

# Asatiwisipe Aki Management Plan

Poplar River First Nation

May 2011

# **ASATIWISEPE AKI MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**FINAL DRAFT**

**May, 2011**

**Poplar River First Nation**



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND SPECIAL THANKS

The most important acknowledgement goes to our ancestors who loved and cherished this land and cared for it for centuries to ensure all future generations would have life. Their wisdom continues to guide us today in our struggles to keep the land in its natural beauty as it was created.

The development and completion of the Asatiwisipe Aki Lands Management Plan has occurred because of the collective efforts of many. Our Elders have been the driving force for guidance, direction and motivation for this project and it is their wisdom, knowledge, and experience that we have captured within the pages of our Plan. Our Steering Committee of Elders, youth, Band staff and Council, and other community members have worked tirelessly to review and provide feedback on the many maps, text and other technical materials that have been produced as part of this process.

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Meegwetch

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Thanks go to the following people for their time, energy and vision.

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# ASATIWISIPE AKI MANAGEMENT PLAN

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND SPECIAL THANKS .....	1
1.0 PURPOSE AND DIRECTION.....	1
1.1 Preparation for a Land Management Plan .....	1
1.2 The Planning Area .....	2
1.3 Our Vision.....	2
1.3.1 Protecting the Land.....	3
1.3.2 Our World View of the Boreal Forest.....	3
1.3.3 World Heritage Site Nomination .....	3
1.4 Plan Goal and Objectives.....	5
1.5 Discussion of Our Vision, Goals and Objectives.....	6
1.6 The Asatiwisiipe Aki Ma Ma Wichitowin- Mutual Land Relationship Board.....	6
2.0 THE LAND AND ANISHINABEK .....	7
2.1 An Overview .....	7
2.2 The Boreal Ecosystem .....	7
2.2.1 Climate, Geology, Soils and Hydrology .....	9
2.2.2 Vegetation, Natural Disturbance and Ecological Integrity .....	12
2.2.3 Wildlife and Fish.....	14
3.0 THE ANISHINABEK PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE .....	29
3.1 Archaeology and History .....	29
3.2 Present and Future Socio-Economic Life .....	32
4.0 MANAGEMENT LAWS, PROVISIONS AND POLICIES ....	36
4.1 Traditional Community Resource Use.....	36
4.1.1 Moose.....	36
4.1.2 Waterfowl and Bird Hunting .....	36
4.1.3 Trapping.....	37
4.1.4 Woodland Caribou .....	37
4.1.5 Fish.....	37
4.2 Habitat Protection and Conservation .....	38
4.2.1 Integrated Habitat Conservation .....	38
4.2.2 Woodland Caribou Habitat Protection.....	38
4.2.3 Fuelwood and Local Building Materials.....	38
4.2.4 Fire Management .....	38
4.2.5 Garbage Disposal .....	38
4.2.6 Human Waste Disposal.....	39
4.2.7 Problem Black Bears.....	39
4.2.8 Winter Road Management .....	39

4.3 Public Access, Permitted Uses and Management .....	39
4.4 Legal Designation of the Protected Area .....	41
5.0 THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK .....	43
5.1 Protected Areas Management by First Nations .....	43
5.2 Principles for Protected Area Management .....	43
5.3 Asatiwisiipe Protected Area Management: Structure and Role.....	44
5.4 An Asatiwisiipe Protected Area Operational Unit: Structure and Role.....	45
6.0 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION.....	47
6.1 A Framework for Action.....	47
6.2 Financing Protected Area Management and Programs.....	47
6.3 Capital Developments .....	47
6.4 Operations and Maintenance.....	47
6.5 Environmental Monitoring, Research, Related Studies .....	47
6.6 Protected Area Law and Regulation .....	48
6.7 Community Site Planning .....	48
6.8 Financial Summaries and Forecasts.....	48
7.0 POPLAR RIVER COMMUNITY TRUST.....	48
GLOSSARY .....	51
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	53
Photo Credits.....	57



## APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Poplar River Anishinabek Plant List.....	58
Appendix 2: Vertebrate Wildlife Species Table in Taxonomic Order (Excluding Fish) For Ecoregion 90.....	61
Appendix 3: Fish Species in Ecoregion 90.....	83

## LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 1: First Nations Protected Areas Accord.....	1
Figure 2: Asatiwisipe Aki Traditional Territory & planning area map .....	4
Figure 3: Lac Seul Upland Ecoregion.....	6
Figure 4: The Land and Anishinabek.....	8
Figure 5: Enduring Landscape Features .....	16
Figure 6: Hydrological Features .....	17
Figure 7: Forest Ecosystem Site Type Profiles.....	18
Figure 8: Landsat TM Enhanced Color Composite .....	19
Figure 9: Fire History.....	20
Figure 10: Hunting, Trapping and Wild Rice .....	21
Figure 11: Bird Observations.....	22
Figure 12: Density of Furbearers Harvested: 1985-1990 / 1996-2003.....	23
Figure 13: Moose Habitat and Distribution .....	24
Figure 14: Fishing .....	28
Figure 15: Access/Present Use.....	31
Figure 16: Population Projection .....	34
Figure 17: Asatiwisipe Aki Traditional Territory Zoning Map .....	40
Figure 18: Community Decision Making Framework.....	44
Figure 19: Protected Area Framework.....	46
Table 1: Expenditure Forecast .....	49
Table 2: Ten Year Expenditure Forecast .....	50

## 1.0 PURPOSE AND DIRECTION

### 1.1 Preparation for a Land Management Plan

The Asatiwisipe Aki Management Plan arises from several earlier initiatives by Poplar River First Nation. Poplar River has completed a variety of studies for the planning area, including traditional knowledge and community history interviews with Elders, traditional land use studies, archaeological investigations, moose habitat suitability mapping, an indigenous plants study, and a wild foods contaminants study. As well, case studies have recently been completed for several park and protected areas initiatives involving First Nations elsewhere in Canada, in order to identify lessons learned that can be applied in the preparation and implementation of our land management plan.

In 1998, the Manitoba Government Cabinet Ministers responsible for land use, the Manitoba Assembly of Chiefs and the Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding protected areas in Manitoba. In 1999, Poplar River First Nation nominated protected lands under this MOU. A protected park reserve was established by regulation under the Manitoba Provincial Parks Act for most of the traditional territory, except the Trapline 5 area of the Poplar River Trapline District. This park reserve received interim protection until October 2004, and it prohibits logging, mining, hydro-electric development or activities that would permanently alter habitats. In 2003, Poplar River requested a five year extension of the park reserve designation, to enable the further review, approval and implementation of this land management plan. This extension was accomplished in June 2004, and the protected park reserve regulation provided interim protection until 2009. A subsequent extension was requested by Poplar River and is currently in place. The park reserve regulation would be repealed following final approval of this plan.

Poplar River is also signatory to a Protected Areas Accord with Pauingassi, Little Grand Rapids and Pikangikum First Nations (**Figure 1**). This accord was signed in 2002 and provides for the First Nations to support one another and work together in a shared vision of protecting the ancestral lands and resources of the respective First Nations.

This land management plan is, therefore, an outcome of successive efforts by Poplar River First Nation to assert the desire for protection of Poplar River Anishinabek Traditional Territory. It also recognizes the interrelationships with a wider territory of ancestral lands occupied by neighbouring First Nations and the desire to cooperate in the protection and management of these lands.

Figure 1: First Nations Protected Areas Accord



\*\* Poplar River, Pauingassi, Little Grand Rapids and Pikangikum First Nations have entered into an accord to support each other and work together in their shared vision of protecting the ancestral lands and resources of their respective First Nations.

## First Nations Protected Areas Accord

\*Map for illustration purposes only

Map Data Sources:  
 Canada, D. et al. 2003. "The Boreal Forest Study: Finding exceptional protected areas in the boreal ecozone that could meet World Heritage Status."  
 IUCN, 2004. "Proceedings of the World Heritage Boreal Zone Workshop - MM in St. Petersburg, Russia, 30-31 October 2003."  
 Canada's Environment Report prepared for the IUCN - The World Conservation Union.

Inset Image Credit:  
 Image adapted from, "Boreal Forests of the World" by D. Johnson, L. Kesteven, A. MacKinnon and J. Page, 1995.

## 1.2 The Planning Area

The Plan includes the area presently designated as the Poplar/Nanowin Rivers Park Reserve. The land management plan is for an area approximately 862,000 hectares of the Poplar River Anishinabek Traditional Territory, comprising all 15 traplines of the Poplar River Trapline District and offshore islands in Lake Winnipeg. This area lies between 50 and 55 degrees latitude and extends east from Lake Winnipeg, almost to the Ontario border (Figure 2). The area is a significant and ecologically intact part of the Lac Seul Upland Ecoregion (Figure 3). This area is also recognized as a part of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region, Natural Region 4C, 1 of 18 natural regions identified for parks and protected areas planning in Manitoba.

The Poplar River Reserve #16 is a Treaty 5 Adhesion, situated at the mouth of the Poplar River. Poplar River First Nation has a population of approximately 1,200 persons, over 900 of whom live on the Poplar River Reserve next to Lake Winnipeg. The community lies about 400 kilometres north of Winnipeg and is accessible by air, and by winter road between January and March. In the summer months between break up and freeze up of Lake Winnipeg, the community is also accessible by barge. The community possesses a progressive and effective governance structure and management systems, providing housing, schooling, recreational services, community health and childcare, Elders' services and residences, community policing, and related water, sewer and power infrastructure to community members.

## 1.3 Our Vision

The Anishinabek of Poplar River have been a part of the traditional territory for many centuries. We believe and assert that we are part of the land. We are both in and upon the land ... and the land is part of us of who we are. Our vision for the land is very much a vision of ourselves. The Elders of Poplar River First Nation have stated:

*The Creator has given us life, he has given us land to live from, without that land our people will die* (Poplar River First Nation, October 2002).

*Today we see ourselves as rightful caretakers of our traditional land in Poplar River. We want to run our own lives, our own affairs, and to continue our traditional heritage of living off the land. We have come to a new era where we see ourselves as a people continuing to be stewards of the land, to have a say as to what goes on in that land, in our territory* (Chief Vera Mitchell, November 2001).

*The Elders ... have taught that it is our job to protect and care for this land for the benefit of our children and grandchildren. The Elders have also recognized the importance to all people of living on a healthy planet. The current leaders and community members who are actively seeking to protect this intact boreal forest region have recognized this world vision.*

*Through the centuries the people have lived in this region and with their intimate knowledge of all forms of life, have practiced true sustainability. They have lived by hunting and fishing, gathering food and medicines as well as making a living through trapping and fishing without destroying their environment.*

*The community will use these practices as a base for their long term management plan. The plan will be based on traditional methods and knowledge along with scientific techniques and data. The management plan will be based on the best knowledge available in terms of forest, land, water, wildlife, plants and fish management. Protecting Poplar River First Nation traditional lands from industrial development and for continuation of traditional practices are the combined goals of our community* (Poplar River First Nation, October 2002, p. 3).



### 1.3.1 Protecting the Land

Anishinabek relationships, needs and requirements for the land are the primary basis for protection and management of the area. Unlike other past, present and future users, the Poplar River Anishinabek have their very being, and future well being defined by their place on this land. People from other places in and beyond Manitoba have other homes and other things that help define who they are and who they will become. The traditional lands that will be managed according to this plan are a fundamental and inseparable part of who the Poplar River Anishinabek are and who we always want to be. The land must be protected to sustain the culture and very life of the community. If this land should be compromised, there may be some passing sense of loss by people in the outside world and wider society. Some might even feel that 'it would be too bad'. But life would go on for them. The Poplar River Anishinabek are not and cannot be that indifferent. Protection of the land is the key to our very future. Therefore, to suggest that our traditional lands need not be protected, or that only a part of our traditional territory needs to be protected, is to suggest to us that our lives can be threatened; that our children's future can be compromised or forfeited for some other purpose. It would be disrespectful and immoral for society at large to compromise what we, the Poplar River Anishinabek, know and assert we need for life.

### 1.3.2 Our World View of the Boreal Forest

We know the significance and value of our traditional lands to the world. And we are prepared to share our land protection initiative with our sisters and brothers in the global village. This is a boreal forest region with ecological integrity. Its ecosystem functions remain intact, undisturbed and uninterrupted by land use change. Human settlements, roads and commercial resource industries have destroyed or significantly reduced the ecological integrity of boreal regions in much of the rest of the world. Scientists and international conservationists warn about the need to protect remaining areas of intact boreal forest ecosystems and their functions. The boreal forest is critically important to sequester carbon and contribute to the global imperative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Global warming is a threat to all life. Large, natural and intact boreal forest ecosystems are essential to the overall strategy to reduce this threat. The natural biodiversity of intact boreal forests contributes in essential ways to healthy animal, plant and human life (e.g., clean water, clean air, healing medicines). The Poplar River Anishinabek know the value of our lands to all life and offer our land protection initiative as a contribution to the world community and international conservation efforts.

Global Forest Watch Canada released a report on Canada's large intact forest landscapes, which states: "The remaining global tracts of intact forest landscapes have intrinsic value as part of the Earth's natural endowment. They are also growing in importance as benchmarks or reference points for understanding managed forest landscapes" (Global Forest Watch Canada, 2003, p. 8). The study defines an intact forest landscape as a contiguous mosaic of natural ecosystems in a forest ecozone, essentially undisturbed by human influence, including both treed and naturally treeless areas. An intact forest landscape must be large enough to contain and support natural biodiversity and ecological processes, and to provide a buffer against human disturbance from surrounding areas. Our traditional lands represent a fully intact boreal forest landscape and they present an outstanding opportunity to protect an intact representation of the boreal forest ecosystem for the world community.

### 1.3.3 World Heritage Site Nomination

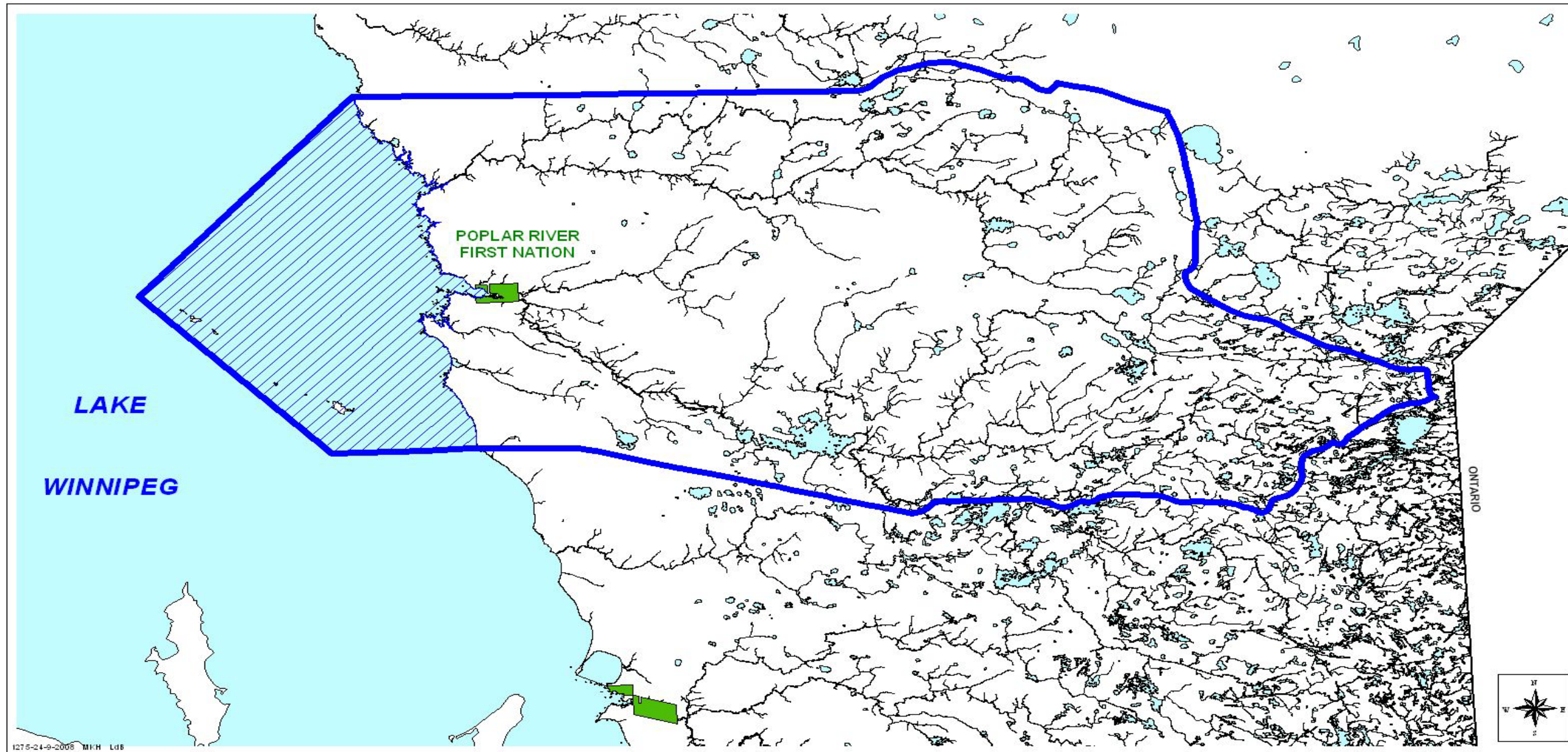
A further approach to protection of our traditional lands is through recognition of the importance of the boreal forest as a United Nations World Heritage Site. The nomination process is currently being undertaken with four other First Nations - Pauingassi First Nation, Little Grand Rapids First Nation, Bloodvein River First Nation in Manitoba and Pikangikum in Ontario along with the Manitoba and Ontario governments towards achieving the goal of a World Heritage Site designation.







Figure 2: Asatiwisipe Aki - Traditional Territory and Planning Area Map

NOTE: this map depicts Poplar River First Nation's proposed planning area. Subsequent maps in the Asatiwisipe Aki Management Plan (except for Figure 17) do not define proposed planning area boundaries; they are for illustrative purposes only. Figures 2 and 17 show the area to which the Asatiwisipe Aki Management Plan is intended to apply.



 **Asatiwisipe Aki Protected Islands**  
 Only islands above the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of Lake Winnipeg in this area are included

## ASATIWISIPE AKI TRADITIONAL TERRITORY

Scale 1 : 550,000  
10 0 10 20 Kilometers  


## 1.4 Plan Goal and Objectives

Consistent with Poplar River's vision, preparations and expectations for the land management plan, the specific goals and objectives are:

### Goal:

*The goal is to protect the land from industrial developments, sustaining natural ecological processes for present and future generations.*

### Objectives:

- *Poplar River Anishinabek relationships with the land, water, fish and wildlife will be understood, communicated and sustained.*
- *The plan will be based on traditional methods and knowledge, along with scientific techniques and data. The best knowledge currently available in terms of forests, land, water, wildlife, plants and fish management will be applied.*
- *Sacred and ancestral places and values will be respected and celebrated.*
- *Resource use and access by community members will be managed according to traditional values and knowledge.*
- *Recreational and tourism uses by other Manitobans, Canadians and visitors to Canada that are compatible with ecosystems integrity, Anishinabek culture and traditions and Poplar River First Nation management requirements will be welcomed and accommodated.*
- *Opportunities and facilities for environmental education and training will be provided for the youth of Poplar River First Nation. Emphasis will be placed on learning the values and skills of community Elders and creating respectful, sharing relationships with the Elders and throughout the community.*

- *The Poplar River Anishinabek are engaged in a continual process of healing from the adverse effects of colonialism (e.g., separation of families and sending our children away to residential schools, loss of our language, religious persecution). Access to the land and the renewal of relationships with the land are essential elements of a holistic approach to community healing and cultural renewal.*
- *Poplar River First Nation management, leadership, values and requirements will be applied.*
- *Poplar River First Nation members will be trained and hold key management and administrative positions in the future management of the protected area.*
- *The headquarters for protected area management and operations will be located at Poplar River. Satellite field stations will be situated and designed to be compatible with the remote character and ecosystems integrity of the protected area.*
- *A culturally and naturally themed visitor reception and interpretive centre will be situated in Poplar River, serving as a key orientation point to the protected area. The centre will serve multiple functions related to the protected area's information/ orientation, management, visitor registration, interpretation and staff training.*



## 1.5 Discussion of Our Vision, Goals and Objectives

The vision, goals and objectives held by the Poplar River Anishinabek stress the overarching need to protect our traditional lands from industrial development. The traditional lands are to remain free of commercial forestry, mining, hydro and other industrial developments that would alter the land and open it with roads, eroding its natural character and integrity. The traditional uses of hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering by the Anishinabek are to be sustained. It is recognized that these community uses also need to be managed, and traditional knowledge and laws will be applied to their management. Leadership and employment of the Anishinabek in the future management of the protected area is required, while providing for compatible uses and enjoyment by other Manitobans, Canadians and visitors to Canada.

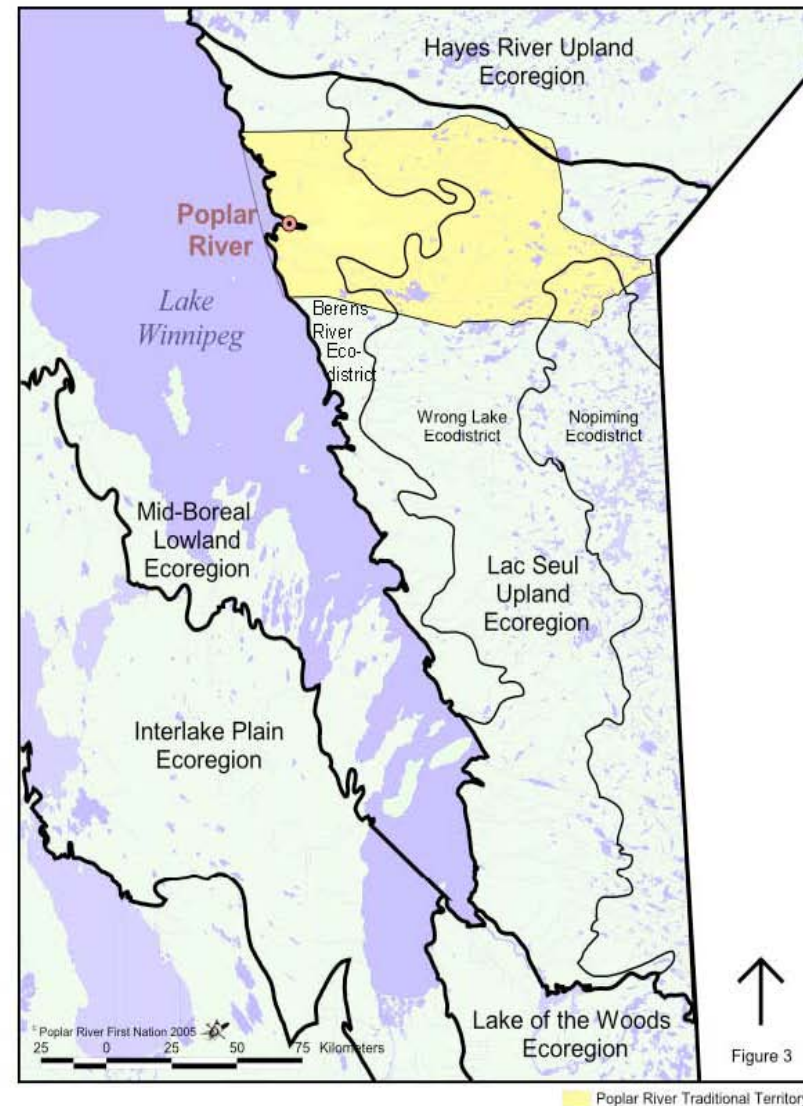
The land management plan is therefore intended to inform and guide different 'audiences'. The plan provides a frame of reference for our community members in their future use of the traditional lands. It provides a framework to be accounted for by other governments in their respective planning and decisions concerning protected areas and resource use. The plan also provides the framework for general public awareness, appreciation and use of the protected area.

Permanent legal designation of the protected area will need to be a principal element for ongoing protection of the traditional lands. The area is provincial Crown lands, with the interim protection of the park reserve presently in place until late 2014 (note: the park reserve regulation would be repealed following final approval of this plan).

## 1.6 The Asatiwisipe Aki Ma Ma Wichitowin Mutual Land Relationship Board

The Asatiwisipe Aki Ma Ma Wichitowin (the "Board") was created through the Poplar River Traditional Territory Land Relationship Agreement signed by Poplar River First Nation and the Government of Manitoba in October 2008. The purpose of the Board is to guide implementation of this plan.

Figure 3: Lac Seul Upland Ecoregion



## 2.0 THE LAND AND ANISHINABEK

### 2.1 An Overview

We have stressed and asserted that the Anishinabek are a part of the land; that we are actually a part of the boreal ecosystem that prevails in this, our traditional territory. We have stated as an objective for our land management plan that we will apply the best scientific information, as well as our traditional knowledge and relationships in preparing and implementing the plan.

In the pages that follow, we have drawn on authoritative and current scientific sources to describe the character of the land – its climate, bedrock and surficial geology, soils, hydrology, vegetation, fish and wildlife. For each part of the scientific description, we have intertwined descriptions and stories about ourselves.

As surely as the wolf, the moose, the plants and the forests are a part of nutrient and carbon cycles, so too are the Anishinabek; we are an integral part of the boreal ecosystem functions. We have also used and adapted ourselves to the land's rhythms and cycles. There are flows through and over this land. Rivers and streams flow across the land, passing through myriad lakes and wetlands. Our forefathers and Elders have learned about these flows and we in turn have moved through and across the land, according to the opportunities for access and the barriers posed by water, ice and snow in the different seasons. The animals too, flow through and move upon the land. We have depended on the animals and have learned where they will be and how they live over the course of the seasons. The fish too, move in the rivers and the lakes, according to the seasons and their need to spawn and feed. Our people have learned about these things and our own patterns of movement and use are adapted to and respect the patterns of our fellow living beings with whom we share the land.

Our ancestors followed a seasonal round of activities in concert with the distinctive seasons presented by the climate. The long cold winters required our people to disperse widely across the land to hunt, trap and fish for our very lives. The imperative of winter survival required that we travel far and wide, using the full extent of the land provided to us by the Creator. In the short spring and fall periods, we adapted and concentrated our locations and use of the land to where the fish were spawning; to where the geese, ducks and gulls were nesting and migrating. The shorter, cooler days of autumn and the leafless fall forests provided ideal conditions to hunt moose, migrating waterfowl and upland birds. These animals become more concentrated along the rivers, lakes and forest openings during their mating or migration rituals. We took advantage of these patterns and formed deep and practical relationships with them.

While some of these practices have been modified or reduced over time, as our community has been influenced by the wider Canadian society and modern socio-economic pressures, we still retain these relationships as our members continue to hunt, trap and fish, and gather the wild fruits and forest medicines. It is these relationships that we must respect in our plan and it is these land relationships that we wish to teach to our youth and keep for all future generations.

