276	RDA-RR													6.0	+	HMTQ	
	277	RDA-RR													2.5	+	HMTQ	
	278	RDA-RR													17.0	+	HMTQ	



**SOUTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Area (ha)	Near road	Ownership	Comment									
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands					Others								
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Scrub	Maple Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Aspen Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush Cattail Marsh Open Lake/Pool	Grassland	Unidentified			
47: 4-53-23-W4	279	RDA-RR																	100			2.5	+	HNTQ	
	280	RDA-RR																	+			2.5	-	HNTQ	
48: 9-53-23-W4	281	RDA-RR																	100			0.5	+	Private	
	282	RDA-RR																				2.0	+	HNTQ	
	283	RDA-RR																				1.0	+	HNTQ	
	284	RDA-RR																				3.0	-	HNTQ	Poss. being drained

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type												Near Road	Ownership	Comment												
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/Wetlands						Others											
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Balsam Poplar	Willow Forest	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch	Birch-Spruce	Poplar-Spruce	Bipartian Complex	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified		
2: 7-54-24-44	1	RDA-RR		15																60	85						15.0	HMTQ	EVT.
	2	RDA-RR		10																	30						4.0	HMTQ	EVT.
	3	RDA-RR																			100						0.8	HMTQ	
	4	RDA-RR		+																	+						3.6	HMTQ	
	5	RDA-RR																			100						2.5	HMTQ	
3: 8-54-24-44	6	RDA-RR																			100						1.0	HMTQ	Contiguous with Site 32
	7	RDA-RR		+																							1.0	HMTQ	
4: 2-54-25-44	8	RDA-RR		+																							1.9	HMTQ	
5: 1-54-25-44	9	RDA-RR		+																							7.0	HMTQ	
	10	RDA-RR		+																							2.9	HMTQ	
	11	RDA-RR		+																							5.5	HMTQ	
	12	RDA-RR		+																							10.2	HMTQ	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

Estimated Percent Coverage - Vegetation Type

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Vegetation Type												Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment												
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands							Others											
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Stough Complex	Willow Scrub	Stough Complex	Sedge Bulrush	Open Lake/Carroll Marsh	Pond	Grassland	Unidentified					
5: 1-54-25-44	13	Ann.																100									0.3	-	Private	
	14	Ann.																100									1.6	-	Private	
	15	Ann.																100									0.2	+	Private	
	16	Ann.	80														20										1.0	-	Private	
	17	Ann.	89															10									3.8	+	Private	
6: 6-54-24-44	18	RDA-RR	+																								1.5	-	HMTQ	
	19	RDA-RR	+																								14.0	-	HMTQ	Contiguous with Site 24
	20	RDA-RR	20														55		25								4.4	-	HMTQ	Contiguous with Site 25, EVT
	21	RDA-RR	+																								3.4	+	Private	
	22	RDA-RR	+																								2.4	+	HMTQ	
	23	RDA-RR																	100								1.0	-	HMTQ	
	24	Ann.	100																								2.4	-	Private	Contiguous with Site 19

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment													
			Deciduous Woodland		Mixed Wood Forest			Coniferous Forest			Willow/Wetlands						Others												
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Rapet Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Marian-Gmplex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sledge, Burush	Open Lake/	Crassland	Unidentified				
6: 6-54-24-W4	25	Ann.	60				30												10							9.4	-	Private	Contiguous with Site 20
	26	Ann.	100																							4.4	+	Private	
	27	Ann.	100																							5.4	+	Private	
	28	Ann.	85																						15	2.7	-	Private	
	29	Ann.	100																							2.0	-	Private	
	30	Ann.																	100							0.8	+	Private	
7: 5-54-24-W4	31	Ann.																	100							0.4	+	Private	
	32	Ann.																	100							1.1	+	Private	Contiguous with Site 6
8: 34-53-25-W4	33	RDA-RR	+																							8.5	+	Catholic	Church property
	34	RDA-RR	80																20							33.5	+	Catholic	Church property EVT.

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type													Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment										
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands			Others														
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar/Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	River Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified				
8: 34-53-25-H4	35	RDA-RR	+																							3.8	+	Catholic	Church property
	36	RDA-RR	+																							10.5	+	Private	
9: 35-53-25-H4	37	RDA-RR	+																							2.0	-	Mixed	Most city, little HMTQ.
	38	Ann.															100				100					1.7	-	City	Overlap Into Area 13
	39	RDA-RR	20															80								6.5	+	Private	EVT.
	40	RDA-RR	+																							1.2	+	Private	
	41	RDA-RR	+																							1.5	+	Private	
	42	Ann.																			100					0.6	-	City	
10: 36-53-25-H4	43	Ann.	100																							1.5	+	Private	
	44	Ann.	70 30																							2.9	+	Private	
	45	Ann.	70 30																							2.2	+	Private	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment															
			Deciduous Woodland		Mixed Wood		Coniferous Forest		Willow/ Wetlands		Others																				
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Willow Scrub	Deciduous	Deciduous	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Willow Scrub	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified				
10: 36-53-25-W4	46	Ann.										100									100							4.4	-	Private	
	47	Ann.										100									100							18.0	+	Private	
	48	Ann.																										2.9	-	Private	
	49	Ann.																										1.0	+	Private	
	50	Ann.																										3.2	+	Private	
Dunluce	51	Old																										5.0	+	City (?)	
Carlisle	52	Old																										4.8	+	City (?)	
11: 28-53-25-W4	53	RDA-RR																										4.8	+	HMTQ	
	54	RDA-RR																										3.6	-	HMTQ	
	55	RDA-RR																										27.0	+	HMTQ	
	56	RDA-RR																										5.2	-	HMTQ	
	57	RDA-RR																										2.0	+	HMTQ	
	58	RDA-RR																										10.0	+	HMTQ	

NORTHWEST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Deciduous Woodland Mixed Wood Wetlands Others

Coniferous Forest Willow/ Wetlands Others

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type															Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment								
			Deciduous Woodland					Mixed Wood					Coniferous Forest									Willow/ Wetlands					Others		
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Deciduous Scrub	Bitter Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce Lmarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Undertilled				
11: 28-53-25-H4	59	RDA-RR															100									0.4	-	HMTQ	
	60	RDA-RR															100									0.3	-	Private	
12: 27-53-25-H4	61	RDA-RR															100									3.2	+	Catholic	Church property
	62	RDA-RR	100																							3.0	+	Private	
	63	RDA-RR	100																							2.0	-	Private	Contiguous with Site 64
	64	Ann.															100									0.5	-	Private	Contiguous with Site 63
	65	Ann.	83	2													15									14.3	+	Private	
	66	Ann.															100									0.3	-	Private	
	67	Ann.															100									4.4	+	Private	
13: 26-53-25-H4	68	Ann.	15	85																						4.2	+	Private	
	69	Ann.																+								3.1	+	Private	
	70	Ann.	100																							1.7	-	City	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

**Deciduous Woodland Mixed Wood Coniferous Forest Willow/Wetlands Others**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type													Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment												
			Aspen Forest	BALSAM POPLAR	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Raper Birch Forest	Polar-Spruce	Tiparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce					Spruce-Tamarac	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Butrus	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified	
13: 26-53-25-W4	71	Ann.																										9.5	+	City	30% overlap into Area 9
	72	Ann.																										2.0	-	City	
	73	Ann.																										1.0	+	City	
14: 25-53-25-W4	74	Ann.																										0.7	+	Private	
	75	Ann.																										1.0	+	Private	
	76	Ann.																										1.7	-	Private	
	77	Ann.																										2.6	+	Private	
15: 24-53-26-W4	78	Ann.																										1.4	-	Private	Part overlap into Area 21
16: 19-53-25-W4	79	Ann.																										102.0	+	Private	10-15% overlap into both Area 15 & N into St. Albert



NORTHWEST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Vegetation Type														Near Road	Ownership	Comment															
			Deciduous				Mixed			Coniferous			Willow/ Wetlands			Others																		
			Woodland		Forest		Wood			Forest			Wetlands			Others																		
16: 19-53-25-W4	80	Ann.	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Balsam Poplar	Balsam Poplar	Willow Scrub	Deciduous	Paper Birch	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Willow Scrub	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Sedge Butash	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Undertilled	11.4	+	Private	Part overlap into Area 22, open water not measured
	81	Ann.							+																						7.0	+	Private	
	82	Ann.																													0.4	-	Private	
	83	Ann.																													2.0	-	Private	
	84	Ann.																													1.6	+	Private	
17:20-53-25-W4	85	Ann.																													0.6	+	Private	
	86	Ann.																													1.9	-	Private	
	87	Ann.																													6.0	+	Private	
	88	Ann.																													6.6	+	Private	
	89	RDA-RR																													6.0	+	HMTQ	
	90	RDA-RR																													0.5	-	Private	
	91	RDA-RR																													0.3	+	Private	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type													Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment																	
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/Wetlands			Others																					
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Deciduous Forest	Willow Scrub	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Poplar-Spruce	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow-Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Sedge Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Openlake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified						
17: 20-53-25-V4	92	RDA-RR		+																												0.8	-	Private		
	93	RDA-RR																					100									0.4	-	Private		
	94	RDA-RR		+																												3.2	-	HMTQ		
	95	RDA-RR																					100									2.0	+	HMTQ		
	96	RDA-RR		+																												4.0	-	HMTQ		
	97	Ann.		+																												4.0	+	Mixed	Partly RDA-RR and Private HMTQ property.	
	98	RDA-RR																														1.3	-	HMTQ		
18: 21-53-25-V4	99	RDA-RR	+	+																												2.2	+	Private		
	100	RDA-RR																														40.0	+	HMTQ		
	101	RDA-RR																															1.0	+	HMTQ	
	102	RDA-RR																															19.0	+	HMTQ	
	103	RDA-RR																															1.0	+	HMTQ	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

**Others**

**Wetlands**

**Wood**

**Deciduous**

**Woodland**

**Aspen Forest**

**Balsam Poplar Forest**

**Balsam Poplar Forest**

**Balsam Poplar Forest**

**Aspen Forest**

**Wetlands**

**Coniferous Forest**

**Mixed**

**Willow**

**Others**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA
18: 21-53-25-W4	104	Ann.
	105	Ann.
	106	Ann.
	107	Ann.
	108	Ann.
	109	Ann.
	110	Ann.
	111	Ann.
19: 22-53-25-W4	112	Ann.
20: 23-53-25-W4	113	Old
	114	Old
	115	Old
21: 13-53-26-W4	116	Ann.
	117	Ann.

Deciduous Woodland	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Wetlands	Coniferous Forest	Mixed	Willow	Others
Aspen Forest	100									
Balsam Poplar Forest										
Balsam Poplar Forest										
Balsam Poplar Forest										
Wetlands										
Coniferous Forest										
Mixed										
Willow										
Others										

Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment
5.0	-	HMTQ	
0.5	-	Private	
1.5	-	Private	
0.2	-	Private	
0.3	-	Private	
0.6	-	Private	
1.4	-	Private	
1.2	+	Private	
0.6	+	Private	
4.0	+	Private	
3.0	+	Private	
2.0	+	Private	
1.7	+	Private	
1.8	-	Private	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type												Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment													
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands							Others												
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce Forest	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge Butrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified					
21: 13-53-26-44	118	Ann.	+																								40.6	-	Private	40% over- lap into Area 15	
	119	Ann.																	100									2.0	-	Private	
	120	Ann.	+																									1.9	+	Private	
22: 18-53-25-44	121	RDA-RR	+																									2.5	+	HMTQ	Part owned by by DWLA
	122	Ann.	+																									5.0	+	Private	
	123	Ann.	+																									2.0	+	Private	
	124	Ann.	+																									28.0	+	Mixed	Small part in RDA-RR. Most private and HMTQ
	125	Ann.	+																									7.0	-	Mixed	
	126	Ann	+																									19.0	+	Mixed	overlap 40% into Area 16

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

**Deciduous Woodland Mixed Wood Wetlands Others**

**Willow/Coniferous Forest**

**Wetlands**

**Others**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment				
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Deciduous Woodland	Mixed Wood	Willow/Coniferous Forest	Wetlands					Others			
22: 13-53-25-U4	127	Ann.														2.8	+	Mixed		
23: 17-53-25-U4	128	RDA-RR															7.0	-	Private	Part overlap into Area 17
	129	RDA-RR															8.5	-	Mixed	Most HMTQ little Private
	130	RDA-RR															18.0	+	HMTQ	
	131	RDA-RR															0.9	-	HMTQ	
	132	RDA-RR															2.4	+	HMTQ	
	133	RDA-RR															0.6	-	HMTQ	
	134	Ann.															17.5	+	Private	30% (N) in RDA-RR
24: 16-53-25-U4	135	Ann.															1.3	-	Private	
	136	Ann.															2.6	+	Private	
	137	Ann.															21.0	-	Private	
	138	Ann.															0.4	-	Private	



**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Deciduous												Mixed Coniferous				Wetlands				Near Road	Ownership	Comment										
			Woodland				Wood				Forest				Others				Area (ha)																
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Forest	Balsam Poplar	Willow Scrub	Deciduous	Birch Paper	Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Spruce-Willow	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified						
24: 16-53-25-W4	139	Ann.	100																												2.0	-	Private		
	140	Ann.																				100									0.4	-	Private		
	141	Ann.																				100									0.6	-	Private		
	142	Ann.	100																												1.0	+	Private		
	143	Old	+																												(2.4)	+	City	Developed since 1982	
25: 15-53-25-W4	144	Old	+																													2.2	+	Private	
26: 14-53-25-W4	145	Old	+																													1.8	+	Private	
	146	Ann.	50																													1.5	+	Private	
27: 12-53-26-W4	147	Ann.																				100										0.2	+	Private	
	148	Ann.																				100										0.1	-	Private	
	149	Ann.																				100										0.5	-	Private	
	150	Ann.	60																			40										4.7	+	Private	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Deciduous Woodland  
 Mixed Wood  
 Coniferous Forest  
 Willow/Wetlands  
 Others

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Vegetation Type													Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment																			
			Aspen Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Deciduous Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce					Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Undertilled						
27: 12-53-26-W4	151	Ann.	45																													0.5	+	Private				
	152	Ann.	100																													4.5	+	Private				
	153	Ann.																															0.1	-	Private			
	154	Ann.																															0.2	-	Private			
	155	Ann.																															0.2	-	Private			
	156	Ann.																															0.2	-	Private			
	157	Ann.																															0.2	-	Private			
	158	Ann.																																0.4	+	Private		
	159	Ann.																																2.8	+	Private		
	160	Ann.																																0.5	-	Private		
28: 7-53-25-W4	161	Ann.	100																															1.6	+	Private		
	162	RDA-RR																																0.2	+	Private		
	163	Ann.																																2.2	+	Private		
	164	Ann.	100																																1.5	-	Private	



NORTHWEST EDMONTON

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/KDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type																				Near Road	Ownership	Comment		
			Woodland		Wood					Forest					Wetlands		Others										
		Deciduous		Mixed	Coniferous		Willow/																				
		Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Balsam Poplar Forest	Deciduous Scrub	Maple Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush Tidal Marsh	Pond Open Lake/				
28: 7-53-25-44	165	Ann.			100																100				0.7	Private	
	166	Ann.																							1.0	Private	
	167	Ann.			55						15	5	25												11.9	Private	30% in RDA-RR
	168	Ann.																			100				1.0	Private	
	169	Ann.																			100				0.4	Private	
	170	Ann.																			100				0.2	Private	
	171	Ann.																			100				0.4	Private	
	172	Ann.																			100				0.4	Private	
	173	Ann.																			100				0.3	Private	
	174	Ann.																			100				0.1	Private	
	175	RDA-RR																			100				0.1	Private	
29: 8-53-25-44	176	RDA-RR																			100	+			50.0	Mixed	20% in old City. Most HMTQ, 30% private ownership

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/KDA
28: 7-53-25-44	165	Ann.
	166	Ann.
	167	Ann.
	168	Ann.
	169	Ann.
	170	Ann.
	171	Ann.
	172	Ann.
	173	Ann.
	174	Ann.
	175	RDA-RR
29: 8-53-25-44	176	RDA-RR

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type															Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment										
			Deciduous Woodland					Mixed Wood					Coniferous Forest									Willow/ Wetlands					Others				
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Deciduous Scrub	Rapier Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce Lammack	Spruce Willow	Willow Scrub					Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Butus	Calcutt Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Classland	Unidentified
29: 8-53-25-W4	177	RDA-RR	100																								1.0	-	Mixed		
	178	Old																									2.0	-	Private		
	179	Old		30																							30.0	+	Private	EVT.	
	180	Old																									2.0	+	Private		
	181	Old																									2.0	+	Private		
Norwester Industrial	182	Old																									1.8	+	Private		
Mitchell Industrial	183	Old																									3.0	+	Private		
30: 1-53-26-W4	184	Ann.																									1.2	+	Private		
	185	Ann.																									0.4	-	Private		
	186	Ann.																									0.4	-	Private		
	187	Ann.																									1.6	+	Private		
	188	Ann.																									0.3	+	Private		
	189	Ann.																									0.4	-	Private		

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Deciduous Woodland										Mixed Wood				Coniferous Forest					Willow/Wetlands				Others		Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment							
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Maple Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified											
30: 1-53-26-44	190	Ann.	90																															0.4	-	Private		
	191	Ann.		100																														1.5	+	Private		
	192	Ann.		93																														1.1	-	Private		
	193	Ann.	85																															0.3	-	Private		
	194	Ann.	+																															0.3	-	Private	Unclear classification	
	195	Ann.																																0.3	+	Private		
	196	Ann.																																0.7	+	Private		
	197	Ann.																																(0.2)	+	Private	Developed by 1985	
	198	Ann.		70																														(0.2)	+	Private	Developed by 1985	
	199	Ann.		80																															0.4	+	Private	
	200	Ann.		55																															3.2	-	Private	
	201	Ann.																																	0.2	-	Private	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent Coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent Coverage - Vegetation Type															Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment									
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood					Coniferous Forest				Willow/ Wetlands							Others								
			Aspen Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce Tamarack					Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge Bulrush Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pool	Crossland Unidentified	
30: 1-53-26-W4	202	Ann.																								0.2	-	Private		
	203	Ann.																									1.1	-	Private	
31: 6-53-25-W4	204	Ann.	35																								3.3	+	Private	
	205	Ann.																									0.6	+	Private	
	206	Ann.																									1.4	+	Private	
	207	Ann.							100																		(2.2)	+	Private	About 0.7 ha cleared since 1982
	208	Ann.																									6.8	+	Private	
	209	Ann.		18	20	10				2																	(18.7)	+	Private	About 3.0 ha cleared since 1982
	210	Ann.	45																								3.6	+	Private	
31: 6-53-25-W4	211	Ann.																									0.8	+	Private	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type												Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment											
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands							Others										
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce Forest	Riparian Complex	Mitch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush Cattail, Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified					
31: 6-53-25-W4	212	Ann.																100							0.2	-	Private		
	213	Ann.																100								0.1	-	Private	
	214	Ann.	100																							2.2	+	Private	
32: 5-53-25-W4	215	RDA-RR					+		+																	6.6	+	Private	Indis- tinct veg'n, mostly scrub
	216	RDA-RR																								6.0	+	Private	
	217	RDA-RR													+											86.5	+	Mixed	Mostly private, 25% HMTQ
	218	RDA-RR													+											2.8	-	Mixed	Mostly HMTQ, rest private
	219	Old																								1.9	-	Private	
	220	Old																								9.0	-	Private	
	221	Old																								(1.5)	+	City	Developed since 1982

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Deciduous										Mixed Wood					Coniferous Forest					Willow/Wetlands				Others		Near Road	Ownership	Area (ha)	Comment						
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Forest	Polar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Samarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow-Scrub	Willow Complex	Slough Complex	Sedge, bulrush					Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/	Grassland	Unidentified		
33: 36-52-26-44	222	Ann.	40	59																														6.6	Private	+		
	223	Ann.	70																															0.4	Private	-		
	224	Ann.	65																															0.6	Private	-		
	225	Ann.	80																															0.6	Private	-		
	226	Ann.	65																															0.2	Private	-		
	227	Ann.		100																														1.9	Private	+		
	228	Ann.																																0.1	Private	-		
	229	Ann.																																0.1	Private	-		
	230	Ann.																																0.1	Private	-		
	231	Ann.																																0.2	Private	+		
	232	Ann.																																	0.3	Private	-	
	233	Ann.																																	0.7	Private	-	
	234	Ann.																																	0.3	Private	-	
	235	Ann.																																	0.2	Private	-	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Deciduous Woodland											Mixed Wood				Coniferous Forest					Willow/Wetlands			Others	Near Road	Ownership	Comment				
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Forest	Balsam Poplar	Willow Scrub	Deciduous	Scrub	Paper Birch	Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex					Sedge, Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland
33: 36-52-26-W4	236	Ann.																				100								0.2	+	Private	
	237	Ann.																				100								0.8	+	Private	
	238	Ann.																				100								0.1	-	Private	
	239	Ann.																				100								0.2	-	Private	
	240	Ann.																				100								0.1	-	Private	
	241	Ann.																				100								0.2	-	Private	
	242	Ann.																				100								0.3	-	Private	
	243	Ann.																				100								0.2	-	Private	
	244	Ann.																				100								0.1	-	Private	
	245	Ann.																				100								0.4	-	Private	
	246	Ann.																				100								0.2	-	Private	
	247	Ann.																				100								0.1	-	Private	
	248	Ann.																				40								1.4	+	Private	EVT.
	249	Ann.																				100								0.4	-	Private	





**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type											Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment														
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/Wetlands						Others													
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Hitch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Butrus	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified			
36: 25-52-26-H4	264	Ann.	100																								(4.0)	+	Private	0.8 ha cleared since 1982	
	265	Ann.																			100							0.1	-	Private	
	266	Ann.																			100							0.2	-	Private	
	267	Ann.																			100							0.1	-	Private	
	268	Ann.																			100							0.2	-	Private	
	269	Ann.																			100							0.2	-	Private	
	270	Ann.																			100							0.1	-	Private	
	271	Ann.																			100							0.1	-	Private	
	272	Ann.																			100							0.1	-	Private	
	273	Ann.																			100							0.1	-	Private	
	274	Ann.																			100							0.1	-	Private	
	275	Ann.	40	35																						25		3.3	-	Private	
	276	Ann.	55	20																	25							3.8	+	Private	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type												Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment																	
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands							Others																
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Balsam Poplar	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Aspen Forest	Poplar-Spruce	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce Forest	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce Forest	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Sedge Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Undertified	Scrub Conifer Complex				
36: 25-52-26-W4	277	Ann.	95	1																		4										12.0	+	Private	
	278	Ann.																				100										0.8	-	Private	
	279	Ann.	43	2																		55										4.4	-	Private	
	280	Ann.	65	15																		100										1.9	-	Private	
37: 30-52-25-W4	281	Ann.	20																			100										0.7	+	Private	
	282	Ann.																				100										1.2	-	Private	
	283	Ann.	75																			25										1.5	+	Private	
	284	Ann.	1	1						3			4	12												2	2		75			76.0	+	Private	40% overlap in Area 34
38: 29-52-25-W4	285	RDA-RR																														20.0	+	HMTQ	
	286	Old	100																													1.2	+	Private	
	287	Old	100																													2.0	-	Private	
39: 19-52-25-W4	288	Ann.																														7.3	-	Private	
	289	Ann.																														0.4	+	Private	
	290	Ann.																														3.0	-	Private	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment												
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/Wetlands					Others											
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar/Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Poplar-Spruce	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Stough Complex	Willow Scrub	Stough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified					
39: 19-52-25-14	291	Ann.			100												100						4.2	-	Private			
	292	Ann.																						3.4	-	Private		
	293	Ann.			85						15													1.0	+	Private		
	294	Ann.															100							1.2	-	Private		
	295	Ann.			100																			3.4	+	Private		
	296	Ann.														100								1.1	-	Private		
	297	Ann.			80												20							3.9	+	Private		
40: 20-52-25-14	298	RDA-RR															100							0.4	-	HMTQ	Poss. much larger with scrub	
	299	RDA-RR																							2.1	+	HMTQ	
	300	RDA-RR																							1.8	+	HMTQ	
	301	Old																						19.5	+	Private	N 1/4 disturbed, 2 new roads	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Vegetation Type										Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment														
			Deciduous Woodland		Mixed Wood		Coniferous Forest			Willow/Wetlands		Others																		
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow-Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Butrus	Caltrill Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified					
41: 18-52-25-W4	302	Ann.	25	35	3					25	1															2	(45.6)	+	Private	About 8.5 ha cleared since 1982
	303	Ann.		100															100								2.2	+	Private	
	304	Ann.																	100								1.0	-	Private	
	305	Ann.		100															100								2.9	+	Private	
	306	Ann.																									0.8	-	Private	
	307	Ann.																							+		(6.0)	-	Private	Cultivated since 1982
42:17-52-25-W4	308	Old																									5.0	+	Private	
	309	Old																									10.0	+	Private	
43: 7-52-25-W4	310	Ann.	15		85																						1.0	+	Private	
	311	Ann.			100																						1.3	+	Private	
	312	Ann.	80																20								1.5	-	Private	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Near Road	Area (ha)	Ownership	Comment													
			Woodland			Wood			Wetlands			Others																	
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Edge, Bulrush	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified					
43: 7-52-25-24	313	Ann.	10	30	60												10									5.9	Private		
	314	Ann.		100																							1.4	Private	
	315	Ann.	40	43	7																						(3.9)	Private	About 1.5 ha cleared since 1982
	316	Ann.																100									0.4	Private	
	317	Ann.		43					50										7								6.4	Private	
	318	Ann.		40					50										1								14.3	Private	
	319	Ann.		+																							1.6	Private	
	320	Ann.																		100							1.2	Private	
	321	Ann.																		100							0.1	Private	
	322	Ann.																		100							0.7	Private	
	323	Ann.		50																50							1.6	Private	
	324	Ann.		100																							2.7	Private	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment														
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands					Others													
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar- Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar/ Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, BUTRUSN	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified				
43: 7-52-25-W4	325	Ann.	100																								(1.0)	+	Private	Developed since 1982
44: 8-52-25-W4	326	RDA-RR	+																								31.0	+	Mixed	E 1/2 is HMTQ, W 1/2 Private
	327	RDA-RR	+																								15.5	+	Mixed	E 1/2 is HMTQ, W 1/2 private, contigu- ous with 343
	328	RDA-RR	+																								3.0	+	Private	
45: 9-52-25-W4	329	Old	+																								10.0	+	Private	Contigu- ous with 346
	330	Old	+																								25.0	+	Private	Contigu- ous with 331