Through these practical, life-sustaining relationships to the land, our ancestors, our Elders and our community at large have also developed profound spiritual relationships to the land. We know and understand the meaning of the circle of life as given to us by the Creator and where we fit within it. We recognize and honour the teachings and presence of our forefathers who lie buried out and through the lands that they have occupied over the millennia. All of these things give our people a deep sense of gratitude to and respect for the Creator and we have tried to illustrate this aspect of our profound relationship with the land in different parts of this plan (**Figure 4**).

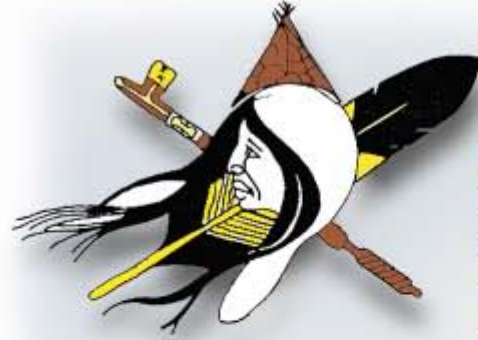
### 2.2 The Boreal Ecosystem

Our traditional territory is scientifically described as a part of the Boreal Shield Ecozone, which stretches across Canada from Newfoundland to Northern Saskatchewan. More regionally, scientists recognize that the land lies within the northern reaches of Ecoregion 90, the Lac Seul Upland (Figure 3)

The text and map descriptions that we have assembled to more fully describe the land scientifically draw heavily on recent studies that document the biophysical, socio-economic and land use characteristics of Ecoregion 90. This was the “Manitoba Ecosystem-Based Management Pilot Project”. The process of classifying and mapping ecologically distinct areas of the earth has proceeded at different levels or scales for generalizing the interrelated factors of the physical (abiotic) and living (biotic) environment. This scientific approach has come to be known as ecological stratification.



Figure 4: The Land and Anishinabek



The Creator made the lands and the waters. He gave all creation the most precious and sacred gift of life. He gave us everything we need to live and to be strong: the sun, clean air, clean

water, all the plants grow on the earth, and all living creatures. The Creator gave every living thing a job and responsibility to ensure the circle of life continues. The Creator placed us on this land and gave us the job to protect and care for these lands as a sacred duty and trust to our future generations.

"Like our ancestors, we are the caretakers of this land and we know once the resources from the land are depleted, we will have nothing. We have been told by our elders to keep the land as it was when the Creator made it."  
Poplar River Community Member



"The Land is so important to us, it is just like sacred or holy ground."  
Poplar River Elder

The Land and The Anishinabek

We have chosen to provide a description of our traditional lands, beginning at the ecoregion level. This level of ecological classification is most appropriate for a mapping scale of 1:500,000 and areas of about 1,000 to 10,000 square kilometres. When the range and diversity of vegetation communities is further elaborated upon in Section 2.2.2, the ecodistrict and ecosite levels of ecological classification are employed. Ecodistricts are appropriate to distinguish ecological characteristics at a scale of 1:250,000 to 1:500,000 and for areas of about 100 to 10,000 square kilometres in size. Ecosites are more refined in scale and are appropriate to show biodiversity values at scales of 1:10,000 to 1:20,000 and for areas of 10 to 100 hectares.

Poplar River participated actively in the Manitoba Ecosystem-Based Management Pilot Project and we enthusiastically supported the proposed pilot approach, since it is an approach that recognizes that people are a part of ecosystems and people's values and relationships must be accounted for in the management of natural resources.

### 2.2.1 Climate, Geology, Soils and Hydrology

#### Climate

Climate and the history of climate change is fundamental to the character of the land and who we are as the Poplar River Anishinabek living on this land over the millennia.

The present day character of the land was essentially shaped during the last Ice Age or Pleistocene Epoch. The most recent period of climatic cooling started in North America about 75,000 years ago and ended about 8,000 years ago. This period was known as the Wisconsinan. Glaciers covered Manitoba under several kilometres of ice for over 10,000 years. The climate warmed in the later part of the Ice Age and it took nearly 5,000 years for the glaciers to melt and re-expose the land.

The present day landscape was shaped by the ice and the forces of melting and post glacial land forming processes (Teller, 1984). The Boreal Shield Ecozone is dominated by a rolling terrain with Precambrian bedrock outcrops interspersed with a mantle of glacial moraine. The land generally slopes westward to Lake Winnipeg and to the north. The elevations range from nearly 400 metres above sea level near the Ontario border to about 220 metres above sea level near the Lake Winnipeg shoreline (Northern Lights Heritage Services, 2000).

The climate is classified as part of the Subhumid Mid-boreal Ecoclimatic Region. The climate varies from west to east. Lake Winnipeg provides a moderating influence on summer and fall temperatures and slows the warming effect of spring close to the lake.

Poplar River traditional lands lie in the northern portions of Ecoregion 90 and this area is colder than the southern parts of the Ecoregion. The nearest climate station with data comparable to that for the Poplar River area is Island Lake. Here, the mean annual

temperature is  $-1.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the June to August mean is  $15.8^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the January mean is  $-22.8^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Manitoba Conservation, 2002). The average frost-free period is about 93 days and precipitation in the form of rain and snow amounts to between 300 to 500 millimetres annually. The Poplar River region, in sum, experiences distinct seasons, with a relatively short spring and fall, a warm, moderately wet summer, and long cold winters.

Annual runoff peaks occur mostly in the spring, from the end of May through June, due to snow and ice melt. Rainfall runoff peaks can occur throughout the rest of the open water season. Base flows in the rivers are continuous throughout the summer, fall and winter and are relatively large. Annual minimum stream flows usually occur during the winter season. The stream flow gauge at Weaver Lake outlet on the Poplar River recorded a minimum mean monthly flow of 3 cubic metres/second in February 1989 and a maximum mean monthly flow of 246 cubic metres/second in June 1979 (Manitoba Conservation, 2002).

The annual round of movements across the land by the Anishinabek has been shaped by the distinct seasons, the length and harshness of the winter, the conditions of the land in freeze and thaw, and the seasonal and diurnal changes in the flows of water in rivers, creeks and streams. Even today, with the snow machine and power boat replacing walking, dog teams and paddled canoes, the climate and the conditions the seasons impose on the land dictate how we can access and move across our traditional territory. Therefore, we and our forefathers have had to learn about and understand the climate and its environmental effects. And today, we join with many others throughout the world in our worry and concern about climate change. Indeed, we believe that our region, so free of industrial influences and operating as it does as an intact boreal ecosystem, can be a natural laboratory for climate change science. This will be further elaborated upon in the environmental monitoring section of the plan.



## Geology

The bedrock is typical of the Precambrian Shield. The shield of the Lac Seul Upland is recognized by scientists to form a part of Superior Province. The area was last affected during the Kenoran mountain building period (orogeny) that ended about 2.6 billion years ago. In the Precambrian geological era, there was essentially unimpeded erosion for nearly a billion years. This reduced the ancient rugged terrain to a relatively flat plain near sea level, where the local relief now seldom exceeds 30 metres (Manitoba Conservation, 2002). The shield is dominantly massive granitic and banded gneissic rock. Highly mineralised greenstone belts of volcanic and sedimentary rocks are found in parts of the Ecoregion, well to the south of our traditional territory. This is noteworthy, since the absence of mineralised zones in our lands has resulted in virtually no interest in mineral exploration and no mining developments.

The glacial history that has been described and the successive forces of weathering and erosion have produced the distinctive landforms and topography that prevail today. The weight of the glaciers depressed the land surface and eroded it. Moving glacial ice picked up large quantities of land surface material, at the same time grinding and eroding the bedrock. The materials gathered in the glacial ice were transported over varying and sometimes great distances and eventually were re-deposited as till and as so called glaciofluvial material, where the ice was melting. In many places, the scouring effect of the glacier ice produced bare, polished bedrock outcrops, with the till deposits found in local land depressions. In other places, varying thin to deep till deposits were laid down.

Following the retreat of the glaciers, Glacial Lake Agassiz formed and dominated the Ecoregion for thousands of years. All of our traditional lands were at one time or other inundated by Glacial Lake Agassiz, resulting in lake sediment deposits or erosion of the glacial deposits or combinations of these processes. As result, so-called glaciolacustrine sediments are today widespread, especially in the western parts of the traditional lands. As Glacial Lake Agassiz disappeared with glacial retreat northwards, other land shaping processes took over. Rivers and streams eroded and deposited material and formed a poorly interconnected drainage system. Most of the lands to the west, closer to Lake Winnipeg, remained poorly drained due to the fine texture of the surface materials and flat to gently sloping topography.

Further inland and to the east, the bedrock dominated the terrain, creating many localized land depressions without drainage outlets. These conditions were favourable to the accumulation of peat lands over the last 4,000 to 5,000 years. Today, the dominant surficial geology comprises till, glaciolacustrine sediments and peat deposits. Smaller occurrences of glaciofluvial, lacustrine and more recent alluvial deposits are found as well.

The physiography of the land is controlled by the Precambrian Bedrock. To the west, bedrock outcrops are more limited and isolated, while to the east, bedrock ridges dominate the land (Manitoba Conservation, 2002).

## Soils

No detailed soil survey has been conducted for the traditional land area. The soils are considered to be young, since only 7,000 to 12,000 years have elapsed since the land emerged from beneath ice or the waters of glacial lakes. Organic soils are prevalent over much of the area to the immediate east of Lake Winnipeg. These soils are typically associated with poorly to very poorly drained depressions or flat areas that are water-saturated for much of the year. To the east, where bedrock outcrops dominate, very thin mantles of organic soils occur in shallow depressions. Organic deposits are in turn, underlain by finer textured lacustrine sediments. The organic soils are Mesisols, consisting of moderately decomposed peat and Fibrosols, which consist of weakly decomposed peat. Moderately well to imperfectly drained Gray Luvisols have formed on the clayey glaciolacustrine deposits characteristic of some areas situated between the flat lands nearer Lake Winnipeg and the higher bedrock ridges east towards Ontario.

Manitoba Parks and Natural Areas Branch developed an enduring features methodology and analysis to guide the selection of areas for potential protected area designation, on a natural region basis. The system, also used to assess representation of landscape types protected in each natural region, focuses on those aspects of landscape that are enduring over long periods of time: surface mineral deposits, soil types and associations, and distinguishing terrain features. Climate is also common to determination of each natural region's boundary. Habitat for species is common to these enduring features, in the specific natural region. Manitoba's enduring features and natural region system is compatible and consistent with ecozones, regions, districts and sites – as applied to our analysis and mapping.



We obtained the enduring features analysis for Ecoregion 90 and created a map of the recognized enduring features for the traditional land area (**Figure 5**). The enduring features reflect the descriptions we have already given of land forming processes, surficial geology and soils. In all, seven distinctive enduring features are recognized for the Poplar River traditional lands. It is noteworthy in terms of our goal for protected area status.

## Hydrology

The Lac Seul Upland Ecoregion drains into Hudson Bay. Most of the region drains west into Lake Winnipeg and then north and east through the Nelson River to Hudson Bay (**Figure 6**). There is a small area, along the northeast edge of the traditional territory that drains east into Ontario, the Severn River and then north and east to Hudson Bay. Virtually the entire traditional area lies within the Poplar River watershed. The Poplar River is the primary drainage feature, with its headwaters located in Ontario, beyond the traditional lands of the Poplar River Anishinabek, but within the ancestral lands of neighbouring First Nations. This is an important element for consideration for future land protection and management. Our goal to protect the lands from industrial development needs to be supported by complementary management of the upper reaches of the Poplar River. This is something we seek in our protected areas accord with neighbouring First Nations in Manitoba and Ontario.

The Poplar River (Asatiwisipe), the North Poplar River (Opakwepananuswisipe), the Mukutawa River (Mukatewisipe) and the Nanowin River (Maominwisipe), as well as McPhail Creek (Kwekwesiwisipe), Gilchrist Creek (Washachiwanwisipe) and Marchand Creek (Kakepagowiniswisipenthe) and the interconnected lakes – Whiskeyjack Lake (Kwekwesi Sagaigan), Gilcrest Lake (Washachhiwan Sagaigan), Mukutawa Lake (Mukate Sagaigan) and Weaver Lake (Pinesewapikung Sagaigan) all contribute to the natural character and quality of the land (**Figure 6**). These are unpolluted and unaltered waters. They flow from east to west through a landscape where undisturbed natural ecological processes and patterns of natural disturbance continue as they have for the millennia. They contribute to nutrient cycles and flows that transport nutrients from the east and add them into the lakes and wetlands to the west.

The scientific description of the land to this point has concentrated on the physical environment – the climate, the rock, surface materials, soil and the water. At several points, there have been references to how the Anishinabek have come to know and adapt to these elements of the natural world. Several stories and quotations from our Elders speak to the relationships of the people to the natural forces and elements of the land.

*Phillip Bruce was born on August 11, 1922 and was raised in Poplar River by his parents Sandy and Janet Bruce (nee Franklin). He later married Violet May Mitchell on April 14, 1946 and they also raised ten children .... Phillip started trapping when he was 15 years old and trapped at Bear head. He mentioned that the only way for the people to survive was to hunt and trap wild animals, therefore they would leave Poplar River in September and stay at various places all winter until the spring time. There were about seven families at a time that would leave from the reserve long before the traplines were even established. They would travel to these various locations by foot and pulling a sled with all their belongings. When they reached their destination, they would start looking for shelter where to spend the night. On the following day, they would start building a log house (Poplar River Elders Interviews and Histories).*

*Victor Bruce was born October 26, 1932 and his parents were James Bruce and Elizabeth Bruce (nee Balfour). Although Victor's parents were from Norway House, he was raised in Poplar River where he started trapping with his dad at a very young age. Many years later, Victor met Nora Flett from Berens River and fell in love and married her on November 3, 1952. During their marriage, they had eight children .... Victor said that most of the time they had to trap, hunt and fish in order to survive because there was no store in Poplar River. They would leave and travel by foot from Poplar River and go around Lake Winnipeg to get to Big Black River in the winter. In the fall and spring they would travel by canoe to Rice River area, a trapline that belonged to Tom and Fred Lambert. He also pointed out that the Bruces trapped in Big Black River, all the way from Rice River to the Three Lakes that consist or are known as Fox Lake, Deep Lake and Rice Lake (Poplar River Elders Interviews and Histories).*





*Colin P. Bruce was born on April 1, 1938 to Willie and Nina Bruce. He was also raised in Poplar River where he met Bertha Berens who was also from Poplar River in 1960. Colin and Bertha got married in 1961 and they had 6 children.... People had to hunt, trap and fish in order to survive as there was no store in Poplar River. In the spring, the women would get ready to make sturgeon nets but it was the men who supplied the twine to the women. Colin mentioned that long time ago the Poplar River rapids were a very sacred place where the people weren't allowed to make any kind of noises when approaching the rapids where the men were setting sturgeon nets or any kind of fish nets because it was assumed that any type of disturbance could scare away the sturgeons .... During the summer fishing season people would move their families to fishing stations that were either located at Poplar Point or Big Black River.... During the summer season the women and children would gather and pick wild berries such as strawberries, raspberries, and saskatoons for winter use. In order to preserve them, the women would dry and can the berries and then store them in homemade cellars. Also, the people had big gardens which they would share with other families .... in early September before leaving for their traplines the men would dig up their gardens, bag and store their potatoes for winter storage (Poplar River Elders Interviews and Histories).*

These excerpts from interviews with our Elders clearly reveal the patterns of seasonal movements and activities of the people as they adapted to the imperatives of climate and the natural world.

### 2.2.2 Vegetation, Natural Disturbance and Ecological Integrity

The physical elements of the environment functionally interrelate with living components to produce the distinctive ecological patterns and biodiversity of the land. Three ecodistricts are identified within Ecoregion 90, and these are: the Berens River Ecodistrict along Lake Winnipeg; the Wrong Lake Ecodistrict in the east-central part of the traditional lands; and the Nopiming Ecodistrict at the eastern extremity of the traditional territory. Each ecodistrict has distinctive vegetation community associations that reflect the different prevailing soils, topography and drainage conditions (**Figure 7**). The descriptions that are included in **Figure 7** effectively present and portray the diversity of vegetation and habitats that characterize our traditional lands.

Another valuable picture of the diverse mosaics of forests, lakes, rivers, rock outcrops, wetlands and marshes that comprise the landscape is a satellite image from space (**Figure 8**). What is especially noteworthy about this image is the complete absence of broad landscape changes such as forest clear cutting, highway corridors and other industrial and settlement impacts. The sole deviation from this pattern is the evidence of the small community of Poplar River along Lake Winnipeg, and the hydro line corridor from the south into the community.

The great variations in the landscape that are clearly evident in **Figures 7** and **8** reflect not only the geology, topography, soils and waters that have produced the biodiversity in plants and animals. The variations also reflect the operation of natural disturbances – wildfire, insects, and diseases that occur periodically over time.

The mosaic that results from the inherently diverse physical and biological environment and the interaction with natural disturbances is recognized by science as the essence of ecosystem diversity. Physical (abiotic) disturbances include such phenomena as wildfire, flooding or weather events, such as damaging winds. Biological disturbances (biotic) include insects, disease, grazing or browsing by animals and predation.

The results of natural disturbances are especially noteworthy at the regional landscape scale in the vegetation. The successional stages and pathways of vegetation can be dramatically changed by large-scale disturbances such as wildfire. Clearly too, wildlife distribution and abundance can vary in response to natural disturbance.

The complex roles of natural disturbances, the so called ranges of natural variability in ecosystems and the cycles or periodicity of natural disturbances are still not very well understood by science. Suffice it to say that natural disturbances of all kinds have occurred and will continue to occur across the large expanse of our traditional lands. The key point is that these are “natural” events; they are forces that work naturally within the boreal ecosystem and help produce the biodiversity naturally present in a functionally intact boreal ecosystem. By far the most important of these disturbances is wildfire.

Manitoba Forestry Branch undertook a fire history study of Ecoregion 90 and two main observations about fire in the wider ecoregion were made: about 85% of all large fires burned to the waters edge of lakes and streams; and, over the last 120 years, there are very few areas that are not impacted by wildfires (less than 5%).



We obtained Manitoba Forestry Branch fire mapping back to the 1920s for our traditional lands. We have assembled this data in a map (**Figure 9**) and this picture illustrates the great importance of natural wildfire in the plan area. The patterns show the outer edges of a given fire event in a given year. This does not mean the entire area was completely or evenly burned.

An example is the large fire of 1929, a fire that some of our Elders tell stories about to this day (Personal Communication, Frank Menow, 2003). Scientists have determined that such a fire may burn about 70% of the area it sweeps through. Most of the vegetation on drier ecosite types burns, while most of the vegetation on wetter ecosite types is skipped over by the fire. As example, a detailed study of fire patterns in the southeast portion of Ecoregion 90 revealed that 93% of the area that is Jack pine-dominated forest burnt while only about 8% of the area of black spruce/tamarack bog burned. In general, a large wildfire burns most of the upland area, about half of deep water table wetlands and only about 10% of shallow water table wetlands (Manitoba Conservation, 2002). This has the cumulative effect of creating a large area with patches. If **Figures 7** and **8** are considered together with **Figure 9**, these so-called patch dynamics are readily evident. And, this is compelling evidence of the natural state of this boreal landscape, with its ecological integrity. There has been very limited fire suppression by Manitoba Conservation from time to time, e.g., the 1989 fire east of Weaver Lake. Given the remoteness of our traditional lands and the absence of commercial forestry interests, the fire patterns on the landscape are essentially natural.

Other natural disturbances have taken place over the traditional lands and they include windthrow, seasonal floods on the rivers and outbreaks of defoliating insects such as forest tent caterpillars, spruce budworm, Jack pine budworm and larch sawfly. Again, because of the remoteness of our region and the absence of commercial interests, little research has been done on the extent of these types of disturbance. Suffice it to say, that the plan area is large and diverse enough that it has adapted and evolved naturally with these forces at work.

The ecological integrity of the plan area is clearly established by examining the various physical and biological processes and characteristics that we have presented. The area also lies within a larger region at the north end of Ecoregion 90 that is undisturbed by industrial activities. At this point, it is useful to reflect again on the conditions or factors that define ecological integrity. Manitoba Parks and Natural Areas Branch has expressed requirements for ecological integrity of a protected area or natural region as follows:

An area must be large enough to:

- allow for natural ecological processes, including disturbance events such as fire;
- capture the full range of successional stages;
- contribute to the survival of a wide range of species
- have connections to the surrounding region that allow for species movement;
- allow for maintaining genetically viable populations of species; and
- preserve regional flows of water, nutrients and other organic and inorganic materials.

These criteria suggest that the full extent of the plan area meets ecological integrity criteria and the full extent of the plan area needs to be protected, including adjacent areas beyond Poplar River traditional lands.

We have completed a Poplar River Anishinabek Plant Guide (2002) that depicts the many values and uses that we have for the trees and plants. Each of the plants and trees has Anishinabek names and these are comprehensively listed in our plant guide. For example, Azaadi Noopiming means poplar forest or woods. We greatly value the poplar tree as an important food source for beaver and rabbits that we have depended on for food, for the making of snares from poplar saplings, and for medicinal use of the bark. We use white spruce for building because it doesn't crack and break and the boughs have been important for bedding in winter camps. We use red-osier dogwood for medicines, basket making and tobacco, and we know the importance of this shrub to moose. We eat the wild strawberries and the bunchberries. In all, our plant guide lists 50 different trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, mosses and lichens that we have used to sustain ourselves and our cultural practices. This listing is included as **Appendix 1**.



Several excerpts from interviews with our Elders illustrate how intertwined our lives are with the rich biodiversity of trees and plants that grow on our traditional lands.

*Daniel Bruce was born on March 6, 1929 and raised in Poplar River. He later married Annie Douglas of Poplar River on February 6, 1962 and they had eight children .... According to Daniel in the spring time people would get ready to gather herbs, leaves, ginger root and yellow powder which he said was ginger. People would put all the medicines in pouches for later uses. The medicine man would teach the people how to use specific types of herbs and leaves to cure whatever sickness they might have .... Finally Daniel told us about how they used to make snowshoes, sleds oars, and paddles. Snowshoes were made of birch and tamarack. Seaming twine was also used to lace the inner side of the snowshoes and for the foot part, they would wet the leather or moose hide and let it dry all night. Sleds were also made of spruce and tamarack. But the paddles for the canoes were built differently, but Daniel did not comment further on this issue (Poplar River Elders Interviews and Histories).*

*Flora Bruce (nee Douglas) was born at Raymond's Island on Lake Winnipeg. She was raised in Poplar River until she married Jacob Bruce on January 16, 1950 and during their marriage they raised six children .... Flora stated that long ago if a woman was due to give birth, they would call a midwife. She herself delivered her children by midwifery. She breast-fed all her children, and she also used moss and moss-bag instead of diapers, instead of pampers, as there was no such thing in those days (Poplar River Elders Interviews and Histories).*

*Alex Mitchell was born in Norway House in 1909; Miles Mitchell and wife raised him in Poplar River. Later in the years he married Mary Berens from Berens River in 1936. They lived in Poplar River and raised 14 children .... When Alex first started trapping, he went with his grandfather when he was very young .... There were no canoes at the time, so the men had to make their own canoes for transportation, using jack pine (Ogick) for canoe ribs, (Watapeeck) roots to sew the birch bark. Spruce gum was also used to stop leaks, as there was no putty or nails. Snowshoes were made of birch tree and other materials ....*

*... Alex also mentions that people would use birch-bark baskets to collect sap, a very sweet drink from birch trees. Another thing he mentioned was that people used to collect red leaves or in Sauleaux terms (Kakegaypugoon) in which the people would pick from the muskeg to make tea as this was their tea long ago. He also said that there used to be a lot of Indian carrots that grew in certain places. They would use the carrots for cooking stews and soup. After picking the carrots people would replant them near their homes for future use. Another delicacy called lichen (Ateiwackunuck) that they would use for fish soup and moose stew. Pemmican was also another food that they ate. First, they would dry the meat and then they would mash or pound it, then afterwards they would mix it with oil and fat from the moose meat (Poplar River Elders Interviews and Histories).*

### 2.2.3 Wildlife and Fish

The biodiversity of vegetation, landscape variability and unaltered natural processes have contributed to producing a rich variety of fish and wildlife. The Lac Seul Upland Ecoregion has been assessed to include some 376 vertebrate species of land animals including mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. There are also thousands of species of invertebrates that are expected to account for more than 75% of all species in the Ecoregion. Birds are estimated to represent about 80% of the vertebrates, mammals 16% and the remainder are reptiles and amphibians (Manitoba Conservation, 2002).

Due to our remoteness and lack of detailed scientific studies, it is not possible to say what exact proportion of this estimated species diversity prevails in our traditional territory. Given its size and intact qualities, it is reasonable to believe that most of these species are present at least some of the time during the year. Many of the birds are migrants, for example, and pass through in spring or fall. These birds may migrate into more southern areas of North America in winter and some are neotropical migrants, travelling as far as the Caribbean islands, Central and South America (Manitoba Conservation, 2002). Such patterns underscore the interconnected nature and values of our intact boreal ecosystem to other parts of the world.



[www.thunderbirdungalows.com/gallery.html](http://www.thunderbirdungalows.com/gallery.html)



[www.cs.fiu.edu/~flynnj/cats/new/](http://www.cs.fiu.edu/~flynnj/cats/new/)



[www.embl-heidelberg.de/.../Chrysemys\\_picta8.jpg](http://www.embl-heidelberg.de/.../Chrysemys_picta8.jpg)

The majority of the mammals are rodents such as mice and voles, squirrel, muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) and beaver (*Castor canadensis*). Most of the furbearers are carnivores and include marten (*Martes americana*), fisher (*Martes pennanti*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), mink (*Mustela vison*), otter (*Lutra canadensis*), weasel (*Mustela erminea*) and wolverine (*Gulo gulo*). Snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*) is a prominent herbivore. The dominant ungulate species are moose (*Alces alces*) and woodland caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*). Amphibians and reptiles include the leopard frog (*Rana pipiens*), western painted turtle (*Chrysemys picta*) and the red-sided garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*).

There are nearly 300 species of birds represented in the Lac Seul Upland Ecoregion. While some of these are resident year around, many others are migratory. The diversity of birds is illustrated by the wide range of taxonomic orders present – Gaviiformes (Loons), Podicipediformes (Grebes), Pelecaniformes (Pelicans), Ciconiiformes (Hérons and Bitterns), Anseriformes (Waterfowl), Falconiformes (Hawks and Falcons), Galliformes (Gallinaceous birds such as Ruffed Grouse), Gruiformes (Cranes), Charadriiformes (Gulls and Shorebirds), Columbiformes (Doves), Cuculiformes (Cuckoos), Strigiformes (Owls), Caprimulgiformes (Goat Suckers), Apodiformes (Swifts and Hummingbirds), Coraciiformes (Kingfishers), Piciformes (Woodpeckers) and Passeriformes (Perching Birds). Species such as Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) are culturally important to the Anishinabek, while others such as Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) and Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) are important for food.

A more complete listing of animal species was prepared for Ecoregion 90 as a part of the ecosystems-based management pilot project and this is attached as **Appendix 2**.