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type												Near Road	Area (ha)	Ownership	Comment										
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/Wetlands							Others									
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Raper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Butrus	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Undertified		
45: 9-52-25-W4	331	RDA-RR	+																						4.0	+	Private	Contiguous with 330
	332	Old	+																						35.0	+	Private	
	333	Old	+																						1.0	+	City	
	334	Old	+																						2.5	+	City	
46: 10-52-25-W4	335	Old	+																						20.0	+	Mixed	Most private, part City owned. Part overlap into Area 50
47: 6-52-25-W4	336	Ann.	2	97	1																				18.5	+	Private	
	337	Ann.																				100			(0.2)	-	Private	Cleared since 1982
	338	Ann.																							0.5	+	Private	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

**Others**

**Wetlands**

**Deciduous**

**Coniferous**

**Forest**

**Woodland**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type													Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment								
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce Forest	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow					Willow Scrub	Willow Scrub Complex	Slough Complex Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Butrush Willow Scrub	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland Unidentified	
47: 6-52-25-44	339	Ann.	93																					15.1	+	Private	
	340	Ann.	100																					3.4	+	Private	
	341	Ann.	100																					2.9	-	Private	
	342	Ann.	100																					4.7	+	Private	
48: 5-52-25-44	343	Ann.	100																					3.8	+	Private	Contigu- ous with Site 327
	344	Ann.	100																					1.0	+	Private	
49: 4-52-25-44	345	RDA-RR	+																					20.0	-	Private	Contigu- ous with Site 372
	346	RDA-RR	+																					40.0	-	Private	Contigu- ous with Site 329 & 349
	347	RDA-RR	+																					2.0	-	Private	
	348	Old	+																					3.0	+	Private	Contigu- ous with Site 372



**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Others

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type																				Near Road	Ownership	Comment				
			Deciduous Woodland					Mixed Wood					Coniferous Forest					Willow/ Wetlands											
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Balsam Poplar/ Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Alvarian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Willow Scrub	Willow Scrub Complex	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified			
50: 3-52-25-H4	349	Old																										Private	Contiguous with Site 346
51: 31-51-25-H4	350	Ann.																			100	100						Private	
	351	Ann.																			100	100						Private	
	352	Ann.																			100	100						Private	
	353	Ann.																			100	100						Private	
	354	Ann.	25																		75	75						Private	
	355	Ann.	7																		93	93						Private	
	356	Ann.	60																		40							Private	
	357	Ann.	100																									Private	
	358	Ann.										35																Private	
	359	Ann.																				65						Private	
	360	Ann.																				100						Private	
	361	Ann.																				100						Private	
	362	Ann.																				100						Private	

NORTHWEST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Deciduous Woodland Mixed Wood Wetlands Others

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type																	
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush, Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified		
51: 31-51-25-W4	363	Ann.																		
	364	Ann.																		
	365	Ann.																		
	366	Ann.		65								35								
	367	Ann.	100																	
52: 32-51-25-W4	368	RDA-RV	100																	
	369	RDA-RV																		
	370	RDA-RV		100																

Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment
0.1	-	Private	
0.2	-	Private	
0.2	-	Private	
4.6	-	Private	Part overlap into Area 54
1.0	-	Private	
15.5	+	Private	Part overlap into Area 55. Occ. birch balsam
2.0	+	Private	Open groveland
28.0	+	Private	Slight overlap into Area 55. Heavily grazed

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Vegetation Type											Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment																			
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands						Others																		
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Willow Scrub	Deciduous	Scrub	Paper Birch	Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow-Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Underspecified								
52: 32-51-25-44	371	RDA-RV	+		+																										7.0	+	Private	Sedge-grass meadow		
	372	RDA-RV																														68.5	+	Private	30% over-lap into Area 53 Contiguous with Site 345 & 348	
54: 30-51-25-N4	373	RDA-RV	+																													15.0	+	Private		
	374	Ann.	100																													1.0	+	Private		
	375	Ann.	92	8																												(1.6)	+	Private	0.5 ha cleared since 1982	
	376	Ann.																															0.2	-	Private	
	377	Ann.	100																														5.6	+	Private	
	378	Ann.	25	75																													8.2	+	Private	

**NORTHWEST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

		Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Coniferous Forest			Willow/Wetlands			Others												
		Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Birch	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Sedge Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Undifferentiated		
54: 30-51-25-44	379	100																					
	380	100																					
	381	100																					
55: 29-51-25-44	382	100																					
	383	+																			+		
56: 19-51-25-44	384	90												5									
	385	100																					
	386	95	5																				
	387	+																					

Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment
2.1	+	Private	
1.7	+	Private	
1.1	+	Private	
34.4	+	Private	
18.0	-	Private	Part overlap into Area 52. Probably open, tame grass-land
18.7	+	Private	Contiguous with Site 391
1.0	-	Private	
6.1	+	Private	
3.0	+	Private	



**NORTHEAST EDMONTON**

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type															Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment									
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/Wetlands			Others															
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar/Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	River Birch	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce/Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge/Bulrush/Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Krassland	Unidentified					
1: 35-54-24-44	1	Ann.																40	60								7.8	+	Private	
2: 36-54-24-44	2	Ann.		40	5													15	40								6.4	+	Private	
	3	Ann.																		100							0.4	+	Private	
	4	Ann.	45			5												50									4.0	+	Private	
	5	Ann.																		100							0.8	+	Private	
	6	Ann.		100																							1.1	+	Private	
	7	Ann.		100																							4.0	+	HMTQ	
3: 31-54-23-44	8	Ann.																5	75								10.3	-	Private	
4: 32-54-23-44	9	Ann.		100																							1.0	+	HMTQ	
	10	Ann.	10	84	1													5									10.3	+	HMTQ	Scattered Complex
	11	Ann.	10	85														5									2.8	-	HMTQ	
5: 33-54-23-44	12	Ann.		100																							1.6	+	HMTQ	
	13	Ann.		50																							1.8	-	HMTQ	

NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Others

Deciduous Woodland

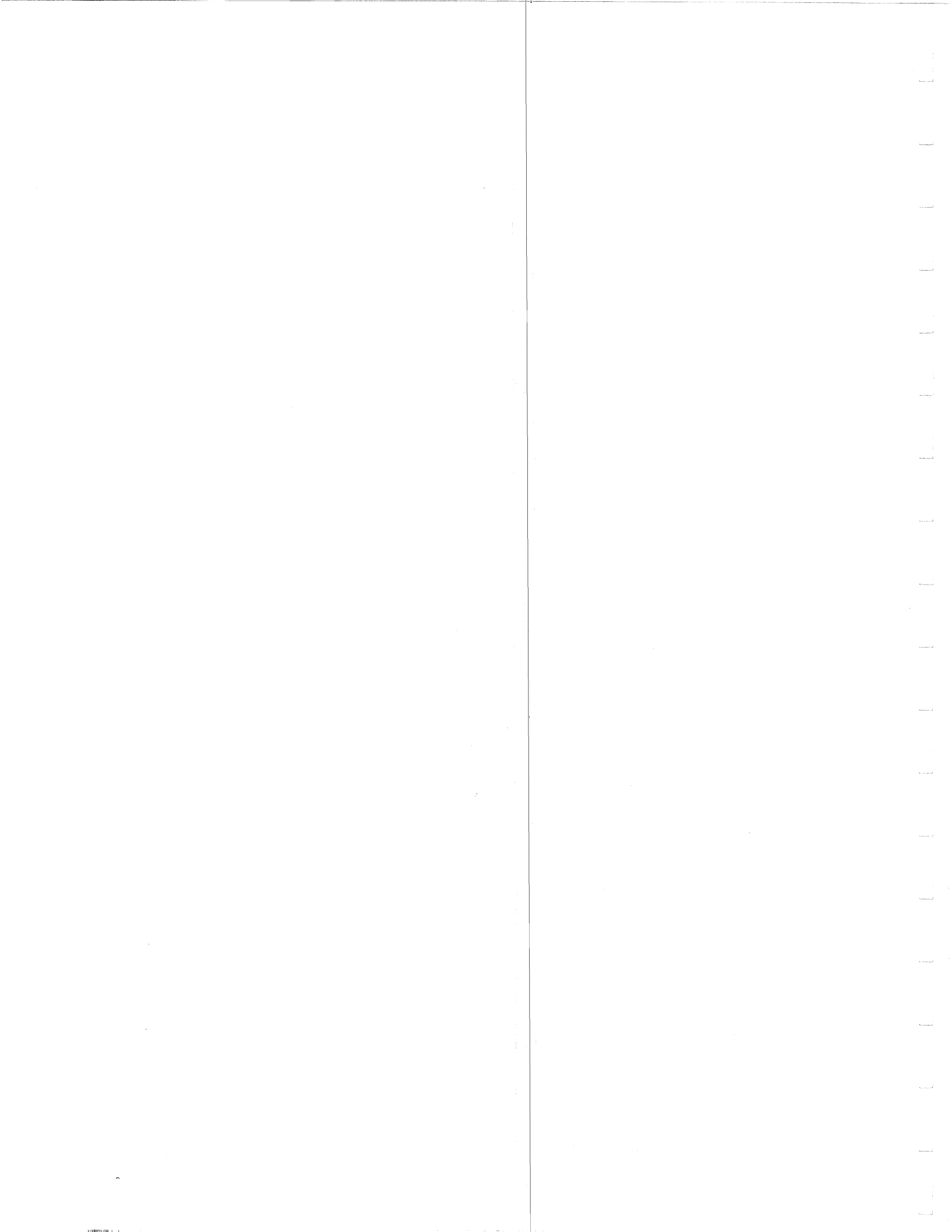
Mixed Wood

Coniferous Forest

Hillow/ Wetlands

Others

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type													Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment														
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Deciduous Scrub	Balsam Poplar	Willow Scrub	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest					White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Undifferentiated	
5: 33-54-23-W4	14	Ann.																			100									0.4	-	HMTQ	
	15	Ann.		100																										1.0	-	HMTQ	
	16	Ann.		100																										1.0	-	HMTQ	
6: 34-54-23-W4	17	Ann.	1	15	50	15																					20			16.5	+	Private	
	18	Ann.		100																										2.6	+	Private	
	19	Ann.																												0.8	-	Private	
	20	Ann.																												1.4	-	Private	
	21	Ann.																												0.7	+	Private	
7: 26-54-24-W4	22	Ann.																												0.4	-	Private	
	23	Ann.																												0.6	+	Private	
	24	Ann.																												0.7	-	Private	
8: 25-54-24-W4	25	Ann.																												0.4	-	HMTQ	





NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent Coverage - Vegetation Type

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent Coverage - Vegetation Type															Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment																								
			Deciduous Woodland					Mixed Wood					Willow/ Wetlands									Others																							
			Aspen Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce Forest	Poplar-Spruce Forest	Birch-Spruce Forest	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce						Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Others													
8: 25-54-24-W4	26	Ann.																																		0.7	-	Private							
	27	Ann.																																		1.0	-	Private							
	28	Ann.	20	15	15																																3.5	+	Private						
	29	Ann.																																			0.7	-	Private						
9: 30-54-23-W4	30	Ann.		80																																	0.6	-	Private						
	31	Ann.																																				2.7	+	Private					
10: 29-54-23-W4	32	Ann.	90	10																																			2.9	+	Private				
	33	Ann.		100																																			1.3	-	Private				
	34	Ann.		30												65																			5				7.3	-	HMTQ				
	35	Ann.																																						0.7	-	Private			
	36	Ann.																																						0.1	+	Private			
11: 28-54-23-W4	37	Ann.		100																																					2.8	-	HMTQ		
	38	Ann.		100																																					2.4	-	A.H.C.		
	39	Ann.		100																																						2.1	+	Private	

NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Deciduous Woodland Mixed Wood Forest Others

Coniferous Forest Willow/Wetlands

Slough Complex Willow Scrub Willow Complex Sedge/Bulrush Open Lake/Fond

Grassland Unidentified

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce/Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Willow Complex	Slough Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge/Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Fond	Grassland	Unidentified	Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment
11: 28-54-23-W4	40	Ann.	100																								1.6	-	HMTQ	
12: 27-54-23-W4	41	Ann.	100																	100							0.1	+	HMTQ	
12: 27-54-23-W4	42	Ann.	100																								7.1	+	Mixed	Most private, part HMTQ
13: 23-54-24-W4	43	Ann.	100																								2.1	+	Private	
13: 23-54-24-W4	44	Ann.	5	10			65														20						1.8	-	Private	
14: 24-54-24-W4	45	Ann.																			100						0.8	-	Private	
15: 19-54-23-W4	46	Ann.																			100						1.4	-	Private	
15: 19-54-23-W4	47	Ann.																			100						0.2	+	HMTQ	
15: 19-54-23-W4	48	Ann.																			100						0.7	+	Private	
15: 19-54-23-W4	49	Ann.																			100						0.8	-	Private	
15: 19-54-23-W4	50	Ann.					75																				1.4	+	Mixed	Most HMTQ, little private
15: 19-54-23-W4	51	Ann.	20	80																							2.0	-	Private	

NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent Coverage - Vegetation Type

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/Wetlands			Others			Near Road	Ownership	Comment
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Sedge Bulrush	Open Lake/Pond			
16: 20-54-23-44	52	Ann.	55	45														3.8	Private	
	53	Ann.		5									95					12.4	HMTQ	
	54	Ann.											100					1.0	Private	
	55	Ann.		100														1.0	Private	
	56	Ann.		100														1.6	Private	
	57	Ann.	50	50														4.3	HMTQ	
17: 21-54-23-44	58	Ann.		100														1.0	Private	
	59	Ann.		75														3.2	Private	
	60	Ann.	100															1.6	HMTQ	
	61	Ann.		20	75													1.7	Private	
18: 22-54-23-44	62	Ann.																0.6	Private	
	63	Ann.	30	55	5													6.0	Private	
19: 14-54-24-44	64	Ann.																1.4	Private	

NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type																Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment										
			Deciduous Woodland				Mixed Wood				Coniferous Forest				Willow/Wetlands								Others									
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Deciduous Scrub	Poplar-Spruce	Alpadian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spuce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge/Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified					
20: 13-54-24-H4	65	Ann.																			100								0.3	+	Private	
	66	Ann.																			100								0.4	+	Private	
21: 18-54-23-H4	67	Ann.		100																									1.6	+	Private	
	68	Ann.																			100								1.0	-	Private	
	69	Ann.		100																									1.0	+	Private	
	70	Ann.		20																		80							1.0	-	Private	
	71	Ann.		35	25																	40							4.8	+	Private	
	72	Ann.																											0.8	-	Private	
	73	Ann.																											1.6	+	Private	
22: 17-54-23-H4	74	Ann.																											1.1	-	Private	
	75	Ann.																											1.4	-	Private	
	76	Ann.																											0.8	-	Private	
	77	Ann.		100																									1.1	-	Private	

NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Vegetation Type											Near Road	Ownership	Comment												
			Deciduous			Mixed			Coniferous			Willow/ Wetlands					Others											
			Woodland			Wood			Forest																			
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Willow Scrub	Deciduous	Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce/Amorack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Slough Complex	Sedge, Butrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified						
22: 17-54-23-W4	78	Ann.													100										1.6	+	Private	
23: 16-54-23-W4	79	Ann.		100																					1.0	+	HMTQ	
	80	Ann.													100										1.5	-	Private	
	81	Ann.		60	10	15									15										20.1	+	Private	
	82	Ann.													100										0.6	+	Private	
	83	Ann.				90									10										1.9	+	Private	Classi- fication unclear
	84	Ann.													100										0.4	+	Private	
	85	Ann.													100										2.2	+	Private	
	86	Ann.													100										2.2	+	Private	
	87	Ann.													100										0.6	+	Private	
	88	Ann.													100										0.3	+	Private	
24: 15-54-23-W4	89	Ann.		100																					5.2	+	Private	
25: 14-54-23-W4	90	RDA-RV		+																					65.0	-	Private	

NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage -- Vegetation Type

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Deciduous										Mixed					Coniferous				Wood		Wetlands				Others		Near Road	Ownership	Comment
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce +	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce Forest	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Willow Complex	Spruce Complex	Sedge, Bulrush Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Undertilled	Area (ha)	Area (ha)						
25: 14-54-23-W4	91	RDA-RV																								10.5		+	Private	Extends partly into Area 24 + 18		
	92	RDA-RV		+																						2.6		+	Private			
26: 9-54-24-W4	93	RDA-RR		+																						3.0		+	Private			
	94	RDA-RR																								6.5		-	Private			
	95	RDA-RR		+																						1.2		-	Private			
	96	RDA-RR		+																						1.2		+	HMTQ			
	97	RDA-RR																								0.8		-	HMTQ			
	98	RDA-RR		+																						2.3		-	HMTQ			
	99	RDA-RR		+																						3.0		-	HMTQ			
	100	RDA-RR		+																						4.2		+	Mixed	Min. of Environ- ment + H.M.T.Q.		
27: 10-54-24-W4	101	RDA-RR		+																						1.0		+	HMTQ			
	102	RDA-RR																								0.6		-	HMTQ			

NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent Coverage - Vegetation Type

Others

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Deciduous															Near Road	Area (ha)	Ownership	Comment							
			Woodland					Mixed Wood				Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands							Grassland	Unidentified					
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub/ Deciduous Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce Lamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex							Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond
27: 10-54-24-14	103	RDA-RR																						-	1.6	HMTQ		
	104	RDA-RR																							-	1.4	HMTQ	EVT.
	105	RDA-RR		50																					-	0.8	HMTQ	EVT.
	106	RDA-RR																							-	0.6	HMTQ	
28: 11-54-24-14	107	RDA-RR																							-	0.5	HMTQ	Overlaps in Area 37
	108	RDA-RR																							+	1.3	HMTQ	
	109	RDA-RR																							+	1.4	HMTQ	
	110	Ann.																							+	0.6	Private	Uncertain classifi- cation
29: 12-54-24-14	111	Ann.																							+	1.2	Private	
	112	Ann.		20	80																				+	2.8	Private	
30: 7-54-23-14	113	Ann																							+	3.3	HMTQ	

NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Deciduous Woodland				Mixed Wood				Coniferous Forest				Willow/ Wetlands			Others		Near Road	Area (ha)	Ownership	Comment								
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Amparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub					Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge Butrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified
30: 7-54-23-W4	114	Ann.	10	55	5																100						0.7	+	HMTQ		
31: 8-54-23-W4	115	Ann.																			100							0.3	-	Private	
	116	Ann.																			100						0.6	+	Private		
	117	Ann.	10	55	5																30			1			4.4	+	Mixed	Most private, some H.M.T.Q.	
	118	Ann.																									0.6	+	Private		
	119	Ann.																									1.0	+	HMTQ		
	120	Ann.																									1.3	+	HMTQ		
	121	Ann.																									1.4	+	HMTQ		
	122	Ann.																									0.4	+	HMTQ		
	123	Ann.	5	30																							4.2	+	HMTQ	65% land-scaped	
	124	Ann.																									1.5	-	HMTQ		



NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

	Deciduous		Mixed		Coniferous		Willow/		Wetlands		Others	
	Woodland	Forest	Wood	Forest	Forest	Forest	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland	Wetland
Aspen Forest												
Balsam Poplar Forest												
Aspen Poplar Forest												
Balsam Poplar Forest												
Balsam Poplar Forest												
Aspen Forest												
Poplar-Spruce												
Birch-Spruce												
Spruce Forest												
White Spruce												
Black Spruce												
Spruce-Tamarack												
Spruce-Willow												
Willow Scrub												
Willow Scrub												
Slough Complex												
Willow Scrub												
Slough Complex												
Sedge, Bulrush												
Cattail Marsh												
Open/Lake												
Grassland												
Unidentified												

Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment
0.7	-	HMTQ	
1.8	-	HMTQ	
0.6	+	Private	
1.2	+	Private	
0.6	-	Private	
6.1	+	Private	
0.9	+	Private	
1.1	+	Private	
7.6	-	Private	
0.5	-	Private	
1.1	+	Private	
0.6	-	Private	
3.8	+	Private	
2.0	+	Private	

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA
31: 8-54-23-44	125	Ann.
	126	Ann.
32: 9-54-23-44	127	Ann.
	128	Ann.
	129	Ann.
	130	Ann.
	131	Ann.
	132	Ann.
	133	Ann.
	134	Ann.
	135	Ann.
	136	Ann.
33: 10-54-23-44	137	Ann.
	138	Ann.

Aspen Forest	100
Balsam Poplar Forest	100
Aspen Forest	100
Balsam Poplar Forest	50
Balsam Poplar Forest	40
Balsam Poplar Forest	100
Aspen Forest	100
Poplar-Spruce	
Birch-Spruce	
Spruce Forest	
White Spruce	
Black Spruce	
Spruce-Tamarack	
Spruce-Willow	
Willow Scrub	
Willow Scrub	
Slough Complex	100
Willow Scrub	
Slough Complex	100
Sedge, Bulrush	
Cattail Marsh	
Open/Lake	
Grassland	
Unidentified	

Aspen Forest	98
Balsam Poplar Forest	85
Aspen Forest	
Balsam Poplar Forest	
Poplar-Spruce	
Birch-Spruce	
Spruce Forest	
White Spruce	
Black Spruce	
Spruce-Tamarack	
Spruce-Willow	
Willow Scrub	
Willow Scrub	
Slough Complex	100
Willow Scrub	
Slough Complex	100
Sedge, Bulrush	
Cattail Marsh	
Open/Lake	
Grassland	
Unidentified	

NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Vegetation Type										Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment														
			Deciduous Woodland		Mixed Wood		Coniferous Forest		Willow/ Wetlands		Others																			
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Deciduous Scrub	Maple Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Japanese Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Willow Scrub	Willow Complex	Slough Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified						
33: 10-54-23-W4	139	Ann.	70	30																						1.9	+	Private		
	140	Ann.		100																							1.0	+	Private	
	141	Ann.		100																							1.5	+	Private	
	142	Ann.		85														15									2.5	-	Private	
34: 11-54-23-W4	143	Ann.		85			15																				1.8	+	Private	
	144	RDA-RV		+					+																		6.0	+	St. Albert	extends into area 25
35: 4-54-24-W4	145	Old		60													25	15									9.0	+	Private	EVT.
	146	Old																100									0.5	-	Private	
	147	Old		+																							2.0	+	Private	
	148	Old		+																							1.0	-	Private	
	149	Old		10														70									15.0	+	Private	Poplar Lake Natural Area

NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Vegetation Type													Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment	
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands			Others					
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Willow Scrub	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified				
35: 4-54-24-W4	150	Old						100									2.0	+	Private	
36: 3-54-24-W4	151	Old	75					25									7.0	+	Private	EVT.
	152	Old	+														4.3	-	Private	
	153	Old						100									3.0	+	Private	
	154	Old	+					+									2.0	+	Private	
	155	Old	+														1.0	+	City	
	156	Old															4.5	-	City	
	157	Old															0.5	-	City (?)	Poss. City owned
	158	Old															0.3	-	City (?)	
	159	Old	+														1.6	-	City (?)	
37: 2-54-24-W4	160	RDA-RR	+														4.2	+	HMTQ	
	161	RDA-RR	+														1.0	+	HMTQ	



NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Woodland					Wood					Wetlands					Near Road	Ownership	Comment							
			Deciduous	Mixed	Coniferous	Forest	Others	Poplar-Spruce	Larplan Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Willow Complex				Slough Complex	Sedge, Bulrush, Cattail March	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Undertified		
39: 6-54-23-W4	171	RDA-RR	80												15	5							3.0	+	Private		
	172	RDA-RR														100								0.8	-	Private	
	173	RDA-RR	+																					1.6	+	HMTQ	
40: 5-54-23-W4	174	Ann.	25	75																				1.3	-	HMTQ	
	175	Ann.	50							50														5.2	+	Mixed	Most HMTQ, some private
	176	Ann.																						0.8	-	Private	
	177	RDA-RV	+								+													14.0	+	Private	
41: 4-54-23-W4	178	Ann.	40							60														1.6	+	Private	
	179	Ann.	100																					4.1	+	Private	
	180	RDA-RV	+								+													29.5	+	Private	
	181	RDA-RV	+								+													5.2	-	Private	
42: 3-54-23-W4	182	RDA-RV	+								+													2.4	-	Private	part overlap Area 41

**NORTHEAST EDMONTON**

**Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type**

Deciduous Woodland Mixed Wood Willow/Wetlands Others

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Scrub Forest	Taper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Aspen Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Wetlands	Others	Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment
42: 3-54-23-44	183	RDA-RV	+																	18.0	-	St. Albert	somewhat disturbed, part overlap Area 33
43: 2-54-23-44	184	RDA-RV	+								+									1.2	-	M. D. Sturgeon	
44: 33-53-24-W4	185	Old																100		0.2	+	Private	
	186	Old		55														25		2.7	+	Private	EVT.
	187	Old	+																	2.5	+	Private	
	188	Old																		10.5	+	Private	
	189	Old																		6.8	+	City	
	190	Old																		2.1	+	City	
	191	Old																		6.0	+	City	
	192	Old	+																	3.0	+	Private	
	193	Old	+																	1.5	+	Private	

NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Deciduous Woodland Mixed Wood Coniferous Forest Willow/Wetlands Others

Legal/Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/KDA	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Deciduous	Willow Scrub	Forest	Wood	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Bitch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce/Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Cattail Marsh	Sedge Bulrush	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified	Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment
44: 33-53-24-U4	194	Old	85																	15							1.8	-	Private	EVT.	
45: 34-53-24-U4	195	Old	85																	15							5.4	+	Private	EVT.	
	196	Old	80																	20							1.0	-	Private	EVT.	
	197	Old																		100							8.0	-	Private		
	198	Old	+																								1.8	+	Private		
	199	Old																									4.2	+	Private		
	200	Old	+																								1.4	-	Private		
	201	Old	+																								3.4	-	Private		
	202	Old	+																								2.0	+	Private		
46: 35-53-24-U4	203	Old	+																								1.0	+	Private		
	204	Old	+																								1.0	-	Private		

NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type													Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment										
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands			Others														
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Forest	Balsam Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous Scrub	Paper Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge Butash Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/Pond	Grassland	Unidentified		
46: 35-53-24-W4	205	Old		+																						2.5	-	Mixed	Most private, part City
	206	Old		+																						2.0	+	Private	
	207	Old		+																						1.2	-	City (?)	Poss. City
	208	Old		60																	40					6.5	-	Private	
	209	Old		+																						1.0	-	Private	
47: 36-53-24-W4	210	Old		+																						2.2	+	Private	
	211	Old		+																						18.0	+	Private	
	212	Old																								6.8	+	Private	
48: 31-53-23-W4	213	Old	+																							3.1	+	Private	
	214	Old																								0.4	+	Private	
	215	Old																								0.5	+	Private	
	216	Old		100																						2.7	+	Private	
49: 32-53-23-W4	217	RDA-RR		+																						1.3	+	Private	
	218	RDA-RR																								1.2	-	HMTQ	







NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type												Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment												
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands							Others											
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Forest	Balsam Poplar	Willow Scrub	Deciduous	Poplar-Birch	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Sedge, Bulrush Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified		
54: 28-53-23-U4	243	RDA-RV		+								+															1.2	-	City	
	244	RDA-RV		+								+															1.4	-	City	
55: 27-53-23-U4	245	RDA-RV		+								+															12.0	+	Private	
	246	RDA-RV		+								+															2.4	+	City	
	247	RDA-RV		+								+															25.0	+	Mixed	Most HMTQ + City + Strath- cona
56: 20-53-23-U4	248	Ann.	100																								1.4	+	HMTQ	
	249	RDA-RR	100																								1.0	-	HMTQ	
	250	RDA-RR	25	75																							1.0	-	HMTQ	
	251	RDA-RR		100																							1.2	+	HMTQ	
	252	RDA-RR		100																							3.6	+	HMTQ	
	253	RDA-RR		100																							3.2	+	HMTQ	
	254	RDA-RR		100																							4.2	+	HMTQ	

NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type										Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment													
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands					Others												
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce Timorack	Spruce- Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Cedge, Bullrush Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified					
56: 20-53-23-W4	255	RDA-RR	100																						1.5	+	HMTQ		
	256	RDA-RR	100																							3.3	+	HMTQ	
	257	RDA-RR															100									0.5	+	HMTQ	
	258	RDA-RR	100																							(1.6)	-	HMTQ	75% cleared by 1985
57: 21-53-23-W4	259	RDA-RR	100																							1.0	-	HMTQ	
	260	RDA-RR	100																							1.8	-	HMTQ	
	261	RDA-RR	100																							1.0	-	HMTQ	
	262	RDA-RR	100																							5.8	+	HMTQ	
57: 21-53-23-W4	263	RDA-RV																								19.4	+	Private	Contig- uous with Site 265, 266
	264	RDA-RV																								6.8	-	HMTQ	Being filled/ disturbed

NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Estimated Percent Coverage - Vegetation Type

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent Coverage - Vegetation Type												Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment													
			Deciduous Woodland			Mixed Wood			Coniferous Forest			Willow/ Wetlands							Others												
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar Forest	Deciduous Forest	Open Woodland	White Birch Forest	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Stough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Sedge Bulrush	Cattail Marsh	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified					
57: 21-53-23-W4	265	Ann.		75			25																					1.6	+	Private	Contiguous with Site 263
266		Ann.		100																								4.4	+	Private	Contiguous with Site 263
267		Ann.	100																									1.2	+	Private	
58: 22-53-23-W4	268	Ann.	30	70																								2.5	+	Private	
269		Ann.	45	30	25																							2.1	-	Private	
270		Ann.		60			40																					1.0	+	Private	20% cleared by 1985
271		Ann.																				100						0.2	+	Private	
272		Ann.																				100						0.2	+	Private	
273		Ann.																				100						0.2	-	Private	
274		Ann.																				100						0.3	-	Private	
59: 17-53-23-W4	275	Ann.		97																		3						2.6	+	Private	Contiguous with Site 276

NORTHEAST EDMONTON

Legal/ Neighbourhood	Master Ref. No.	Annexed Old City/RDA	Estimated Percent coverage - Vegetation Type														Area (ha)	Near Road	Ownership	Comment																
			Deciduous Woodland				Mixed Wood				Coniferous Forest				Willow/ Wetlands						Others															
			Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Aspen Forest	Balsam Poplar	Forest	Willow Scrub	Deciduous	Scrub Birch	Forest Birch	Poplar-Spruce	Riparian Complex	Birch-Spruce	Spruce Forest	White Spruce	Black Spruce	Spruce-Tamarack	Spruce-Willow	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Scrub	Slough Complex	Willow Scrub	Slough Complex	Slough Scrub	Wetland	Open Lake/ Pond	Grassland	Unidentified						
59: 17-53-23-44	276	RDA-RR	5	95																											4.8	+	Private	Contiguous with Site 275		
60: 16-53-23-44	277	RDA-RR																														2.2	+	Private		
	278	RDA-RR																														6.4	-	HMTQ	Uncertain vegetation	
	279	RDA-RR																														12.5	+	Mixed	Most HMTQ some private Contiguous with site 280	
61: 15-53-23-44	280	Ann.																															1.8	-	HMTQ	Contiguous with site 279
	281	Ann.																															7.7	+	Private	Extended into Area 58
	282	Ann.																															4.0	+	Private	
	283	Ann.																															0.4	+	Private	
	284	Ann.																															0.5	+	Private	

Appendix 2. Summary Descriptions and Maps of Designated Natural Areas,  
City of Edmonton

MASTER LIST OF DESIGNATED NATURAL AREASNo. Southwest District

1. Crown Sloughs
2. Hampson's Woodlot
3. Southwest Mature Mixedwood
4. Southwest River Valley
5. Virginia Park Woodlot
6. Whitemud-Blackmud Confluence

Natural Sites Map ##

SW43-50, 52-60, 80-85  
 SW73  
 SW30, 28  
 SW12; NW391, 384  
 SW31  
 SW89, 92, 93

Southeast District

7. Baseline Pond
8. Bretona Pond
9. Caves Lake
10. Fulton Creek
11. Leduc-Strathcona Complex
12. Minchau Park
13. Southeast Corner Slough
14. Southeast Woodland/Slough Complex
15. Southeast Woodlot

SE 276 - 278  
 -  
 -  
 SE 195 - 206  
 SE43  
 SE 189, 192  
 SE99, 111, 148, 152, 153  
 SE16, 24, 81, 82, 86 - 88  
 SE5

Northwest District

16. Big Island Natural Area
17. Big Lake Natural Area
18. DND Slough
19. Horseshoe Lake Natural Area
20. Kinokamau Lake
21. Kirk Lake Natural Area
22. Mistatim Lakes

NW368 - 372, 383  
 NW79, 80  
 NW176  
 NW81, 124 - 126  
 NW137  
 NW130, 129  
 NW66, 67, 111, 112 plus sites not  
 numbered

23. Northwest Woodland
24. West Edmonton Bog

NW19, 24  
 NW284

Northeast District

25. Horsehills Creek
26. Horsehills Creek Headwaters Lake
27. Little Mountain Natural Area
28. Moran Lake
29. North Hillview Park
30. Poplar Lake
31. Riverbend
32. Unnamed Creek - Northeast Corner

NE177, 180  
 NE53  
 NE211, 210  
 NE169, 170  
 NE81  
 NE149  
 NE90  
 NE17



NAME OF SITE: Crown Sloughs

MAP NO(s): 43-50  
52-60  
80-85

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Southwest

LEGAL LOCATION: E27-51-25-W4; SW35-51-25-W4. To east and west of 156 St. SW,  
and North of 9 Ave. SW.

OWNERSHIP: HMTQ (Northeast of section 27); Private - various developers (SE-27  
and SW-35)

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: A complex of 23 sloughs in fairly level topography, appeared to be among the few remaining sloughs in the southwest district. Sloughs in section 27 are within the RDA - Ring Road. Only 8 of the 23 are near roads. Size varies from 0.1 to 3.0 ha (9 sloughs are 0.1 ha, 6 sloughs are 0.2 ha, 4 are 0.3 ha, 3 are 0.5 ha, 1 is 3.0 ha). These sloughs occur in cultivated fields and are a strong contrast to the crops or bare fields in fall.

MAIN LAND USE: Area entirely cultivated surrounding the sloughs, including government property (likely leased).

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Level area underlain by glaciolacustrine deposits - in transition zone which includes: easterly deposits comprised of bedded silt and clay, with minor sand; and westerly deposits of mainly sand, with minor silt and clay, and minor pockets of coarse sand and gravel. Recent organic deposits underly some sloughs (80-85) remainder occur in area with Eluviated Black Chernozemic soil (Malmo Silty Clay Loam).

VEGETATION TYPE: Slough complex vegetation is entirely the cover type on all sloughs. Sloughs appeared to be largely "dry" sloughs that are recharged by runoff and trapped snow.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: None made or obtained from sources. Likely would have chorus frogs, nesting dabbling ducks if any open water on larger sloughs, perhaps muskrat on largest sloughs, typical aquatic invertebrates (likely affected by spraying of pest control division), possibly blackbirds and some species of sparrows.

COMMENTS: No reconnaissance visit or photographs. The ultimate end in store for these sloughs, even before development by an expanding city, is likely draining and cultivation (or simply cultivation in a dry year), but until then these sloughs offer an opportunity for viewing water-oriented wildlife and plants in an area with few remaining sloughs.



NAME OF SITE: Hampson's Woodlot

MAP No(s): 73

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Southwest

LEGAL LOCATION: W 30-51-24-W4. Along east side 127 St. SW, between 9 Ave. SW and 9 Ave. NW

OWNERSHIP: Private (S  $\frac{1}{2}$  - Cy and Mike Hampson; N  $\frac{1}{2}$  Columbus Invest. Corp. and Allarco Dev.).

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: Ungrazed woodlot on level upland between Whitemud and Blackmud Creeks. Woodlot is long and narrow, adjacent road for entire length. Site is about 12.8 ha in size. Formerly residence of Cy Hampson, well-known naturalist and educator. Forest stand left generally untouched on south half of site, north half appeared to be second growth aspen. Occurs within RDA - Ring Road.

MAIN LAND USE: Surrounding land cultivated. University experimental farm located on west side of road opposite this site.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: In a level area underlain by glaciolacustrine deposits, comprised of bedded silt and clay, with minor sand; shows some evidence of seasonal deposition (varved in places). Soil is Eluviated Black Chernozemic soil (Malmo Silty Clay Loam). May show local variation related to long-term forest growth on site.

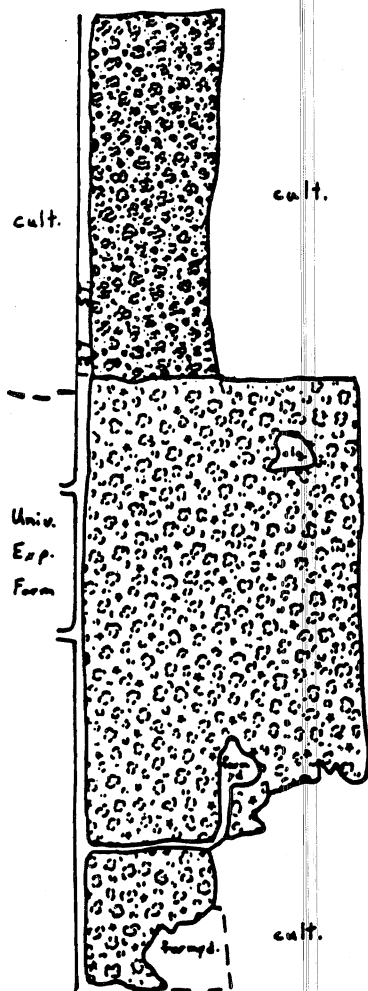
VEGETATION TYPE: South half of woodlot (Hampson-owned) is comprised of mature mixed woodland, featuring white spruce as dominant to aspen and balsam poplar. North half of woodlot is comprised of dominant deciduous trees, likely mostly aspen with some balsam poplar. In time, north half should progress to some type of mature spruce stand towards which south half is rapidly approaching.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: Previous tenant Cy Hampson conducted Ph.D. study on flying squirrels in this stand, at a time when balsam poplar and aspen were likely co-dominants above young spruce trees. E.T. Jones reported nesting Ruby-throated Hummingbirds, Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, Yellow Warblers, and Chipping Sparrows (the last two included nests parasitized by Brown-headed Cowbirds). Records for birds go back to 1962 and 1964. Fair diversity of species.








COMMENTS: Photograph taken during reconnaissance survey (see Photo file) on Sept. 23, 1985. Proximity to road makes site a good one for general observations even from road. Current owners likely sympathetic to long-term preservation as an interpretive site. Could not enter site during reconnaissance survey as resident could not be located, however, observations from E. Jones (above) indicate area is a prime location for natural history study. Further historical records of flora and fauna likely could be obtained from Hampson to enable comparison with current successional stages.

HAMPSON'S WOODLOT

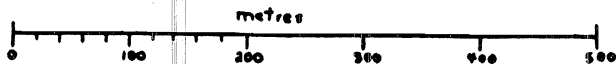
SW District



LEGEND

-  deciduous woodland
-  mixed woodland
-  coniferous woodland
-  wetland / willow
-  open water
-  grassland
-  cultivated /cleared

↔ trail



NAME OF SITE: Southwest Mature Mixedwood

MAP NO(s): 30, 28

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Southwest

LEGAL LOCATION: NW 19-51-24-W4

OWNERSHIP: Private (Northwest Trust Company and Triple Five Corporation)

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: A large wooded area (23.2 ha) and adjacent small woodlot with slough (1.8 ha) on level terrain. Sites are directly adjacent road. The largest remaining upland stand in the southwest district (i.e. excludes river valley and Whitemud-Blackmud), this is a significant stand that has been noted and used for casual natural history study for at least two decades (E.T. Jones).

MAIN LAND USE: Surrounding land use is cultivation. To the immediate west, University experimental farm is located and at next intersection to the east is Virginia Park Greenhouse and a subdivision of acreages.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: In a level area underlain by glaciolacustrine deposits, largely comprised of fine to medium grain sand and minor silt and gravel; overlying till.

Soil is Eluviated Black Chernozemic soil (Malmo Silty Clay Loam). May show local variation related to long-term forest growth onsite.

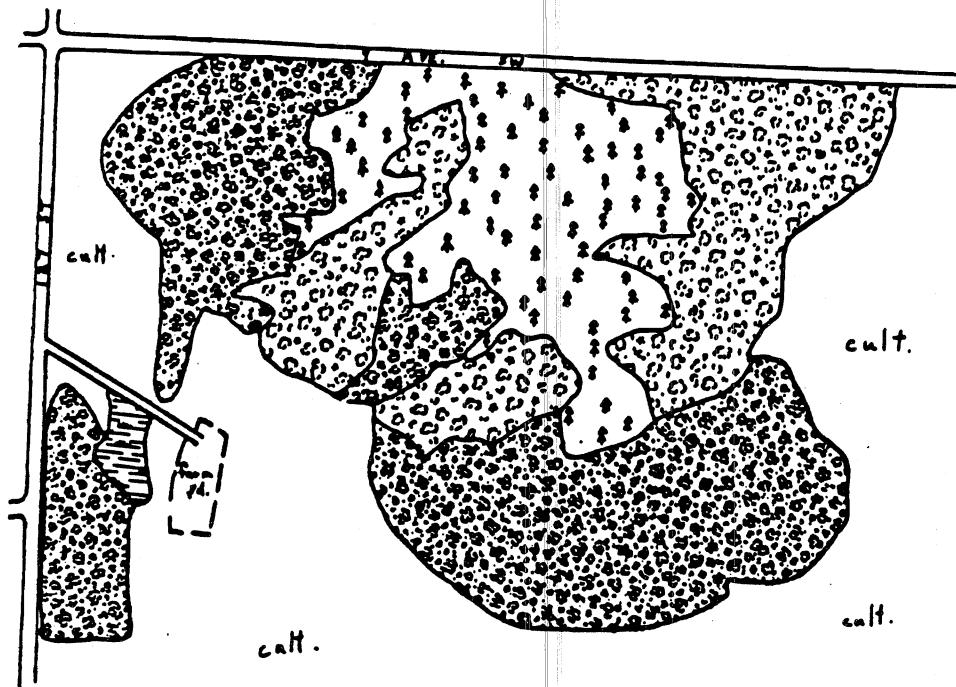
VEGETATION TYPE: The large woodlot is comprised of 45% Balsam Poplar - Aspen Forest, 30% Poplar-Aspen-Spruce Forest and 25% White Spruce Forest. Accompanying this complex of stand types would be a diversity of understory shrubs. Smaller natural site (#28) also has a small slough to contrast with the forested vegetation.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: None made. E.T. Jones has made numerous bird observations over the years - filmed Merlins nesting there, also recorded Long-eared Owl (uncommon bird), Blackburnian Warbler singing, Mourning Warbler nest found, also Ruby-throated Hummingbirds. Cape May Warblers (uncommon) 2 males were reported singing June 9, 1965; also White-throated Sparrows recorded. A large tract like this could provide secure winter range for a few deer and in conjunction with the nearby Blackmud and Whitemud creeks help provide a complex for year-round range.








COMMENTS: Reconnaissance trip September 23, 1985, photo taken (in photo file) of the northwest corner. One of the most important upland sites - would be a valuable site for natural history interpretation in comparison with small spruce stands along the Whitemud/Blackmud.

SW MATURE MIXEDWOOD

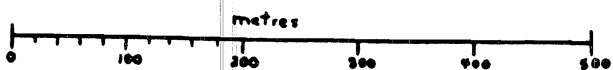
SW District



LEGEND

-  deciduous woodland
-  mixed woodland
-  coniferous woodland
-  wetland / willow
-  open water
-  grassland
-  cultivated / cleared

↔ trail



NAME OF SITE: Southwest River Valley

MAP NO(s): SW 12  
NW 391, 384

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Southwest, Northwest

LEGAL LOCATION: 17 to 20 - 51 - 25 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: Two extensive woodland tracts line the North Saskatchewan River Valley, in southwest and northwest districts. These tracts are larger and more continuous than other tracts and are significant remnants of the river valley forests, unscathed by acreage developments. Total size of the natural area is 144.7 ha on the west side and 87 ha on the east side. Access is good to both tracts but at relatively few points from land.

MAIN LAND USE: Surrounding agricultural land isolates the wooded tracts from acreages which are found in major subdivisions to south and north of the west side forest and north of the east side forest. The wooded land is already identified as having a recreational land use.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Recent erosional features with thin colluvial cover on valley slopes and thin alluvial material on river terraces. On natural sites above river valley, underlain by glaciolacustrine deposits of sand with minor silt and clay and minor pockets of coarse sand and gravel. Orthic Regosolic soil occurs on terraces, unclassified soil on rough valley slopes, and probably Eluviated Black Chernozemic soil mixed with Orthic Dark Grey Chernozem.

VEGETATION TYPE: Vegetation cover includes Balsam Poplar - Aspen Forest, Poplar Spruce Forest, Willow Scrub and small amounts of Slough Complex. The river valley and terraces are rich, productive lands and are expected to have an abundant understory and diverse flora. The size of the tract simply makes this natural area a worthwhile interpretive site.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: None made. Would anticipate a wide diversity and good populations of woodland species, including deer, songbirds, raptors, weasels, hares, small mammals, woodland butterflies, likely wood frogs at the small sloughs surrounded by trees, garter snakes and tiger beetles along the river banks.

COMMENTS: No site reconnaissance made. This site is entirely on private land and the vistas available for view as well as the majority of the forest area would require specific permission to allow access. This natural area will be important for long-term preservation.

NAME OF SITE: Virginia Park Woodlot

MAP NO(s): 31

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Southwest

LEGAL LOCATION: NE 51-24-W4. Along west side of 111A St. SW, south of 9 Ave. SW.

OWNERSHIP: Private (Red Maple Dev. Ltd.)

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: Forested stand of 6.2 ha in recently annexed part of city, adjacent road. Topography is level. Site is a good example of its vegetation cover type and includes a small amount of grassland, which does not occur elsewhere in the southwest district.

MAIN LAND USE: Surrounding area is primarily cultivated. To immediate north is Virginia Park Greenhouse and northeast is the rugby centre and several acreages.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: In a level area underlain by glaciolacustrine deposits, comprised of bedded silt and clay with minor sand; shows some evidence of seasonal deposition (varved in places). Soil is Eluviated Black Chernozemic soil (Malmo Silty Clay Loam).

VEGETATION TYPE: Vegetation cover includes approximately 87% balsam poplar - aspen forest, 10% white spruce forest and 3% grassland.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: None made. Refer to Hampson's Woodlot and Southwest Mature Mixedwood for examples of what could be seen.

COMMENTS: Site reconnaissance (September 23, 1985), photo taken (in photo file). No entry to stand made. In many ways site would be similar to Hampson's Woodlot and Southwest Mature Mixedwood. Important because of unique grassland component.



NAME OF SITE: Whitemud - Blackmud Confluence

MAP NO(s): 89, 92, 93

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Southwest

LEGAL LOCATION: 36 - 51 - 25 - W4 and 31 - 51 - 24 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private and some city ownership.

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: The largest continuous tracts of woodland and most significant wildlife habitat along the ravines of Whitemud and Blackmud creeks is in this natural area near their confluence. In total 103.5 ha of woodland are located here at the old city boundary. Access is easiest at the bend in 23rd Avenue near the bridge across Whitemud. Private land makes access to the creeks difficult from the south side.

MAIN LAND USE: The uplands south are largely cultivated with some acreages; towards the northwest extensive new subdivisions are beginning to be established; while towards the northeast subdivisions flank Blackmud Creek. The entire of Whitemud - Blackmud creeks was zoned as recreation land use by the Edmonton Regional Planning Commission.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: The creeks are Recent Erosional features with thin colluvial cover on slopes and thin alluvial material along the stream; mixed glacial and bedrock material is found in slump areas. The surrounding uplands feature glaciolacustrine deposits of bedded silt and clay, with minor sand. The soil is unclassified along the water course and Eluviated Black Chernozem (Malmo Silty Clay Loam) on the uplands.

VEGETATION TYPE: Predominant vegetation cover is Balsam Poplar - Aspen forest with Poplar - Spruce forest in places. Willow and other scrub cover lines the banks of the creeks, while shrub understory includes: Saskatoon, Red-osier Dogwood, rose, aspen and balsam poplar saplings, willow. No data on herbs or grasses obtained as the observations were made during winter.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: During the winter of 1980-81, the wildlife of Whitemud and Blackmud creeks was investigated. Within the natural area, 9 beaver dams were located, all but 1 on the Blackmud, and a deer yard was observed on a small river terrace beneath some coniferous trees. Tracks of mink, weasel, mice/voles, snowshoe hare and Hungarian Partridge were recorded. Numerous Black-billed Magpie were seen, old stick nests from crows, magpies and unidentified raptors (likely Great Horned Owl) were recorded, and observations of Black-capped Chickadees, Pileated Woodpecker, waxwings and grosbeaks were made. Other wildlife anticipated include many amphibians and garter snakes, several non-game fish species (see Appendix 4), butterflies of brushy areas and slopes.

COMMENTS: Photos in photographic file Sept. 13, 1985 site reconnaissance. The Whitemud - Blackmud creeks have been considered for an Edmonton Provincial Park, an Urban Wildlife Park and a Natural Area (DLF 1973, AENR 1982, ENHC 1982). The emphasis of all these appeals have been on a natural resource based use of the creeks. Certainly the forest tract around the confluence of the two creeks would provide an excellent interpretive site, especially in winter when travel along the creeks is possible.

NAME OF SITE: Baseline Pond

MAP NO(s): 276 - 278

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Southeast (outside of Edmonton city limits)

LEGAL LOCATION: Northwest 33 - 52 - 23 - W4. In Sherwood Park West Restricted Development area.

OWNERSHIP: HMTQ. Area administered by Alberta Transportation, part not used for roads is leased to Daleford Farms.

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: A treed area at the south end of the quarter, a treed watercourse and a waterbody with partially disturbed tree cover and emergent vegetation. Access is excellent including a wide part of the street at the east side of the property. Natural area has been identified as a Bucks for Wildlife Project (AENR 1984) but has not been undertaken because of difficulties in reconciling use as a waterfowl viewing area with the zoned land use as part of the Restricted Development Area - Ring Route.

MAIN LAND USE: Due north, west and south is cultivated, immediately northwest is a major road interchange for highways 16A and 14X, farther to the northwest and southwest are major petrochemical industrial areas, to the east is a light industrial/commercial area for Sherwood Park. Six pipeline rights-of-way and a utility rights-of-way cross the property, mostly along the east side. Future land use must meet the restrictions of the Restricted Development Area - Ring Road guidelines, Alberta Environment.

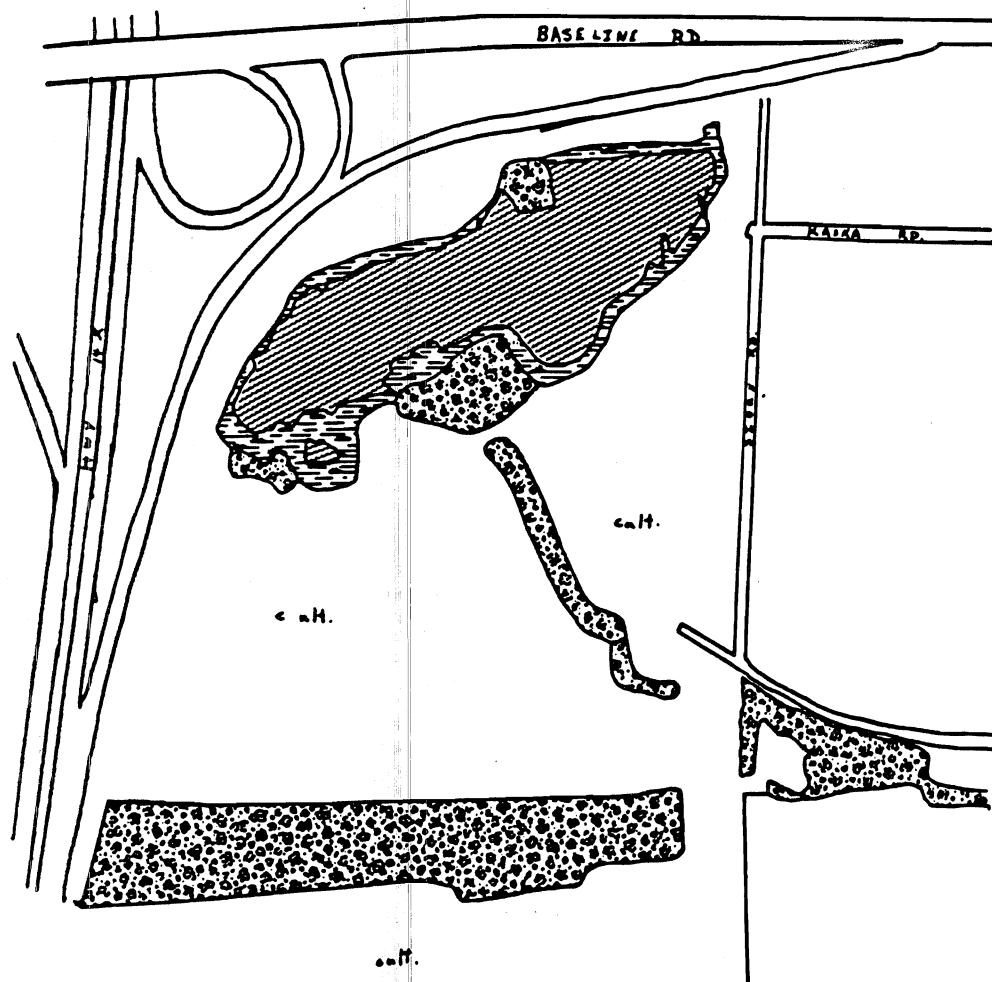
GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Recent slough deposit of silt, clay, organic muck; set in an area of extensive ground moraine (glacial deposits) which feature a level to undulating topography created by till composed of clay, silt and sand with pebbles and boulders, generally less than 12 m thick. Soil is Eluviated Black Chernozemic soil (Angus Ridge Loam).