The Poplar River Anishinabek value and respect all species that are a part of the boreal ecosystem. We understand that the insects and birds depend upon one another, that some birds prey on other birds, that predator and prey relationships are part of an intricate web of interrelationships between and among species, including us, the indigenous humans in the ecosystem. We have related to and used certain species more than others in our hunting, trapping, spiritual and cultural practices. While we have used and directly depended on particular animals, we know and understand that these animals in turn relate to and depend upon the many other species, both plant and animal, that are all part of boreal ecosystem functions.

We completed a traditional use and occupancy study with the professional assistance of Dr. Virginia Petch in our community. Part of this study obtained wildlife observations from hunters, trappers and other community participants. The information has been organized into a Geographic Information System (**Figure 10**).

This map shows where certain animals have been harvested or encountered as our people have moved through the landscape. Naturally, one evident pattern is the contact we have had with animals along the river and lake shorelines, throughout much of our traditional lands. This is due to the importance of the rivers, streams and lakes as travel

routes for us, but it also reflects the importance of riparian areas to the species recorded.

Another map (**Figure 11**) shows birds we have hunted or observed, with similar patterns of contact along the rivers and streams. We have trapped the major furbearers for centuries and we have depended on them for food, clothing and in more recent years, as a source of cash income. **Figure 12** shows registered fur harvest distribution for two recent periods of time in the Poplar River Trapline District. The periods of time were selected to consider if there were any changes in commercial trapping patterns from trapline records. These maps reflect that our trappers harvested animals throughout the district and how commercial trapping, while remaining important to our community, has declined in the past decade or so due to social and economic forces.



[www-ed.fnal.gov/entry\\_exhibits/beaver/graphics/beaver\\_water.jpeg](http://www-ed.fnal.gov/entry_exhibits/beaver/graphics/beaver_water.jpeg)



[www.nps.gov/yell/slidefile/mammals/muskrat/Images/11951.jpg](http://www.nps.gov/yell/slidefile/mammals/muskrat/Images/11951.jpg)



<http://raysweb.net/wildlife/images/pinemartin-400h-jm.jpg>

Figure 5: Enduring Landscape Features

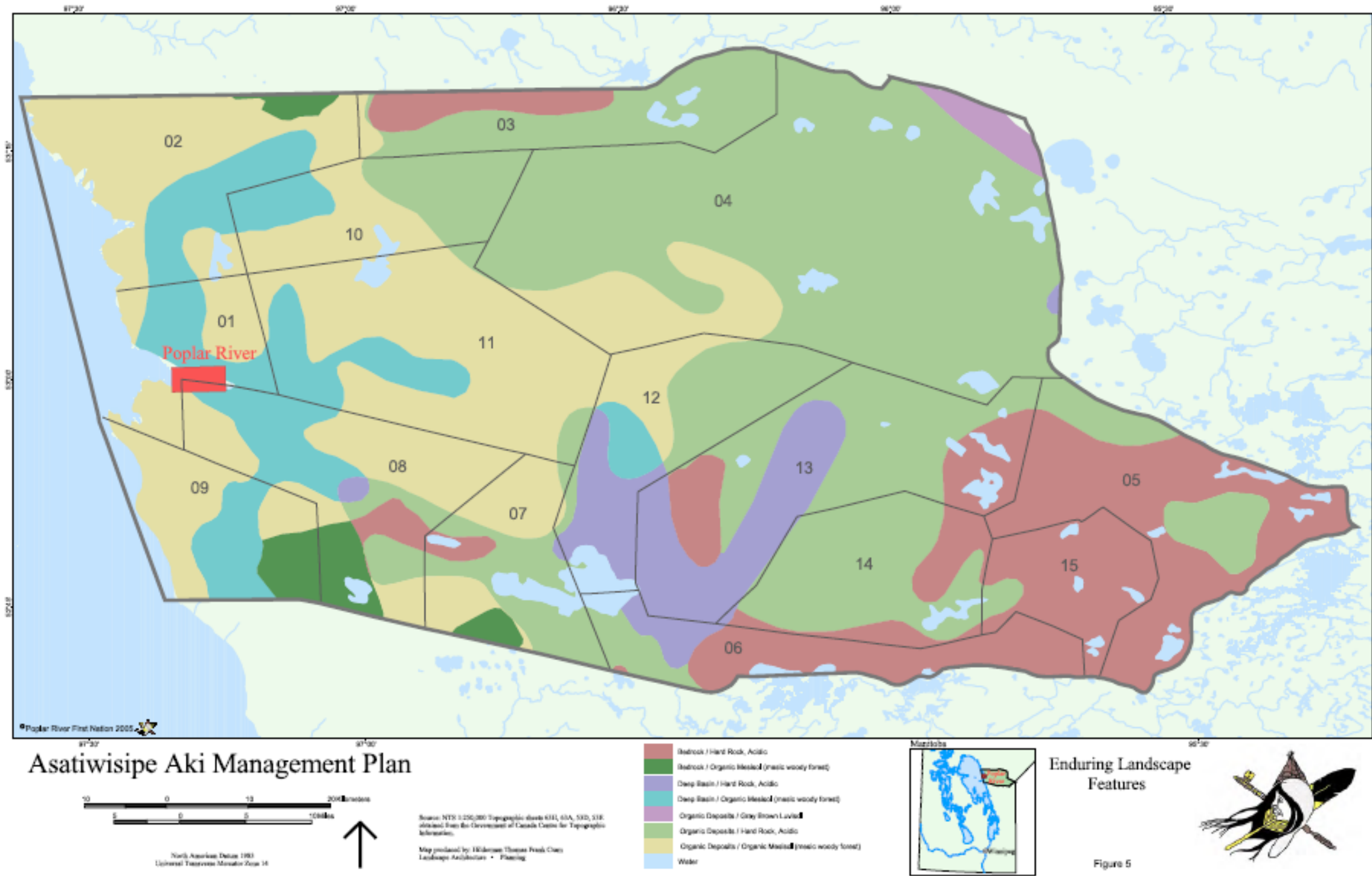
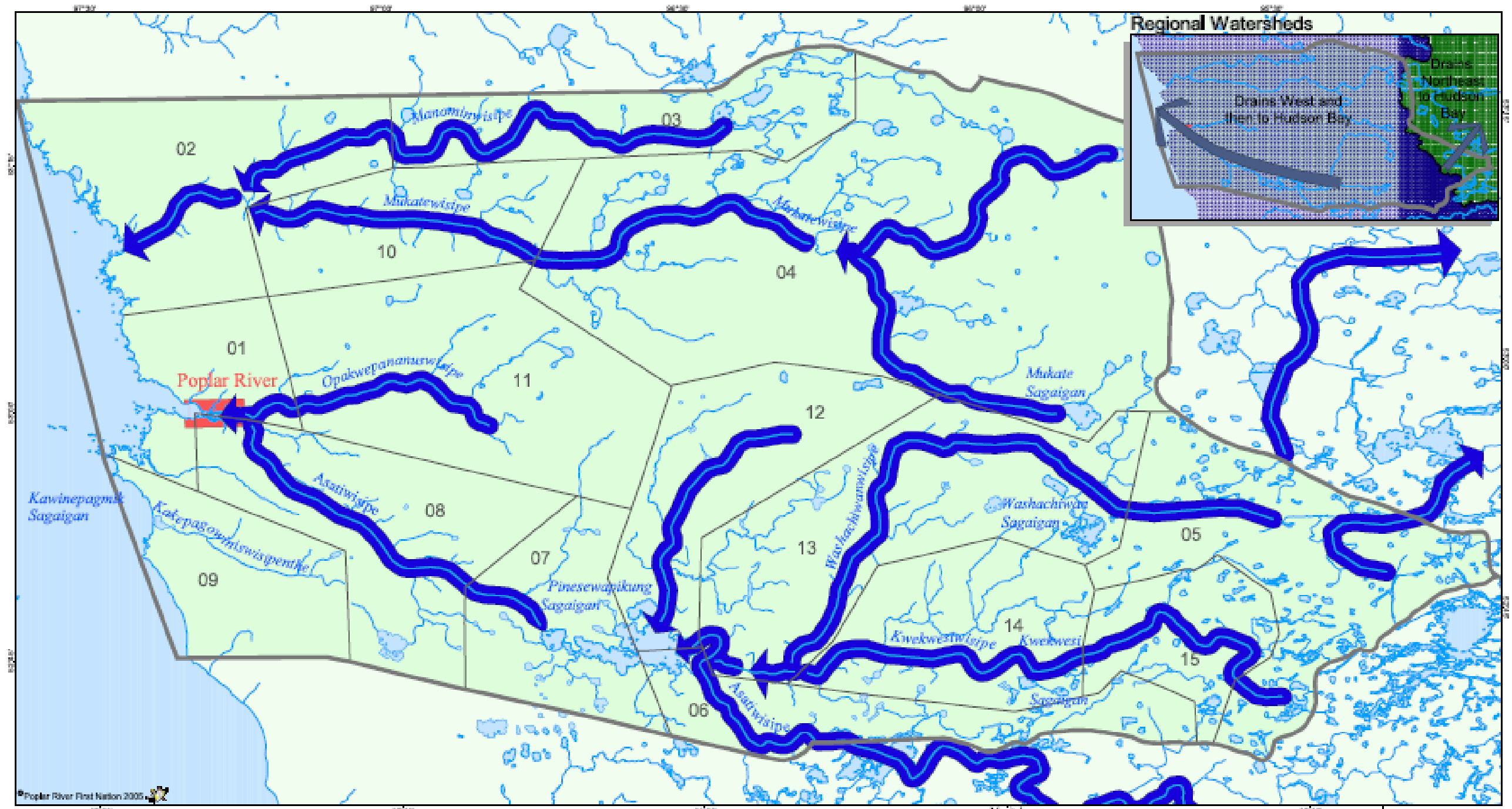


Figure 6: Hydrological Features



Asatiwisipe Aki Management Plan

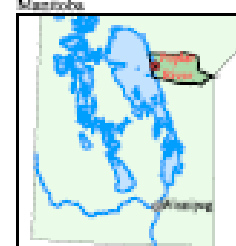


North American Datum 1983  
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 14



Source: NTS 1:250,000 Topographic sheets 611, 614, 612, 613  
obtained from the Government of Canada Centre for Topographic Information.

Map produced by Eldonson Thomas Frank Clark  
Landscape Architecture + Planning



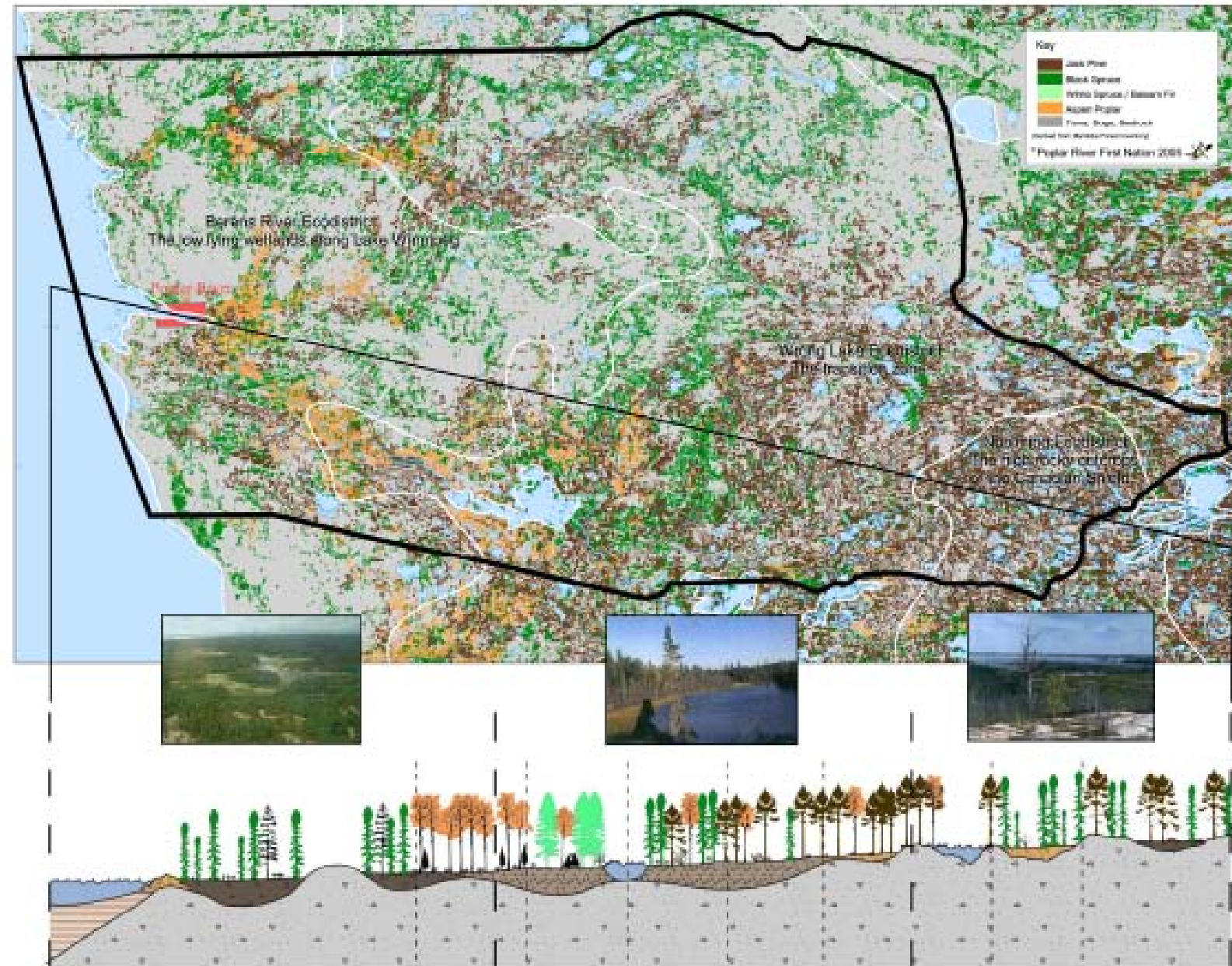
Hydrological Flows



Figure 6

Figure 7: Forest Ecosystem Site Type Profiles

## Asatiwisipe Aki Management Plan Forest Ecosystem Site Type Profile

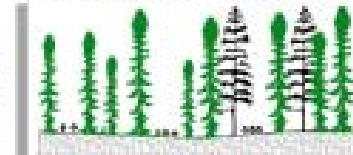


The Berens River Ecodistrict is extensively peat covered lowland broken by large rock outcrops. Poor drainage due to low relief and widespread occurrence of peatlands. Fen peatlands are dominated by sedges and brown mosses, with dwarf Birch and stunted Tamarack. The uplands support either Black Spruce, Alder, Willow shrubs with a Feather Moss ground cover or stands dominated by Aspen Poplar, Balsam Poplar and the associated shrub layer of Hazel and Alder.

In the east, bedrock of the Wrong Lake Ecodistrict is thinly covered by glacial deposits, in the west it is covered by glaciolacustrine sediments. This ecodistrict contains a number of lakes, where Black Spruce is the dominant tree species and is widespread on imperfectly drained uplands and bog peatlands. Jack Pine and Aspen Poplar are common on upland sites. Where drainage is good, White Spruce, Balsam Fir, Aspen Poplar and Balsam Poplar form good growth mixed stands.

The Nopiming Ecodistrict is composed of a mixture of exposed bedrock, shallow till deposits, pockets of deep till and small peatland depressions. Jack Pine is dominant on the shallow, sandy soils and on bedrock outcrops. Jack Pine is also found in pure stands or associated with Spruce in the deeper, sandy soils. However Black Spruce is the prevalent species in this soil conditions.

### Lac Seul Upland Ecoregion Vegetation Types: Berens River Ecodistrict

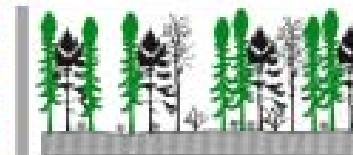


**LOWLAND BLACK SPRUCE**  
Black Spruce stands on organic deposits. Tamarack and White Cedar can be found in the canopy. Shrub layer is developed whereas the herb layer is sparse. However, a continuous cover of Sphagnum and Feather Moss is characteristic. Occurs on wet, poorly drained organic soils.

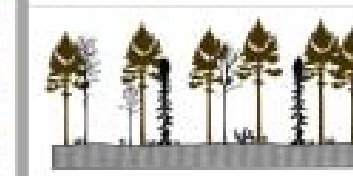


**ASPEN HARDWOOD AND MIXEDWOOD**  
Aspen Poplar dominated stands. Associate species include White Birch, Balsam Poplar, Jack Pine, Balsam Fir, White Spruce and Black Spruce. Shrub and herb understories are typically rich. The ground moss layer is not well-developed. Occurs on deep, moist, fine-textured upland mineral soils.

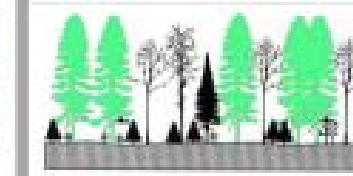
### Wrong Lake Ecodistrict



**BLACK SPRUCE MIXEDWOOD**  
Upland Black Spruce-dominated stands. Overstory includes Aspen Poplar, White Birch, Jack Pine and Balsam Poplar. The understory is shrub and herb rich, whereas the forest floor is characterized by an extensive Feather Moss carpet. Occurs on moist, fine-textured mineral soils.



**JACK PINE MIXEDWOOD**  
Jack Pine-dominated conifer mixedwood stands with Black Spruce, Aspen Poplar and White Birch in the canopy. The shrub and herb understories range from poor to rich. Feather Moss ground cover is well-developed. Occurs on upland, fresh to moist mineral soils.

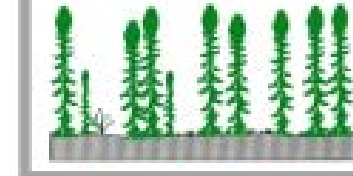


**WHITE SPRUCE / BALSAM FIR MIXEDWOOD**  
Diverse, White Spruce-dominated stands, with a variety of overstory species such as Balsam Fir, Black Spruce, White Birch, Aspen Poplar, Balsam Poplar and Jack Pine. The shrub and herb understories range from rich to poor and the forest floor consists of Feather Moss. Occurs on moist, well-drained mineral soil.

### Nopiming Ecodistrict



**JACK PINE CONIFER**  
Even-aged Jack Pine communities, with coniferous overstory species including Black Spruce, Balsam Fir and White Spruce. The understory is variably developed and the forest floor is characterized by Feather Moss or Lichen cover. Lichen cover is abundant on dry sites and bedrock. Occurs on fresh, rapidly drained coarse-textured mineral soil. Soil depth ranges from very shallow to deep.



**BLACK SPRUCE CONIFER**  
Coniferous stands dominated by Black Spruce, with or without Jack Pine. The shrub and herb understories are typically open and poorly developed whereas the forest floor is extensively covered with Feather Moss. Occurs on fresh to moist, well-drained, fine-textured mineral soil.

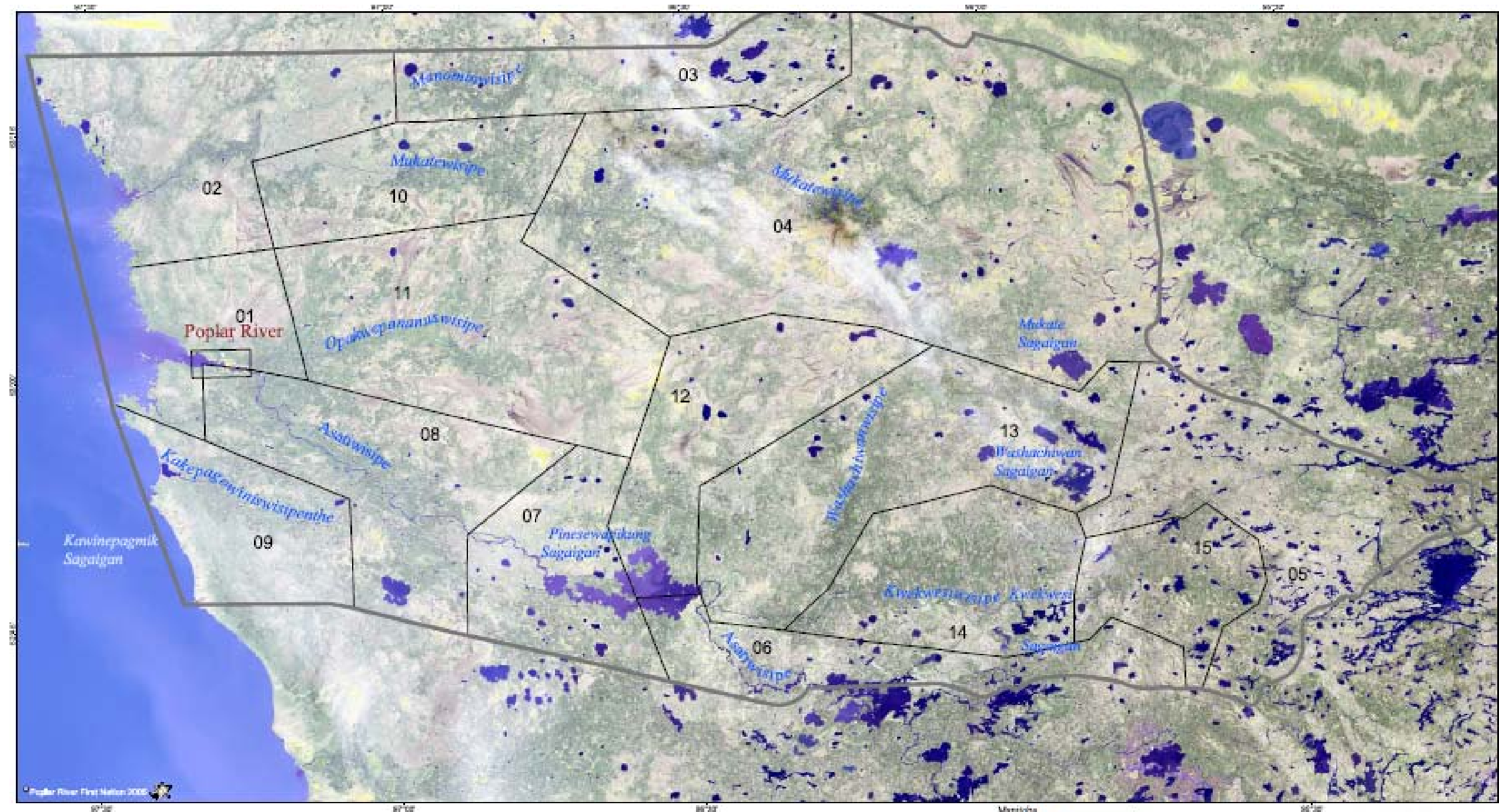
Notes:  
W11 (2008) Vegetation data M1, M2, M3, M4 obtained from the Government of Manitoba's Forest Inventory and Planning Division.  
Forest Ecosystem Inventory of Manitoba Landowners and the Wildlife Division.  
Eshelby, C.A., Whittaker, J.M., Bellamy, R.J., Shaw, R.A., 2004. 100 Years of Forest Inventory in Manitoba: Past, Present, and Future. C.M. For. Rep., Saskatchewan, Forestry Centre, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, 100 p.  
Saskatchewan Forestry Centre, 2004. Saskatchewan Forest Inventory and Planning Division. Forest Ecosystem Inventory of Manitoba Landowners and the Wildlife Division.  
Produced by: Ontario Forest Research Institute  
Landscape Architecture - Planning

### Forest Ecosystem Site Type Profile

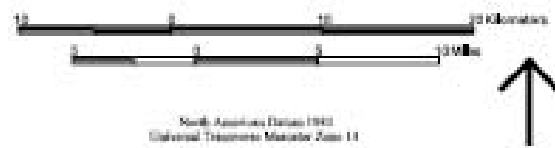


Figure 7

Figure 8: Landsat TM Enhanced Color Composite



Asatiwisipe Aki Management Plan



North American Datum 1983  
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 11

Source: Landsat TM Band 1, Band 3, Band 4, and Band 5 acquired July 15, 2000 courtesy: Manitoba Land Information, <http://landinfo.gov.mb.ca/land/>. The color composite enhanced with Landsat Band 8 using false color.