VEGETATION TYPE: The natural features (exclusive of road verge and cultivated land) include tracts of Balsam Poplar - Aspen forest (6.0 ha - #276, 2.5 ha - #277) and a waterbody featuring 17.0 ha of deciduous scrub, willow scrub, slough complex vegetation and open water. Aquatic vegetation is abundant as indicated by its incorporation into muskrat houses along with cattail stems (seen during reconnaissance survey November 24, 1985).








ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: Birds: July 10, 1984 - 100+ ducks, including mallards, pintails, gadwalls, wigeon, scaup, blue-winged teal, redheads, 3 duck broods seen, and several young American coots and 2 young red-necked grebe, 10 Canada geese including young, other birds - sora, killdeer, black tern, red-winged blackbird, cedar waxwing, black-billed magpie and red-tailed hawk; Fall of 1985 - 100 Canada geese on average every day, staging, plus white-fronted geese; Summer 1985 - great horned owl nesting south of slough, yellow-headed blackbirds nesting and ruddy duck pairs. Winter birds (Nov. 24, 1985) - great horned owl, hungarian partridge tracks, and magpies. Tracks of mink, weasel, mouse/vole species and coyote or possibly dog found. Numerous air holes in snow found for mice; 3 or 4 muskrat houses present. Snowy owl observed Nov. 7, 1985.

COMMENTS: Photos in photographic file provided. Although interest in the natural area has been expressed (AENR 1984, Macdonald 1985) the restriction of the RDA is clearly a constraint that limits development of fencing, boardwalk or wildlife habitat enhancement projects. The site can still be used and provides an excellent viewing opportunity, but unless negotiation for avoidance of the pond can be made regarding future utility corridors, there is little point in seeking active development of this site.

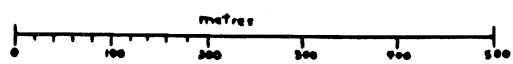
BASELINE POND  
Near SE District



LEGEND

-  deciduous woodland
-  mixed woodland
-  coniferous woodland
-  wetland / willow
-  open water
-  grassland
-  cultivated /cleared

--- trail



NAME OF SITE: Bretona Pond

MAP NO(s): (no number)

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Outside Southeast

LEGAL LOCATION: SE 33 - 51 - 23 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Alberta Transportation. Lease for farming cultivated land and grazing area belongs to Lawrence Trelenberg.

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: Property is 72 ha comprised of pond (24 ha), pastureland (30 ha) and cultivated land (18 ha). CNR track to the west and Highway 14 to the north and county road south and east form boundaries. At southwest corner of property is a parcel of land owned by Mr. & Mrs. J. Kristensen. John Kristensen initiated consideration of the site as a Bucks for Wildlife Project by publishing an inventory (1982) and promoting a project management plan among Alberta Fish and Wildlife Habitat Biologists, and among Ducks Unlimited Biologists. The pond is shallow, generally 1.0 to 1.25 m in depth.

MAIN LAND USE: Some cultivation and grazing on the property are identified on the map. The surrounding country is largely agricultural with a tree nursery to the north of the highway an idle dairy farm to the east (in 1984) and a horse pasturing and stabling facility to the south (in 1984). Bird watching is a common recreational land use of the pond and is documented well (Sitwell 1984).

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Recent slough deposit of silt, clay and organic muck; set in an area of glaciofluvial deposits, mainly sand with minor gravel pockets; till varies from 0.5 to 6 m in thickness, creating level to gently undulating topography. Soil is sedge peats under slough surrounded by mixture of Eluviated Black Chernozemic soil (Angus Ridge Loam and Orthic Dark Grey (Falun Loam)).

VEGETATION TYPE: Native tree and shrub growth has been affected due to past grazing practices and road management practices. A small wood grove remains on the east side of pond and includes aspen, balsampoplar, a few white spruce and a scant understory of red-osier dogwood, snowberry and willow. The pastureland is comprised of sedge in the wet areas, and a mixture of native grasses, agronomic grasses and native forbs. Cattail and sedges dominate the emergent vegetation along the west, north and northeast shores of the pond, and sedges are common along the southwest portion. Other aquatic plants are great bulrush, giant burweed, water foxtail, horsetails, link, white water crowfoot, hornwort and duckweed. A plant species list is attached from Kristensen (1982).

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: Birds observed include large staging waterfowl flocks in spring and fall, as many as 2,000 - 3,000. Common species are mallard, American wigeon, northern shoveler, scaup, ruddy duck, northern pintail and canvasback. Canada geese and tundra swans are notable migrating visitors. Several shorebirds, terns, blackbirds and raptors stage or nest at or near the pond (list attached of birds seen from Kristensen (1982)). Muskrat are present, possibly 2 or 3 groups (Green and Koski 1984), coyotes frequently and deer occasionally are seen near the pond. Other mammals seen include: snowshoe hare, Richardson's ground squirrel, pocket gopher, cricetine rodents, striped skunk, long-tailed weasel. Blotched tiger salamanders inhabiting gopher mounds have been reported by Kristensen (1981). No further wildlife species were added during a reconnaissance survey on Sept. 23, 1985; about 800 ducks were present as well as a few shorebirds.

(continued on separate page)

BRETONA POND (continued)

COMMENTS: Photos in photographic file are from reconnaissance survey Sept. 23/85. This site has been accepted as a Bucks for Wildlife project. A management plan was developed (Green and Koski 1984) and in conjunction with Ducks Unlimited, the Alberta Fish and Wildlife is implementing the site planning. In the near future, this natural area should be a well-developed site with parking, a boardwalk, wildlife habitat enhancement projects underway and a grazing management plan in effect. Perhaps it can be looked upon as a model for future efforts in the Edmonton area.

TABLE 1. SOME OF THE MORE COMMON FLORA OF BRETONA POND AND AREA\*

Several species of horsetail	White (Dutch) clover
Several submergent species	White wood violet
White spruce	Bog violet
Common cattail	Fireweed
Giant bur-reed	Cow parsnip
Several species of seeded grasses	Water parsnip
Several species of native grasses	Red osier dogwood
Several species of sedge	Tall mertensia
Great bulrush	Wild mint
Duckweed	Hedge nettle
Star-flowered solomon's seal	Toad-flax
Blue-eyed grass	Common plantain
Balsam poplar	Northern bedstraw
Aspen poplar	Snowberry
Several species of willow	Common yarrow
Common nettle	Small-flowered everlasting (Pussy-Toes)
Western dock	Aster
Canada anemone	Canada thistle
Crowfoot	Annual hawksbeard
Meadow rue	Fleabane
Saskatoon	Scentsless chamomile
Wild strawberry	Pineapple weed
Chokcherry	Arrow-leaved coltsfoot
Wild rose	Ragwort
Wild raspberry	American goldenrod
Alfalfa	Smooth-leaved goldenrod
White sweet clover	Sow thistle
Yellow sweet clover	Common dandelion

\*As recorded by the author

TABLE 2. BIRDS OBSERVED AT OR NEAR BRETONA POND\*

Horned grebe	Short-eared Owl	Olive-sided flycatcher
Red-necked grebe	Snowy owl	Horned lark
Whistling swan	Gray partridge	Barn swallow
Canada goose	Sharp-tailed grouse	Tree swallow
White-fronted goose	Ring-necked pheasant	Gray jay
Snow goose	Great blue heron	Black-billed magpie
Mallard	Sandhill crane	Common crow
Pintail	Sora	Common raven
Gadwall	American coot	Black-capped chickadee
American wigeon	Black-bellied plover	American robin
Northern shoveler	Killdeer	Mountain bluebird
Blue-winged teal	Spotted sandpiper	Bohemian waxwing
Green-winged teal	Solitary sandpiper	Northern shrike
Redhead	Yellowlegs sp.	Common starling
Canvasback	Wilson's phalarope	Yellow warbler
Ring-necked duck	Common snipe	House Sparrow
Scaup sp.	Unidentified "peeps"	Western meadowlark
Common goldeneye	Herring gull	Yellow-headed blackbird
Bufflehead	Ring-billed gull	Red-winged blackbird
Ruddy duck	Franklin's gull	Brewer's blackbird
Common merganser	Bonaparte's gull	Brown-headed cowbird
Goshawk	Common tern	Evening grosbeak
Sharp-shinned hawk	Black tern	Pine grosbeak
Marsh hawk	Rock dove	Redpoll sp.
Rough-legged hawk	Mourning dove	American goldfinch
Red-tailed hawk	Common nighthawk	Vesper sparrow
Swainson's hawk	Ruby-throated hummingbird	Clay-colored sparrow
Bald eagle	Common flicker	Chipping sparrow
Gyr Falcon	Pileated woodpecker	White-throated sparrow
Peregrine falcon	Hairy woodpecker	Song sparrow
Merlin	Eastern kingbird	Savannah sparrow
American kestrel	Eastern phoebe	Lapland longspur
Great horned owl		Snow bunting

\*As recorded by the author

NAME OF SITE: Cawes Lake

MAP NO(s): (no number)

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Southeast

LEGAL LOCATION: 10, 11 - 51 - 24 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private (except for a small piece of school land towards the southeast side).

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: Although outside of the city of Edmonton, this lake is adjacent the city boundary road and a significant regional lake for waterfowl. It is a shallow slough between 66 St. and 50 St., extending about 1.6 km south from the Edmonton boundary. Depending on recharging of the slough basin, the width is 0.35 km to 0.75 km. The lake is classed as having high capability for waterfowl. Size of the permanent basin is about 105 ha.

MAIN LAND USE: The surrounding land use is mainly agricultural. Towards the near west, several acreage homes occur in a subdivision. A radio tower is adjacent to the northwest corner.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Recent slough deposit of silt, clay and organic muck; located in area of eroded lacustrine plain (glaciofluvial deposit), comprised of a thin deposit of fine to medium grained sand overlying lacustrine deposits, till and bedrock. Relatively level area. Soil beneath slough basin is sedge peats and is likely surround by primarily Eluviated Black Chernozemic soil (Angus Ridge Loam). (Soils map obtained not extended to Cawes Lake).

VEGETATION TYPE: Extensive tracts of emergent vegetation, mostly cattail are located in the central and southwest part of the lake. Sedges and rushes occur in a wide zone around the north and northeast of lake (shown in photos) and probably elsewhere around shore. A shelterbelt of aspen trees along the east side on a slight rise provides roosting and possibly nesting habitat and possibly other wildlife habitat to complement the use of the lake's emergent vegetation habitat.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: During reconnaissance on September 23, 1985 only five Mallards and about 10 - 15 unidentified ducks observed; they were at the middle of the lake. The emergent vegetation probably provides habitat for many nesting waterfowl, grebes, other aquatic birds, blackbirds, marsh wrens. Muskrat are likely common through no sign of houses was found. Deer and pheasants may make use of the emergent vegetation as winter shelter.

COMMENTS: Identified as having potential as an urban wildlife area (AENR 1982). The watershed for this lake extends from the northeast, inside the city of Edmonton limits, so that water level could be affected by development within Edmonton. Access to the north end is good, but most of the rest of the lake is far from a road; nonetheless, good observations can be made from the narrow road at the north end.

NAME OF SITE: Fulton Creek

MAP NO(s): 195 - 206

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Southeast

LEGAL LOCATION: East 8 - 52 - 23 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: A complex of 12 naturally vegetated sites, totalling 15.1 ha, along and adjacent Fulton Creek provides an interesting opportunity for natural history interpretation of small sloughs and small tracts of deciduous and coniferous trees. Access to half of the sites is within 200 m of a road, but generally the natural sites are somewhat isolated. The rolling terrain adds to a generally flat landscape towards the west and north. A major freeway system currently ends at 34th St. along the west side of section 8.

MAIN LAND USE: Agriculture is the main land use of this section although Fulton Creek is identified as recreational land through this and adjacent sections.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Some recent slough deposits of silt, clay and organic muck; both ground and hummocky moraine types of glacial deposits are found, especially the former. Topography ranges from level to gently rolling, due to deposits of up to and greater than 12 m of till composed of clay, silt, and sand with pebbles and boulders. Soil includes some sedge peats beneath sloughs surrounded by Eluviated Black and Orthic Black Chernozemic soils (Angus Ridge Loam and Ponoka Loam).

VEGETATION TYPE: Vegetation cover is primarily Balsam Poplar - Aspen forest, though examples of Balsam Poplar, Black Spruce, Willow Scrub and Aspen Forest are found in decreasing amounts. Slough complex is very common, comprising a number of sites entirely. This is the only natural area with Black Spruce in the southwest district and is significant for that. Further investigation of this site is necessary.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: None made, site not visited. Depending upon the features of the Black Spruce and Willow Scrub area, the potential is there for finding species of animals only found in the far west of Edmonton. Numerous birds, deer, insects, amphibians and reptiles are likely to inhabit the varied landscape of the hummocky moraine and different vegetation cover that occurs here.

COMMENTS: No site reconnaissance made. This area is already designated as having recreational land use as a future use for at least the ravine portion. Further examination of the natural area and the features of the spruce portion in particular could reveal an especially interesting natural area for this district.



NAME OF SITE: Leduc - Strathcona Complex

MAP NO(s): 43

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Southeast

LEGAL LOCATION: S 17 - 51 - 23 - W4. At Edmonton's southeast corner where Leduc and Strathcona counties meet.

OWNERSHIP: Private

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: A fair-sized (11.4 ha), sprawling natural vegetation tract. A number of smaller sites, mostly sloughs, are scattered throughout this section. The complex is near a road at its south end, but the bulk of the complex is towards the center of the section. This site was selected as it provides a fair-sized example of a mixed vegetation stand in the midst of an extensive geological formation.

MAIN LAND USE: The major land use is cultivation; a substantial acreage subdivision lies to the northwest of the natural area, in the adjacent land section.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Occurs on undulating to gently rolling hummocky morainal glacial deposits. Such deposits are composed of mixed clay, silt and sand, with pebbles and boulders and some lenses of sand, gravel and local bedrock; generally greater than 12 m thick. Soil map does not extend to area; likely a mixture of Orthic Dark Grey Chernozemic soil and Orthic Grey Wooded Podzolic soil.

VEGETATION TYPE: The tract of 11.4 ha includes Aspen Forest (7%), Balsam Poplar - Aspen Forest (38%) and Slough Complex (55%). No additional information is available on vegetation features.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: No observations made. The sprawling, narrow tracts of trees and slough complex in an agricultural setting provides an extensive "edge effect" which should attract several bird species which prefer to nest next to open spaces (several raptors), various butterflies, and deer that could use the narrow tract as a corridor for movement between more extensive tracts of woodland to the east and south.

COMMENTS: As a natural history interpretation site, the Leduc - Strathcona complex provides an opportunity to examine the edge effect in a sizeable tract. This ecological concept holds valid for shelter belts and similar narrow stands, but features of plant growth and associated wildlife should be demonstrated clearly here.

NAME OF SITE: Minchau Park

MAP NO(s): 189, 192

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Southeast

LEGAL LOCATION: 1, 12 - 52 - 24 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Likely city (not clear in Weisgerber 1982).

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: An extensive steep, ravine park along Mill Creek. Access is good along suburb roads in Burnewood. Parking area at east end of 38 Ave. would accommodate a few cars or a bus. Access is good along nearby powerline crossing and trails that lead to this parking area. Treed area is about 43 ha. Selection as a natural area is because of its substantial size, relatively continuous tract of forest, no competing development and close proximity to district users.

MAIN LAND USE: West side is recently developed suburb (Burnewood) with some residual agricultural land on the east side (rapidly becoming developed).

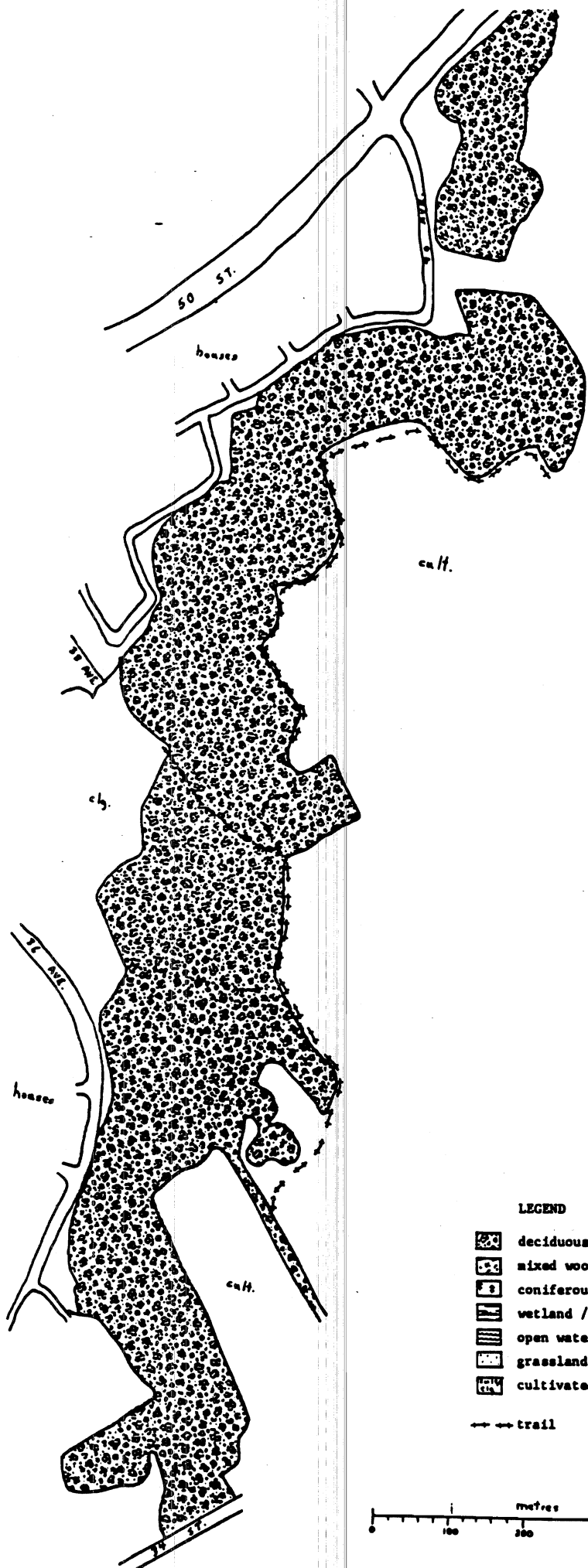
GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Majority of site underlain by ground moraine, a glacial deposit of till comprised of clay, silt and sand with pebbles and boulders, creating level to undulating topography. Eastern third of site is underlain by glaciofluvial deposit of outwash sand with minor pockets of gravel. The soils on the ground moraine are Eluviated Black Chernozemic (Angus Ridge Loam) while the eastern third has Orthic Black Chernozemic (Peace Hills Sandy Loam).

VEGETATION TYPE: Balsam Poplar - Aspen forest with occasional white spruce trees scattered throughout the ravine. Some small sections of the park could be classified as mixed woods. The aspen trees ring the top of the ravine edge and balsam poplar predominate lower down the slopes. Red-osier dogwood and wood rose very common. In disturbed openings, numerous tall grasses, native forbs and weed species observed, including stinging nettle and fireweed. Occasional willow, balsam poplar and honeysuckle present in the shrub layer. Numerous dead trees have fallen or remain standing, providing habitat for many insects.








ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: During site reconnaissance on November 24, 1985, observed several Black-billed Magpie nests, and three birds, a Downy Woodpecker flying, two nests of large songbirds (likely of Robins) in aspen trees, one or two Black-capped Chickadees heard, one Pine Grosbeak (likely) heard. Tracks in snow were mostly of people and their dogs; tracks of mouse or vole species observed at several spots, but no rabbit or deer tracks. No sign of browsing on shrubs noted, either past or current. A Great Horned Owl nest was active in 1981 and a study was published on it (Karpinski 1981); the owls used the natural area and adjacent field for nesting, roosting and hunting.

COMMENTS: An excellent natural area that should be investigated more thoroughly to provide background information for use by local residents. Photos of site in photographic file. Area has good potential, although not much of an aquatic component for natural history interpretation.

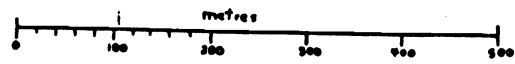
MINCHAU PARK  
SE District



LEGEND

-  deciduous woodland
-  mixed woodland
-  coniferous woodland
-  wetland / willow
-  open water
-  grassland
-  cultivated /cleared

--- trail



NAME OF SITE: Southeast Corner Slough

MAP NO(s): 99, 111, 148, 152, 153

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Southeast

LEGAL LOCATION: Intersection of sections 19, 20, 29, 30 - 51 - 23 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: An attractive complex of sloughs partially ringed with balsam poplar - aspen trees. The main feature is the large slough around which 17 St. bends before it intersects with Ellerslie Road. The slough is immediately south of a height of land which adds to the features of the landscape. The two slough-woods complexes which make up the bulk of the natural area probably cover about 20 ha (including open water). Although the road shoulder is not wide there are several places to park a car to the side and watch birds, etc.

MAIN LAND USE: The surrounding land use is agricultural, however, the natural area is within about 2 km of Mill Woods. Ellerslie Road is a major back road with some noisy traffic during site reconnaissance (September 23, 1985).

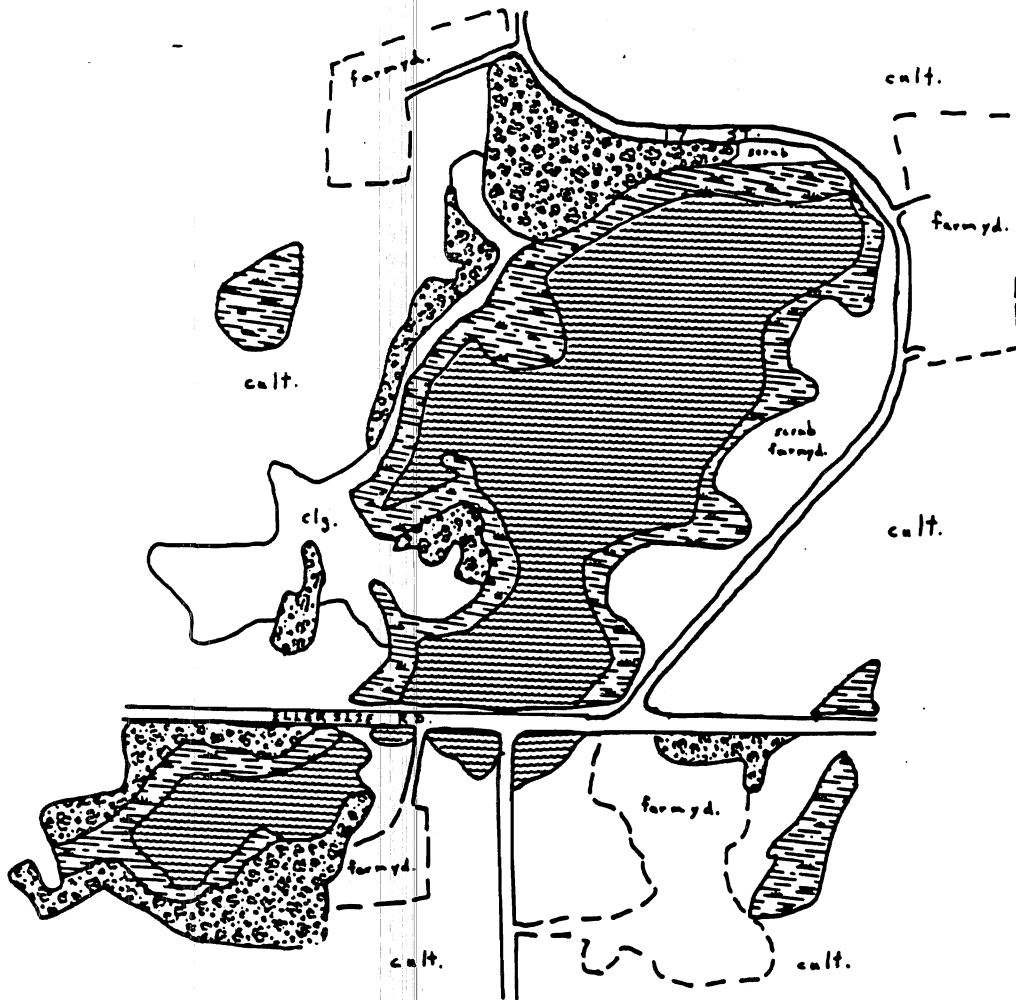
GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Slough basin is underlain by Recent slough deposits of silt, clay and organic muck and is surrounded by hummocky moraine featuring till comprised of mixed clay, silt and sand with pebbles and boulders. These are thick (greater than 12 m) deposits and the local topography is undulating to gently rolling. Soil is sedge peats in the slough basin and adjacent soils dominated by Eluviated Black Chernozemic soil (Angus Ridge Loam) but including substantial Orthic Dark Grey Chernozemic soil (Falun Loam).

VEGETATION TYPE: The treed areas near the sloughs are composed of Balsam Poplar - Aspen forest cover type. A dense shrub understory visible in treed area. A range of sizes of sloughs is represented which provides various types of slough complexes through to narrow zonation of sedge, bulrush, cattail marsh around the large slough. A broad swath of cattail along the west and north sides of slough. Some rough, uncultivated land along east shore of slough had many weed species with seeds attracting several unidentified sparrows.








ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: During reconnaissance observed: 4 rock doves fly by, several ducks swimming (18 Mallards, 2 Green-winged Teal, 1 Blue-winged Teal, 5 Northern Pintails, 2 unidentified dabblers), 5 American Coots. Also observed a large stick nest in the trees at the northwest end of large slough, possibly for a Great Horned Owl or Red-tailed Hawk. Muskrats likely occur here (no houses seen).

COMMENTS: This is a very attractive and easy spot to watch birds or look for aquatic invertebrates, muskrats. Also would be instructive for a discussion of geomorphology (hummocky moraine). Could make an interesting comparison of the features of different sizes of sloughs. Photos in photographic file..