Map produced by: Wilderness Thruway Park Crew  
Landscape Architecture - Planning



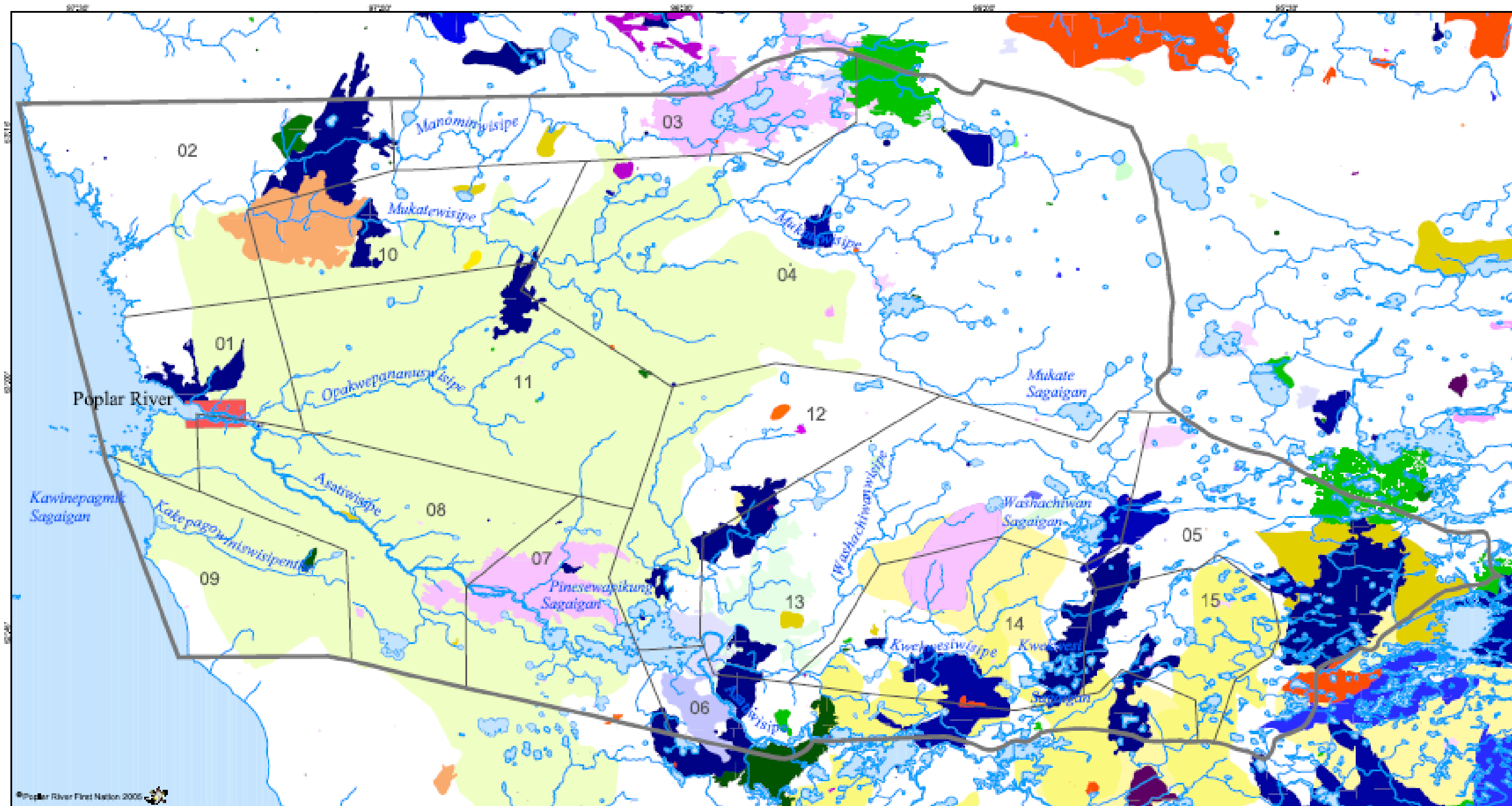
Landsat TM  
Enhanced Color  
Composite



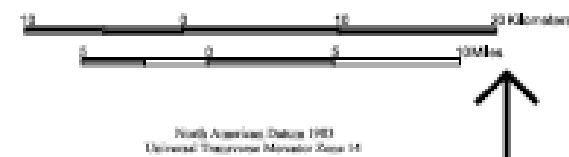
Figure 8



Figure 9: Fire History

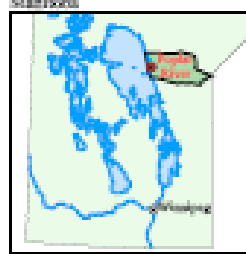


Asatiwisipe Aki Management Plan



Source: NTS 1:250,000 Topographic data 411, 404, 300, 310  
 obtained from the Government of Canada Centre for Topographic Information.  
 Fire data courtesy of Manitoba Cooperative Forestry Branch  
 Map produced by: Elderson, Theresa Frank, Chris  
 Landscape Architects - Planning

2000 - 02 Fires	1990 - 99 Fires	1980 - 89 Fires	1970 - 79 Fires	Early Fires by Decade
2000	1990	1980	1970	Fires 1929
2001	1991	1981	1971	Fires 1930 to 1939
2002	1992	1982	1972	Fires 1940 to 1949
	1993	1983	1973	Fires 1950 to 1959
	1994	1984	1974	Fires 1960 to 1969
	1995	1985	1975	
	1996	1986	1976	
	1997	1987	1977	
	1998	1988	1978	
	1999	1989	1979	



Fire History

Figure 9



Figure 10: Hunting, Trapping and Wild Rice

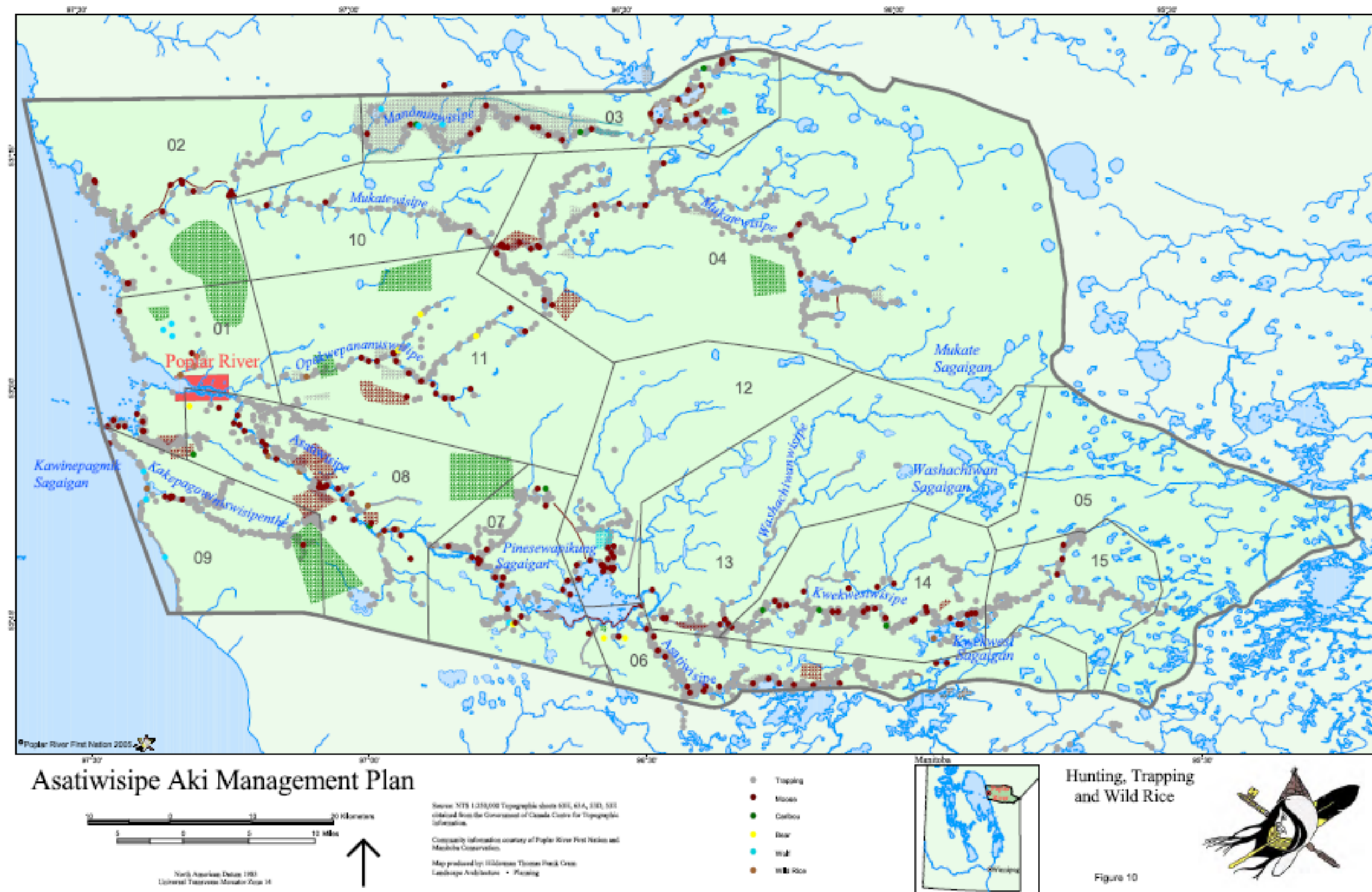
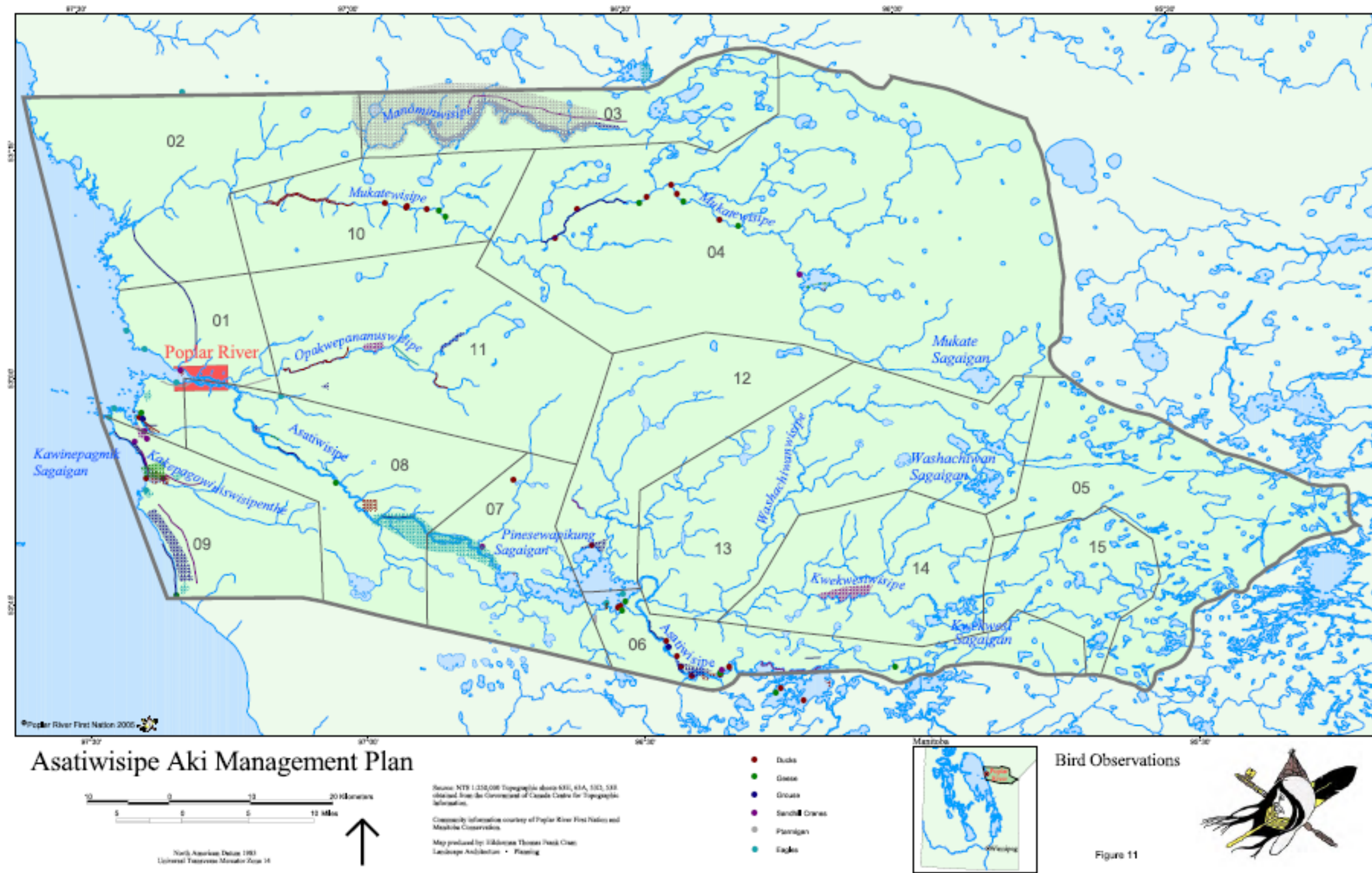


Figure 11: Bird Observations



Moose are an especially important animal in our culture and way of life. We have depended on the moose as a major and sustainable source of food and its hide and antlers have been important sources of material for shelter, clothing, equipment and handicrafts. We recently completed a study of moose habitat suitability for our traditional lands. The results are presented in **Figure 13** and this map shows the medium to high suitabilities for moose habitat over most of our traditional lands. Highest areas of suitability correspond to riparian areas where a varying range of forest types from conifers, deciduous and mixed forests are present and key browse species are available. The suitability mapping applied a Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) Model developed from the Manitoba Model Forest to the Manitoba Forest Resource Inventory. The study also applied local and traditional knowledge from Elders and the results are strongly supported by our community. We have also included the places where moose were reported harvested or observed in the traditional land use study. It can be seen that animals were not harvested or spotted in many places that received a low habitat suitability rating. The size of our traditional territory is very important to sustaining healthy moose populations. It provides them thermal and escape cover, and areas to move when natural disturbance events such as wildfire occur. The sustenance of moose is considered a critical consideration in our land management plan. More will be said about moose management needs and requirements within the management laws and guidelines portion of this document.

Our use and sightings of woodland caribou have been much more incidental and low, compared to moose. However, we know our traditional lands are important for woodland caribou and these lands will become ever more important to woodland caribou conservation in the future, given the threatened status of this species in Canada.

The woodland caribou was recommended as a Threatened Species by the Committee on the Status of Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) in 2002. Species at Risk Act (SARA) listed this species as threaten in 2003. This animal is indigenous to the boreal forest and it is generally associated with nearly mature and mature coniferous forests that support lichen growth on the ground and trees. Lichen is the major food source for the caribou, particularly in winter. Typical woodland caribou habitat comprises interspersed rock outcrops, bogs, fens, streams and lakes among forests containing black spruce and Jack pine. In other words, our traditional territory includes significant woodland caribou habitat (see **Figure 7**). What is known in the science community is that Ecoregion 90 contains two ranges rated at high risk: the Atikaki-Berens River Range and the Owl-Flintstone Lake Range. The Atikaki-Berens River Range overlaps with the southern half of our traditional lands.

**Figure 12: Registered Fur Harvest Numbers: 1985-1990 / 1996-2003**

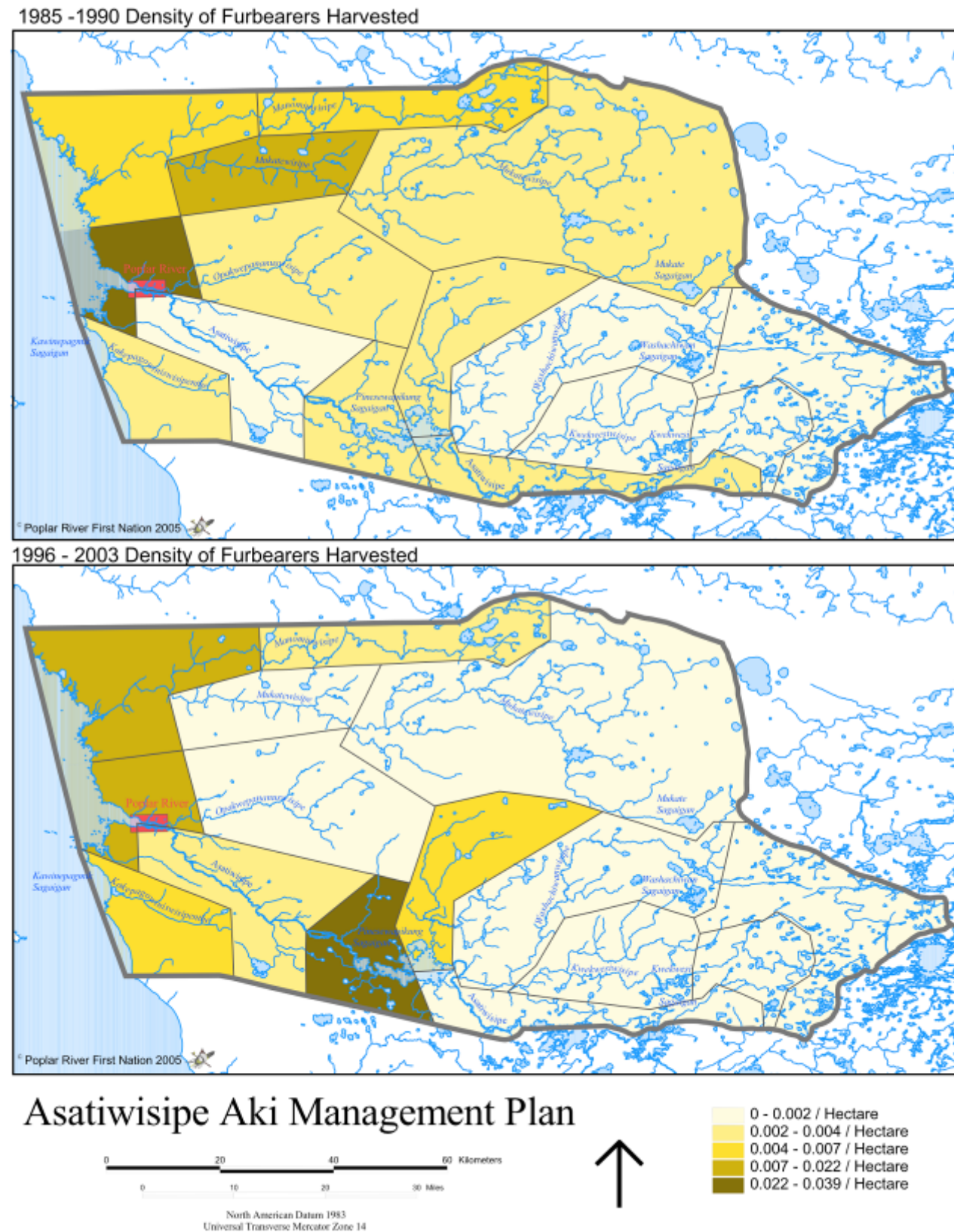
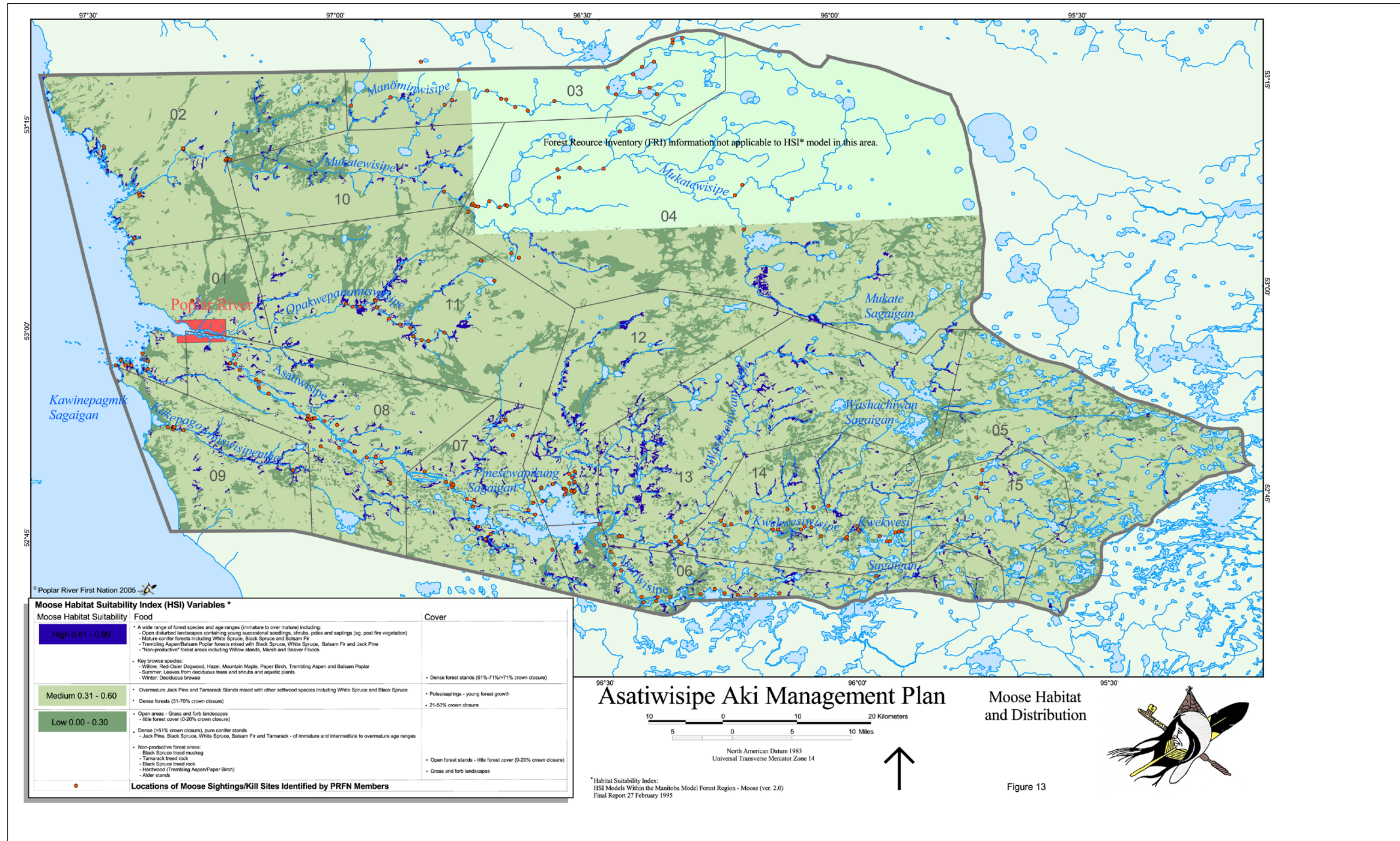


Figure 13: Moose Habitat and Distribution



The southern ranges of caribou are at high risk because of roads, settlement, forestry, mining and over harvest. Caribou have proven to be very sensitive to land use change from human activities. Caribou no longer live in southeast Manitoba where they once thrived. Another recognized Manitoba range is the Gunisao-Hudwin, to the north of the plan area. This population is considered at low risk, due to its remoteness from industrial development and resource use. Thus, our traditional lands comprise caribou habitat strategically situated between known caribou ranges to the north and south. Our traditional lands could form an important refuge for woodland caribou, free of industrial land use changes that have been shown to threaten woodland caribou.

Recently, there has been considerable research on woodland caribou in Manitoba due to its threatened status and the risks to resident populations, primarily from commercial forestry in northern, central and eastern Manitoba. Such research shows that these animals have distinct winter and summer ranges, and that individual animals can move great distances. For central Manitoba populations, it was determined that seasonal ranges were overlapping and variable, with overall winter range of 3,200 square kilometres and a spring range of 1,770 square kilometres (Brown, Elliot & Messier, 2000). Individual caribou had home ranges averaging  $581 \pm 74$  square kilometres. A study of some woodland caribou populations in Ontario determined that their winter range averaged about 390 square kilometres. Studies currently underway for the Atikaki-Berens River population and the Owl-Flintstone Lake population based on radio-collared animals show large areas of winter and summer range, around core areas (Schindler, 2003). The concept of protecting core habitat, calving and winter areas for woodland caribou is being given increasing attention and this is relevant to our management plan. More research is called for to confirm ranges of woodland caribou within our traditional lands.

Manitoba Conservation released a woodland caribou conservation strategy for Manitoba in 2000 out of concern for protecting remaining populations of woodland caribou that had declined by 50% since 1950 in the province. The Poplar River Anishinabek support this initiative and we seek cooperation with our protected areas initiative in the management laws and guidelines part of the plan.

The fish populations in the lakes, rivers and streams within and bordering our traditional lands are very diverse and they have been of importance to our way of life. The aquatic habitats are diverse and healthy and have been productive for a variety of species. In the Nopiming Ecodistrict to the east, the lakes and rivers are more oligotrophic and, therefore, less productive. The river sections and lakes in the Wrong Lake Ecodistrict have more nutrients (mesotrophic and eutrophic) and are very productive for fish. The lakes, ponds and creeks become smaller and more intermittent on the lower, flatter terrain closer to Lake Winnipeg. Very productive fish habitat is provided by these aquatic conditions. Water bodies adjacent to the traditional lands provide critically important contributions to fish species abundance and diversity. Lake Winnipeg is the most obvious example, and the river and stream mouths along the lake are especially important habitats and spawning routes for Lake Winnipeg fish.

Over 70% of Manitoba fish species occur in Ecoregion 90 (Manitoba Conservation, 2002). Walleye, sauger, northern pike, perch, whitefish, tullibee and lake sturgeon are all represented. Unlike southern parts of the Ecoregion, where there are stocked populations, the fish in our traditional lands are naturally occurring. The lake sturgeon has been especially important in our culture, but today it has largely been extirpated from Manitoba as a result of excessive commercial harvesting and misuse that included burning the sturgeon for fuel in Lake Winnipeg steamboats near the turn of the last century. Today, the Manitoba government has closed all licenced sport fishing for sturgeon and they are classified as a provincial heritage species. Remnant populations live in the river mouths and lower reaches of the Poplar River and other rivers draining into Lake Winnipeg. A full listing of the various species found in Ecoregion 90 and our traditional lands can be found in **Appendix 3**.

The Poplar River Anishinabek have depended on the fish of our lands for many centuries. In more modern times, many of our members have earned part of their living in the commercial fishery on Lake Winnipeg and along the river outlets on the lake. Fishing for food remains important to our people throughout the year and across much of the interior lands, away from Lake Winnipeg. During the course of our traditional use studies, participants identified some of the more important fishing places and areas we have used. The areas of Lake Winnipeg, Big Black River, Poplar River and Weaver Lake are shown to be especially important and these places are mapped in **Figure 14**. Also, our people have fished widely throughout the traditional territory to feed themselves while travelling, hunting and trapping on the land.



[www.redrockadventure.com/fishing/walleye\\_fishing/i/Walleye-art.jpg](http://www.redrockadventure.com/fishing/walleye_fishing/i/Walleye-art.jpg)



Manitoba Conservation

Our Elders' stories and experiences once again reveal how our lives have been intertwined and dependent upon the animals and fish that are such a vital part of this land, and that are, in turn, dependent on ecosystem functions being protected in their natural state.