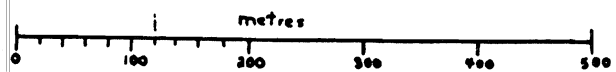
SE CORNER SLOUGH  
SE District



LEGEND

-  deciduous woodland
-  mixed woodland
-  coniferous woodland
-  wetland / willow
-  open water
-  grassland
-  cultivated / cleared

↔ ↔ trail



NAME OF SITE: Southeast Woodland/Slough Complex      MAP NO(s): 16, 24, 81, 82,  
86 - 88

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Southeast

LEGAL LOCATION: 13,24 - 51 - 24 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: A diverse landscape and natural features in an almost continuous crescent of upland habitat. Topography is undulating with a small ridge at the southwest portion of natural area (sites 16 & 24). A combination of different vegetation types and the interesting geological features provide an opportunity for some interesting natural history interpretation. Access of most of sites incorporated into natural area is within 200 m of road. Size of sites range from 0.5 to 12.1 ha for a total of 34.1 ha).

MAIN LAND USE: The surrounding land use is agricultural, though slightly more farmhouses and acreage residences than might be expected for simply farming land. An acreage subdivision occurs toward the southeast. Recreational land use is designated for the southwest corner of section 25, north of natural area; nature of recreational use not determined.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Hummocky moraine glacial deposits, comprised of mixed clay, silt and sand, with pebbles and boulders and lenses of sand, gravel and local bedrock. Topography is undulating to gently rolling. Also a local kame or esker comprised of sand and gravel created a local hill on which the site #24 is largely found. Soil may be Eluviated Black Chernozemic soil, possibly Angus Ridge Loam. Local site conditions are quite varied thus likely would include a range of soil types.

VEGETATION TYPE: Tracts of forest cover of different successional stages are indicated from aerial photo interpretation. Aspen forest, Balsam Poplar - Aspen forest, Balsam Poplar forest and Poplar - White Spruce forest are all well represented with varying proportions of accompanying slough complexes.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: None made. The diversity of both landscape and vegetation indicate a potentially diverse animal community as well. The sandy ridge would be suitable for denning coyote or fox, badgers, perhaps woodchucks and ground squirrels also. Deer are attracted to such varied terrain and vegetation communities. Aquatic and near-water birds would supplement a variety of forest-dwelling birds. Good potential for a diversity of insects, amphibians and reptiles.

COMMENTS: Although some separation of different tracts of forest have occurred there is still substantial quantities of treed area. The diversity of landscape, vegetation types and the "edge effect" associated with abrupt habitat margins should result in an interesting diversity of flora and fauna.

NAME OF SITE: Southeast Woodlot

MAP NO(s): 5

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Southeast

LEGAL LOCATION: E 16 - 51 - 24 - W4. North of city boundary and west of 91 St. SW

OWNERSHIP: Private

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: Site is on level terrain and is greater than 200 m from a road. Approximately 11.4 ha, it is a sizeable stand that could be considered a good representative of its vegetation cover type. There are tracts fo similar but much smaller stands to the southwest (#2,3).

MAIN LAND USE: Surrounding land is agricultural; five farmsteads are located on the section in which site is found. Calgary Trail, the main highway corridor south of Edmonton, lies in the adjacent section to the west.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Underlain by glaciofluvial deposits, specifically an eroded lacustrine plain featuring thin deposits of fine to medium grained sand overlying lacustrine deposits, till and bedrock; local gravelly lenses occasionally occur. Soil is likely Eluviated Black Chernozemic soil, specific type not determined.

VEGETATION TYPE: Vegetation is entirely mature Balsam Poplar - Aspen forest. Understory should be similar to that identified as typical for such stands.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: None made during study. E.T. Jones has recorded nesting Great Horned Owls and Red-tailed Hawks. Also likely that Yellow-rumped Warblers nest there. Jones also noted Canada Geese nesting in a nearby dugout. This stand is large enough to have some use by deer and to have a diversity of butterflies and birds relatively easily seen here.

COMMENTS: Not visited nor photographed. Site was a good example of Balsam Poplar - Aspen forest for the southeast district, on the basis of air-photo interpretation. Access could be a problem and in order to view even larger birds or mammals, permission to gain access would be necessary just to come close enough.

NAME OF SITE: Big Island Natural Area

MAP NO(s): 368 - 372  
383

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northwest

LEGAL LOCATION: 29, 32 - 51 - 25 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: This site includes Big Island and the adjacent wooded slopes, a total of 139 ha of natural area. Construction of a road across to the island and infilling of the oxbow around the west side of Big Island, means that it is no longer really an island, although ponds do remain in the oxbow area, largely separating the "island" from the mainland. Access from land is not freely given; most people have visited Big Island by canoe. Heavy grazing under the mature deciduous river forest has created a very open, park-like setting on the island. Big Island has been under consideration for a park for over 60 years, and was at one time a boat excursion destination point, but the business venture failed.

MAIN LAND USE: Cultivation of the adjacent land on the uplands is the major land use; acreages occur to the north and south; and most of the woodland is grazed, particularly the level Big Island. This wooded area is included in recreational land use designation for the future.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Recent erosional features with thin colluvial cover on valley slopes and thin alluvial material on level island. Local slumps may have mixed glacial and bedrock material. Soil is alluvium on island and classed as Orthic Regosol on recently deposited river material, while slopes have unclassified soil as it is rough broken land. Some natural terracing occurs along slopes.

VEGETATION TYPE: Vegetation cover includes: dense Aspen dominated forest in the slopes, with occasional paper birch, balsam poplar and white spruce; the level island has mature, open Balsam Poplar Forest. The slope community had a typical, moderately dense understory for Aspen forest - very common Red-osier Dogwood, and common Saskatoon, some High-bush Cranberry and rose. On the island very few shrubs remain - most are near the river including willow, Red-osier Dogwood, occasional alder, and young balsam. The shallow ponds (#371) between the island and mainland largely featured sedges and rushes and numerous weed species invading the areas disturbed by cattle.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: Local farmer reported 20 - 30 deer live on the natural area, particularly in the fall as a refuge from hunters. During site reconnaissance, Oct. 5, 1985, observed the following animals or their sign: aspen slopes - sparse browsing by deer, some cattle use; south part of bow (surrounding little island at #369) - Great Blue Heron, 20 Canada Geese, 10 - 15 ducks (including Bufflehead and mostly Ring-necked Duck or Lesser Scaup), beaver lodge with fresh food cache, very numerous water boatmen in water; Big Island - Black-billed Magpie (9 nests in large balsam poplar and 5 - 6 birds at edge of river), numerous woodpecker cavities (some flicker-sized, most smaller) in dead and dying balsam; a dozen or more black wood ant mounds in a dense concentration in open woodland near river (an ant city!); river - on mudflats adjacent downstream end of island saw 35 Canada Geese.

COMMENTS: Photos in photographic file. This site is a good interpretative site to show the effects of heavy grazing on wildlife habitat. Relatively few birds or mammal species are likely to use the open Balsam Poplar forest (except woodpeckers). The ant city is an uncommon observation and spectacular enough to generate interest in an often overlooked species. Access is a major problem here, although if an interpretive

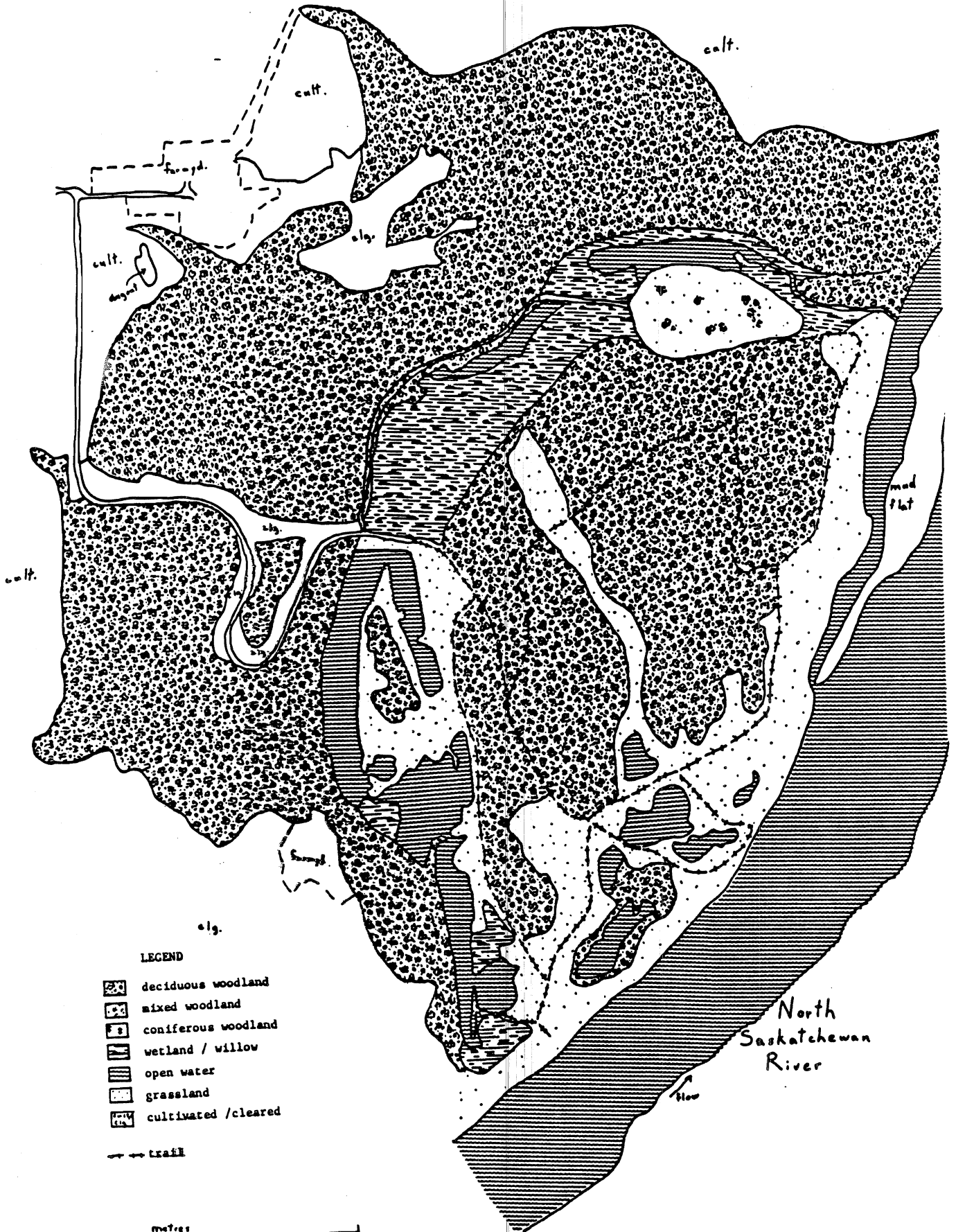
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



BIG ISLAND NATURAL AREA (continued):COMMENTS:

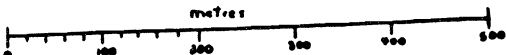
trip were to be made in conjunction with a canoe trip across the North Saskatchewan River, it would be a fulfilling activity. At some point, Big Island is destined to become part of the river valley recreational land. As an example of the effects of grazing on native brush and as a very old Unregenerating forest, it is particularly valuable. Its park-like character and the attractiveness of the underlying gravel deposit suggest that more intensive use will be more likely for this natural area.

BIG ISLAND NATURAL AREA  
NW District



LEGEND

-  deciduous woodland
-  mixed woodland
-  coniferous woodland
-  wetland / willow
-  open water
-  grassland
-  cultivated / cleared
-  trail



NAME OF SITE: Big Lake Natural Area

MAP NO(s): 79, 80

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northwest

LEGAL LOCATION: 19 - 53 - 25 - W4; 13 - 53 - 26 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: The wooded uplands southeast of Big Lake are substantial (113.4 ha) tracts with considerable potential for non-vehicular recreation including natural history interpretation. Big Lake itself is a provincially significant production, moulting and staging area for waterfowl, shorebirds and other aquatic birds. Access to the woodlands is across private lands; access to the lake from the south side is also difficult, while there are roads that provide good access at the west, north and northeast parts of the lake. Travel along the shore is relatively easy from these access point, however. A scenic view of the lake is possible from the height of land on the south shore where the lake narrows.

MAIN LAND USE: Lands bordering on the wooded natural area are agricultural. The woodlands are owned by a hunt club so that recreational land use is currently the major use. Future recreational land use has been recommended by many sources.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Uplands underlain by glaciolacustrine deposit of bedded silt and clay, with minor amounts of sand; Recent lake/slough deposits underly lake and marsh area. Soil is organic Sedge Peat under lake basin, while uplands have largely Orthic Dark Grey Chernozem (Mico Silty Clay Loam) and some Orthic Grey Wooded Podzolic soil (Cooking Lake Loam).

VEGETATION TYPE: A range of plant communities can be found admixed in the wooded uplands include: Balsam Poplar - Aspen stands along the base of the bank, mature Aspen Forest on the slopes, a Poplar - Spruce community merging into a Black Spruce Forest, some isolated Paper Birch stands, and a margin of sparse Willow Scrub along the lake shore. The south shore of Big Lake features an impressive emergent marsh vegetation comprised of extensive dense cattail, a zone of 5-50 m of bulrush and 5-10 m of sedges. Detailed mapping and inventory of the vegetation in the Big Lake area was completed by Kussel and Speirs (1984). The flora from that study is included in Appendix 4.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: A diversity of birds may be observed at Big Lake, including many thousands of waterfowl during migration; most of the marsh and woodland birds recorded from Edmonton area, probably occur at Big Lake (see Appendix 4). Mammals such as snowshoe hare, lynx, deer, mice, meadow vole, coyote, mink, weasel, white-tailed deer occur in the area, and while not often seen, their presence can be told from tracks in the snow, droppings, and evidence of browsing. Big Lake has some game fish - northern pike and goldeye - but it likely has many of the smaller cyprinids and non-game species. Amphibians, garter snakes, aquatic invertebrates, and butterflies (photo taken of butterflies at edge of woodland) also occur.

COMMENTS: The value of Big Lake Natural Area as a haven for wildlife and a potential public recreational area has been promoted for many years. Plans for an Integrated Land Use Plan, a Provincial Park, an Urban Wildlife Area, and a Natural Area have been presented over the years (Surrendi 1970, DLF 1973, AENR 1982, ENHC 1982). All have focused on the conservation of the wildlife resource as the primary objective, with greater or lesser amounts of land being acquired for the integrity of the natural features. Currently, the Edmonton Regional Planning Commission is (once again) developing a land use plan for the Big Lake area. The potential of the Big Lake Natural Area as a site for natural history appreciation and interpretation should be impressed upon the Commission soon, so that land use plans are made that are compatible with continued wildlife presence. Photos in photographic file.

NAME OF SITE: DND Slough

MAP NO(s): 176

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northwest

LEGAL LOCATION: 8 - 53 - 25 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Crown Land, except that northwest quarter of section 8 is Private and a small part of the southwest quarter of section 8 is also private.

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: A slough/woodland complex adjacent and partially within a DND radio tower installation. Formerly part of a fairly extensive woodland and wetland tract, this 50 ha natural area is one of the larger pieces remaining relatively intact. The slough itself lies in a level area encircled by minor knobs and ridges of land, examples of pitted delta formations. Water flow is indistinct, but there may be some outflow to the Kirk Lake system. Access is poor as this natural area is bounded on the north by a railroad and lies in the middle of cleared vacant land, with an acreage development along 199 St. This land is in the Restricted Development Area - Ring Road zone.

MAIN LAND USE: Industrial and commercial land uses predominate in this part of Edmonton with some cultivation of vacant land.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Slough basin underlain by Recent slough deposits of silt, clay and organic muck; along west edge some pitted delta formation and to the east is glaciolacustrine deposits of bedded silt and clay, with minor sand. Soil is largely Sedge Peat with adjacent Eluviated Black Chernozem, Orthic Dark Grey Chernozem and Peaty Meadow Gleysolic soil.








VEGETATION TYPE: Vegetation cover includes tracts of Balsam Poplar - Aspen Forest, Spruce Forest, Willow Scrub and extensive Slough Complex. This natural area not pre-typed, so vegetation classification could be refined.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: None made during this study. Past observations of waterfowl on the slough have been made during summer from trains passing this slough. This somewhat isolated slough could have several waterfowl nesting and other marsh-oriented birds and mammals as inhabitants. Certainly amphibians and aquatic invertebrates should be common.

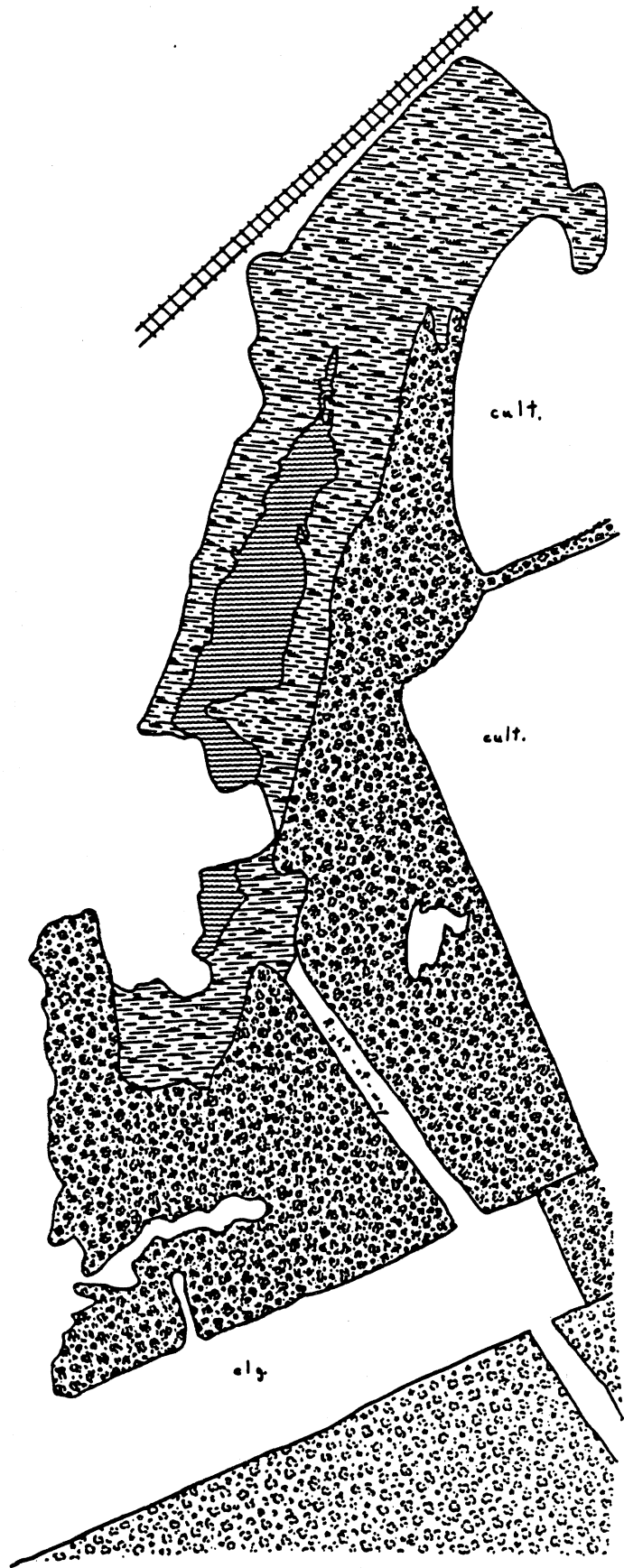
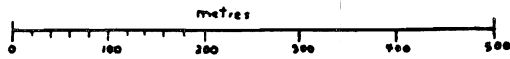
COMMENTS: No site reconnaissance photos. Improved access might be necessary for use of this natural area, although walking to the slough itself through trails in a large woodland tract south of the above natural area would be only a 20 minute hike at most. The slough and combined woodland could be incorporated with the other tracts to the south to make a much larger natural area, however, the slough itself is a key focus of an interpretive site. Water quality in this industrial area is likely of some concern.

DND SLOUGH  
NW District

LEGEND

-  deciduous woodland
-  mixed woodland
-  coniferous woodland
-  wetland / willow
-  open water
-  grassland
-  cultivated / cleared

→ → trail



NAME OF SITE: Horseshoe Lake Natural Area

MAP NO(s): 81  
124 - 126

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northwest

LEGAL LOCATION: 18, 19 - 53 - 25 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private and Glendale Golf and Country Club. A small parcel is crown property in the southeast corner of section 18.

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: An attractive lake and woodland at the north end of the Glendale Golf and Country Club grounds, the woodland is relatively continuous with an arm that lies along the inflow watercourse and a large parcel of woodland that sweeps around the west and south sides of the golf course. Total area in natural vegetation is 61 ha (excludes open water). Access is good to the lake along 199 St. (the golf club has a parking lot) and to the west end of the woodland from along Winterburn Road. The southwest tip of site #124 is in the RDA - Ring Road.

MAIN LAND USE: Current land use is primarily agricultural, except for the recreational land use of the golf course. A major subdivision is located in Section 13 - Big Lake Estate.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Underlain by extensive Recent lake/slough deposits of silt, clay, organic muck, and marl and surrounded by glaciolacustrine deposits of bedded silt and clay. Soil is organic Sedge Peat with surrounding soil largely Peaty Meadow Gleysol (Prestville Silt Clay Loam) and lesser amounts of Eluviated Black Chernozem (Malmo Silty Clay Loam) and Black Solodized Solonetz (Wetaskiwin Silty Clay Loam).

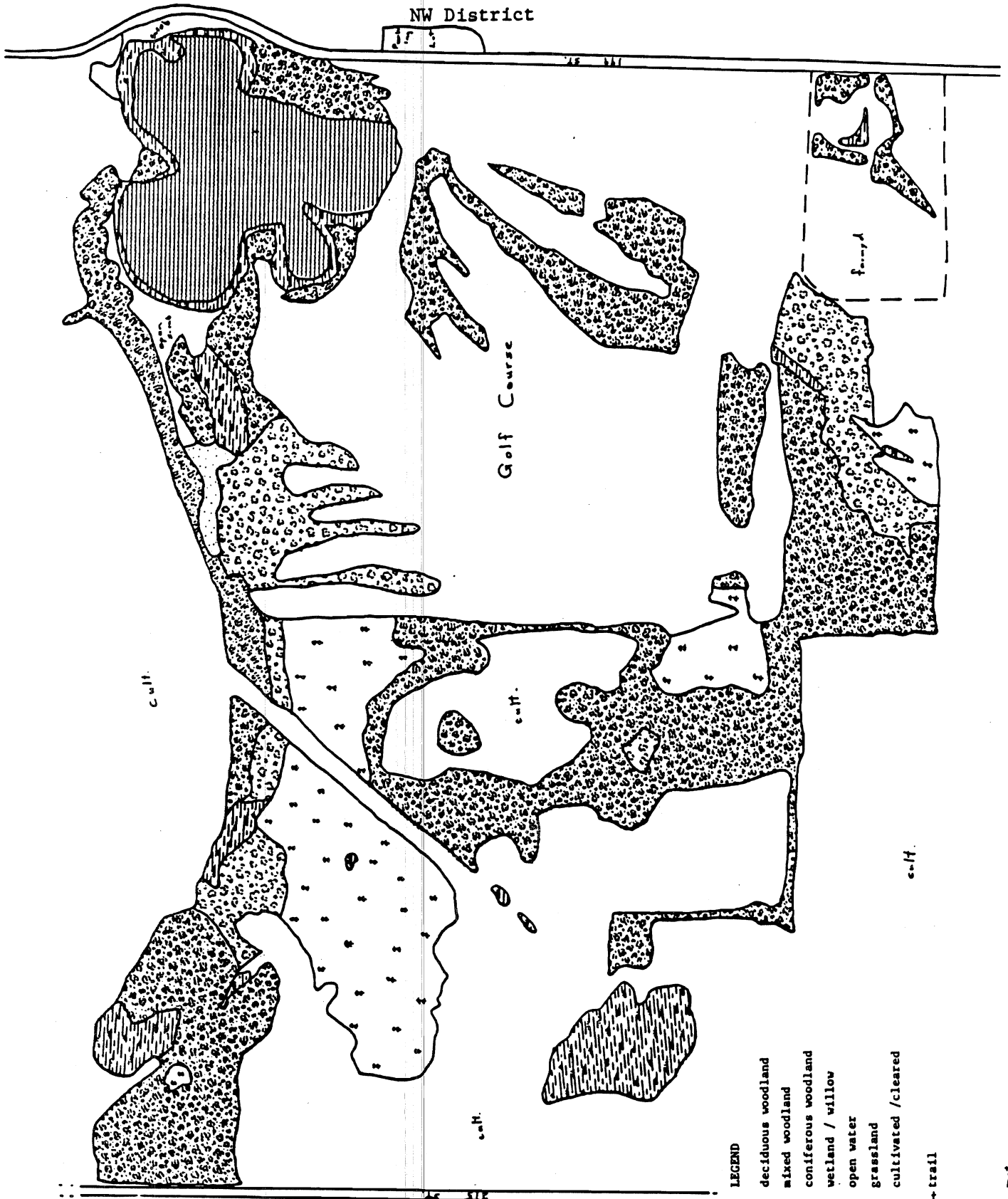
VEGETATION TYPE: Balsam Poplar - Aspen Forest is the major vegetation cover found within the study area. Willow Scrub is well represented along the shore of the lake. Emergent vegetation of cattails, bulrushes and sedges is abundant around the lake and in small slough complexes within the woodlands. Cattail is particularly dense and wide along the lake shore adjacent the curve in the road; it appeared to serve as a buffer between traffic and waterbirds using the lake.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: The lake is classed as an important waterbird lake, providing nesting sites for Red-necked Grebes and Ring-necked Ducks. During site reconnaissance of lake, Sept. 29/85, observed a flock of 50 mixed ducks including: Bufflehead, Green-winged Teal, Mallard, and Ring-necked Duck or Lesser Scaup. Observed a Red-winged Blackbird nest and a grebe nest in the east side cattails. Some sign of muskrat. In a large tract such as this lake and wooded natural area, the food and shelter needs of many different wildlife species would be met ranging from ground squirrels to deer, and including amphibians, butterflies, aquatic invertebrates, and likely some small fish.








COMMENTS: This is one of the natural areas identified in ENHC (1982). This natural area has a number of features that would favour consideration as a potential area. It has a diversity of habitat types that are interconnected by a corridor of natural habitat, it accentuates the current recreational land use of the golf course, it is also an important nesting area for waterbirds. Creation of trails along the heights of land and through the corridors of habitat could provide some enjoyable natural history experiences. Photos in photographic file.

HORSESHOE LAKE NATURAL AREA

NW District



LEGEND

-  deciduous woodland
-  mixed woodland
-  coniferous woodland
-  wetland / willow
-  open water
-  grassland
-  cultivated /cleared

--- trail



NAME OF SITE: Kinokamau Lake

MAP NO(s): 137

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northwest

LEGAL LOCATION: 16 - 53 - 25 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: A large (21 ha) open slough adjacent Highway 16X. Access is good via the service road that passes along the south. The slough is visible from the raised highway and provides an interesting panorama amongst the cultivated and industrial land. The openness of the site and its shallowness make it attractive to waterbirds and easy to view the birds at.

MAIN LAND USE: The slough is surrounded by agricultural land, a subdivision to the west, and vacant and/or industrial land in the sections to the north, south and east.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Underlain by extensive Recent lake/slough deposits of silt, clay, organic muck, and marl and surrounded by glaciolacustrine deposits of bedded silt and clay. Soil is organic Sedge Peat with surrounding soil largely Peaty Meadow Gleysol (Prestville Silt Clay Loam) and lesser amounts of Eluviated Black Chernozem (Malmo Silty Clay Loam) and Black Solodized Solonetz (Wetaskiwin Silty Clay Loam).

VEGETATION TYPE: Slough Complex vegetation is the cover identified for this large slough. Primarily it includes emergent sedges and low emergent plants. No indication of quality or density of aquatic plants, however, the majority of the vegetation is at the north end of the slough.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: An excellent lake for waterfowl observations during spring and fall staging - observations in late March, 1986, included 50 white-headed gulls; swans and shorebirds are regularly seen on this slough. This type of slough should have numerous amphibians, aquatic invertebrates, marsh-associated songbirds, aquatic birds, muskrats. The absence of a wooded area associated with the slough prevents some wildlife from using the slough frequently, but even deer should use the site occasionally.

COMMENTS: No photographs taken during site reconnaissance. Interpretation of this site should be possible using an access point along the south service road. Entry to the site would not be necessary if viewing of waterbirds was all that was planned as the height of land for the highway could give a good vantage point.



NAME OF SITE: Kirk Lake Natural Area

MAP NO(s): 130, 129

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northwest

LEGAL LOCATION: 17-53-25-W4

OWNERSHIP: Crown Property except for the North 1/3 of site 129, which is private (property line unclear from maps).

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: This natural area features a long, linear lake and a long, linear willow/slough complex. They contribute to the water course which joins with the outflow from Horeshoe Lake and empties into Big Lake. Total habitat is 26.5 ha, including open water. The natural area lies within the RDA-Ring Road system. Access is likely easiest from the Mooncrest subdivision, Highway 16X was recently constructed across the south end of Kirk Lake basin.

MAIN LAND USE: Currently agricultural land use is the majority of land use surrounding the natural area. A fair-sized acreage subdivision (Mooncrest) occurs to the east of the lake. The Glendale Golf Course is in the section to the immediate west.

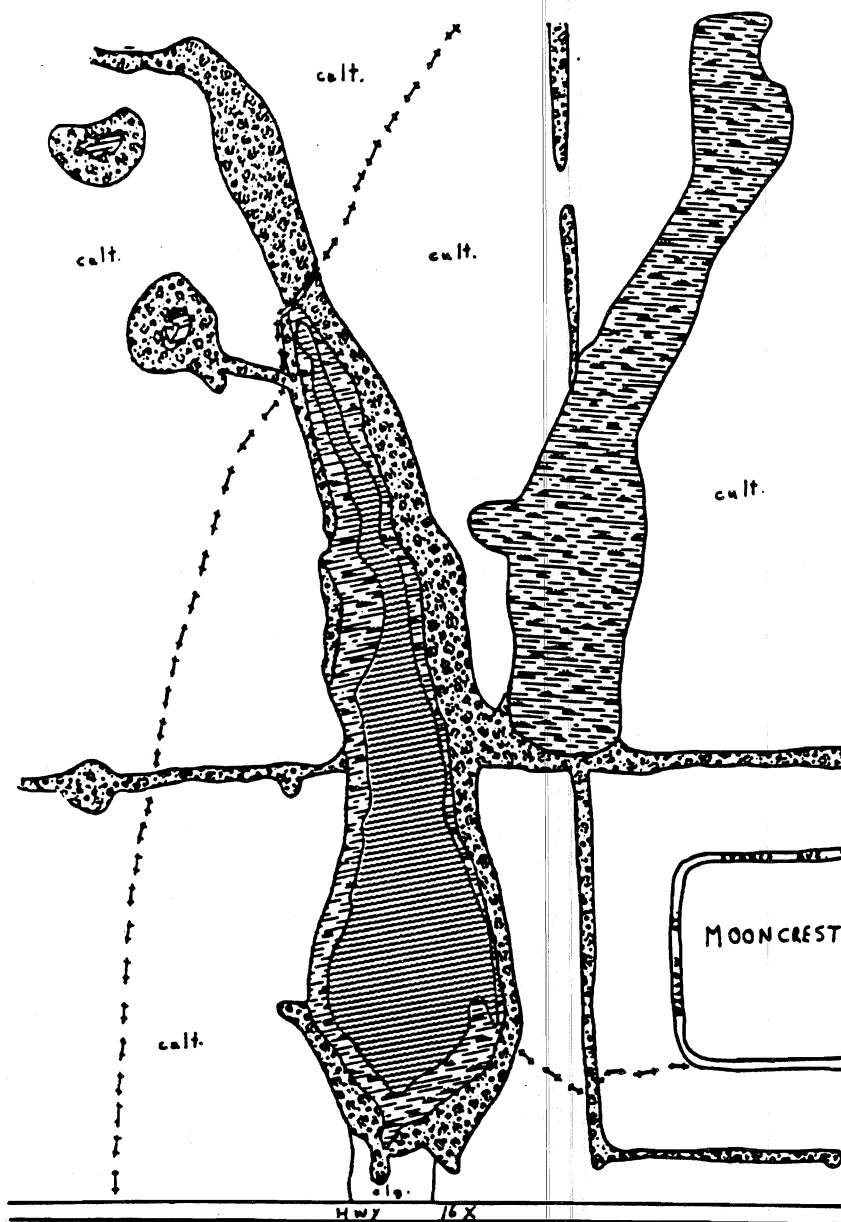
GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Slough basin underlain by recent slough deposits of silt, clay and organic muck, within an area of glaciolacustrine deposits of bedded silt and clay. Soil is organic Sedge Peat surrounded by Orthic Dark Grey Chernozem (Mico Silt Clay Loam).

VEGETATION TYPE: Balsam Poplar - Aspen Forest, Willow Scrub, Willow Scrub/Slough Complex, and Emergent Marsh vegetation are all represented in this natural area. Emergent cattails, bulrushes and sedges occur in a fairly narrow margin around the shores of Kirk Lake. The wooded vegetation is dense and wide enough to provide some seclusion to the wildlife using the lake.








ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: Nesting waterbirds, including Red-necked Grebes and Ring-necked Ducks occur on this lake. No observations were made during this study. However, the lake should provide some habitat for nesting water-associated birds, for deer along the wooded margins, frogs, and so on.

COMMENTS: No site reconnaissance was made - no photos therefore. AENR (1982) have identified this lake as having potential for an urban wildlife park, particularly if enhancement of the adjacent marsh (site #129) was initiated to create more habitat for nesting waterbirds. With the eventual construction of the Ring Road to the west of Kirk Lake, the presence of a natural area as a buffer for the present and future acreage subdivision would be desirable.

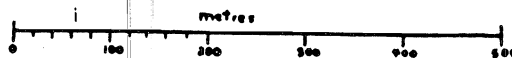
KIRK LAKE NATURAL AREA  
NW District



LEGEND

-  deciduous woodland
-  mixed woodland
-  coniferous woodland
-  wetland / willow
-  open water
-  grassland
-  cultivated /cleared

↔ ↔ trail



NAME OF SITE: Mistatim Lakes

MAP NO(s): 66, 67, 111, 112,  
plus sites not numbered

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northwest

LEGAL LOCATION: NW 22 - 53 - 25 - W4 and SE 27 - 53 - 25 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: Mistatim Lakes were a series of lakes extending across much of sections 22, 23 and southwest part of 26 - 53 - 25 - W4. Exploitation of the clay soil underlying that region has been ongoing for many years for brick making. The lakes have been substantially disturbed, infilled and the drainage in the area changed. Some waterbodies remain, some with emergent vegetation boundaries (included on Natural Sites map #66, 67, 112) and others with weedy or mud banks. Considerable use is made of all these waterbodies by waterfowl and birdwatchers/photographers. The birds are not disturbed by the regular traffic on 137th Avenue, so can be readily approached.

MAIN LAND USE: The surrounding land use is primarily light industry with some agriculture to the northeast and recreational land use (golf course) in the south of section 27.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Underlain by extensive Recent lake/slough deposits of silt, clay, organic muck and marl and surrounded by glaciolacustrine deposits of bedded silt and clay. Soil is organic Sedge Peat with surrounding soil largely Peaty Meadow Gleysol (Prestville Silt Clay Loam) and lesser amounts of Eluviated Black Chernozem (Malmo Silty Clay Loam) and Black Solodized Solonetz (Wetaskiwin Silty Clay Loam).

VEGETATION TYPES: Sedges and some cattails are present around the sloughs identified on the Natural Sites map. The major open water in the northwest quarter of section 22 has weeds and grasses colonizing the mud banks (Genstar Slough). On the west side of 170th St. is a stand of scrub aspen, dense shrubs and grasses (site #111).

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: During Sept. 29, 1985, site reconnaissance survey observed approximately 100 ducks on Genstar Slough, including: Redhead (10), Mallard (12), American Wigeon (4), Blue-winged Teal (6), Northern Pintail (1), rest unidentified. A migratory flock of about 20 unidentified sparrows foraging amongst the weeds. A small flock of about 8 Hungarian Partridge was flushed from the deciduous scrub in site 111. There are likely to be some aquatic invertebrates and amphibians occupying the waterbodies, but the absence of a lot of natural vegetation limits the diversity of wildlife using the site.

COMMENTS: Photos taken during site reconnaissance in photographic folio. Although not a naturally vegetated lake complex, some use by waterfowl is common and they are easy to observe from a close distance, particularly if you can use a vehicle as a blind. Such areas are instructive for natural history interpretation to illustrate the value of disturbed habitats.

NAME OF SITE: Northwest Woodland

MAP NO(s): 19, 24

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northwest

LEGAL LOCATION: 6-54-25-W4

OWNERSHIP: Crown land (HMTQ) except for a small parcel of natural area that is south of the section midpoint.

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: A good-sized tract (16.4 ha) of deciduous woodland in a level cultivated region. Although access is not good (all parts of this natural area are greater than 200 m from a road), the relative isolatedness of the tract may have played a part in keeping it uncultivated. No other woodland sites have been selected in the northwest corner of Edmonton, this site should provide a good representative of deciduous woodland for interpretation. The natural area is almost entirely within the RDA - Ring Road Zone.

MAIN LAND USE: Land surrounding the natural area is largely cultivated, though there are a few smaller tracts of woodland or wetland that remains. To the immediate southeast are subdivisions of Edmonton. A gas pipeline passes along the northwest side of the natural area, the likely location of part of the Ring Road.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Underlain by glaciolacustrine deposit of bedded silt and clay with minor pond; shows evidence of seasonal deposition. Soil is composed of 70% Black Solodized Solonetz (Wetaskiwin Silt Clay Loam) and 30% Peaty Meadow Gleysol (Prestville Silty Clay Loam).

VEGETATION TYPE: Balsam Poplar - Aspen Forest comprises the woodland. No information on whether woodland was grazed was gathered, but there is likely some shrub understory typical of this deciduous forest.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: None made. Woodland wildlife such as deer, various songbirds, raptors, woodpeckers, certain butterflies, small mammals, weasels and so on could occur in such a natural area.

COMMENTS: The natural area occurs on crown land within the Restricted Development Area - Ring Road. Creation of an official natural area here could provide a buffer for the suburban dwellers in future subdivisions. It may be easier to designate such a natural area than one on private property. No site reconnaissance survey made.

NAME OF SITE: West Edmonton Bog

MAP NO(s): 284

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northwest

LEGAL LOCATION: 30, 31 - 52 - 25 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: An extensive tract (76 ha) of scrub forest - peatland which is an unusual habitat within Edmonton city limits. Access is good along several trails that enter the tract from 199 St. The site is at the headwaters of Patricia Ravine drainage system that flowed into the North Saskatchewan River across from John Janzen Nature Centre, prior to the development of extensive suburbs. These subdivisions have been rapidly encroaching on this area over the last few years.

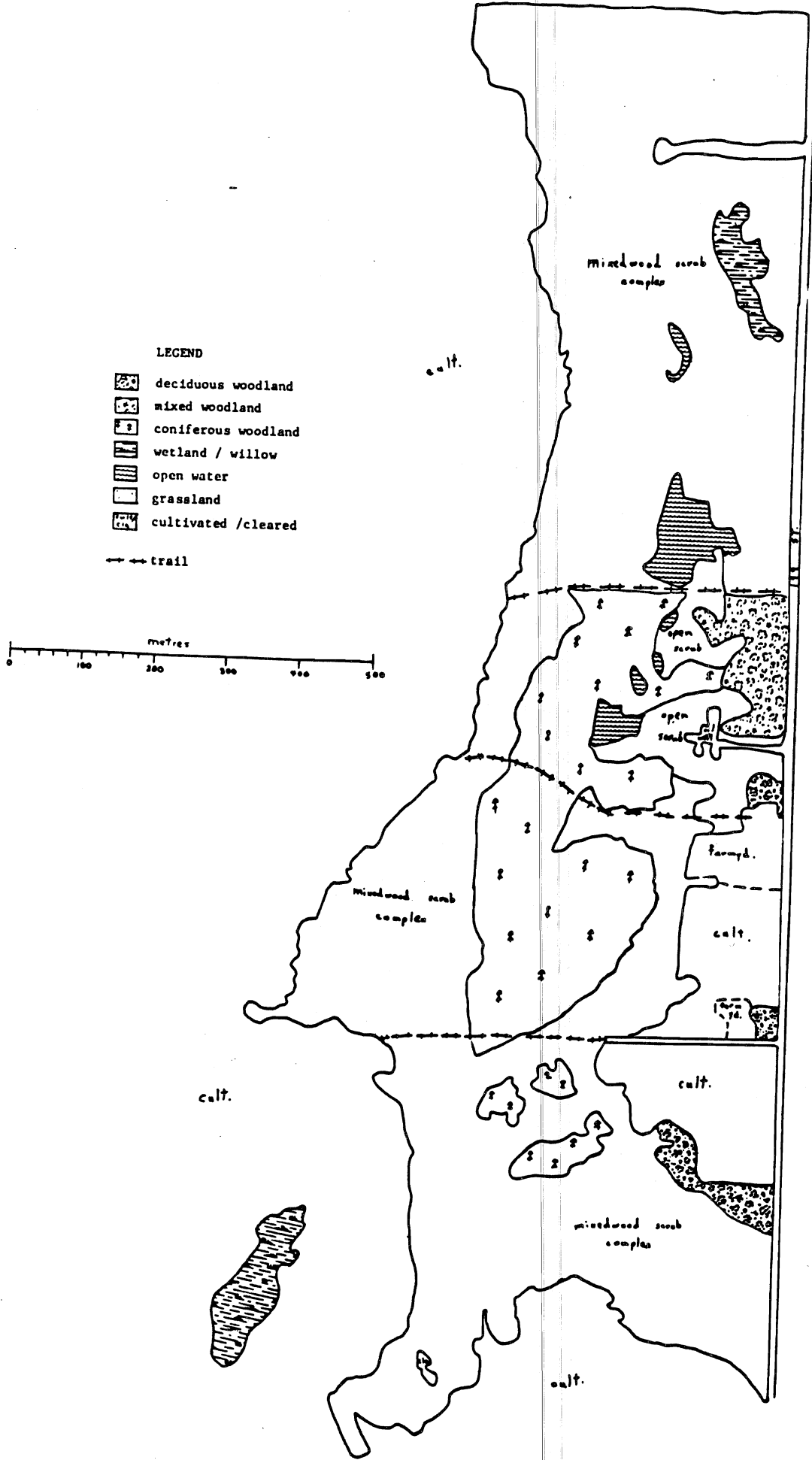
MAIN LAND USE: Agricultural land occurs to the west of the bog, occasional oil wells are scattered in the area including one in the centre of the bog, vacant land with some other pieces of woodland, which are also of interest for interpretation, occur to the East.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Underlain by an extensive alluvial deposit comprised of silt, clay, organic muck and marl. Soil is organic Sedge and Moss Peats.

VEGETATION TYPE: Vegetation cover includes: Aspen Forest (1%), Balsam Poplar - Aspen Forest (1%), Poplar - Spruce Forest (3%), Black Spruce Forest (4%), Spruce - Tamarack (12%), Ponds with Marsh Vegetation (4%), and Scrub - Conifer Complex (75%). This latter complex was observed to be a birch - spruce - willow complex of mature trees and shrubs of variable density. Ground cover was under snow during site reconnaissance, but appeared to include substantial moss.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: Observed Pine Grosbeaks, Black-capped Chickadees and a House Finch (a rare bird for Edmonton) on December 22, 1985. No sign of browsing by either rabbit or deer noted. Possibly red squirrels inhabit the spruce stands. There may be deer using the site as there were deer seen nearby. Species of butterflies and other insects typical of boreal forest spruce "bogs" might be observed here. Common Yellowthroat has been observed here in the summer, suggesting that other typical songbirds of damp brushy areas might be found.

COMMENTS: This area was visited on Dec. 22, 1984 but no photo taken. Relatively few parcels of land with such northern Boreal Forest features are found within Edmonton, making this site a particularly important interpretive site. Although some disturbance from an oil well and acreages has affected part of this site, it is still a large relatively undisturbed site.



NAME OF SITE: Horsehills Creek

MAP NO(s): 177, 180

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northeast

LEGAL LOCATION: 4, 5 - 54 - 23 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: A wooded ravine continuous with the North Saskatchewan River valley. Access is good from the Meridian St. and the subdivision in the southeast of section 5. Two separate parcels on east and west side of Meridian St. are 29.5 ha and 14.0 ha, respectively.

MAIN LAND USE: Agricultural land surrounds the natural area except for the subdivision on the southeast of section 5. The natural area is designated as recreational land on maps of land use for the city of Edmonton.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Recent Erosional features characterize surficial geology, with thin colluvial cover on valley slopes and thin alluvial material along the stream terraces. Slumps have mixed glacial and bedrock material. Soil along creek is unclassified soil complex. Adjacent upland features glaciolacustrine deposits of silty sand, covered with Eluviated Black to Orthic Black Chernozem soil and a small proportion of Black Solodized Solonetz.

VEGETATION TYPE: Balsam Poplar - Aspen Forest and Poplar - Spruce Forest occurs along the ravine of Horsehills Creek. This vegetation is similar to that of many other ravines in the River Valley Park system.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: None made. With its connection to the main river valley the use of the Horsehills Creek natural area is likely for wildlife such as deer, pheasant, coyote (possibly), hares and the rodents, magpies, numerous songbirds, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, garter snakes, frogs, which also occur along the main river valley.

COMMENTS: This natural area is already designated for recreational land use. Its value as a natural area will depend on enlightened park management approaches which do not clear brush for "beautification", but rather leave as much natural growth as possible to provide a greater diversity of habitat for wildlife use. No site reconnaissance of this site made.

NAME OF SITE: Horsehills Creek Headwaters Lake

MAP NO(s): 53

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northeast

LEGAL LOCATION: W20 - 54 - 23 - W4

OWNERSHIP: HMTQ

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: A small, shallow slough (about 12.4 ha) set in a featureless landscape. There are very few lakes remaining towards the northeast of Edmonton; this lake's presence on crown land is also important. Access is difficult for this lake as it lies in the middle of a cultivated section of land, well away from roads. This lake is part of the headwaters for a tributary of Horsehills Creek.

MAIN LAND USE: The surrounding land use is agricultural except for an institution (Federal Penitentiary) towards the southeast.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Slough basin underlain by recent slough deposits of silt, clay, organic muck. Lake occurs on boundary between two types of glaciolacustrine deposits: towards south, deposits comprised of mainly sand with minor silt and clay and minor pockets of coarse sand and gravel; towards north, deposits are of bedded silt and clay, with minor sand (varved in places). Soil is sedge peat under the slough basin and on surrounding land is largely Black Solodized Solonetz (Wetaskiwin Silt Clay Loam) with some Eluviated Black Chernozemic (Malmo Silt Clay Loam).

VEGETATION TYPE: The slough is covered with emergent vegetation, with very few open water areas. No cattails visible during site reconnaissance, September 28, 1985, only sedges and small aquatic plants. A small clump of scrub aspen lies along the southwest side of lake; no understory of shrubs observed, apparently due to heavy grazing. Cattle have caused some disturbance of the emergent vegetation as well.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: None made during site reconnaissance, however, only viewed from some distance. Lake has fair capability for waterfowl (AENR 1982). With extensive grazing, the potential for wildlife use of the lake is severely lessened.

COMMENTS: Photo in photographic file from Sept 28, 1985 survey. This site is important as a potential urban wildlife area (AENR 1982), however, it has poor access and is currently badly damaged by grazing. To be of much use for natural history interpretation, it should be considered as an example of the negative effect agriculture can have on wildlife. Otherwise, some effort is needed at controlling grazing practices, restoring some habitat, ensuring water level is high enough, and providing access to make it more valuable as an interpretative site.



NAME OF SITE: Little Mountain Natural Area

MAP NO(s): 211, 210

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northeast

LEGAL LOCATION: N 36 - 53 - 24 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private (A. Ferguson owns site #210 and Qualico Ltd. owns site #211).

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: The main natural feature (#211) is an 18 ha woodlot which lies on a slight rise of land which slopes southeast toward the North Saskatchewan River. The site was formerly owned by a semi-recluse (A. Ferguson) who did not allow anyone on the property until it was sold when he had to stop farming. The site has never been cut or grazed and therefore is a mature island remnant of pre-settlement aspen groveland. The site is adjacent Little Mountain cemetery in which pioneer families are buried. Indian artifacts are reputedly found throughout the area. Sinkholes occur in the center of the woodlot. Several well-worn trails.

MAIN LAND USE: Adjacent land use is agricultural in general; to the southwest is a series of acreages and vacant land projected to be developed into a suburb soon; to the east is a small plot of multiple residence housing and a large cemetery.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Area underlain by glaciolacustrine deposit of mainly sand with minor silt and clay and minor pockets of coarse sand and gravel. Northwest corner of section has a fair-sized aeolian deposit of sand in dune form, and a smaller dune to the east of large woodlot. Natural areas not overlying dune however. Soil is mostly Eluviated Black to Orthic Black Chernozem (Ponoka Loam) with a small proportion of Orthic Grey Wooded Podzol (Tolman Loam) and along west edge of natural area find Dark Grey Wooded Podzol (Leith Loamy Sand).

VEGETATION TYPE: Vegetation cover includes an extensive, mature Balsam Poplar - Aspen Forest, a substantial Willow Scrub portion and a small parcel of remnant grassland. The mature forest is partially open with a dense understory of shrubs - beaked hazel, red-osier dogwood, high bush cranberry (some of which is 3 m high!), scattered willows. The dense willow community is to the northeast of the cemetery open area. Invading the grassland is a dense clump of rose, silver willow and snowberry. Forbs reported include blazing stars, bergamot, hedge nettle, owl clover, tall meadow rue, white cinquefoil, yellow cinquefoil, buttonwort, marsh felwort, yellow lady's slipper, silverweed.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: Birds - reported by A. Ferguson include Leconte's Sparrow, Savannah Sparrow, Marsh Hawk, Pheasants.

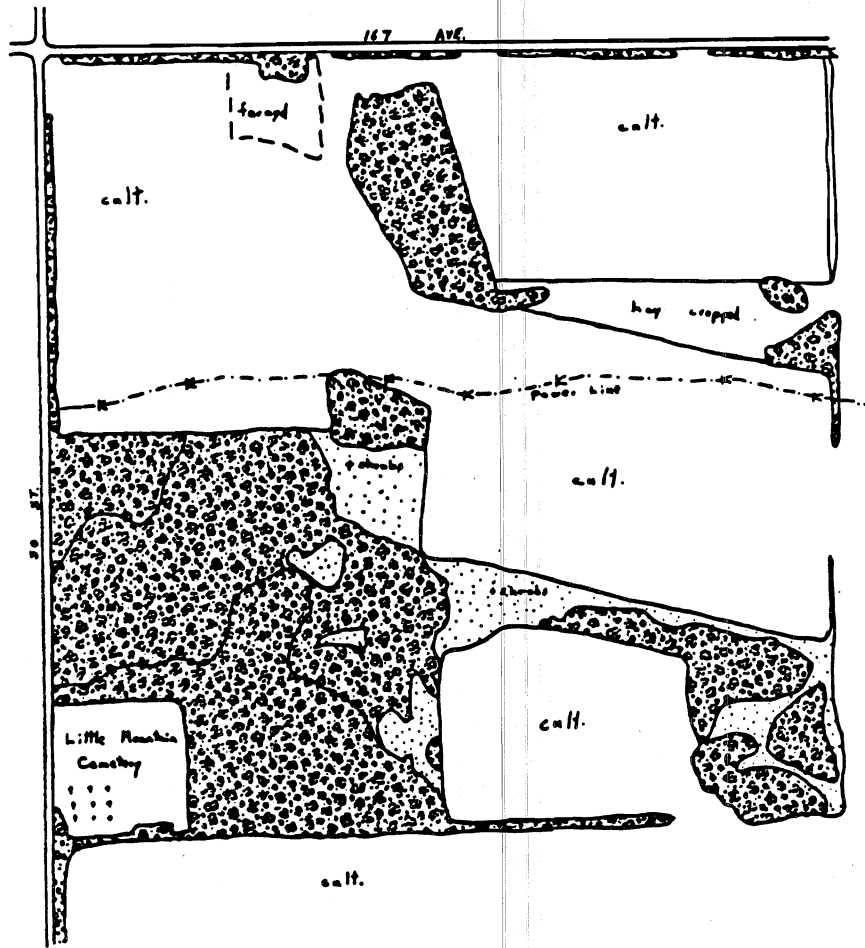
- during field reconnaissance Oct. 4/85, saw a large stick nest, possibly for a great horned owl, near the trail that goes through the woods; heard black-capped chickadees and black-billed magpies.  
- dense clumps of shrubs, grassland and edge of woods are prime habitat for warblers and sparrows.