Daniel Bruce told a story that:

*... in the fall, the people would take their families to the traplines. As soon as they reached the traplines grounds they would start building wigwams to live in. Then they would start setting nets to catch fish such as jackfish, whitefish, tullibee and sturgeon .... Daniel also said that men used man-made fishhooks out of jack and whitefish fins that were attached and tied to a long, strong pole. The devices that were fabricated were used to catch sturgeon. They would catch 15 to 20 a day. Unlike today, there were plenty of sturgeons at the rapids and according to Daniel, everyone benefited from the process because sharing was one of the traditional aspects. In the wintertime, older men would look for bear dens. After finding the bear dens, they would drag the bear out while it was still hibernating and kill it. Then the men would take the bear's stomach out and slice it. Then they would prepare for a ceremony. They would sit in a circle and talk to it for guidance. After the ceremony took place they would feast on other animal resources such as rabbit, beaver, fish and muskrat. They also danced all night to give what the bear has provided for them in terms of guidance. In other words, the Creator put the bear on earth for the native people to use, according to Daniel (Poplar River Elders Interviews and Histories).*

Flora Bruce said that:

*... while she was growing up, she still remembers how her dad Tom Douglas used to trap in order to survive. When, her dad came home from trapping, he would bring fur such as beaver, muskrat, otter, squirrel and weasel. Her dad would make money by selling fur. She also remembers the trappers' celebration that took place every season when all the trappers came home. There was a huge tent where Walter Bruce stayed during the four-day celebration. The event consisted of Drum dancing and feasting with just Native food. Native foods can best be described as wild rice, berries, moose meat, fish, and pemmican (which is moose grease). There were also an Indian pudding (which was a*

*mixture of flour, berries, and etc. that is boiled all night until completion)... The men would go fishing during the summer. The women would smoke fish. Smoking fish is one of the traditional events that is still being practiced today (Poplar River Elders Interview and Histories).*

*The late Samuel Mason was born in Big Stone Lake that is located between Island Lake and Wasagamack. He came to Poplar River in 1946, and worked various locations in Manitoba as a general labourer before he married Minnie Douglas in 1950. Through their marriage, they had nine children. Sam hunted, fished and trapped in Poplar River all his life before he retired from trapping.*

*According to Samuel, hunting, fishing and trapping was a way of life or a way to provide for your family. He said that he trapped along the Poplar River areas to McPhail River then continued on to Trapline No. 6 that extends from Weaver Lake to Wrong Lake and Harrop Lake. It is also worth noting that Trapline No.6 extends all the way to Harrop Lake as well because trappers would use other remote lakes as additional trapping areas.*

*In the fall, he trapped at Harrop Lake that would usually take him two days to get to his trapping camp, but it depended on the weather conditions while travelling by canoe. He also stated that he began trapping at Harrop Lake but had a camp at Thegeeing, which is located at Weaver Lake. However, in the winter he did not like using a skidoo when it came to travelling to his camping site and stated that by using a skidoo, it scared the animals away because the smell of gas fumes would affect the animals and that also affected the trappers clothing. Therefore he preferred walking and canoeing to his trapline occasionally. In the spring, trappers preferred to travel by canoe. Sam also mentioned that before any traplines were established, any trapper was allowed to trap anywhere they felt like trapping. However, when Trapline No.6 was allocated to Roderick and Percy Douglas, nobody was allowed to trap on that trapline unless he/she was a member. Sam went on to say that he went trapping with Bert Bruce on Gilchrist Lake that is located on Trapline No. 13 for two years. He then transferred to Bear-Head Lake No.4 Trapline that is located in Mukutawa River or Big Black River. In the fall, he would travel in the muskeg by foot and in the spring he would*

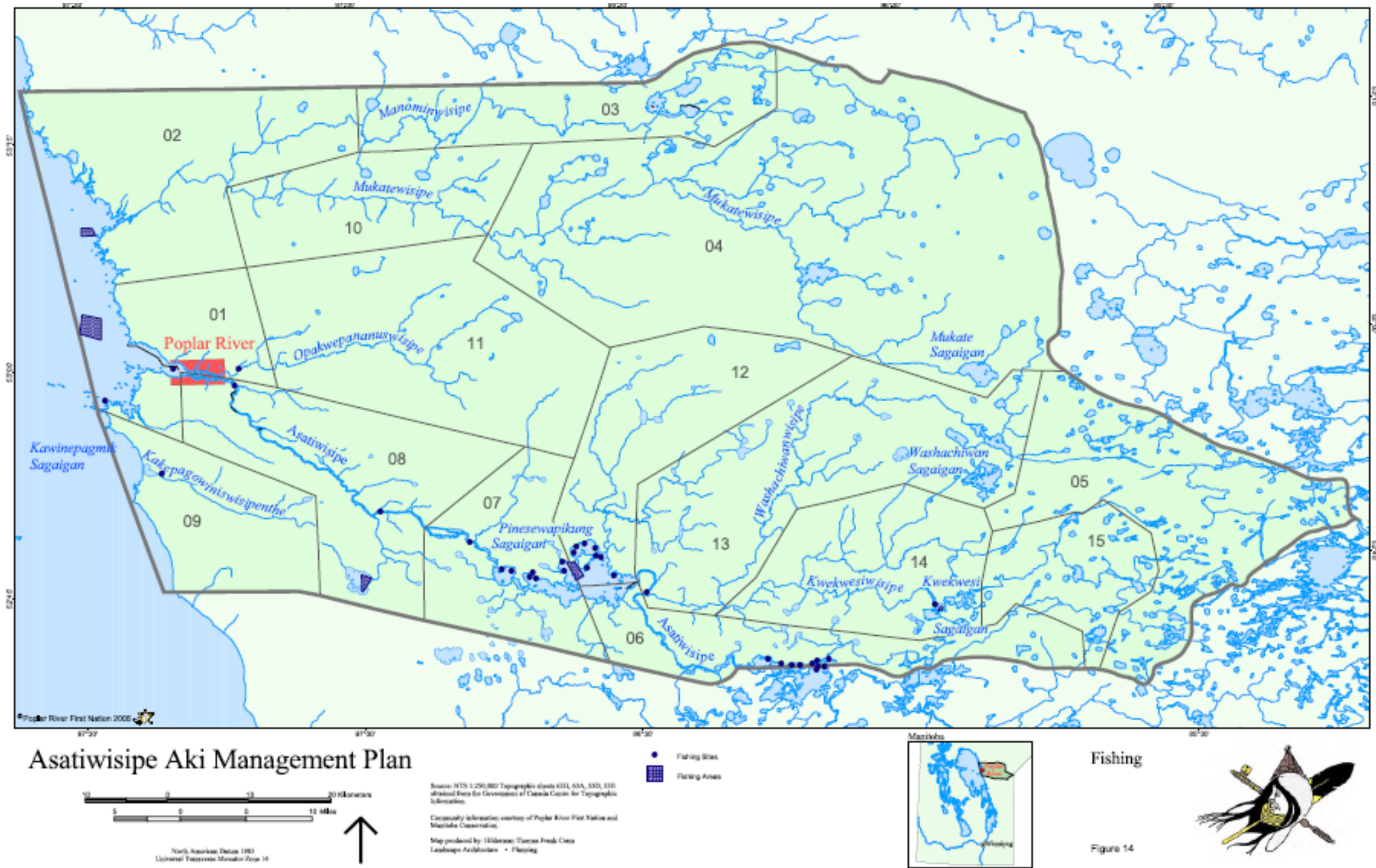


*travel by canoe. While trapping, he trapped mostly beaver, muskrat, otter, mink, lynx, and weasel. He also killed moose, rabbits, caribou, ducks, geese, grouse, and fish, which he would bring home when he tends or decides to come home. All the meat that he brought home was used for family purposes. In the summer time, they would smoke and dry a variety of meats as preserves. Preserving any type of meat is a traditional process that continues to be the aspect for today as well. In the winter, he would freeze the meat in a box that was filled with ice to keep it from spoiling* (Poplar River Elders Interviews and Histories).

These stories and many others told by our Elders show how we have used and depend upon the whole of our traditional lands. We are a part of all these lands and they are all a part of us. We reject any suggestion that only part of these lands is significant enough to be protected. They are all significant to our lives and culture ... and they are significant to wider society as a benchmark of an intact boreal ecosystem, complete with its indigenous human population and culture.



Figure 14: Fishing



### 3.0 THE ANISHINABEK PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

#### 3.1 Archaeology and History

We have referenced and applied certain findings of a traditional land use and occupancy study that were completed for Poplar River at various points in the descriptions and analysis of the land and Anishinabek relationships. This work was guided by a professional archaeologist who worked with our community in participatory action research (PAR) in which our community members played a direct and important role in the research. Memory mapping was also employed and participants located their activities and knowledge of places and resources on working maps that were later digitized and stored in a GIS. A total of 76 persons were interviewed from January 1999 to May 1999 in this work.

We also initiated four separate archaeological investigations for our traditional lands and these studies also involved local community members as direct participants. Each of these initiatives have been motivated by our desire to learn more about ourselves and to demonstrate that we truly have been a part of this land since it was first occupied by humans. We wish to highlight some key findings here to underscore the richness of our history and presence on the land and ensure that these dimensions are fully accounted for in our land management plan.

The overall archaeological record for the Lac Seul Uplands Ecoregion is very limited due to a lack of field research. Sites that have been located and identified suggest human occupation by Algonkian people since about 500 B.C. There is a great deal of similarity between the sites in this region and those in Ontario around Red Lake and the Lac Seul areas. This suggests that the seasonal movement of people was much the same before the arrival of Europeans as it was after. Several archaeological sites were identified by the presence of native ceramics such as Laurel, Blackduck and Selkirk as well as a variety of stone tools. Of most significance is the proliferation of pictographs along the many river courses. All the discovered archaeological sites are along rivers and lakeshores. This is not a fully accurate picture of the extent of Aboriginal use, but rather reflects the methods of field survey by the researchers who used canoes and boats. Archaeological findings indicate that Algonkian speaking peoples inhabited the area continuously for approximately 2,500 years.

Fish have always played an important role in the subsistence economy of the Anishinabek. The archaeological record indicates that ancient and historical campsites were located at productive fisheries. This tradition has continued to the present and many cabins are located on or near the ancient campsites. No fishing weirs were located during archaeological field surveys and none of the Elders remembers weirs being used.

Right up to modern times, families continued to follow a traditional seasonal round of using the land. Winters were spent on the trapline and summers were a time of congregation at good fisheries. Poplar River Anishinabek frequented Weaver Lake and Wrong Lake and the mouth of the Mukutawa (Big Black) River. These areas all have excellent fisheries.

Trapping has been by far the most important activity of Poplar River First Nation. As well as having regular traplines, there is a community line where youth and women actively trap small mammals. Associated with the high frequency of trapping data collected in the traditional land use and occupancy study, there are various winter trails identified to the traplines (see **Figure 15**).

The first archaeological investigation that we undertook for our traditional lands was carried out in 1999. Its purpose was to document archaeological evidence of the land use along the Poplar River and Weaver Lake. The work identified 15 previously unrecorded archaeological sites. Two pictograph sites, first discovered in 1965, were re-visited by researchers. The methods incorporated the direct historical approach, which allowed archaeological investigation to extend the continuity of the cultural history from the present into the pre-European contact past.

The identification of archaeological sites, which pre-dated 1730, indicates continuous use of the land and resources for at least the past 3,000 years by Aboriginal peoples. Ceramic vessels collected represent a continuity of land use by the ancestors of the Algonkian linguistic group, which includes Saulteaux (Ojibwa) and Cree. The oldest vessels are Laurel by archaeological definition and represent a dramatic change in the technology of people. Blackduck ceramics are generally considered to be a manufacture of the Ojibway (Saulteaux) people, while Clearwater Lake Punctate and Selkirk are usually associated with the Cree (Northern Lights Heritage Services, 2003).



An archaeological site identified at Weaver Lake is considered to be one of the most important sites identified to date within the traditional lands of the Poplar River First Nation. The site is located adjacent to a popular current resource use area and caution was recommended by the researchers to protect and preserve this site. The presence of burial sites underscores the additional importance of protecting this site.

The next archaeological investigation that we initiated was for the Big Black River (Mukatawa River) in July 2000. The Mukatawa River was named for the abundance of large black bears that live along this river system.

Nine archaeological sites were identified during the survey and most date to the post 1920 period. A description of the old settlement at the mouth of the river talks about a place known as the Mother's Day Rock Site. Elders indicated that this was a place where a local pulp cutting camp was located and there was a winter road used to haul wood along the lake to Poplar River. The site was used intermittently until 30 years ago.

Limited cultural material was identified along the 40 kilometre reach of the river investigated. The oral history related by the Elders during the field survey indicated a long and intimate relationship with the river and its resources. Fall and winter appear to be the main seasons of use, although the river mouth is still a very popular fishing location.

The importance of the Weaver Lake archaeological site led, in 2002 and 2004, to further excavation research. The site is at the southeast corner of the lake, on an upper beach terrace of a small, west-facing, sheltered cove approximately 40 metres from the shoreline. A small, navigable creek is located approximately 100 metres southwest of the site. The creek provides a shortcut from Weaver Lake into the Poplar River. This creek bypasses two major sets of rapids. The site "... would have been an ideal camping location because of its proximity to the creek and abundant wildlife resources" (Northern Lights Heritage Services, 2003, pp. 13, 14).

*The site is composed of several loci of Woodland vessel fragments, representing five distinct vessel motifs: Laurel, Blackduck, Selkirk, Clearwater Lake Punctate pottery, and an unidentified pattern. Several hundred rim and body sherds representing six vessels were recovered. The site is considered to be vulnerable because recent forest fires (1989) had burned out most of the 'Ah' soil layer leaving the cultural objects exposed on the sandy surface. Furthermore, because of the aesthetic quality of the beach, the cove continues to be a popular place for local people to visit and hence is a high traffic area* (Northern Lights Heritage Services, 2003, p. 14).

*FeLd-2 is an extremely important site that is much larger in area than originally envisioned. Testing across 900 square metres of upper beach terrace shows that the site extended over most of the terrace. The presence of Initial and Terminal Woodland ceramics, as well as the possible Archaic component,*

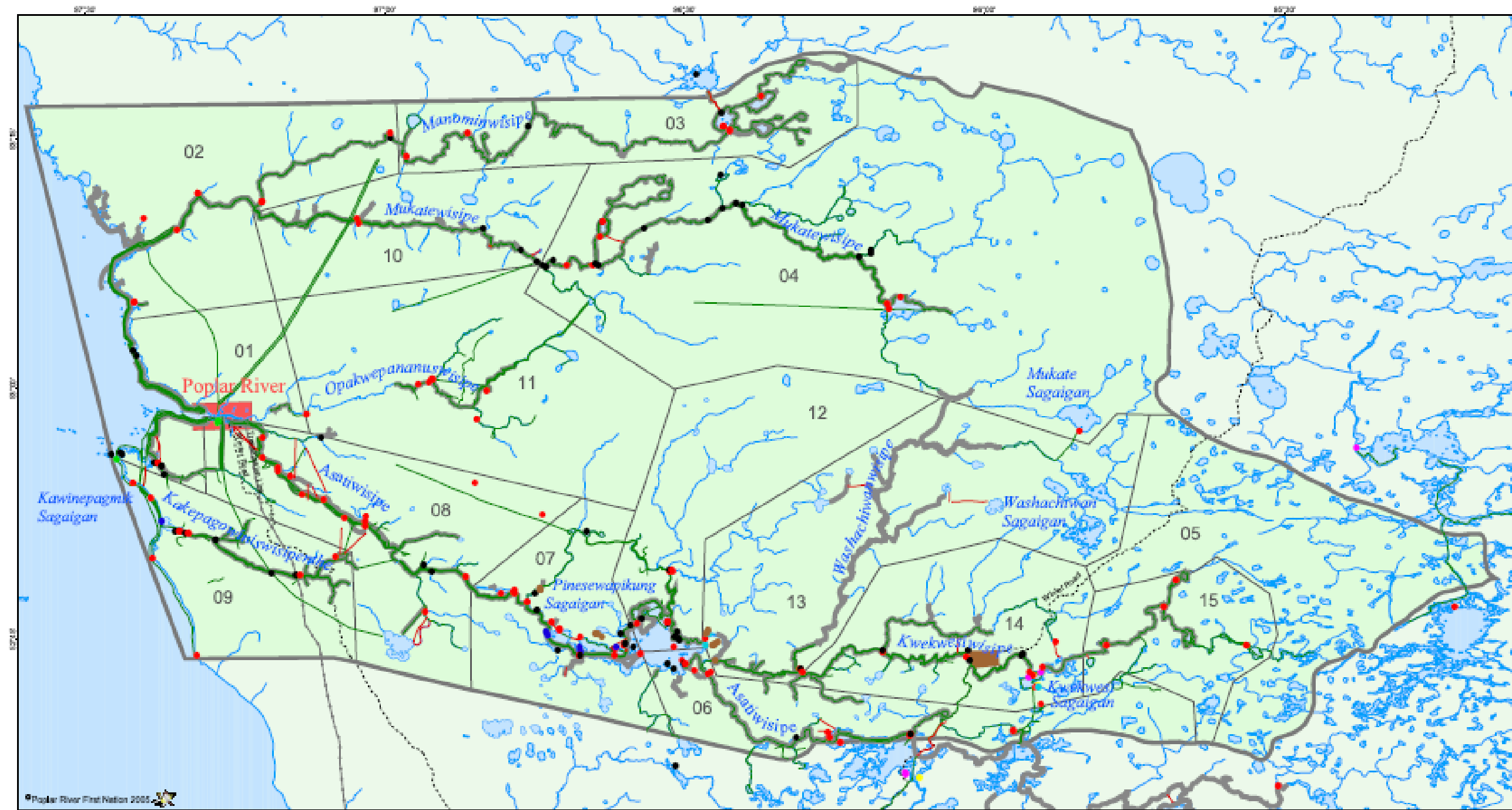
*illustrate that the site was regularly used over several thousand years. The recent Post-European Contact historic component indicates that the site has remained a popular campsite over the years. The presence of burials at this site renders it critical that the site be protected from structural construction* (Northern Lights Heritage Services, 2003, p. 57).

The archaeologists recommended more site excavation and mapping, protection of the site from built structures, and development of a cultural interpretive centre where ancient and recent cultural history can be assessed by the community and researchers. Further excavation was conducted in 2004, which provided information on a wider distribution of artefacts associated with the 2002 excavation.

The Poplar River Anishinabek greatly value our continuous occupation of this land and we also know that the area has formed an important part of early European exploration and trade. Although the European fur trade began during the early 1680s, the first trading post on Poplar River was not established until 1806. Competition between the Hudson's Bay Company, the Canadians of the North West Company and free traders resulted in numerous small posts and wintering quarters or outposts being established. No fewer than a dozen posts were established along the Berens and Poplar River systems. In particular, two posts at Weaver Lake were established: one by William Thomas for the Hudson's Bay Company out of Albany in 1806, the other by the North West Company in the same year (see **Figure 15**). Sutherland's 1819 map indicates that the "two posts were very close to each other" (Northern Lights Heritage Services, 2003, p. 11).



Figure 15: Access/Present Use



### Asatiwisipe Aki Management Plan



North American Datum 1983  
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 14

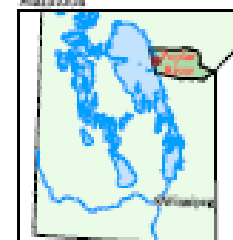


Source: NTS 1:250,000 Topographic sheets 631, 634, 635, 638 obtained from the Government of Canada Centre for Topographic Information.

Geographic information courtesy of Poplar River First Nation and Manitoba Conservation.

Map produced by: Indigenous Threats Peak View Landscape Architecture - Planning

- Cabins
- Camps
- Fishing Station
- Institution
- Trading Posts
- Toilet
- Boat Caches
- Burial Sites
- Portages
- Winter Trails
- Spring/Summer Fall Trails



Access / Present Use



Figure 15

### 3.2 Present and Future Socio-Economic Life

Today, our land use and development patterns remain simple and lightly placed upon the landscape. Over the years, our community members have fashioned basic trails for travel in different periods of the year and these conform to the topography and ground conditions of moisture, freeze and thaw over the different seasons. Many small trapping or hunting camps and cabins have been developed along the river and stream courses.

The Poplar River, between the present day community at the river's mouth, up to and including Weaver Lake, is an especially important area of use and heritage for our people. Every year and in every season we have travelled the river to Weaver Lake. At Weaver Lake we have established a community camp that is a special place for our people to heal themselves from the pressures and dislocations of the modern western world, reconnecting us to the land spiritually, emotionally, intellectually and physically. A variety of important and valued programs and activities is conducted at this camp by our community.

The reserve at Poplar River, with its community infrastructure of buildings, roads, and services is the only modern development in the entire area of our traditional lands. Poplar River is very remote from the rest of Manitoba and confined to Lake Winnipeg's shoreline. It is accessible by winter road from mid-January to mid-March and there is a Manitoba Hydro power transmission line servicing the community from the south. There is also a narrow winter road corridor passing across the eastern part of the traditional lands, in the vicinity of Traplines 5 and 14. These land use patterns are summarized in **Figure 15**.

Poplar River First Nation manages and operates all existing services in the community. The financial responsibility amounts to over \$10 million annually and clear audits have consistently been received in recent years. All management is carried out for housing, infrastructure (roads, sewer and water) and capital purchasing. There is a complete management capacity and structure in place for a present staff of 108.

We have a full-time fire chief and volunteer fire department, two full time police constables and access to the RCMP as required. We deliver a full range of health programs and community social services, e.g., nursing station, home care nursing, AIDS awareness, community exercise gym, diabetes education, Aboriginal Headstart Program, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program, a group home, a seniors independent living centre, the Pinethewapikung Program, and a fully staffed day care centre. Child and Family Services are affiliated with the Southeast Tribal Council and are controlled locally. There is a four bed foster care unit.

We have a Lands Management Program that is responsible for traditional territory management. This program has provided the management oversight to the preparation of our land management plan.

The Fishing Station is an important part of the local economy, packing and shipping fish harvested by over 56 commercially licenced fishers. The Trapper Association manages traplines and at present there are approximately 30 licenced trappers. Mitasosipi Trading operates the grocery store. Sagatay Lodging provides a new bed and breakfast service in the community. Community contractors carry out various construction projects, e.g., sewer and water, road construction and maintenance.

Poplar River Reserve is inhabited by just over 900 people today. Part of the community was situated at the mouth of the Big Black (Mukatawa) River about 50 kilometres north along the lake. According to our Elders, the Band fully relocated to its present location after a devastating epidemic, which swept through the small settlement at Big Black River in the early part of the 20th Century.

There are federal small craft harbours at Poplar River and the disbanded community of Big Black River. Poplar River has a 2,500 foot gravel runway and small terminal building. It is served by regularly scheduled air service provided by Northway Aviation Ltd., Perimeter Airlines and Sowind Air Ltd. Daily passenger and freight traffic between Poplar River and Winnipeg is an important component of community life. Given our remoteness, and dependency on air travel out to the south, the cost of living is very high in our community. We greatly value our remoteness, however, and the independence it affords us.



Our demographic characteristics point to the increasing growth of our community and our youthful population compared to the general population of Manitoba. In 1997, for example, nearly 40% of Poplar River's population was aged 0 to 14; for Manitoba as a whole just over 20% was in this age range. The labour force age range of 15 to 65 year olds was about 60% for Poplar River and about 70% for Manitoba as a whole. Our elderly population over 65 was 3.1%, compared to 6.1% for Manitoba as a whole. These data underscore community pressures of a higher dependency ratio in Poplar River. We have prepared several current population forecasts and depending on the methods chosen, these forecasts vary in size (see **Figure 16**). All reveal a growing population for our community and underscore the importance of creating educational and employment opportunities for our youth.

The Poplar River School provides enrolment for nursery school to grade 9 and a student services program. Students can finish their grade 12 by attending school in Winnipeg, and the community supports those who go to university or college. The Ojibway language is taught in the school and we see increasing needs and opportunities to incorporate traditional knowledge and skills into the school curricula. Our camp and programs at Weaver Lake have a very direct relationship to these needs.

There is, and has been, no commercial forestry in this remote and inaccessible part of Manitoba and we have stated clearly in our vision, goals and objectives that we do not want commercial forestry on our traditional lands.

Potential merchantable volumes for softwood are remote and inaccessible and should not represent critical replacement or volumes incremental to those forest stands already available to Tembec on their Forest Management Licence (FML). We are opposed to any future commitment on our traditional lands of forests to commercial use. We will seek to have the province rescind any current arrangements that relate to potential commercial forestry interests, such as the Integrated Wood Supply Area #1 overlap with part of our traditional lands.

There are no greenstone mineral belts and there is no significant potential for mining in the Poplar River traditional territory as discussed earlier in this document.

In 1997, there were 286 non-resident (non-Canadian) big game licences sold in all of Ecoregion 90: bear – 251, moose – 15, deer – 20. Personal communication with Manitoba Conservation, Eastern Region, indicates that at present, there are only 2 non-resident outfitters licenced to operate in our traditional territory for moose and bear hunts. One of these is Thunderbird Lodge that has a black bear allocation. The other is Davis Point Lodge that has a black bear allocation and a moose allocation. We wish to review this situation in implementing the management laws and guidelines of our land management plan.

Trapping is the most important traditional activity on the land base and current day commercial trapping values also reflect this, although it is important to stress that trapping has much greater significance as a cultural activity to us than solely the commercial fur sales value. In 1995/1996, for example, the Poplar River RTL produced fur valued at \$36,995.50. This level of production was one of the highest in Ecoregion 90 – exceeded only by the Lac du Bonnet RTL District.

Wild ricing has been an ongoing activity and we have shown locations of this resource activity by our community in **Figure 10**. Wild ricing has varied from year to year with water levels, weather, crop quality and market conditions. Any future wild ricing should be community-based. There is no compelling case to be made for commercial operations from outside the region to be accommodated on our traditional lands.

Poplar River, in sum, has a relatively narrow economic base. Trapping and commercial fishing remain highly important to us and these activities, together with employment in government, community services and community construction and maintenance projects, represent most of our economic activity on reserve. We envision important opportunities for our youth to become engaged with future management of the land and its use, through a protected areas designation and application of traditional practices and laws. We have considered emerging trends in international and Manitoba tourism which reveal markets for experiential, knowledge-based and environmentally friendly outdoor experiences that celebrate and experience Aboriginal cultures. We envision opportunities for entrepreneurs in our community to carefully develop and manage ecocultural tourism services and enterprises that are compatible with protecting the land.