Mammals - 2 fresh and 2 old coyote scats found (1 with mouse or vole jaw visible); long-tailed weasel seen inhabiting a debris pile from fallen trees and overgrown litter. Horse manure also observed; a horse has been taken through. Would expect to see many different kinds of butterflies here, also garter snakes should be present.








COMMENTS: Little Mountain Natural Area identified as an important area by ENHC (1982). This is a special area with great potential as a show piece of native vegetation. Some fire management would likely need to be considered to maintain the grassland however, as shrubs are gradually moving in. The woodlot is being used now for occasional bush parties and should not continue to be left to be damaged by such use. Negotiation is needed with Qualico to incorporate the natural area into future park plans for the inevitable development or else seek acquisition.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN NATURAL AREA

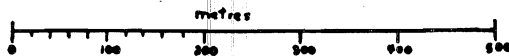
NE District



LEGEND

-  deciduous woodland
-  mixed woodland
-  coniferous woodland
-  wetland / willow
-  open water
-  grassland
-  cultivated / cleared

--- trail



NAME OF SITE: Moran Lake

MAP NO(s): 169, 170

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northeast

LEGAL LOCATION: 6, 7 - 54 - 23 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Mixed - the west half of the northwest one-quarter of section 6 is privately owned by R. J. Moran, all of the remainder is crown land (HMTQ).

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: One of relatively few lakes in the northeast Edmonton area, this shallow lake is about 18 ha in size and has moderately high waterfowl capability (AENR 1982). Potential access is good, though currently it would be across the Moran property from a road to the south of lake. The Manning Freeway passes by to the northwest and is not suitable as a stopping place for gaining access to the lake. The lake has fresh underground springs which maintain its relatively constant water level.

MAIN LAND USE: The Alberta Hospital and Provincial Tree Nursery lie to the east, some agricultural activity takes place around the lake and the Manning Freeway is a boundary along the west side. The southern half of the lake is within the Restricted Development Area - Ring Road.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Slough basin underlain by recent lake/slough deposits of silt, clay, organic muck and marl; surrounded by glaciolacustrine deposits of mainly sand with minor silt and clay and minor pockets of coarse sand and gravel. Soil is organic Sedge Peat under and along margins of lake, with Eluviated Black to Orthic Black Chernozem (Ponoka Loam and Malmo Silt Loam) with Black Solodized Solonetz (Wetaskiwin Silt Loam).

VEGETATION TYPE: The majority of the vegetation associated with the natural area is a narrow margin of dense emergent vegetation, including cattails, bulrushes and several sedge species. Lake margin succession is illustrated by this zonation of emergent plants and extends through a dense willow, balsam poplar and aspen zonation around the west and southeast perimeter. Spruce and pine plantations along the east side of the natural area are part of the Provincial Hospital's grounds and complement the natural habitat. Aquatic vegetation is also abundant. A list of 66 plant species identified for this natural area is included in Appendix 4.

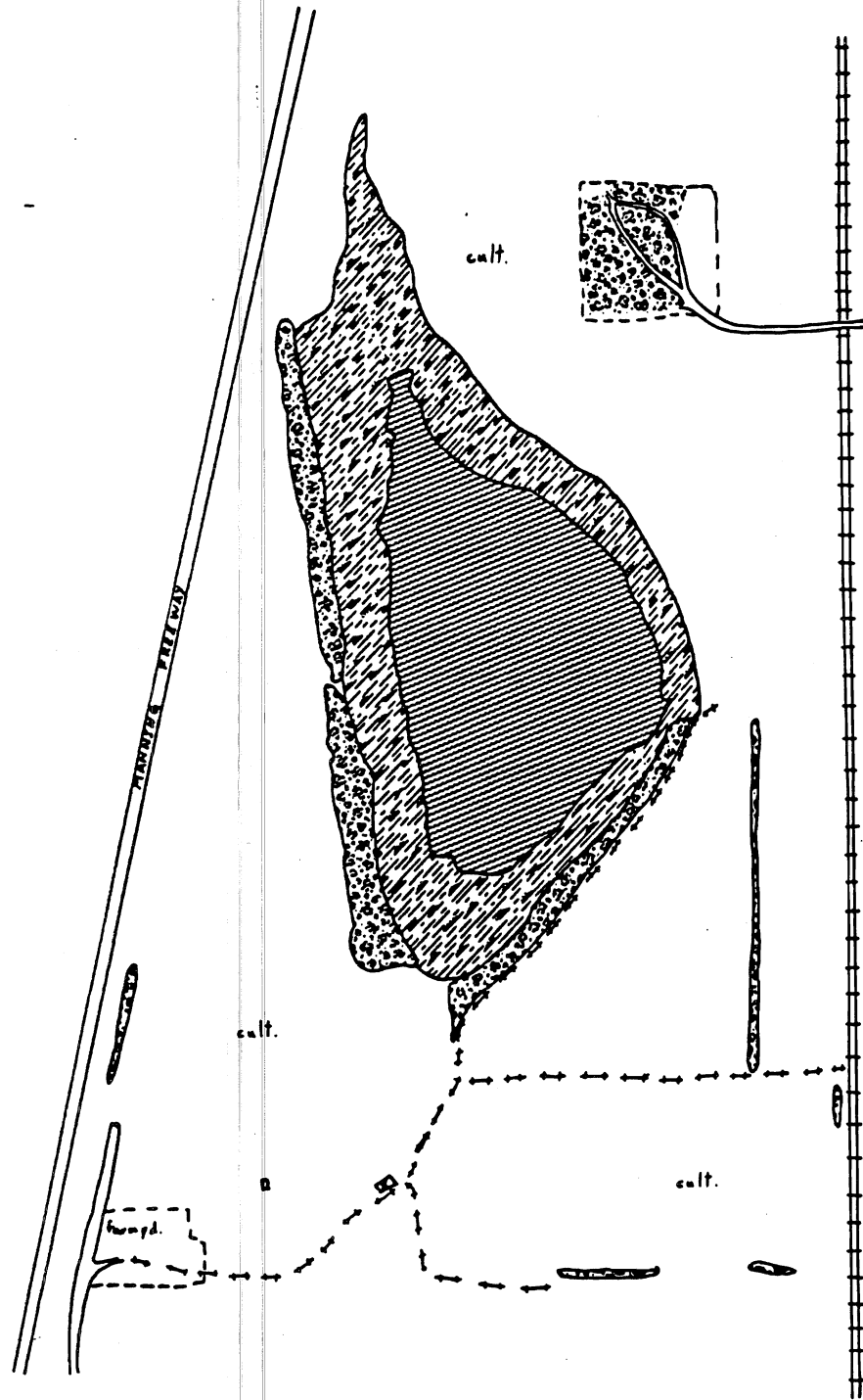
ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: During site reconnaissance on Sept. 28/85, no waterfowl visible on lake and only a few Black-capped Chickadees were observed in the treed stand along the west side. From ENHC (1982) and others, observations are reported of a permanent population of muskrats, nesting diving ducks, and over 400 spring staging waterfowl. Waterbirds are well represented - over 15 species of ducks, also Tundra Swan, Canada Geese, American Coots and 4 species of grebes. Yellow-headed Blackbirds have had a sizeable colony on the lake. Total of 67 bird species recorded in 1973 (list attached). Other fauna that should be well represented around Moran Lake include frogs, garter snakes, aquatic invertebrates, dragonflies, some butterflies.

COMMENTS: This lake is particularly well suited to designation and preservation as a natural area. Several good management suggestions and benefits are outlined in ENHC (1982) and AENR (1982). A simple boardwalk, a trail for safe access, no increase in water withdrawal by surrounding irrigation farming or the tree nursery, possible wildlife structures and habitat enhancement all would help in making the Moran Lake Natural Area a valuable natural history interpretation site.








BIRDS OBSERVED AT MORAN NATURAL AREA

Observations recorded by Dr. Carlyle and Loran Goulden for 1973 and by several others in 1974 (Coffey, Jr. 1974).

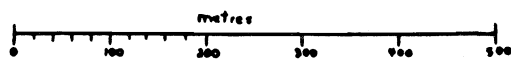
Red-necked Grebe	Ring-billed Gull
Pied-billed Grebe	Franklin's Gull
Horned Grebe	Black Tern
Eared Grebe	Great Horned Owl
Whistling Swan	Common Flicker
Canada Goose	Tree Swallow
Mallard	Barn Swallow
Pintail	Black-billed Magpie
Gadwall	Common Crow
American Wigeon	Black-capped Chickadee
Northern Shoveler	Robin
Blue-winged Teal	Red-eyed Vireo
Green-winged Teal	Philadelphia Vireo
Redhead	Yellow Warbler
Canvasback	Yellow-rumped Warbler
Ring-necked Duck	Palm Warbler
Lesser Scaup	Western Meadowlark
Common Goldeneye	Yellow-headed Blackbird
Bufflehead	Red-winged Blackbird
White-winged Scoter	Brewer's Blackbird
Ruddy Duck	Common Grackle
Red-tailed Hawk	Brown-headed Cowbird
Swainson's Hawk	Baltimore Oriole
Marsh Hawk	Purple Finch
Gray Partridge	Savannah Sparrow
Sora	Tree Sparrow
American Coot	Chipping Sparrow
Killdeer	Clay-coloured Sparrow
Willet	White-crowned Sparrow
Greater Yellowlegs	Song Sparrow
Lesser Yellowlegs	Lapland Longspur
Pectoral Sandpiper	Smith's Longspur
Marbled Godwit	House Sparrow
Northern Phalarope	



LEGEND

-  deciduous woodland
-  mixed woodland
-  coniferous woodland
-  wetland / willow
-  open water
-  grassland
-  cultivated /cleared

---> trail



NAME OF SITE: North Hillview Park

MAP NO(s): 81

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northeast

LEGAL LOCATION: N 16 - 54 - 23 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: An extensive tract (20.1 ha) of mixed woodland and slough lying between the Fort Road and the Manning Freeway. Good access from Meridian Street. Primarily selected for its size; suspect that it could be a good example of a typical Balsam Poplar - Aspen Forest.

MAIN LAND USE: Agricultural land surrounds the natural area; to the northwest across the freeway is the Federal Penitentiary; to the southwest is a small subdivision.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Area underlain by glaciolacustrine deposit of mainly sand with minor silt and clay and minor pockets of coarse sand and gravel; soil is likely primarily Black Chernozem.

VEGETATION TYPE: Vegetation cover from aerial photo interpretation includes: Balsam Poplar - Aspen Forest (60%), Balsam Poplar Forest (10%), Deciduous Scrub (15%), Slough Complex (15%)

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: None made. Such a large upland tract should have a good diversity of wildlife species, particularly with the wetland and woodland habitats combined.

COMMENTS: Designation of a natural area here would provide somewhat of a buffer between other development and the Federal Penitentiary at the same time as providing an interesting natural park. No site reconnaissance made.

NAME OF SITE: Poplar Lake

MAP NO(s): 149

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northeast

LEGAL LOCATION: E 4 - 54 - 24 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: One of very few lakes in northern Edmonton, this lake occurs within the old city boundary. Access is excellent as there are several places along the shoulder of the road to park small vehicles and scan the lake. A height of land occurs to the southwest of the lake. Size of the lake and surrounding vegetation is 15 ha.

MAIN LAND USE: Poplar Lake lies within the Klarvatten Neighborhood of Edmonton Planning Branch; under the plan for that neighborhood, the creation of an artificial lake is intended in a different basin towards the west of where Poplar Lake is currently. Agricultural use surrounds Poplar Lake now, but plans for subdivisions to the east and south are underway.

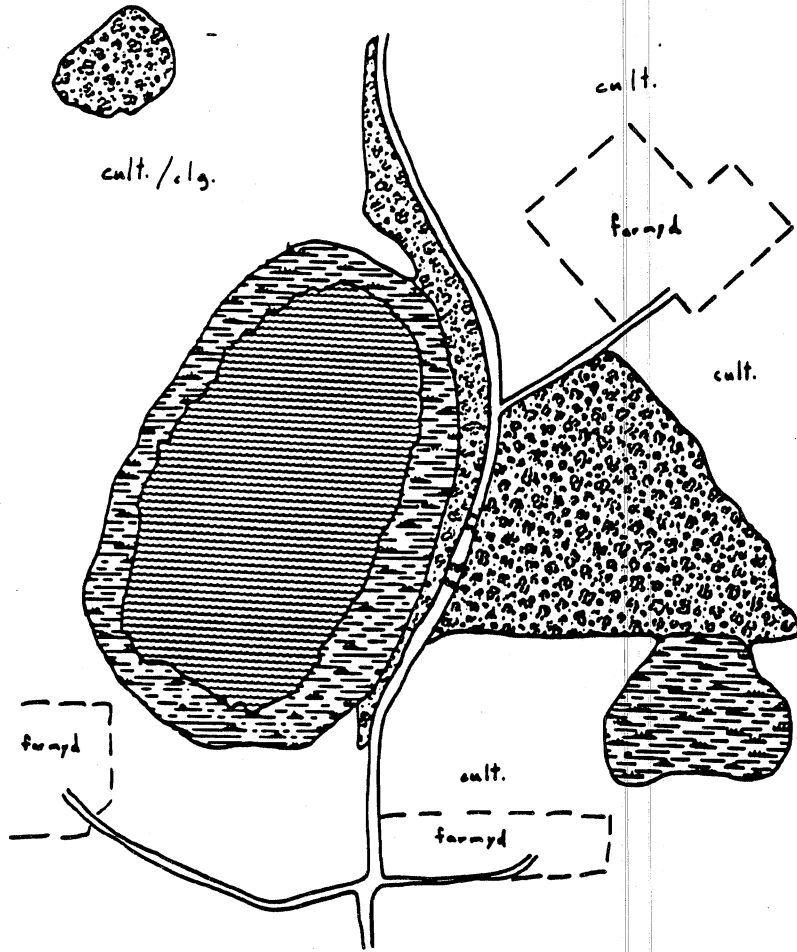
GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Slough basin underlain by recent lake/slough deposits of silt, clay, organic muck and marl; surrounded by glaciolacustrine deposits of bedded silt and clay, with minor sand. Soil is Sedge Peat under slough basin; surrounded largely by Black Solodized Solonetz (Wetaskiwin Silty Clay Loam) mixed with some Eluviated Black Chernozem (Malmo Silty Clay Loam).

VEGETATION TYPE: A narrow margin of Balsam Poplar - Aspen Forest (10% of natural area) occurs around the east and north sides; willow scrub with some Red-osier Dogwood and abundant rose comprise the dense understory. The slough complex constitutes 70% of the natural area and is comprised almost entirely of a dense, wide margin of cattails, 25% of the natural area is open water.








ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: 20 - 30 unidentified ducks were swimming about in the middle of the lake; no other observations made during Oct. 23/85 reconnaissance. Likely muskrats using lake, pheasants and deer might use the cattails as winter cover. Numerous aquatic and semi-aquatic birds and mammals could be expected to nest/inhabit the slough or adjacent scrub woods. Amphibians and reptiles likely occur also.

COMMENTS: Although plans have been initiated to replace Poplar Lake with a storm water impoundment and to shift the waterbody basin to accommodate housing construction plans, until construction begins this is an interesting slough with potential for natural history interpretation. Replacement of this slough with a sterile, vegetation free storm-water impoundment will be unfortunate.

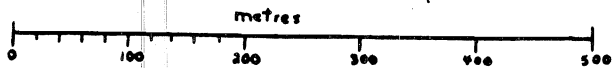
POPLAR LAKE  
NE District



LEGEND

-  deciduous woodland
-  mixed woodland
-  coniferous woodland
-  wetland / willow
-  open water
-  grassland
-  cultivated /cleared

--- trail





NAME OF SITE: Riverbend

MAP NO(s): 90

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northeast

LEGAL LOCATION: 14 - 54 - 23 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: Without a doubt, this is the singlemost attractive wooded area surveyed. It is a major tract (65 ha) of mature woodland on a river terrace of the North Saskatchewan River. The mature trees are upwards of 20 m tall and line the large and small trails, impressing the visitor with their size. The area has been recommended as an urban wildlife area (AENR 1982). Access is through a farmyard, hence currently awkward. Numerous trails make exploration of area simple.

MAIN LAND USE: Surrounding land use is agricultural. The site is classed as recreational land but currently is in private hands and partly used for farming and residence.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Recent Alluvial deposits on this large river terrace are composed of gravel, sand and silt. Soil is Orthic Regosol (Alluvium Sandy Loam). The sand and gravel deposit is significant for construction borrow.

VEGETATION TYPE: The vegetation cover consists largely of mature Balsam Poplar - Aspen Forest, some Poplar - Spruce Forest sections and a narrow band of Willow Scrub which lines the banks of the North Saskatchewan River. The understory is moderately dense featuring Red-osier Dogwood, saskatoon, wood rose and high bush and low bush cranberry.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: During a Sept. 28, 1985 reconnaissance survey observed tracks of a moose and a deer along the main trail. Some deer (likely) browse was evident on dogwood, saskatoon and cranberry and extensive rabbit browsing was noticed on rose bushes in places. Observed several birds - in woods: American robin, black-billed magpie, fox sparrow, downy or hairy woodpecker, several unidentified warblers and sparrows in migrating flocks, black-capped chickadees, blue jay, white-throated sparrow, white-crowned sparrow, dark-eyed junco; along river: 2 great blue herons, belted kingfisher, numerous ducks (50 - 100) including mallards, bufflehead, merganser. Further songbirds were observed migrating quickly through the willow along the river bank. Muskrat observed swimming along river. Riverbend is potential habitat for several animals of the deep woods - certain birds, butterflies and more secretive mammals.

COMMENTS: Photos taken during Sept. 28, 1985 survey in photographic file. AENR (1982) report expressed concern that extraction of gravel and sand deposits would destroy the interpretive value of the site. Although restoration of some cover after extraction could occur, the value of this area would be greatly reduced and there is no need for more examples of disturbed ecosystems for interpretive purposes. Riverbend as it currently exists would make an excellent addition to the River Valley Parks system and should be actively pursued for that purpose. Its greatest value is as a relatively untouched natural area with limited development.

NAME OF SITE: Unnamed Creek - Northeast Corner

MAP NO(s): 17

PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT: Northeast

LEGAL LOCATION: 34 - 54 - 23 - W4

OWNERSHIP: Private

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION: A narrow tract of wooded cover lining the creek through this extreme northeast corner of Edmonton. The natural area is 16.5 ha in size and is continuous from one road to the other on the east and west of the land section. This is one of the larger tracts in the northeast and features an interesting range of deciduous woodland.

MAIN LAND USE: Main land use is agricultural with a small subdivision along 244 Ave. Northeast which is south of the eastern third of the natural area.

GEOMORPHOLOGY/SOILS: Area underlain by glaciolacustrine deposits of bedded silt and clay, with minor sand; evidence of seasonal deposition (varved in places). Soil is likely largely Black Chernozem with some Black Solodized Solonetz towards the east (soil map did not cover area).

VEGETATION TYPE: Vegetation cover includes: Aspen Forest (1%), Balsam Poplar - Aspen Forest (15%), Balsam Poplar Forest (50%), Balsam Poplar - Willow Scrub (15%) and unidentified (20%). The range in types seems to reflect a range in moisture in the underlying soil and provides an interesting comparison for interpretation.

ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS: None made. Likely that deer make use of this corridor of habitat as well as numerous birds that are adapted to edges of ecosystems.

COMMENTS: This natural area should provide a good example of Balsam Poplar Forest features given the size of the tract. No site reconnaissance to this site made; data based on aerial photo and map interpretation.

Appendix 3. Plant Species Lists from John Janzen Nature Centre, Big Lake Area,  
Moran Lake Area and Hermitage Park

Data Obtained from John Janzen Nature Centre (1979), Russel and Spiers (1984),  
E.N.H.C. (1982) and Carlyle et al.(1976)

CHECKLIST OF HIGHER PLANTS

Near the John Janzen Nature Centre

This is a list of some of the species of plants which you may see near the Nature Centre. Please report your observations to the Centre of hypothetical species or species not included in this list.

Trees

Western White Spruce  
Aspen or Trembling Poplar  
Balsam Poplar

Paper or White Birch  
Alder

Shrubs

Willow (spp)\*  
Alder  
Beaked Hazelnut  
Wild Currant  
Bristly Black Currant  
Wild Gooseberry  
Saskatoon  
Pin Cherry  
Choke Cherry  
Prickly Rose  
Common Wild Rose  
Running Raspberry

Wild Raspberry  
Silver-berry or Wolf Willow  
Canadian Buffalo-berry  
Red-osier Dogwood  
Snowberry  
Buck-brush or Wolfberry  
High-bush Cranberry or Mooseberry  
Low-bush Cranberry  
Mountain Ash  
Bracted Honeysuckle  
Honeysuckle

Herbs

The common names and page numbers were taken from R.G.H. Cormack's book, Wildflowers of Alberta. Material evidence for the species marked thus: ? is hypothetical.

Page

35 Fairy Bell  
38 Wild Lily-of-the-Valley  
40 False Solomon's Seal?  
50 Western Wood Lily?

Page

51 Blue-eyed Grass  
54 Calypso or Venus' Slipper?  
54 Spotted Coral Root Orchid  
66 Round-leaved Orchid?

Page

67 Common Nettle  
 75 Sheep Sorrel or Dock?  
 95 Red and White Baneberry  
 98 Canada Anemone  
 118 Meadow Rue  
 138 Bishop's Cap or Metrewort  
 143 Agrimony?  
 150 Wild Strawberry  
 150 Yellow Avens?  
 163 Dewberry or Trailing Raspberry?  
 178 Purple Wild Pea Vine?  
 179 White Sweet Clover  
 186 Wild Vetch  
 191 Sticky Purple Geranium  
 198 Touch-me-not or Jewelweed?  
 202 Early Blue Violet  
 206 Western Canada Violet  
 214 Common Fireweed or Great Willow Herb  
 219 Wild Sarsaparilla  
 223 Cow Parsnips  
 102 Tall Blue Columbine

Hairy Wild Rye  
 Grass (sp)\*  
 Quack Grass  
 Brome Grass  
 Timothy?

\* Numerous Species

Page

226 Snake Root?  
 230 Bunchberry  
 231 Common Pink Wintergreen  
 235 One-sided Wintergreen  
 259 Fringed Loosestrife?  
 322 Northern Bedstraw  
 323 Sweet-scented Bedstraw  
 323 Twin Flower  
 359 Common Yarrow  
 355 Aster  
 362 Canada Thistle  
 363 Annual Hawksbeard?  
 366 Smooth Feabane?  
 379 Canada Hawkweed?  
 390 Palm-leaved Coltsfoot  
 391 Ragwort?  
 394 Tall Smooth Goldenrod  
 395 Perennial Sow Thistle  
 399 Common Tansy?  
 399 Common Dandelion  
 400 Goatsbeard?

Grasses

Canada Bluegrass  
 Kentucky Bluegrass  
 Foxtail Barley  
 Crested Wheat Grass

(Appendix 1:) List of vascular plant species found in the Big Lake study area based on observations made in October, 1983. Nomenclature follows Moss (1959).

Family	Species	Common Name
POLYPODICEAE (Fern Family)	<i>Dryopteris</i> spp.	Shield fern
EQUISETACEAE (Horsetail Family)	<i>Equisetum pratense</i>	Horsetail
PINACEAE (Pine Family)	<i>Larix laricina</i> <i>Picea glauca</i> <i>Picea mariana</i>	Tamarack White Spruce Black Spruce
TYPHACEAE (Cattail Family)	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Common Cattail
JUNCAGINACEAE (Arrow-grass Family)	<i>Triglochin maritima</i>	Arrow Grass
GRAMINEAE (Grass Family)	<i>Agropyron subsecundum</i> <i>Agropyron trachycaulum</i> <i>Arctagrostis arundinacea</i> <i>Beckmannia syzganhe</i> <i>Bromus ciliatus</i> <i>Bromus inermis</i> <i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> <i>Cinna latifolia</i> <i>Glyceria striata</i> <i>Hordeum jubatum</i> <i>Muhlenbergia glomerata</i> <i>Poa pratense</i> <i>Puccinellia nuttalliana</i> <i>Schizachne purpurascens</i>	Bearded Wheatgrass Slender Wheatgrass Grass Slough Grass Fringed Brome Awnless Brome Marsh Reed Grass Drooping Wood Grass Fowl Manna Grass Foxtail Barley Bog Muhly Kentucky Bluegrass Alkali Grass False Melic
CYPERACEAE (Sedge Family)	<i>Carex</i> spp. <i>Carex aquatilis</i> <i>Carex atherodes</i> <i>Carex rostrata</i> <i>Eleocharis</i> spp. <i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Sedges Water sedge Beaked sedge Spike sedge Spike rush Great bulrush
LEMNACEAE (Duckweed Family)	<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common duckweed

<b>LILIACEAE (Lily Family)</b> <i>Maianthemum canadense</i> <i>Smilacina stellata</i> <i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i>	Wild Lily-of-the-Valley Star-flowered Solomon's-seal Twisted stalk
<b>SALICACEAE (Willow Family)</b> <i>Populus balsamifera</i> <i>Populus tremuloides</i> <i>Salix</i> spp.	Balsam poplar Aspen Willows
<b>BETULACEAE (Birch Family)</b> <i>Alnus tenuifolia</i> <i>Betula papyrifera</i> <i>Betula pumila</i> var. <i>glandulifera</i> <i>Corylus cornuta</i>	River alder Paper birch Swamp birch Beaked hazelnut
<b>URTICACEAE (Nettle Family)</b> <i>Urtica gracilis</i>	Common nettle
<b>RANUNCULACEAE (Crowfoot Family)</b> <i>Clematis verticellaris</i> var. <i>columbiana</i> <i>Ranunculus</i> spp.	Purple clematis Buttercup
<b>SAXIFRAGACEAE (Saxifrage Family)</b> <i>Mitella nuda</i> <i>Ribes</i> spp. <i>Ribes hudsonianum</i>	Bishop's cap Currants Wild black currant
<b>ROSACEAE (Rose Family)</b> <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> <i>Crataegus chrysocarpa</i> <i>Fragaria virginiana</i> <i>Gieum macrophyllum</i> <i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> <i>Prunus virginiana</i> <i>Rosa acicularis/woodsii</i> <i>Rubus pubescens</i> <i>Rubus strigosus</i> <i>Sorbus scopulina</i>	Sakatoon berry Hawthorn Wild strawberry Yellow avens Pin cherry Choke cherry Prickly/wild rose Dewberry Wild red raspberry Mountain ash
<b>LEGUMINOSAE (Pea Family)</b> <i>Lathyrus ochroleucus</i> <i>Vicia americana</i>	Vetchling Wild vetch
<b>ELAEOAGNACEAE (Oleaster Family)</b> <i>Elaeagnus commutata</i> <i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Silver berry Canadian buffalo-berry
<b>ARALIACEAE (Ginseng Family)</b> <i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i>	Sweet cicely

**UMBELLIFERAE (Carrot Family)**

*Cornus canadensis*  
*Cornus stolonifera*

**PYROLACEAE (Wintergreen Family)**

*Moneses uniflora*  
*Pyrola asarifolia*  
*Pyrola minor*

**ERICACEAE (Heath Family)**

*Ledum groenlandicum*  
*Oxycoccus microcarpus*  
*Vaccinium vitis-idaea* var. *minus*

**GENTIANACEAE (Gentian Family)**

*Gentianella crinata* spp. *macounii*

**BORAGINACEAE (Borage Family)**

*Mertensia paniculata*

**LABIATEAE (Mint Family)**

*Mentha arvensis* var. *villosa*

**LENTIBULARIACEAE (Bladderwort Family)**

*Utricularia vulgaris* var. *americana*

**RUBIACEAE (Madder Family)**

*Galium* spp.  
*Galium boreale*  
*Galium triflorum*

**CAPRIFOLIACEAE (Honeysuckle Family)**

*Linnaea borealis* var. *americana*  
*Lonicera involucrata*  
*Sambucus* sp.  
*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*  
*Viburnum edule*  
*Viburnum trilobum*

**COMPOSITAE (Composite Family)**

*Achillea millefolium*  
*Artemisia absinthium*  
*Aster* spp.  
*Aster ciliolatus*  
*Cirsium arvense*  
*Petasites palmatus*  
*Petasites sagittatus*  
*Sonchus uliginosus*  
*Taraxacum officinale*

Bunchberry  
Red osier dogwood

One-flowered wintergreen  
Common pink wintergreen  
Lesser wintergreen

Common Labrador tea  
Smaal bog cranberry  
Bog cranberry

Fringed gentian

Tall mertensia

Wild Mint

Common bladderwort

Bedstraws  
Northern bedstew  
Sweet-scented bedstraw

Twinflower  
Bracted honeysuckle  
Elderberry  
Buckbrush  
Low-bush cranberry  
High-bush cranberry

Common yarrow  
Wormwood  
Asters  
Lindley's aster  
Creeping thistle  
Palmate-leaved coltsfoot  
Arrow-leaved coltsfoot  
Perennial sow thistle  
Common dandelion



PLANTS OBSERVED AT MORAN NATURAL AREA

Observations were recorded by Susan Mitchell and Betty Bulmer in 1973.

This is not a complete list of the flora present in the area.

Monocots

Common Cattail	Carex sp.
Giant Bur-red	Scirpus sp.
Pondweed	Juncus sp.
Arrowhead	Fairy-bells
Marsh Reed Grass	Star-flowered Solomon's-Seal

Dicots

Balsam Poplar	Silverweed	Canada Thistle
Aspen Poplar	Potentilla sp.	Pineapple weed
Pussywillow	Chokecherry	Goldenrod sp.
Water Birch	Prickly Rose	Dandelion
Common Nettle	Common Wild Rose	
Water Smartweed	Dewberry	
Narrow-leaved Dock	Wild Red Raspberry	
Russian Pigweed	Sweet Clover	
Lamb's quarters	Geranium sp.	
Strawberry Blite	Early Blue Violet	
Checkweek sp.	Western Canada Violet	
Baneberry	Wolf Willow	
Canada Anemone	Fireweed	
Cut-leaved Anemone	Sarsaparilla	
Columbine	Cow Parsnip	
Clematis	Heart leaved Alexanders	
Heart-leaved Buttercup	Red-osier Dogwood	
Yellow-water Crawfoot	Common Wintergreen	
Meadow Rue	Spreading Dogbane	
Shepherd's Purse	Wild Mint	
Mustard sp.	Common Plaintain	
Stinkweed	Northern Bedstraw	
Wild Gooseberry	Twin-flower	
Saskatoon berry	Twining Honeysuckle	
Wild Strawberry	Common Yarrow	
Three-flowered Avens	Aster sp.	

PLANTS OBSERVED IN THE HERMITAGE PARK AREA DURING THE  
SUMMER OF 1975

(Author's note: This list, which is far from complete, is an interim report, and I have been hanging on to it in the hopes of adding to it. There are certain common species which I am sure are there somewhere but which were not observed. Lathyrus venosus, Lonicera involucreta and Viola adunca are three which come to mind. Note also that no grasses, sedges or aquatic plants are included.

Asters are mentioned three times because three distinct species were seen. If the names used in Moss's "Flora of Alberta" are to be strictly followed, Artemesia gnaphalodes should be listed as A. ludoviciana. --- Fred Tarlton)

Achillea Millefolium	Geum aleppicum strictum
Actaea rubra	Glycyrrhiza lepidota
Agastache foeniculum	Hedysarum alpinum
Agrimonia striata	Heracleum lanatum
Amelanchier alnifolia	Lathyrus ochroleucus
Anemone canadensis	Lonicera dioica
Anemone cylindrica	Medicago sativa
Apocynum androsaemifolium	Melilotus alba
Aquilegia brevistyla	Melilotus officinalis
Aralia nudicaulis	Mertensia paniculata
Arenaria spp.	Mitella nuda
Artemesia biennis	Monarda fistulosa
Artemesia frigida	Oxytropis campestris
Artemesia gnaphalodes	Picea glauca
Aster	Plantago major
Aster	Populus balsamifera
Aster	Populus treuloides
Astragalus	Prunus pennsylvanica
Betula papyrifera	Prunus virginiana
Campanula rotundifolia	Rhus radicans
Cirsium arvensis	Ribes hudsonianum
Comandra pallida	Ribes oxycanthoides
Convolvulus sepium	Ribes triste
Cornus canadensis	Rosa acicularis
Cornus stolonifera	Rubus pubescens
Corylus cornuta	Rubus strigosus
Crataegus douglasii	Salix exigua
Cypripedium calceolus	Salix spp.
Descurainia sophia	Sanicula marilandica
Disporum trachycarpum	Shepherdia canadensis
Epilobium angustifolium	Sisyrinchium montanum
Equisetum spp.	Smilacina stellata
Erigeron spp.	Solidago gigantea
Fragaria virginianam	Solidago decumbens
Galeopsis tetrahit	Sonchus arvensis
Galium boreale	Spiraea alba
Galium triflorum	Symphoricarpos alba
Geranium richardsonii	Symphoricarpos occidentalis

Tanacetum vulgare  
Taraxacum officinale  
Trifolium hybridum  
Trifolium repens

Urtica gracilis  
Viburnum edule  
Viburnum trilobum  
Vicia americana  
Viola rugulosa

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Wm. Carlyle, H.A. MacGregor and F. Tarlton

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SOMETHING THAT MIGHT MAKE YOU ITCH (OR SNEEZE!)

Ever heard of Dermatophogoides pteronyssinus, commonly known as the dust mite? These creatures are found in mattresses, carpets, upholstery and woolen blankets. Where they occur they are found in great numbers. One test showed over six thousand mites in one gram of substance. The research on these species has shown these little mites to be the cause of sixty percent of asthmatic patient allergies.

Marg Reine

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Once extinct, a species, the end result of millions of years of evolution, cannot be replaced.

"A world without plant and animal life would be an empty world."

D.E. McAllistar

Submitted by Marg Reine

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ARTICLES

BEHAVIOURAL OBSERVATIONS OF LOCAL INSECTS

by John H. Acorn

During 1975 I spent quite a bit of time observing the habits of my dearest friends, the insects. Some of the more interesting of these observations follow.

On 25 April I came upon a group of small moths (probably Lepidoptera: Pyralidae, which I simply refer to as "midididis")

Appendix 4. Faunal Species Lists for the Edmonton Area

Butterfly list from Thormin (1981), fish from Buchwald and Kristensen (1982),  
amphibians and reptiles from Acorn (1976c),  
birds from Ebel (1983) and mammals from  
Smith (1979).

## BUTTERFLIES OF THE CITY OF EDMONTON

- Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*) A rare straggler from further south.  
Mid June to end of August.
- Jutta Arctic (*Oeneis jutta*) Found in black spruce bogs around the city, it has occurred as an accidental within city limits at least once. Mid June to Mid July.
- Uhler's Arctic (*Oeneis uhleri*) Although not recorded within the city, it could be expected occasionally in prairie-like habitats. Mid May to end of June.
- Red-disked Alpine (*Erebia discoidalis*) Fairly common in spring in dry grasslands. May.
- Common Alpine (*Erebia epipsodea*) Common to abundant in grasslands. End of May to early July.
- Common Wood Nymph (*Cercyonis pegala*) Common in grasslands and brushy areas. Early July to early September.
- Inornate Ringlet (*Coeneonympha inornata*) Common in grasslands. Late May to early August.
- White Admiral (*Limenitis arthemis*) Common in poplar woods and wood edges. Mid June to late August.
- Viceroy (*Limenitis archippus*) Although there are no records of it within city limits, it probably occurs occasionally. Late June to late August.
- Pearl Crescent (*Phyciodes tharos*) Common in most habitats. Late May to early September.
- Corgone Crescent (*Chylomyne corgone*) No records but it may occur rarely in prairie-like habitats. Late May to late July.
- Satyr Angleming (*Polygonia satyrus*) Fairly common in poplar woods and brushy areas. Mid April to late October.
- Green Comma (*Polygonia faunus*) Fairly common in mixed woodlands. Mid April to mid October.
- Hoary Comma (*Polygonia gracilis*) Although not recorded within city limits, it may occur rarely in mixed and coniferous forests. Early June to mid August.
- Gray Comma (*Polygonia progne*) Uncommon in poplar woods and brushy areas. Mid April to mid October.

- Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*) Uncommon to common in woodland edges and brushy areas. Late April to mid October.
- Painted Lady (*Vanessa cardui*) Uncommon to common in woodland edges and brushy areas. Late May to mid October.
- American Painted Lady (*Vanessa virginiensis*) Fairly scarce in woodland edges and brushy areas. Early June to late August.
- Milbert's Tortoise Shell (*Nymphalis milberti*) Common in riparian areas and adjacent open fields and brushy areas. Late March to late October.
- Compton's Tortoise Shell (*Nymphalis vaux-album*) Uncommon in most woodlands. Late March to early October.
- California Tortoise Shell (*Nymphalis californica*) There is a specimen in the U. of A. collections which was collected in Edmonton on May 1, 1918. Probably a rare straggler.
- Mourning Cloak (*Nymphalis antiopa*) Fairly common in most forests, open fields and riparian areas. Late March to mid October.
- Variiegated Fritillary (*Euptoieta claudia*) Although there are no records within city limits, it is probably a rare straggler from further south. Early June to mid October.
- Great Spangled Fritillary (*Speyeria cybele*) Uncommon in most deciduous forests and forest edges. End June to end August.
- Aphrodite (*Speyeria aphrodite*) Although there are no records from within the city limits, it is easily confused with the following species and probably occurs uncommonly in dry open woods. Early July to early September.
- Atlantis Fritillary (*Speyeria atlantis helena*) Common in open deciduous woods and adjacent fields, Mid June to mid August.
- Atlantis Fritillary (*Speyeria atlantis holland*) No records. This is a butterfly of coniferous woods and bogs and it may occasionally stray into the city. Mid June to early September.
- Mormonia Fritillary (*Speyeria mormonia*) No records, but it is likely to occur occasionally in dampish meadows. Mid June to early September.

- Silver-bordered Fritillary (*Boloria selene*) No records but it is probably uncommon in dampish meadows. Mid June to early September.
- Meadow Fritillary (*Boloria bellona*) Fairly common in open meadows and fields. End May to early September.
- Freija Fritillary (*Boloria freija*) Uncommon in open white spruce woods and adjacent fields. Mid May to end June.
- Coral Hairstreak (*Harcenclenus titus*) Rare in brushy riparian growth and ravine slopes. Early July to mid August.
- Striped Hairstreak (*Satyrium liparops*) Scarce in brushy riparian growth and ravine slopes. End June to mid August.
- Brown Elfin (*Callophrys augustinus*) Scarce in ravines where its food plant *Vaccinium sp* grows. End of May to end June.
- Hoary Elfin (*Callophrys polios*) Uncommon in ravines near its food plant *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*. Early May to end June.
- Bronze Cooper (*Lycaena hyllus*) Scarce in dampish meadows. Early July to early August.
- Great Copper (*Lycaena xanthoides*) Scarce in dampish meadows. Early July to mid August.
- Purplish Copper (*Lycaena helloides*) Uncommon in dampish meadows. Early June to mid October.
- Silvery Blue (*Glaucopsyche lygdamus*) Common to abundant in woodland edges, open fields and disturbed areas. Mid May to end July.
- Spring Azure (*Celastrina argiolus*) Common in poplar woods and woodland edges and brushy areas. Late June to mid July.
- Northern Blue (*Plebejus argyrognomon*) No records but is probably scarce in woodland edges and brushy areas. Late June to mid July.
- Greenish Blue (*Plebejus saepiolus*) Common to abundant in woodland edges, open fields, and disturbed areas. Late May to mid July.
- Western Tailed Blue (*Everes amyntula*) Common in poplar woods and woodland edges. Mid May to late July.

- Clouded Sulphur (*Colias philodice*) Common to abundant in fields and disturbed areas. Late May to late October.
- Alfalfa (*Colias eurytheme*) Rare to fairly common in fields and disturbed areas. An 'eruptive' species. Late May to late October.
- Pinked-edged Sulphur (*Colias interior*) No records but probably occasional in dry woods near its food plant *Vaccinium*. Mid Uly to mid August.
- Giant Sulphur (*Colias gigantea*) No records but probably occasional in wet willow areas. Mid June to late July.
- Western Checkered White (*Pieris occidentalis*) Common in open fields and disturbed areas. Late April to early October.
- Mustard White (*Pieris napi*) Fairly common in forest edges and adjacent fields. Mid May to mid August.
- Cabbage White (*Pieris rapae*) Common to abundant in disturbed fields and residential areas. It is a pest on cruciferous crops. Mid May to mid October.
- Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*) Common in or near poplar woods. Mid May to mid July.

#### SKIPPERS

- Roadside Skipper (*Amblyscirtes vialis*) Fairly common in or near poplar woods, late May to mid July.
- Labrador Skipper (*Hesperia comma*) No records but probably occurs occasionally in or near dry coniferous woods. Early June to late August.
- Peck's Skipper (*Polites coras*) Common in disturbed fields and road edges. Late June to end July.
- Tawny-edged Skipper (*Polites themistocles*) Common in disturbed fields and road edges. Late June to end July.
- Long Dash (*Polites sonora dacotah*) Common to abundant in disturbed fields and road edges. Mid June to late July.
- Garita Skipper (*Orisma garita*) Fairly common in less disturbed, tall grassy fields. Mid June to late July.



- Arctic Skipper (*Carterocephalus palaemon*) Fairly common in or near poplar and mixed woods. Late May to early July.
- Common Checkered Skipper (*Pyrgus communis*) No record, but probably occasional in prairie-like areas. Late May to early October.
- Dreamy Dusky Wing (*Erynnis icelus*) Fairly common at edges of or in open poplar woods. Mid May to early July.
- Northern Cloudy Wing (*Thorybes pylades*) Fairly common in or near open popular woods. Late May to late July.
- Silver-spotted Skipper (*Epargyreus clarus*) No record but probably occasional in open fields and brushy slopes. Early June to mid July.

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FISH FAUNA RECORDED IN WHITEMUD CREEK DRAINAGE

## Salmonidae

Salvelinus malma (Dolly Varden)

## Esocidae

Esox lucius (Northern Pike)

## Hiodontidae

Hiodon alosoides (Goldeye)

## Cyprinidae

Rhinichthys cataractae (Longnose Dace)

Platygobio gracilis (Flathead Chub)

Couesius plumbeus (Lake Chub)

Pimephales promelas (Fathead Minnow)

Notropis atherinoides (Emerald Shiner)

Notropis blennius (River Shiner)

Notropis hudsonius (Spottail Shiner)

## Catostomidae

Moxostoma macrolepidotum (Northern Redhorse)

Catostomus catostomus (Longnose Sucker)

Catostomus commersoni (White Sucker)

## Gadidae

Lota lota (Burbot)

## Percopsidae

Percopsis omiscomaycus (Trout-Perch)

## Gasterosteidae

Culaea inconstans (Brook Stickleback)

## Percidae

Stizostedion canadense (Sauger)

Stizostedion vitreum (Walleye)

## Cattidae

Cottus sp.

FIELD CHECKLIST OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF EDMONTON

## Amphibia:

*Ambystoma tigrinum melanostictum* (Blotched Tiger Salamander)  
*Bufo boreas boreas* (Boreal Toad)  
*Bufo hemiophrys* (Dakota Toad)  
*Pseudacris triseriata maculata* (Boreal Chorus Frog)  
*Rana sylvatica* (Wood Frog)  
*Rana pipiens pipiens* (Leopard Frog)

## Reptilia:

*Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis* (Red-sided Garter Snake)  
*Thamnophis elegans vagrans* (Wandering Garter Snake)  
*Thamnophis radix haydeni* (Western Plains Garter Snake)

BIRDS OF THE EDMONTON AREA  
A Field Checklist

G.R.A. Ebel  
18624 - 70 Avenue  
Edmonton, T5T 2V8

This list includes 299 species which were identified and reported for the area with a 50-mile radius from the center of Edmonton, Alberta. See Map.

Species marked, \*, (195) are known to breed in the area. The symbol, s, identifies 10 species that require further verification, either by a photograph or specimen. Species in ( ) need additional information to update nesting chronology, distribution, and abundance. One species marked, f, occurs in the area but it is not known if it is a wild or an escaped bird. Species marked with, +, (25) occur elsewhere in Alberta and occasionally may be found in the checklist area; they may be extending their normal range or be subject to dispersal phenomena. Birds initialed with, o, (29) are known migrants and breed elsewhere; since few have been sighted, they should be watched for and adequately documented and reported. Species which are not accented with a symbol are migrants.

This checklist is not published as the final authority on species occurrence or status.

You can assist in the preparation of a more accurate list by not only recording the species which are identified, but also the numbers of individuals of each species which are observed. Any other relevant information is also welcomed.

Return the checklist with your observations to the above address; the data will be recorded and your checklist will be returned to you on request.

Date:

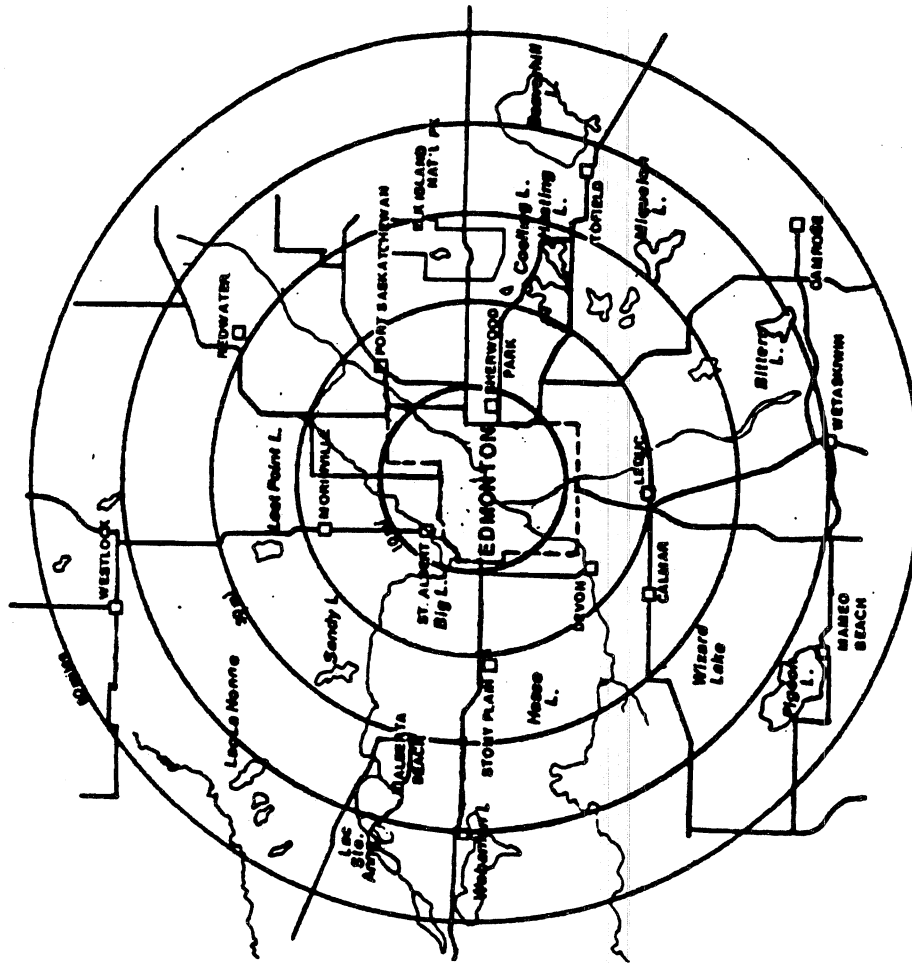
Location:

Time of Day: Start

Finish

Observer's Name:

Address/telephone:







Mammals of the Edmonton Area <sup>a</sup>

Order: INSECTIVORA (Shrews)

Family: SORICIDAE

*Sorex cinereus* . . . . . Masked Shrew

*Sorex monticolus* . . . . . Dusky Shrew

*Sorex palustris* . . . . . Water Shrew

*Sorex arcticus* . . . . . Arctic Shrew

*Sorex hoyi* . . . . . Pygmy Shrew

Order: CHIROPTERA (Bats)

Family: VESPERTILIONIDAE

*Myotis lucifugus* . . . . . Little Brown Bat

*Myotis septentrionalis* . . . . . Northern Long-eared Bat

*Lasionycteris noctivagans* . . . . . Silver-haired Bat

*Eptesicus fuscus* . . . . . Big Brown Bat

*Lasiurus cinereus* . . . . . Hoary Bat

Order: LAGOMORPHA (Pikas, Rabbits, and Hares)

*Lepus americanus* . . . . . Snowshoe Hare

*Lepus townsendii* . . . . . White-tailed Jack Rabbit

Order: RODENTIA (Rodents)

Family: SCIURIDAE

*Eutamias minimus* . . . . . Least Chipmunk

*Marmota monax* . . . . . Woodchuck

*Spermophilus richardsonii* . . . . . Richardson's Ground Squirrel

*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus* . . . . . Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel

*Spermophilus franklinii* . . . . . Franklin's Ground Squirrel

*Sciurus carolinensis* . . . . . Gray Squirrel

*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus* . . . . . Red Squirrel

*Glaucomys sabrinus* . . . . . Northern Flying Squirrel

## Order: RODENTIA (Rodents) - continued

## Family: GEOMYIDAE

Thomomys talpoides . . . . . Northern Pocket Gopher

## Family: CASTORIDAE

Castor canadensis . . . . . Beaver

## Family: CRICETIDAE

Peromyscus maniculatus . . . . . Deer Mouse

Neotoma cinerea . . . . . Bushy-tailed Woodrat

Clethrionomys gapperi . . . . . Southern Red-backed Vole

Microtus pennsylvanicus . . . . . Meadow Vole

Microtus ochrogaster . . . . . Prairie Vole

Ondatra zibethicus . . . . . Muskrat

Synaptomys borealis . . . . . Northern Bog Lemming

## Family: MURIDAE

Rattus rattus . . . . . Black Rat

Rattus norvegicus . . . . . Norway Rat

Mus musculus . . . . . House Mouse

## Family: ZAPODIDAE

Zapus hudsonius . . . . . Meadow Jumping Mouse

Zapus princeps . . . . . Western Jumping Mouse

## Family: ERETHIZONTIDAE

Erethizon dorsatum . . . . . Porcupine

## Order: CARNIVORA (Carnivores)

## Family: CANIDAE

Canis latrans . . . . . Coyote

Canis lupus . . . . . Gray Wolf

Vulpes vulpes . . . . . Red Fox

## Family: URSIDAE

Ursus americanus . . . . . Black Bear



## Order: CARNIVORA (Carnivores) - continued

## Family: PROCYONIDAE

*Procyon lotor* . . . . . Raccoon

## Family: MUSTELIDAE

*Mustela erminea* . . . . . Ermine

*Mustela nivalis* . . . . . Least Weasel

*Mustela frenata* . . . . . Long-tailed Weasel

*Mustela vison* . . . . . Mink

*Taxidea taxus* . . . . . Badger

*Mephitis mephitis* . . . . . Striped Skunk

## Family: FELIDAE

*Felis concolor* . . . . . Cougar

*Lynx canadensis* . . . . . Canada Lynx

## Order: ARTIODACTYLA (Deer, Pronghorn, Bovids)

## Family: CERVIDAE

*Cervus elaphus* . . . . . Wapiti

*Odocoileus hemionus* . . . . . Mule Deer

*Odocoileus virginianus* . . . . . White-tailed Deer

*Alces alces* . . . . . Moose

## Family: BOVIDAE

*Bison bison* . . . . . Bison

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<sup>a</sup> Species list based on Smith (1979), taxonomy updated on the basis of Smith (1985).

APPENDIX 5

## VEGETATION COVER TYPES OF THE EDMONTON REGION

Present Study Cover TypesDeciduous Woodland

Aspen Forest  
 Balsam Poplar-Aspen Forest  
 Balsam Poplar Forest  
 Balsam Poplar/Willow Forest  
 Deciduous Scrub  
 Paper Birch Forest

Mixed Wood

Poplar-Spruce  
 Riparian Complex  
 Birch-Spruce

Coniferous Forest

Spruce Forest  
 White Spruce  
 Black Spruce  
 Spruce-Tamarack  
 Spruce-Willow

Willow/Wetlands

Willow Scrub  
 Slough Complex-Willow Scrub  
 Slough Complex  
 Sedge, Bulrush, Cattail Marsh  
 Open Lake/Pond

Other

Grassland  
 Scrub-Conifer Complex  
 Unidentified  
 Open Grazing Land

Big Lake Study<sup>a</sup> Cover Types

- 1A. Aspen Forest
- 1B. Balsam Poplar-Aspen Forest
- 1C. Balsam Poplar Forest
- 1D. Aspen-Balsam-White Spruce Forest
- 1E. White Spruce Forest
- 2A. White-Black-Spruce Forest
- 2B. Black Spruce Forest
- 2C. Tamarack Forest
- 2D. Bulrush Bog
- 3A. Paper Birch Forest
- 3B. Paper Birch-White Spruce Forest
4. Willow Scrub
- 5A. Sedge Marsh
- 5B. Bulrush Marsh
- 5C. Cattail Swamp
6. Smooth Brome Grassland
7. Slough Complex
8. Forest Riparian Complex

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a Cover types from Russell and Spiers (1984).