**Figure 16: Population Projection**

**POPLAR RIVER FIRST NATION TOTAL POPULATION PROJECTION - NATURAL INCREASE**

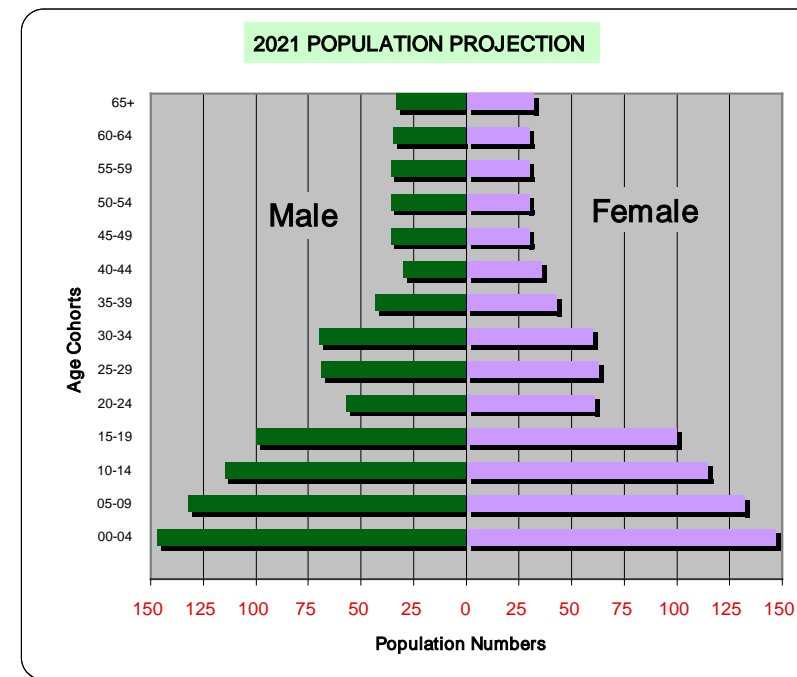
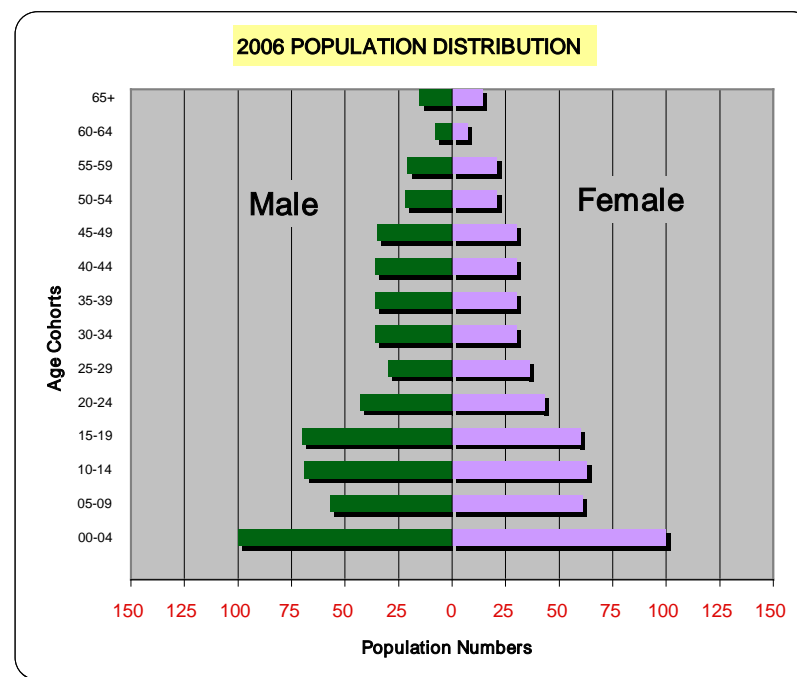
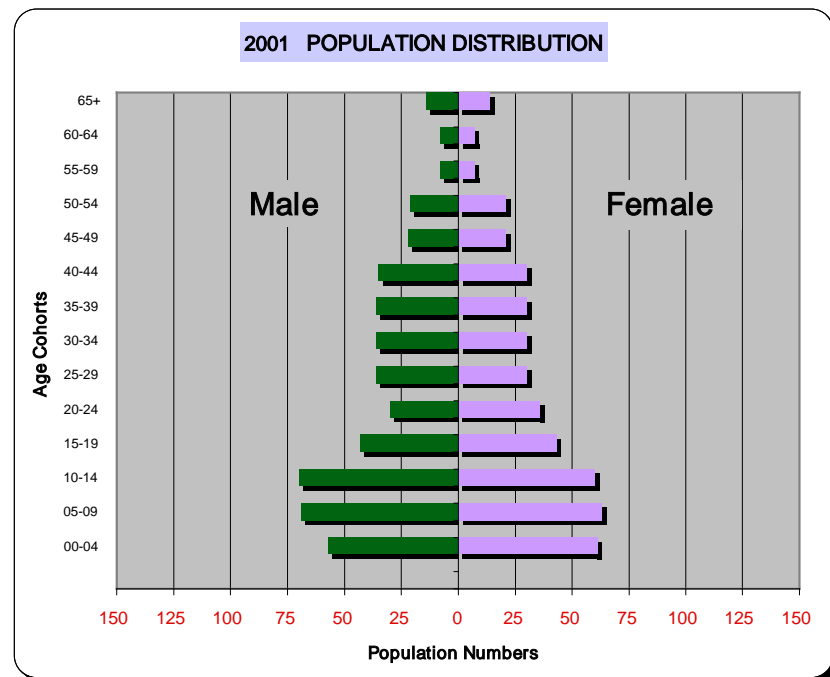
**2001 TO 2021**

AGE	2001			2006			2011			2016			2021		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
00-04	57	61	118	89	89	178	102	102	205	117	117	234	131	131	262
05-09	69	63	132	57	61	118	89	89	178	102	102	205	117	117	234
10-14	70	60	130	69	63	132	57	61	118	89	89	178	102	102	205
15-19	43	43	86	70	60	130	69	63	132	57	61	118	89	89	178
20-24	30	36	66	43	43	86	70	60	130	69	63	132	57	61	118
25-29	36	30	66	30	36	66	43	43	86	70	60	130	69	63	132
30-34	36	30	66	36	30	66	30	36	66	43	43	86	70	60	130
35-39	36	30	66	36	30	66	36	30	66	30	36	66	43	43	86
40-44	35	30	65	36	30	66	36	30	66	36	30	66	30	36	66
45-49	22	21	43	35	30	65	36	30	66	36	30	66	36	30	66
50-54	21	21	42	22	21	43	35	30	65	36	30	66	36	30	66
55-59	8	7	15	21	21	42	22	21	43	35	30	65	36	30	66
60-64	8	7	15	8	7	15	21	21	42	22	21	43	35	30	65
65+	14	14	28	13	12	25	12	11	23	19	19	38	24	23	48
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>1098</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>1287</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>1494</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>1722</b>

NOTES: MORTALITY RATE: 8.3/1000. ( all applied to 65+ )  
 BIRTH RATE: 179/1000 (females 15-44)  
 FAMILIES: total 15-65+ population x .43 maintainer rate  
 Population Projection assumes net migration equals zero  
 Age cohorts were derived from Statistics Canada Community Profile population percentages (2001) and applied to total population numbers (2001) from DIAND

SOURCES: Mortality and birth rate: Event Statistics INAC 2003  
 from an average taken between 1998 and 2002  
 2002 population numbers from First Nations and Northern Statistics Section, DIAND

NATURAL INCREASE/DECREASE (%):	3.42%	160	3.43%	188	3.22%	207	3.06%	228
TOTAL FAMILIES:	240	288	338	377	439			
TOTAL SCHOOL AGE ( 4 - 17 )	337	364	416	501	599			
TOTAL WORKFORCE (18 - 65)	478	567	683	767	866			



### Poplar River First Nation Straightline Population Projections

% increase	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
4.199 +/a	Population	938	977	1018	1061	1106	1152	1201	1251	1304	1358	1415
0.707 +/a		938	945	951	958	965	972	978	985	992	999	1006

#### Poplar River-Straightline Population Projection-4.199% increase/annum

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Population	938	977	1018	1061	1106	1152	1201	1251	1304	1358	1415

Year	Population	% per year	5 YR Average	Average
1991	440			
1996	524	19.09		
2001	644	22.90	21	4.199

#### Poplar River-Straightline Population Projection-0.707% increase/annum

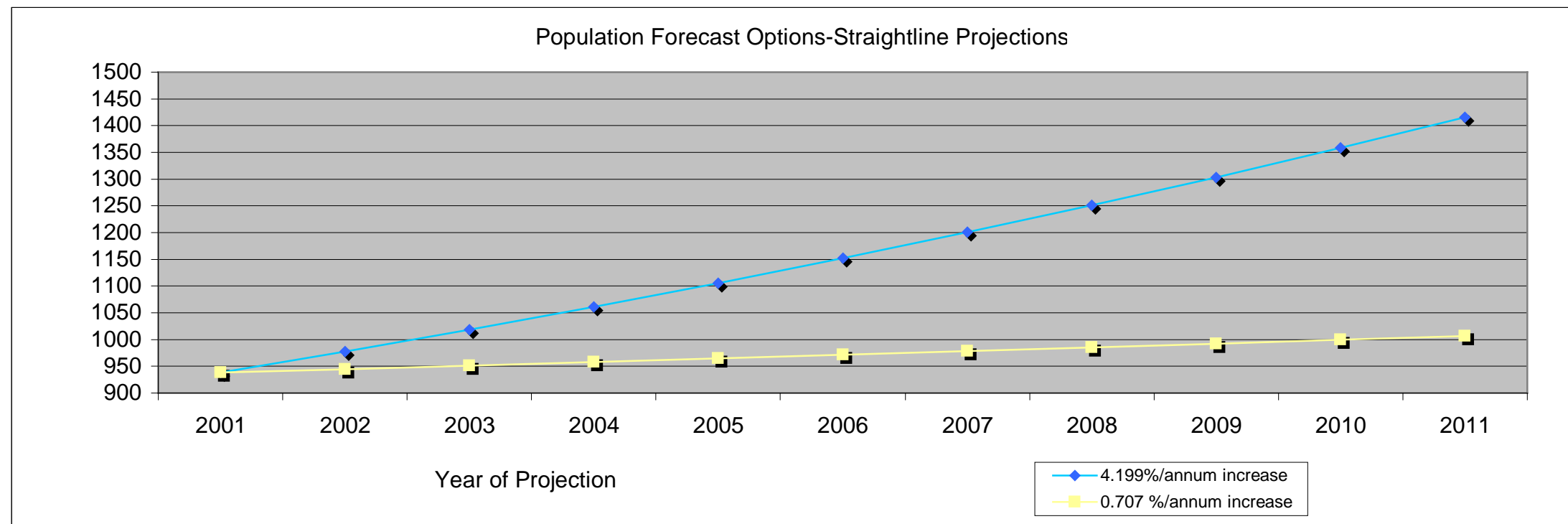
Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Population	938	945	951	958	965	972	978	985	992	999	1006

Year	Population	% per year	Average
1998	955		
1999	981	2.72	
2000	910	-7.24	
2001	938	3.08	
2002	978	4.26	0.707

Sources: 2002 Population data from 2002 First Nations and Northern Statistics Section, DIAND

4.199% increase derived from an average of 1991, 1996, 2001 population increases sourced from Statistics Canada Census 1991,1996,2001

0.707% increase derived from an average of 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 population increases sourced from 2002 First Nations and Northern Statistic Section, DIAND





## 4.0 MANAGEMENT LAWS, PROVISIONS AND POLICIES

### 4.1 Traditional Community Resource Use

We have presented our local and traditional knowledge, together with the best available biophysical and social science knowledge about our lands. In order to protect these lands and use them in ways that sustain natural ecological processes, our cultural values and our place in the boreal forest ecosystem, we intend to apply both our traditional laws and proven management practices that have been developed for the other important protected areas.

As we indicated in the introductory part of the management plan, it is intended to inform and guide different audiences. The first and perhaps most important audience is ourselves.

Poplar River Anishinabek traditional uses, means of access and activities upon the land will be given primacy. We will continue to trap, fish, hunt and gather as we have always done. We will gain access to the various parts of our traditional lands by walking, canoe, power boat and snow machine along the trails and pathways that we have created over the years.

We must manage and guide our activities on the land to protect it for future generations. Increasingly, our youth have fallen under the influence and pressures of the outside world. This is inevitable, and we want our youth to realize their full individual potentials, which will often require that they seek advanced training and education, beyond our small and remote community. At the same time, we must continue to respect and listen to our Elders. We want our youth to always know who they are, where they came from and to be proud of their rich culture. We want to educate our youth about the importance of the land and how to use it respectfully when they return to live and work, or simply to visit home.

We have prepared the following community/customary laws, provisions and policies as directed by our Elders, for the management of the resource use by our own community members. We will develop awareness and training programs for these laws and policies. We will also prepare and apply sanctions or penalties to those persons who do not comply with these rules.

Treaty and aboriginal rights established through the Natural Resource Transfer Agreement (NRTA) (fishing, hunting, subsistence forest harvest) of other First Nations will be recognized and respected throughout the territory. Other First Nations should be respectful and understand our community's laws.

#### 4.1.1 Moose

To allow for the community and others to harvest, a managed approach will be taken through the development by the Board of a moose policy. A community hunter must only harvest bull moose. Moose must only be harvested in the fall and winter. One moose only can be taken for the hunter and his immediate family. If the hunter is sharing meat with other extended family members, other community members and Elders who can no longer hunt, then more than one moose can be taken. It will be against our law to hunt a female moose, unless the hunter's very survival on the land is at stake. No spring and summer hunting for moose will be permitted.

- Hunters must ensure that moose meat is never purposely wasted and left behind. Moose meat cannot be sold; in fact, no one is permitted to sell the meat of any wild animal (e.g., rabbits, ducks, geese and so on) for cash.
- All moose harvest will be reported at the Band Office, indicating the location of the harvest.
- A survey of moose for our traditional lands will be requested of provincial moose managers and biologists. We will cooperate with the surveys, participate in them, and work in partnership with provincial government wildlife officials to conserve moose populations and supply information that they request, as long as our traditional laws, practices, treaty and Aboriginal rights are fully respected.

#### 4.1.2 Waterfowl and Bird Hunting

- A community hunter will only take what he needs for himself, his family, or others that he will share the meat with.
- We will consult with provincial government wildlife officials to learn if they have any concerns about particular species of birds that are being hunted. We will inform our hunters if there are any special conservation measures that are being applied elsewhere in the province for particular species and we will cooperate with genuine conservation efforts, as we fully exercise our treaty and Aboriginal hunting rights.



- We will not tolerate the killing of eagles, hawks, owls, song birds, or any other species of birds that have not been traditionally hunted for food by our people. We will abide by the Canada *Species At Risk Act* and *The Endangered Species Act* of Manitoba and avoid harm to protected species.

#### 4.1.3 Trapping

- Our trappers will continue to trap for food and observe our traditional laws. Where trappers see and learn that particular furbearing animals are low in their population cycles, or that some changes have resulted from disturbances like fire and flooding to their local habitats, trapping will cease until recovery is confirmed. This has always been our traditional way.
- We will ensure that our trappers regularly check their traplines and their traps. We will penalize any negligence found in the management of traplines.
- Our registered trappers who are harvesting animals for commercial sale of fur, will continue to cooperate with the policies and procedures that provincial wildlife officials have prepared for the registered and community traplines. Poplar River will be the authority to manage traplines upon development of a Board-approved trapline policy. We understand that these policies and procedures aim at conservation and fairness. We have always stopped harvesting furbearers when conditions reduced their local populations on traplines. Yet, some provincial policies encourage continuous production from one year to the next, to keep qualifying for a trapline allocation. We wish to discourage such inflexible and bureaucratic application of policy, which works against conservation. Also, we have always followed a tradition of assigning trapping areas to family members, when a trapper dies, or is at a point where he/she is no longer able to trap. Some parts of the provincial trapline policies discourage the transfer of trapping rights within families. We wish to ensure that family members receive a first right of refusal, if a trapline is being reassigned.
- We will evaluate the condition and activity on each trapline on an annual basis.

#### 4.1.4 Woodland Caribou

- Our hunters harvest woodland caribou from time to time, although the harvest of this animal is quite incidental by our people. We know that this animal has threatened status and this greatly concerns us, since the woodland caribou is a key indicator species for the overall health and vitality of the boreal ecosystem. We will inform our hunters that they should not kill caribou at all during the spring and summer and only take caribou if they believe they have no alternative meat supply available. Our hunters will be required to report all caribou harvest to the Band Office and to the appropriate authority, as well as reporting the location of harvest.

#### 4.1.5 Fish

- We will continue to fish for food and domestic use in all seasons of the year and throughout our traditional lands according our established ways. We will be especially careful to assess the fisheries in small, remote lakes and share any observations we may make about these fisheries with our Elders, seeking their guidance on any measures we may need to take to protect local fish populations.
- We will not allow nets to be set close to the First Rapids on the Poplar River during the spring pickerel spawning season, from the first open water until June 15. Nets will not be allowed during the same period, from the bridge to First Rapids. At no time will we permit nets to be set on narrow sections of the river that would extend from one bank to the other. Similar rules will apply to other rivers, or spawning locations, as needed.
- Our commercial fishery will continue to work cooperatively with provincial and federal fisheries managers and abide by the quotas assigned to ensure sustainable commercial fishing. We will continue to manage and operate our fish processing plant in Poplar River to the highest standards, delivering high quality fish products to the market place.
- We greatly value the sturgeon in our culture and we know about its depletion throughout its Manitoba range. We will encourage our people to release sturgeon that are caught accidentally and we welcome cooperative programs with provincial fisheries managers to restore populations. We believe our protected areas initiative will help to protect the important spawning habitats for sturgeon that the waterfalls and rapids in the rivers provide, ensuring that these rapids and falls are never impounded or altered for hydro or other water management projects.



## **4.2 Habitat Protection and Conservation**

### **4.2.1 Integrated Habitat Conservation**

- The protection of all of our traditional lands from industrial and commercial resource use will be the main means by which we will ensure that habitats for all species of wildlife and fish will be protected and sustained. We will apply the land classification categories that are presented later in this plan with the general public use and access provisions of our management approach, to further integrate land and habitat protection measures.

### **4.2.2 Woodland Caribou Habitat Protection**

- Given the threatened status of woodland caribou under SARA, the strategic location of our traditional lands between major known caribou ranges, and the larger representation of optimum woodland caribou habitat on the traditional lands, we wish to join province-wide efforts to conserve habitat. We believe our protected area initiative can provide an important refuge for woodland caribou, where populations would not be disturbed by roads, forestry operations, hunters, and diseases transported by other species, such as the brain worm in white-tailed deer.
- We have been invited to participate in the Eastern Manitoba Caribou Advisory Committee being chaired by Manitoba Conservation. We would welcome research support and we wish to cooperate and participate in woodland caribou conservation strategies.

### **4.2.3 Fuelwood and Local Building Materials**

- We have stressed that we will not tolerate commercial forestry operations on our traditional lands. As we have demonstrated and documented the people have used the forest and plants and depend on these for many purposes. We will promote the careful and selective use of these resources for family and community needs and for those needs associated with living on the land.
- We have seen some wasteful and unsightly cutting of trees along the winter road and power transmission line. We will develop designated fuelwood cutting areas within the Asatiwisipe Aki Community Resource Area that we will rotate from time to time, requiring cutters to use these areas only. People that do not comply will be sanctioned. Specific examples include: greenwood cut in the spring to dry over summer should be used not wasted; trees should be cut to the ground – do not leave stumps. The stumps can be a hazard to snowmobiles in the winter. When dry wood is cut, it should be piled and not left to rot.

## **4.2.4 Fire Management**

- We have described and we acknowledge the important role of wild fire as a major and recurring natural disturbance in a boreal forest with ecological integrity. Overall, we will follow a “let it burn” policy for naturally occurring fires so that they can operate as a natural disturbance across the traditional lands, but further exceptions and other fire suppression matters will be addressed through a policy developed by the Board. We will also encourage and support fire suppression by provincial fire management authorities in protection zones to be defined around Weaver Lake and the community of Poplar River. There is a full time Fire Manager in Poplar River. This person is responsible for our established fire management policies and serves as liaison with the Manitoba government. We will work with provincial fire management authorities to update fire suppression locations as required.
- We will monitor wild fires and work with the Province of Manitoba to determine when wild fires need to be suppressed. We will monitor the use of cooling fires.

## **4.2.5 Garbage Disposal**

- We will dispose of solid waste produced in our community through a well-managed sanitary landfill, ensuring no seepage and drainage of pollutants into surface and ground waters. We will require a pack-in, pack out policy for garbage produced by our community members, when they are out on the lands and waters of the protected area. We will also conduct annual clean-ups of solid waste and garbage in our community and on the traditional lands. We are preparing a waste management plan, which will encompass the entire protected area.

#### 4.2.6 Human Waste Disposal

- We will carefully locate all pit toilets and shelters well away from surface waters. We will backfill toilet pits and relocate them regularly, so that accumulated wastes are readily biodegradable. In high use areas, such as our Weaver Lake camp, we will introduce modern, self-composting toilets.
- The Board will address any further details.

#### 4.2.7 Problem Black Bears

- The black bear is highly respected by our people. We will not deliberately hurt or harvest bears, given their cultural and spiritual significance
- We will make every effort to avoid problem encounters with black bears. This will include the garbage disposal methods described above, as well as the requirement for all community members to maintain clean camps and avoid attracting bears with open food or garbage. We will humanely kill any problem black bears, report and record any such kills, and share such information with Manitoba Conservation on request.

#### 4.2.8 Winter Road Management

- There are two winter roads across our traditional lands – one south from the Poplar River community to Berens River, and one that crosses the eastern part of our traditional lands, connecting north to St. Theresa Point. We follow provincial regulations for these winter roads in terms of safety, construction, maintenance and solid waste disposal.

### 4.3 Public Access, Permitted Uses and Management

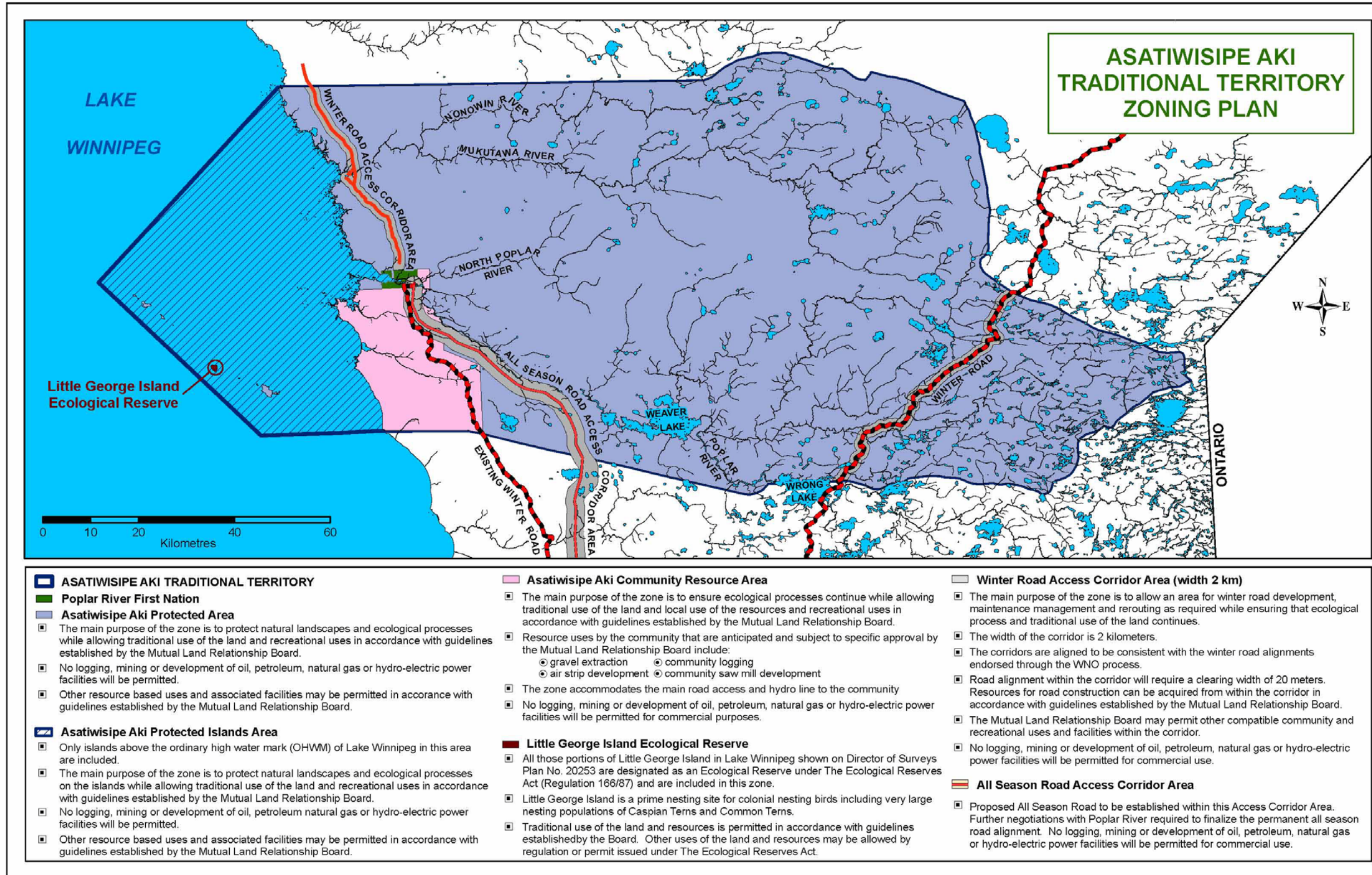
The remaining principal audiences for our land management plan are other governments, the citizens of Manitoba, and visitors from the rest of Canada and other countries. As we indicated in our objectives at the beginning of this land management plan, we welcome the use, enjoyment and appreciation of our traditional lands and protected area, provided that all public and visitor activities are compatible with ecological integrity, our Anishinabek culture and management requirements. We already receive visitors from Manitoba, the rest of Canada and internationally. However, we need to learn more about the kinds and distribution of these activities. Visitor use and monitoring studies will be an important early research project in plan implementation. For the time being, we have prepared management provisions and a protected area visitor access, facilities and use concept that will be further refined during plan implementation and protected area designation. The concept incorporates the following management laws, provisions and policies:

- Development that disturbs habitat (including commercial logging, mining exploration and development, development of oil, petroleum, natural gas or hydro-electric power, as well as wild rice production that involves alterations to lakes, rivers and streams) are prohibited by zoning within Asatiwisipe Aki Traditional Territory Zoning Plan (**Figure 17**).
- Human activities that significantly alter habitat, or landscape, or water systems (lakes, rivers, and streams) are prohibited by zoning within Asatiwisipe Aki Traditional Territory Zoning Plan .
- Road access or corridors are addressed by zoning within Asatiwisipe Aki Traditional Territory Zoning Plan (**Figure 17**).
- No disturbance of burial sites and artefacts or any archaeological site is permitted.
- The hunting of any animals for “sport,” “recreation” or “trophy” by Manitoba general licence holders and licensed non-resident hunters, is incompatible with our values and culture. A policy to address hunting will be developed by the Board.

A visitor registration, orientation and interpretive centre will be established at or near Poplar River. All visitors will have the opportunity to learn about our culture, values and protection efforts through interpretive materials, displays and programs. The centre will be staffed by Poplar River community members and we will deliver heritage interpretive programs. Designated points of access as generally outlined in this Plan will be established, and the public will be encouraged through various means to use services provided by the Poplar River First Nation when accessing the area. Policies will be developed by the Board as they relate to public access, permitted uses and management.



Figure 17: Asatiwisipe Aki Traditional Territory Zoning Plan



- It is our intention that ecocultural tours developed for visitors in the future will be conducted by our members and represent business opportunities for our community. We wish to review with the Manitoba Lodge and Outfitters Association (MLOA) all current visitor access to our traditional lands that is provided by lodges and outcamps. We wish to ensure that any and all activities are compatible with our land management plan and all tourism-based applications will be referred to the Board by the Licensing Advisory Board.
- Designated campsites along the Poplar River will be sited, developed and managed by the community, applying recognized backcountry management measures such as ‘limits of acceptable change’ (Hendee, Stankey & Lucas, 1990). Site selection will feature naturally resilient sites and basic facilities such as fire circles, prepared camping sites, fuelwood and properly sited and maintained bush toilets. Site management measures will be prepared and enforced by Poplar River First Nation. Pack-in, pack out policies for solid waste disposal will be applied. Visitors will be required to pack out all garbage waste with them as they leave the region.
- Designated points of access to the Poplar River at the community, Weaver Lake, and upstream of Weaver Lake will be defined by the Board. It is expected that air access will be the most practical and popular form of access. Aircraft operational guidelines will be required, especially as visits are promoted and use increases. In addition, we will follow rules and regulations as required by Transport Canada which will serve as aircraft operation guidelines.
- Backcountry wardens or land guardians who are members of Poplar River First Nation will carry out regular trapline and backcountry patrols from satellite field stations and the Poplar River headquarters.
- Power boating, canoeing and kayaking will be permitted along the Poplar River. Restrictions on motor sizes may be required, as well as regulation of boat numbers and periods of operation. These regulations will only be considered after several years of monitoring actual use and determining management requirements.
- Our wish is that the remaining rivers, lakes and streams of the protected area will not be accessible by either aircraft or power boats to the general public in order to minimize disturbances to the ecosystem and livelihood activities. These waters will form a part of a large wilderness area, where access should only be permitted with licenced guides and ecocultural tour operators from Poplar River.

#### 4.4 Legal Designation of the Protected Area

It is evident from the management provisions and visitor use, and from the actions already taken to secure interim protection of our lands, that a permanent legally designated protected area is required to fulfil our vision for protection and traditional uses and ensure that other governments and wider society fully recognize our vision for protecting our traditional lands. As a first priority in implementing our land management plan, we will determine and negotiate the best form(s) of permanent legal designation and recognition for our protected area, ensuring that such designation gives primacy to Poplar River Anishinabek management and use.

Permanent legal protection of our lands, under provincial legislation, is intended to preserve both our way of life and this boreal region forever. Logging, mining or the development of oil, petroleum, natural gas or hydro-electric power are prohibited in Manitoba protected areas. While we do not wish our protected area to be classified as a “park”, we recognize that the prohibitions of commercial uses in Manitoba protected areas fits well with the objectives for our Anishinabek protected area.

This Asatiwisipe Protected Area substantially contributes to the system of protected areas in Manitoba and Canada with an express purpose to:

- Preserve the Anishinabek culture and traditional ways of using, knowing and valuing the land over many centuries;
- Preserve representative physical features and biological communities of the Lac Seul Upland of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region;
- Preserve the ecological integrity of this large and contiguous representation of an intact Boreal Forest Landscape and Ecosystem;
- Provide opportunities for a range of outdoor recreational experiences compatible with wilderness qualities and features and the Anishinabek culture; and
- Promote provincial, national and international appreciation, awareness and understanding of the internationally significant natural and cultural heritage that is part of our lands and our lives.



Under most legislation that applies to protected areas in Manitoba and Canada, there are various options in terms of land use categories, and land designations. It may be possible to apply existing land use categories, or types of designation within existing legislation. It is also possible that new types of land use categories or designations may be needed in order to articulate the unique values of our traditional lands. The Poplar River Anishinabek envision the need for different types of land use categories, and perhaps designations, to be applied within our lands. We have distinguished our traditional lands and protected area into the following:

#### **Asatiwisipe Aki Protected Area**

- The main purpose of this zone is to protect natural landscapes and ecological processes while allowing traditional use of the land and recreational uses in accordance with guidelines established by the Board.
- No logging, mining or development of oil, petroleum, natural gas or hydro electric power facilities will be permitted.
- Other resource based uses and associated facilities may be permitted in accordance with guidelines established by the Board.

#### **Asatiwisipe Aki Protected Islands**

- Only islands above the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of Lake Winnipeg in this area are included.
- The main purpose of this zone is to protect natural landscapes and ecological processes while allowing traditional use of the land and recreational uses in accordance with guidelines established by the Board.
- No logging, mining or development of oil, petroleum, natural gas or hydro electric power facilities will be permitted.
- Other resource based uses and associated facilities may be permitted in accordance with guidelines established by the Board.

#### **Asatiwisipe Aki Community Resource Area**

- The main purpose of this zone is to ensure ecological processes continue while allowing traditional use of the land and local use of the resources and recreational uses in accordance with guidelines established by the Board.
  - Resource uses by the community that are anticipated and subject to specific approval by the Board include:
    - Gravel extraction
    - Air strip development
    - Community logging
    - Community sawmill development
  - The zone accommodates the main road access and hydro line to the community.
  - No logging, mining or development of oil, petroleum, natural gas or hydro electric power facilities will be permitted for commercial use.

#### **Winter Road Access Corridor Area**

- The main purpose of this zone is to allow an area for winter road development, maintenance, management and rerouting as required while ensuring that ecological processes and traditional use of the land continues.
- The width of the corridor is 2 kilometres.
- Road alignment within the corridor will require a clearing width of 20 metres. Resources for road construction can be acquired from within the corridor in accordance with guidelines established by the Board.
- The Board may permit other compatible community and recreational uses and facilities within the corridor.
- No logging, mining or development of oil, petroleum, natural gas or hydro electric power facilities will be permitted for commercial use.

#### **All Season Road Access Corridor Area**

- Proposed All Season Road to be established within the Access Corridor Area.
- Further negotiations with Poplar River required to finalize the permanent all season road alignment.
- No logging, mining or development of oil, petroleum, natural gas or hydro electric power facilities will be permitted for commercial use.

#### **Little George Island Ecological Reserve**

- All those portions of Little George Island in Lake Winnipeg shown on Director of Surveys Plan No. 20253 are designated as an Ecological Reserve under *The Ecological Reserves Act* (Regulation 166/87) and are included in this zone.
- Little George Island is a prime nesting site for colonial nesting birds including very large nesting populations of Caspian Terns and Common Terns.
- Traditional use of the land and resources is permitted in accordance with guidelines established by the Board. Other uses of the land and resources may be allowed by regulation or permit issued under *The Ecological Reserves Act*.

These land use zones will be applied as shown in **Figure 17**.

Legal designation to protect our lands and the use of related land use zones will be a significant enhancement of protected areas management. It will serve to profile the importance and value of the lands to all Manitobans and Canadians. It will also serve as another powerful factor in obtaining international support and recognition of our protected area through such initiatives as the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.

## 5.0 THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

### 5.1 Protected Areas Management by First Nations

The management organization for the protected area is a critically important aspect of achieving our protected area vision and implementing the land management plan. We wish to assert our leadership and authority in managing our traditional area and we have begun to learn from other First Nations who have been engaged in other protected area initiatives. A key part of the land management planning process has been the study of other protected areas in which First Nations have played a significant role in both designation and management. A total of nine cases have been examined across Canada to date and in four of these cases, we conducted interviews with key representatives of the First Nations involved. We obtained useful insights from this research, and intend to continue a dialogue and sharing with other First Nations who have experience in managing legally designated protected areas. The following case study features are particularly noteworthy in defining our own approach to management:

- Protecting the designated area from industrial and commercial land uses such as mining, forestry and hydro electric development and large scale development that would impact habitat, as that would violate natural, cultural and ecological integrity;
- Ongoing commitment to visitor use management and environmental monitoring;
- Focus any and all visitor programs and facilities upon Aboriginal culture, celebrating Aboriginal culture and giving first priority to traditional uses and relationships;
- Creating a management authority with effective First Nation membership, decision-making power and responsibility;
- Training and employing First Nation community members in the operations and delivery of protected area programs, including ‘field guardian/watchman’ or warden operations;
- Managing visitor use within the protected area and requiring registration of visitors with the First Nation management authority;
- Developing and delivering orientation and interpretive programs for visitors, so that they learn about the Aboriginal culture, traditional uses, and treat the protected area respectfully;

- Assessing user and access fees to visitors and applying the revenue obtained to protected area management;
- Creating business opportunities for First Nation community members for the provision of services to visitors, such as ecotours, guiding and related facilities.

### 5.2 Principles for Protected Area Management

We have created a set of first principles for the management framework and approach for the Asatiwisipe Aki Protected Area. These principles reflect our vision and directions set out in the land management plan:

- “Asatiwisipe Aki Ma Ma Wichitowin” will be the lead management authority for the protected area;
- Management for the protected area must be accountable to the Poplar River community members at large, through Chief and Council and to the Province through the Minister and Executive;
- The management structure will reflect and respect the overall community decision-making and governance model already well established in Poplar River;
- Management will be organized to provide for equal representation of Poplar River Elders, youth and women in policy-making and direction for the protected area;
- Poplar River community members will deliver the protected area operations and programs and will be trained and employed to carry out professional and technical functions that integrate and apply their local knowledge and cultural values;
- The management structure will provide for cooperation and possible partnership(s) with other First Nations and governments;
- The management structure must enable a broad, creative and flexible approach to building and sustaining fiscal capacity. Poplar River must plan to source financing from user/entry fees, licence and lease fees for visitor service enterprises such as ecotours, fees for visitor programs and interpretive services, donations from: non-government organizations (NGOs), private individuals, charitable organizations; research institutions, contracts and grants, loans or venture capital from other governments.





### 5.3 Asatiwisipe Protected Area Management Structure and Role

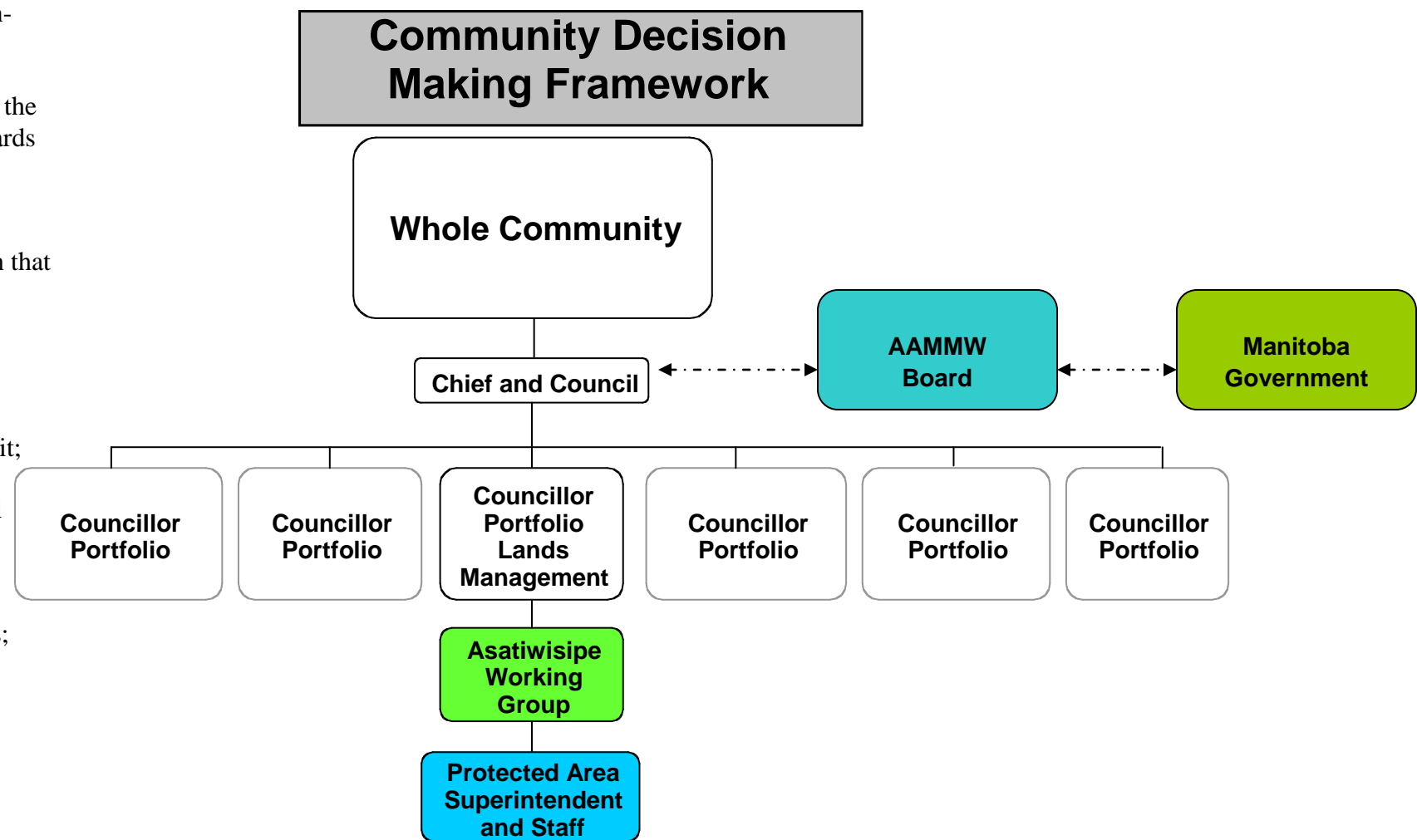
The management of the protected area requires the creation of an Asatiwisipe Protected Area Working Group (hereinafter called the “Working Group”) that represents the diversity of our community. The Working Group will be consistent with our existing governance structures and will include at least, but may not be limited to, a band councillor representative, an Elder representative, a Youth representative, the Poplar River Land Manager, a trapper’s representative and the Superintendent for the protected area. The Working Group will be accountable to the community at large, through Chief and Council (**Figure 18**). The main link to Chief and Council and the community will be through the elected band councillor responsible for land management. This is an approach and model that is well established and working effectively in our community. Both men and women community representatives will be included on the Working Group. The protected area superintendent would be a non-voting member of the Working Group since he/she will also report administratively to the Working Group. Decision-making will be by consensus, consistent with our cultural traditions.

The role of the Working Group is to provide overall policy recommendations on the management and administration of the protected area to Chief and Council with regards to the following functions:

- Ensure that the broad and long term direction of the land management plan is followed, reviewing and approving amendments and policy additions to this plan that may be required from time to time;
- Ensure that legal designation provisions for the protected area are fulfilled and adhered to;
- Approve all staff appointments to the Asatiwisipe Protected Area Operations Unit;
- Approve the annual budget and financial statements of the Asatiwisipe Protected Area Operations Unit;
- Develop and maintain community and public relations, communications and liaison, protocols and partnerships with other First Nations and governments;

- Provide leadership, policy direction and an appropriate legal mechanism to acquire and be accountable for receipt and disbursement of protected area funding. Fundraising will be a responsibility, shared with the Protected Area Superintendent.

**Figure 18: Community Decision Making Framework**



#### 5.4 An Asatiwisipe Protected Area Operational Unit – Structure and Role

Effective and ongoing management and operation of the protected area will require a dedicated and skilled staff, recruited from among Poplar River members. We will create an efficient and effective Asatiwisipe Protected Area Operations Unit that will report to the Working Group, through a senior manager, designated as Protected Area Superintendent (**Figure 19**). A staff organization will report to the Protected Area Superintendent and will carry out day to day operations for protected area management and programs.

All staff appointments to the Protected Area Operations Unit will be based on merit and through local competition, with the approval of the Working Group.

The key roles and responsibilities of the Operational Unit staff will be:

##### **Protected Area Superintendent (1 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Position)**

This person will be a senior manager possessing sound local and traditional knowledge of the protected area and proven management, administrative, and communication skills normally associated with related post-secondary education and/or 15 years of equivalent experience. He/She will be responsible for staff supervision, preparation and approval of annual work plans and budgets, financial management and control for all protected areas programs. He/She will report to the Working Group and ensure that the policy directions of the Working Group and Chief and Council are implemented. The Area Superintendent will be a key spokesperson for the protected area program and will be expected to maintain effective and ongoing community relations and represent the Management Board in communications and negotiations with other communities, governments and partners. He/She will also be responsible for fundraising.

##### **Technical Services Manager and Staff (2 FTEs)**

A Technical Services section will report to the Area Superintendent and will be comprised of a full time manager of technical services and a full time technician. These personnel will possess maintenance management, building and mechanical skills, and traditional knowledge and commitment to the protected area. They will be responsible for maintenance of the building infrastructure and equipment for the protected area operations, e.g., interpretive centre maintenance, boats and vehicle maintenance.

##### **Administration and Finance (1.5 FTEs)**

An administration and financial management section will report to the Area Superintendent and will be comprised of a full time financial administrator and a half time financial administration clerk. They will be personnel with a commitment to the objectives and purpose of the protected area and will be responsible for the accounts payable and receivable, financial management information and records keeping.

##### **Anishinabek Heritage Communications/Interpretation (2 FTEs & Seasonal Staff)**

A Heritage Communications and Interpretation section will report to the Area Superintendent and will be comprised of a Manager, a Communications and Interpretive Specialist and seasonal summer student staff. They will plan, develop and deliver all communications, interpretive materials and programs associated with the protected area. Both the manager and the communications and interpretive specialist will have post secondary education related to the human and natural heritage of the Anishinabek culture, well developed public relations and communications skills and related information technology skills. The manager must also possess proven program management skills, normally associated with five years experience. Seasonal summer student staff will be recruited for the Poplar River interpretive centre and/or to conduct field-based program delivery over the summer months.



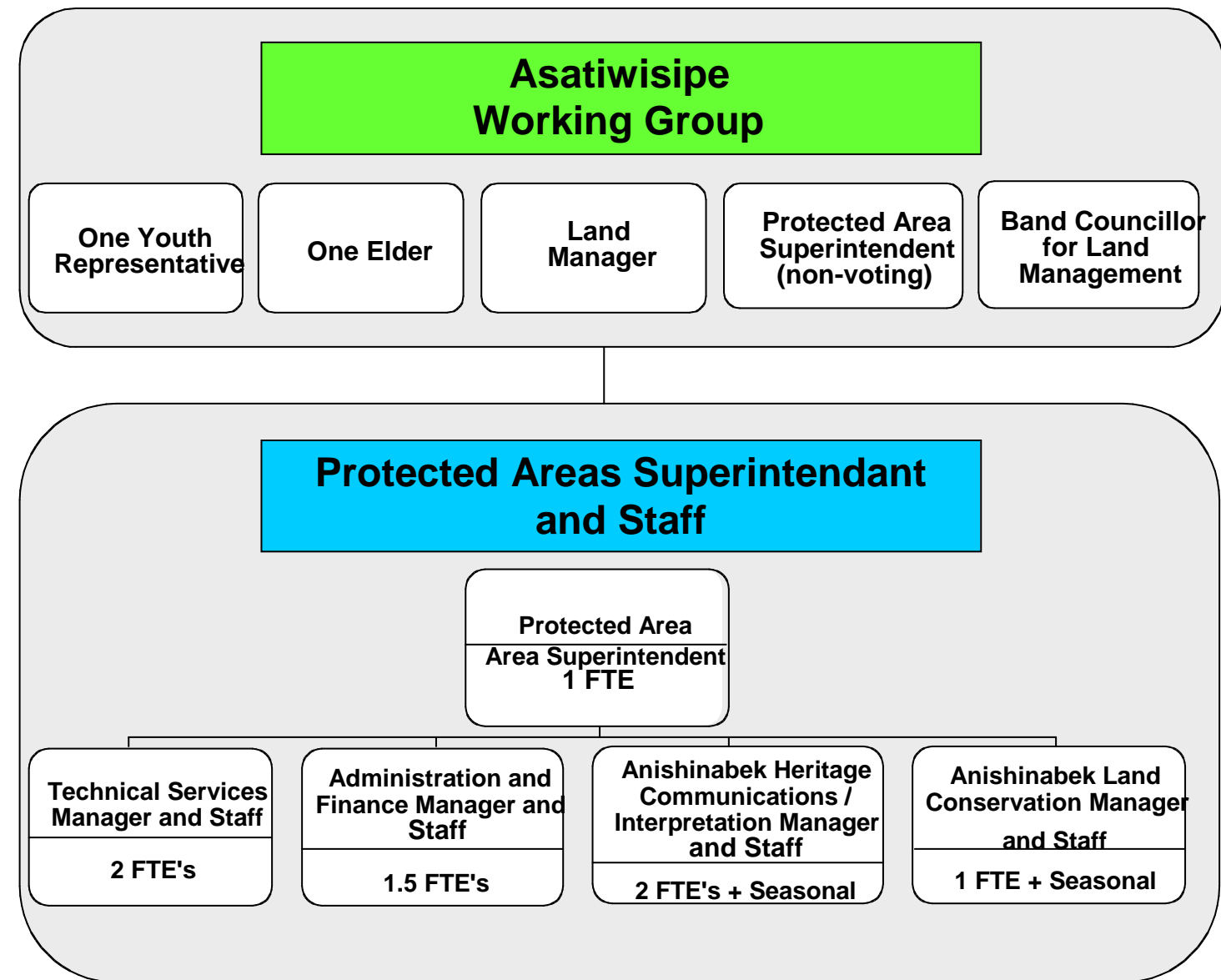
**Anishinabek Land Conservation (1 FTE & Seasonal Staff)**

A Land Conservation section will report to the Area Superintendent and will be comprised of a manager and seasonal staff. The manager will have a sound local and traditional knowledge of the protected area, post-secondary training and education in biology/natural resource management and at least five years related experience.

Summer seasonal land guardians or wardens will patrol the traditional territory from satellite field stations and a Poplar River headquarters office. Their work will focus on inventory and monitoring of both the natural and cultural heritage environment and managing visitor use. The best qualified persons to carry out this function are skilled and knowledgeable trappers, hunters and fishers. These personnel should also receive cross-cultural communications, public relations and enforcement training.

This is an initial operational unit structure that will be reviewed on an annual basis to determine the needs for additional staff or secondments from other parts of the community administration.

**Figure 19: Protected Area Framework**



## 6.0 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The Board will provide guidance for implementation of the plan that will include the following components:

### 6.1 A Framework for Action

The land management plan sets out the vision, policy directions and management approaches for our protected area.

### 6.2 Financing Protected Area Management and Programs

Financial requirements to staff and deliver protected area programs, together with the financial forecasts for protected area capital development projects, operations/maintenance and environmental monitoring/research underscore the commitment required to effectively assert Poplar River Anishinabek leadership to protect and manage our traditional territory.

### 6.3 Capital Developments

The land management plan has identified several types and locations for developments that are required to deliver the protected area management, heritage interpretation and visitor use programs. In each case, detailed planning and design must be undertaken for these projects in the early period of land management plan implementation in conjunction with the Board and could include the following:

- Anishinabek Cultural Interpretation/Visitor Reception Centre- The centre will serve as the hub for Anishinabek cultural heritage interpretation and preservation, as well as the operational headquarters and visitor registration /reception centre for the protected area
- Backcountry Campsite Guidelines - Visitor access and travel will be concentrated along the Poplar River and backcountry camping will be provided at designated sites. The quality of the visitor experience will hinge to a great degree on maintaining the ecological integrity of these sites.
- Backcountry Air Access Points – Access points will to be carefully selected by the Board and sited to achieve best practices in backcountry management.
- Field Guardian Stations/Cabins - Satellite field cabins or stations will need to be designated by the Board for the use of seasonal backcountry patrols.

### 6.4 Operations and Maintenance

The management of the protected area requires a sustained commitment of staff, equipment and activities to operate and maintain facilities and carry out related protected area programs and environmental monitoring. The Board will provide guidance for the following activities:

- Staff Recruitment and Training
- Maintaining Facilities, Equipment Purchases, Administration

### 6.5 Environmental Monitoring, Research, Related Studies

The Anishinabek worldview is holistic and considers the human and biophysical environment as one unified whole. As we continue to use the protected area for traditional activities and more visitors use the area, we want to ensure that the ecological integrity of this intact boreal landscape is sustained. It will be critical to this purpose to develop and maintain an environmental research, monitoring and audit program that assesses, detects and determines potential management/mitigation measures over time. The Board will provide guidance for the following activities:

- Backcountry Camping and Visitor Use
- Water Quality Monitoring
- Global Warming and Monitoring
- Natural Disturbance Research
- Woodland Caribou Habitat Conservation and Population Monitoring
- Lake Sturgeon Recovery and Monitoring
- Archaeological and Historical Education Research
- Pictographs
- Settlements
- Quarry and other Earth Resource Sites
- Burial Sites
- Fur Trade Era
- Historical Educational Research
- Ecocultural Tourism Feasibility



## 6.6 Protected Area Law and Regulation

Our land management plan has identified permitted uses for different parts or zones of the protected area and a series of management measures to be applied for both community members and visitors. The designation of the protected area and the various use and access provisions of the plan require a body of supporting law and regulations. We will seek the wisdom and advice of our Elders for development of future laws for our protected area.

## 6.7 Community Site Planning

The immediate area surrounding the community will support community needs for sand and gravel, land fill expansion, some wood harvesting, new airstrip, building of the new interpretive centre for the protected area, and sewage treatment.

The area is identified as the Community Resource Area in Figure 17. This area may require a different land use category than the rest of the protected area which would allow these uses.

## 6.8 Financial Summaries and Forecasts

Preliminary cost estimates have been prepared for the different components of the capital development, operations and maintenance and environmental research and monitoring programs and then these have been prioritised and forecast over a 10 year period. The Board will review financial projections as they pertain to capital development. **Table 1** presents the various cost estimates; **Table 2** provides the 10 year forecast of expenditures. These tables represent the summary implementation framework for the plan.

## 7.0 POPLAR RIVER COMMUNITY TRUST

Poplar River First Nation is a non-profit entity. Establishment of a Community Trust (non-profit, registered charity) is the best way to retain a broad array of options to identify and acquire funds to manage the Asatiwisipe Aki Protected Area. The purpose of the Poplar River Community Trust would be to enable funds to flow to the protected area. Some funders may require, due to their own policies, independent non-profit or a Canadian charity status in order to support the Poplar River / Nanowin Rivers Protected Area.

The Community Trust would not make day-to-day decisions about the protected area. The trustees would be represented on the Protected Area Working Group and provide a direct line to the Board. Trustees would be selected both from within the community and from long-term supporters of Poplar River's protected area. These trustees would be knowledgeable concerning the goals for the protected area, and the ways to realize the protected area's potential. The Community Trust would have broad membership (e.g., youth, Elders, a councillor, and band staff).



**Table 1: Expenditure Forecast (Class 'D' ± 20%)**

**CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT**

1) Anishinabek Cultural Interpretive/Visitor Reception Centre		Subtotals
<b>Building Component</b>		
• 5,000 sq.ft.±, fully serviced, reception, registration and interpretive facility.		
• Administration and office space.		
• Common area/meeting space, community hall, lunchroom, kitchen and storage.		
• Natural and cultural interpretive displays:		
Building costs: @ \$200.00/sq.ft.±	\$1,000,000.00	
Interpretive displays: 500 sq.ft @ \$250.00/sq.ft	\$125,000.00	
<b>Site Component</b>		
• 10± car parking - gravel surfaces;	\$10,000.00	
• Pathways/boardwalks;	\$10,000.00	
• Landscaping;	\$10,000.00	
• River access point and dock.	\$20,000.00	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$1,175,000.00</b>
<b>2) Backcountry Campsites</b>		
• 5-10 person campsites, with tent pads, fire box and fuel wood storage area:		
6 @ \$25,000.00 ea.	\$150,000.00	
• Clivus-Multrum solar powered bio-degradable toilets: 6 @ \$10,000 ea.	\$60,000.00	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$210,000.00</b>
<b>3) Backcountry Air Access Points</b>		
• Shoreline access point and dock.	\$90,000.00	
• Clivus-Multrum solar powered bio-degradable toilets: 2 @ \$10,000 ea.	\$20,000.00	
• Storage shed - 12'x12': 2@ \$10,000 ea.	\$20,000.00	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$130,000.00</b>
<b>4) Warden Field Stations/Cabins</b>		
• Facilities upgrade and improvements allowance: Approximately 5-10 existing trapline cabins.	\$50,000.00	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$50,000.00</b>
<b>Subtotal Capital Expenditures:</b>		<b>\$1,565,000.00</b>
<b>5) Planning &amp; Design</b>		
• Planning and design: 15% of all capital expenditures.	\$234,750.00	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$234,750.00</b>
<b>Total Capital Expenditures:</b>		<b>\$1,799,750.00</b>

**OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE**

<b>1) Wages, Salaries, Training &amp; Benefits</b>		
• 7.5 full time equivalent (FTE) and seasonal Protected Area Operations Unit positions: Payroll, training and benefits for 10 years.		
	\$7,000,000.00	
• Planning & Design costs (15%) - eg. fundraising strategy and training plan - are assumed as included within the expenditure subtotal.		
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$7,000,000.00</b>
<b>2) Operations, Maintenance &amp; Administration</b>		
• Operations - Capital Equipment Procurement: vehicles, boats, canoes, snow machines etc.	\$200,000.00	
• Maintenance of all capital investments: 5% of capital expenditure subtotal for 10 years.	\$782,500.00	
• Administration and miscellaneous.	\$50,000.00	
• Planning and design costs (15%) are assumed as included within the expenditure subtotal.		
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$1,032,500.00</b>
<b>3) Monitoring &amp; Research</b>		
• Annual air access and reconnaissance budget: Allowance of \$30,000.00/year, for 10 years.	\$300,000.00	
• Annual environmental, ecological and archaeological monitoring and research: Allowance of \$75,000.00/year, for 10 years.	\$750,000.00	
• Planning and design costs (15%) are assumed as included within the expenditure subtotal.		
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$1,050,000.00</b>
<b>4) Interpretation &amp; Communications</b>		
• Production and printing of PRFN Protected Area interpretive mapping, pamphlets and materials eg. PRFN Protected Area Plant Guide; website development and maintenance: Allowance of \$50,000.00/year, for 10 years.	\$500,000.00	
• Planning and design costs (15%) are assumed as included within the expenditure subtotal.		
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$500,000.00</b>
<b>Total Operations &amp; Maintenance Expenditures:</b>		<b>\$9,582,500.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL - Capital / Operations &amp; Maintenance Expenditures:</b>		<b>\$11,382,250.00</b>

**Table 2: Ten Year Expenditure Forecast**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Subtotals
<b>Capital Development</b>											
Anishinabek Cultural Interpretive/ Visitor Reception Centre	202,685	878,310	202,685	67,570							1,351,250
Backcountry Campsites	31,500	157,500	52,500								241,500
Backcountry Air Access Points	19,500	97,500	32,500								149,500
Warden Field Stations/Cabins	7,500	37,500	12,500								57,500
										<b>Total</b>	<b>1,799,750</b>
<b>Operations &amp; Maintenance</b>											
Wages, Salaries, Training & Benefits	735,000	735,000	735,000	735,000	735,000	665,000	665,000	665,000	665,000	665,000	7,000,000
Operations	100,000	50,000	15,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	200,000
Maintenance	14,618	14,618	39,125	39,125	39,125	39,125	149,191	149,191	149,191	149,191	782,500
Administration & Miscellaneous	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,250	1,250	50,000
Monitoring & Research	75,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	750,000
Air Access & Reconnaissance	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	300,000
Interpretation & Communications	100,000	75,000	75,000	50,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	500,000
										<b>Total</b>	<b>9,582,500</b>
										<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,382,250</b>

Notes:

1. Planning & Design costs (15% of Capital expenditure subtotals shown in Table 1) are included in the first year for each capital expenditure.
2. Planning & Design costs (15% of Operations & Maintenance expenditure subtotals shown in Table 1) are assumed as included within each Operations & Maintenance expenditure.
3. GST is not included in these expenditures.

## GLOSSARY

### Anishinabek

A term of self-description meaning “the people” (and the plural form of ‘Anishinaabe’).

### Asatiwisipe Aki

Poplar River Land

### Community Trust

A trust is a way to set aside property (usually money) to be used by another person or entity. The donor sets up the trust for a beneficiary. The property or funds are actually managed and owned by a third party or entity, the trustee(s), who distribute(s) the money according to the guidelines made by the donor.

A community trust is run by a non-profit organization. The non-profit can pool funds donated from various sources to fulfil community goals, in this case for the long-term protection and management of Poplar River’s protected lands. Because of pooling, community trusts are more practical for those who would not otherwise have the large amount of money usually necessary to establish a trust. Often donors have programs where they match funds being raised by a community trust.

A Community Trust, otherwise known as a community foundation, works to maximize resources to the greatest benefit of the community. The Trust can be a collection of funds established by individuals, organizations, and corporations to assist in realizing community goals for the people in a defined geographic area.

### The Creator

Anishinabek word for God. The Creator made the earth and everything on it, including all living things and peoples.

### Crown Lands

Lands or an interest in land, owned by Canada or a Province; otherwise known as ‘public lands’. All traditional territories are crown lands. Poplar River First Nation protected area is all crown lands and waters. The use of ‘crown’ is an historical reference to the Queen of England, party to the treaties with First Nations in Canada.

### Ecotourism

Nature-based tourism that involves education and interpretation of the natural environment, conserves the environment, improves the welfare of local people and is managed to be ecologically sustainable. Ecotourism is non consumptive, that is it does not use or decrease the natural system where tourists visit.

### Elder

Elders are those people in a First Nations community who are recognized by the community as possessing great wisdom and who are called upon as an authority to advise or act on important family and community matters. Elders are leaders that hold a wealth of experience, and are responsible for the transmission of cultural heritage and language, and in some cases, spiritual knowledge. The role of Elders is also to ensure that traditional values, principles and other teachings are passed along, and also to provide instruction to help individuals live according to the teachings of the Creator.

### First Nations Protected Areas Accord

A 2002 document, formally entitled *Protected Areas and First Nation Resource Stewardship: A Cooperative Relationship Accord*, that commits the signatories (Poplar River First Nation, Pauingassi First Nation, Little Grand Rapids First Nations, and Pikangikum First Nation) to “cooperatively and collectively pursue the shared objective of creating an internationally recognized and designated network of linked protected areas on our ancestral lands”. The accord establishes the right of each First Nation to determine what happens within their Traditional Territories.

### Harvest

To look for or pursue wildlife with the intent to kill it for subsistence purposes only.

### Hunt

To look for or pursue wildlife with the intent to kill it for subsistence purposes only.

### Recreational Hunting

To look for or pursue wildlife with the intent to capture or kill it for sport / recreation purposes only.

### Trophy Hunting

To look for or pursue wildlife with the intent to capture or kill it for trophy purposes only.





**Kakepagowiniswisipenthe**

Local place name.

**Kakapegitwang Rapids**

Local place name.

**Kwekwesi Sagaigan**

Whiskey Jack Lake

**Kwekwesiwisipe**

Whiskey Jack River

**Maominwisipe**

Rice River

**Mukate Sagaigan**

Black Lake

**Mukatewisipe**

Black River

**Opakwepananuswisipe**

Local place name

**Permit / Licence**

A legal document giving official permission or authorization to do something.

**Pinesewapikung Sagaigan**

Thunder Mountain Lake

**Natural Law(s)**

Way of life according to the laws and teachings of the Creator.

**Protected Lands**

Lands in which industrial development (mining, logging, hydro-electric, and oil and gas development are prohibited. Other activities that could significantly and adversely affect natural habitat are also prohibited. Aboriginal and treaty rights and traditional activities such as harvesting of wildlife and medicinal plants are upheld within protected lands.

**Protection – Formal or Legal**

Protection of land through formal or legal means such as legislation or regulation.

**Reserve**

A tract of land that has been set apart by the federal government for the use and benefit of an Indian band; legal title to which is vested in the federal government.

**Tourism**

The act of travel for the purpose of recreation, and the provision of services to facilitate this activity.

**Traditional Knowledge**

An accumulated body of knowledge and beliefs handed down through generations through cultural transmission (usually the oral tradition), about the relationship of living things with one another and with their environment.

**Traditional Territory**

The geographic area identified by a First Nation to be the area of land which they and/or their ancestors traditionally and historically occupied or used.

**Trapline District**

A number of provincially registered trapline sections that have been lumped together to reflect the Traditional Hunting & Trapping areas of families from a particular First Nation community.

**Treaty**

A pact or agreement between two or more nations; an agreement between government and First Nations that defines the rights of aboriginal peoples with respect to lands and resources over a specified area, and may also define the self-government authority of a First Nation. There are both historic and modern day treaties with First Nations in Canada.

**Washachhiwan Sagaigan**

Swift Water Lake

**Washachiwanwisipe**

Swift Water River



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#### **Photo Credits**

**All photos were taken inside Poplar River First Nation traditional territory. Unless otherwise stated, all photos are the property of Poplar River First Nation.**

## **Appendix 1: POPLAR RIVER ANISHINABEK PLANT LIST**

Excerpted and adapted from: Bruce, V., Berens, E., Bruce, E., Mason, M. & Ruta, T. (compiler). (2002) *Poplar River Anishinabek Plant Guide*. Poplar River First Nation.

### Azaadi Noopiming (Poplar Woods)

**Trees:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Azaadi/poplar, trembling aspen/*Populus tremuloides*

Maanzaadi/balsam poplar, black poplar/*Populus balsamifera*

Mina'ig/white spruce/*Picea glauca*

Nipigandag/balsam fir/*Abies balsamea*

**Shrubs:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Ininiminan/dwarf bilberry, dwarf blueberry/*Vaccinium caespitosum*

Miishinchiiminag/wild red currant, swamp red currant/*Ribes triste*

Miskopiimag, Omagaakiiminan/red-osier dogwood, red willow/*Cornus stolonifera*

Moozominan/bush-cranberry, mooseberry, squashberry/*Viburnum edule*

Pagaanag/beaked hazelnut/*Corylus cornuta*

**Vines:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Waapiizhishooatig/twining honeysuckle/*Lonicera dioica*

**Herbs:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Ginebigominan/baneberry/*Actaea rubra*

Nishkiinzhigominan/dewberry, trailing raspberry/*Rubus pubescens*

Oteiminan, oteiminatigoon/wild strawberry/*Fragaria virginiana*

Ozhaashaagominan/bunchberry/*Cornus canadensis*

Waaboozoojiibik/black sanicle, snakeroot/*Sanicula marilandica*

### Chigoziibig (Riverside Habitat)

**Shrubs:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Wiigopiin, wiisagopiimag/willow/*Salix* spp.

**Herbs:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Omikawingushk/wild mint/*Mentha arvensis*

Pozaagan, zhigaagomish/cattail/*Thypha latifolia*

Wiike, wiikens/ratroot, sweet flag/*Acorus americanus* syn. *A. calamus*

**Grasses:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Gichimashkosiin/giant reed grass/*Phragmites australis*

Mashkosiiminan/wild rice/*Zizania aquatica*

### Mashkiig (Muskeg Habitat)

**Trees:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Mashkiigoatig/larch, tamarack/*Larix laricina*

Zhigob/black spruce/*Picea mariana*

**Shrubs:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Gaagigebag, mashkiigobagoon/Labrador tea/*Ledum groenlandicum*

Mashkiigominan/small bog cranberry/*Vaccinium oxycoccus*

Waapigoshiminan/creeping-wintergreen, creeping-snowberry/*Gaultheria hispidula*

**Mosses:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Aagi, mashkiig, miskokamig/peatmoss, sphagnum moss/*Sphagnum* spp.



Twining Honeysuckle



Baneberry



Labrador Tea



### Pangodinang (Rocky Highland Habitat)

**Trees:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Ogik/Jack pine/*Pinus banksiana*

Wiigwas/paper birch, white birch/*Betula papyrifera*

**Shrubs:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Gaagaagiwanatig/common juniper/*Juniperus communis*

Ininiminan/velvet-leaved blueberry/*Vaccinium myrtilloides*

Makominan/bearberry/*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*

Makominatig/mountain ash/*Sorbus decora*

Miskominag/pin cherry/*Prunus pennsylvanica*

Miskominan/wild red raspberry/*Rubus idaeus*

Mizaakotoominag/saskatoon berry, serviceberry/*Amelanchier* spp.

Nikiminan/gooseberry/*Ribes oxycanthoides*

Wiisagiminan/bog cranberry, lingonberry/*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*

**Herbs:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Majimashkoos/poison ivy/*Rhus radicans*

Oshkiitebagoon/wild lily-of-the-valley/*Maianthemum canadense*

Pizhiigojibik/Richardson's alumroot/*Heuchera richardsonii*

**Lichens:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Aasaakamig/reindeer lichen/*Cladina* spp.

Asiniwakwanag/brown rock tripe/*Umbilicaria* spp.

**Fungi:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Kabaashkaanasewa, pozaaganag/puffball mushroom/*Lycoperdon* spp.

### Opimekanang (Roadside Habitat)

**Shrubs:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Oginiik/prickly rose/*Rosa acicularis*

**Herbs:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Choochooshaaboojibik/common dandelion/*Taraxacum officinale*

Kawaapanakiig/cow parsnip/*Heracleum lanatum*

Ozagaanjigesiiwag/burdock/*Arctium minus*

Pizhikiwingushk/absinthe, sagewort, wormwood/*Artemisia absinthium*

**Grasses:** (Anishinabek Name/English Name/Latin Name)

Mazaanowashkoon/foxtail barley/*Hordeum jubatum*



Bearberry



Cow Parsnip

**Appendix 2: VERTEBRATE WILDLIFE SPECIES TABLE IN  
TAXONOMIC ORDER (EXCLUDING FISH) FOR ECOREGION 90**

Excerpted and adapted from: Manitoba Conservation Science Team. (2002) *Manitoba's Ecosystem Based Management Pilot Project: Final Report – Ecoregion 90: Lac Seul Upland Ecoregion Summary Technical Report*. Winnipeg: Manitoba Conservation. (CD on p. 123.)

Class & Order Nomenclature		Manitoba Occurrence						
Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Occurrence within Manitoba Ecoregion 90	Nature of Occurrence	Current Breeding Status in Manitoba Ecoregion 90	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecoregion 90	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 370 (Berens River)	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 371 (Wrong Lake)	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 373 (Nopiming)
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>								
<b>CLASS: AMPHIBIA</b>								
<b>ORDER: CAUDATA (Salamanders)</b>								
Mudpuppy	<i>Necturus maculosus</i>	Rare (B)	Resident	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. South Lake Winnipeg & parts of Winnipeg River possible	Unevenly distributed. Lake Winnipeg possible	Present - South Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River area possible	Present? Winnipeg River area possible
Blue-spotted Salamander	<i>Ambystoma laterale</i>	Absent to Possible Very Rare (B)	Resident?	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of the region possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Possible range southern two-thirds of district	Unevenly distributed. Possible range throughout district
<b>ORDER: SALIENTIA (Frogs &amp; Toads)</b>								
American Toad	<i>Bufo americanus</i>	Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Spring Peeper	<i>Hyla crucifer</i>	Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Gray Treefrog	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of the region.	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district
Cope's Gray Treefrog	<i>Hyla chrysoscelis</i>	Absent to Possible Rare (B)	Resident?	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible
Boreal Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris triseriata</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Wood Frog	<i>Rana sylvatica</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Leopard Frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Green Frog	<i>Rana clamitans</i>	Absent to Possible Rare (B)	Resident?	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Winnipeg River may be northern range limit	Absent	Present?	Present?
Mink Frog	<i>Rana septentrionalis</i>	Absent to Possible Rare (B)	Resident	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Less than southeastern tenth of region.	Absent	Present? Eastern fringe of Winnipeg River	Present - Nopiming Provincial Park only

Class & Order Nomenclature		Manitoba Occurrence						
Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Occurrence within Manitoba Ecoregion 90	Nature of Occurrence	Current Breeding Status in Manitoba Ecoregion 90	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecoregion 90	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 370 (Berens River)	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 371 (Wrong Lake)	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 373 (Nopiming)
<b>REPTILES</b>								
<b>CLASS: REPTILIA</b>								
<b>ORDER: TESTUDINES (Turtles)</b>								
Common Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Uncommon (B)	Resident	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of the region.	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of the district.	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of the district.	Unevenly distributed. Less than southern half of the district.
Western Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of the region.	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of the district.	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of the district.	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of the district.
<b>ORDER: SQUAMATA (Lizards &amp; Snakes)</b>								
Red-sided Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Red-bellied Snake	<i>Storeria occipitomaculata</i>	Absent to Possible Rare (B)	Resident?	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible
<b>BIRDS</b>								
<b>ORDER: GAVIIFORMES (Loons)</b>								
Red-throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common (M), Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
<b>ORDER: PODICIPEDIFORMES (Grebes)</b>								
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Uncommon (M), Occasional to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Common (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Common (M), Absent to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Uncommon (M), Absent to Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	Absent	Present? Eastern fringe of Winnipeg River	Present? Southeastern fringe of Winnipeg River, Lake Winnipeg
<b>ORDER: PELECANIFORMES (Pelicans)</b>								
American White Pelican	<i>Pelicanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Common (M), Absent to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Primarily Lake Winnipeg	Unevenly distributed. Primarily Lake Winnipeg	Present?	Present?

Class & Order Nomenclature		Manitoba Occurrence						
Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Occurrence within Manitoba Ecoregion 90	Nature of Occurrence	Current Breeding Status in Manitoba Ecoregion 90	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecoregion 90	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 370 (Berens River)	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 371 (Wrong Lake)	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 373 (Nopiming)
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Common (M), Absent to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
<b>ORDER: CICONIIFORMES (Hérons &amp; Bitterns)</b>								
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Absent to Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	NA	NA	NA
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	NA	NA	NA
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	NA	NA	NA
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	NA	NA	NA
Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	NA	NA	NA
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Rare (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	NA	NA	NA
Black-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Occasional (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	NA	NA	NA
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of the region.	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district
<b>ORDER: ANSERIFORMES (Waterfowl)</b>								
Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Rare (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Snow Goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Ross' Goose	<i>Chen rossii</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Common (M), Occasional to Possible Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout

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Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Present? Northwestern fringe of region possible	Unevenly distributed. Northwestern fringe of district possible	Absent?	Absent?
Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Very Rare to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Uncommon (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district	Unevenly distributed. Western and southern fringes district	Absent?
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	Absent to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	Rare (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district	Present throughout
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Northern Shoveller	<i>Anas dypeata</i>	Uncommon (M), Absent to Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Western half of region	Present throughout	Unevenly distributed. Western half of district	Absent?
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Common (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common (M), Absent to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Uncommon (M), Absent to Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed	Unevenly distributed. Lake Winnipeg possible	Present?	Present?
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>	Uncommon (M), Absent to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed	Unevenly distributed. Lake Winnipeg possible	Present?	Present?
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Very Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Occasional (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Northern fringe of region possible	Unevenly distributed. Northwestern fringe of district possible	Present?	Present?
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Common (M), Absent to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Surf Scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Rare (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
White-winged Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Uncommon (M), Possible Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout

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Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Present? Northwestern fringe of region possible	Unevenly distributed. Northwestern fringe of district possible	Absent?	Absent?
Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Very Rare to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Uncommon (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district	Unevenly distributed. Western and southern fringes district	Absent?
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	Absent to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>	Rare (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district	Present throughout
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Northern Shoveller	<i>Anas dypeata</i>	Uncommon (M), Absent to Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Western half of region	Present throughout	Unevenly distributed. Western half of district	Absent?
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Common (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common (M), Absent to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Uncommon (M), Absent to Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed	Unevenly distributed. Lake Winnipeg possible	Present?	Present?
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>	Uncommon (M), Absent to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed	Unevenly distributed. Lake Winnipeg possible	Present?	Present?
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Very Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Occasional (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Northern fringe of region possible	Unevenly distributed. Northwestern fringe of district possible	Present?	Present?
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Common (M), Absent to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Surf Scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Rare (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
White-winged Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Uncommon (M), Possible Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout

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<b>ORDER: GRUIFORMES (Cranes &amp; Allies)</b>								
Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	Absent to Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Absent to Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern tenth of region.	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe just north of Winnipeg River	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe just north of Winnipeg River
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Very Rare to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	Absent to Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Common (M), Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Absent. Possible former fringe resident	Absent	Absent	Absent
<b>ORDER: CHARADRIIFORMES (Shorebirds &amp; Gulls)</b>								
Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
American Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Absent to Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed	Unevenly distributed. Primarily Lake Winnipeg	Unevenly distributed. Primarily Lake Winnipeg	Absent?
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Occasional to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
American Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Present? Southern fringe of district possible.	Present? Southern fringe of district possible.
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Uncommon (M), Absent to Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Northern third of region	Unevenly distributed. Northern third of district	Unevenly distributed. Northern third of district	Unevenly distributed. Northern third of district
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Common (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Northern half of region	Unevenly distributed. Northern half of district	Unevenly distributed. Northern half of district	Unevenly distributed. Northern half of district
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Uncommon to Common (M), Absent to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout



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Willet	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Present? Southern fringe of district possible.	Present? Southern fringe of district possible.
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Uncommon (M), Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Absent to Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Present? Southern fringe of district possible.	Present? Southern fringe of district possible.
Eskimo Curlew	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Extirpated	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Extirpated	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Present? Southern fringe of district possible.	Present? Southern fringe of district possible.
Hudsonian Godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Absent to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Present? Southern fringe of district possible.	Present? Southern fringe of district possible.
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Rare (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
White-rumped Sandpiper	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA

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Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	Rare to Possible Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Common (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Primarily Lake Winnipeg	Unevenly distributed. Primarily Lake Winnipeg	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Red Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Parasitic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Long-tailed Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Franklin's Gull	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	Common (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Western third of region	Unevenly distributed. Primarily Lake Winnipeg	Present?	Present?
Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Larus philadelphia</i>	Common (M), Absent to Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Abundant (M), Rare to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
California Gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Thayer's Gull	<i>Larus thayeri</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Iceland Gull	<i>Larus glaucooides</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Sabine's Gull	<i>Xema sabini</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Uncommon (M), Occasional to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common (M), Occasional to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout

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Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	Uncommon (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Primarily Lake Winnipeg	Unevenly distributed. Primarily Lake Winnipeg	Present?	Present?
Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Occasional (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Common (M), Absent to Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
<b>ORDER: COLUMBIFORMES (Doves)</b>								
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	Absent to Occasional (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Passenger Pigeon	<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>	Extirpated	Migratory	Non-breeding	Absent. Possible former fringe resident	Absent	Absent	Absent
<b>ORDER: CUCULIFORMES (Cuckoos)</b>								
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Uncommon (M), Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Present? Southern fringe of district possible	Present? Southern fringe of district possible
<b>ORDER: STRIGIFORMES (Owls)</b>								
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Eastern Screech Owl	<i>Otus asio</i>	Absent to Possible Occasional (B)	Resident	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Present? Southern fringe of district possible	Present? Southern fringe of district possible
Great-horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Occasional to Very Rare (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Snowy Owl	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	Rare (M)	Resident - Nomadic	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed. Found only in winter	NA	NA	NA
Northern Hawk Owl	<i>Surnia ulula</i>	Absent to Occasional (B)	Resident - Nomadic?	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Absent	Absent
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	Occasional to Very Rare (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout

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Great Gray Owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Occasional to Rare (B)	Resident - Nomadic	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	Absent to Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Absent to Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Boreal Owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Occasional to Uncommon (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Uncommon (M), Occasional to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
<b>ORDER: CAPRIMULGIFORMES (Goat Suckers)</b>								
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common (M), Very Rare to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	Occasional to Possible Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
<b>ORDER: APODIFORMES (Swifts &amp; Hummingbirds)</b>								
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Absent to Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Very Rare to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
<b>ORDER: CORACIIFORMES (Kingfishers)</b>								
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
<b>ORDER: PICIFORMES (Woodpeckers)</b>								
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region	Unevenly distributed. Western fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Occasional (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Very Rare to Rare (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Rare (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	Occasional to Very Rare (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Black-backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides arctus</i>	Very Rare (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout

Class & Order Nomenclature		Manitoba Occurrence						
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Northern Flicker (Yellow-shafted)	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Uncommon to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Rare to Uncommon (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
<b>ORDER: PASSERIFORMES (Perching Birds)</b>								
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus borealis</i>	Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Western Wood-pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Absent to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southwestern fringe possible	Absent	Present? South fringe of district possible	Present? South fringe of district possible
Eastern Wood-pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Absent to Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Common to Abundant (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Absent to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Present? Southern fringe of district possible	Present?
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Rare to Possible Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludocianus</i>	Occasional (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district
Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Occasional (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district
Solitary Vireo (*Blue-headed)	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Occasional to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district

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Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Uncommon (M), Very Rare to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Abundant to Very Abundant (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Uncommon (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Uncommon to Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	Absent to Rare (B)	Resident	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Western fringe of region	Unevenly distributed. Western fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Western fringe of district	Absent?
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Uncommon to Common (B)	Resident - Nomadic	Breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Uncommon to Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Common (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southwestern fringe of region	Present throughout?	Present? Southwestern fringe of district	Present?
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	Occasional to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Absent to Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Absent	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district possible
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Occasional to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Rare to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Rare to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	Rare to Uncommon (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Boreal Chickadee	<i>Poecile hudsonicus</i>	Very Rare to Rare (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Uncommon to Common (B)	Resident - Nomadic	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Occasional (B)	Resident - Nomadic	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Very Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district

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Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter & western fringe of region	Unevenly distributed. Primarily fringe of Lake Winnipeg	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Absent to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Rare to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Uncommon to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern two-thirds of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern two-thirds of district.	Present throughout
Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	Absent to Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Western fringe of region	Unevenly distributed. Primarily fringe of Lake Winnipeg	Unevenly distributed. Western fringe of district	Absent?
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of district
Gray-cheeked Thrush	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocicla mustelina</i>	Occasional (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Very Rare to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of district
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Occasional (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Absent to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of district
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Absent to Uncommon (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
American Pipit (Water)	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	Common (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Sprague's Pipit	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	Absent to Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district

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Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Common (M)	Resident - Nomadic	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed. Found only in winter	NA	NA	NA
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Absent to Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	Common to Abundant (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Vermivora celata</i>	Occasional to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Abundant to Very Abundant (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	Uncommon to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Common to Very Abundant (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Common to Abundant (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	Uncommon to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Very Rare to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southwestern fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible
Palm Warbler	<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Very Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	Very Rare to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Uncommon (M), Possible Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Northern tenth of region possible	Unevenly distributed. Northern tenth of district possible.	Unevenly distributed. Northern tenth of district possible.	Present?
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout



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Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	Abundant to Very Abundant (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Rare to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Connecticut Warbler	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	Uncommon to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Mourning Warbler	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common to Abundant (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Melospiza pusilla</i>	Uncommon (M), Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Canada Warbler	<i>Melospiza canadensis</i>	Rare to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Absent to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district
American Tree Sparrow	<i>Spizella arborea</i>	Common (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Abundant (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Clay-colored Sparrow	<i>Spizella pallida</i>	Very Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Rare (M), Absent to Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Absent?
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Occasional (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Absent?
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Absent to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Absent to Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Baird's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	Occasional (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
LeConte's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus lecontei</i>	Very Rare to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>	Absent to Possible Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Primarily Lake Winnipeg	Unevenly distributed. Primarily Lake Winnipeg	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district possible	Present?

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Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Common (M), Absent to Possible Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Northern fringe of region possible	Unevenly distributed. Northern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Northern fringe of district possible	Absent?
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Common to Abundant (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	Abundant to Very Abundant (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Harris' Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	Uncommon (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	Uncommon (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Golden-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Abundant (M), Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Common (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Smith's Longspur	<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Chestnut-collared Longspur	<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	Occasional (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Abundant (M)	Resident - Nomadic	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed. Found only in winter	NA	NA	NA
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Occasional (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Absent to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Present throughout?	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Blue Grosbeak	<i>Guiraca caerulea</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerian amoena</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerian cyanea</i>	Absent to Occasional (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district
Dickcissel	<i>Spiza americana</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district

Class & Order Nomenclature		Manitoba Occurrence						
Common Name	Scientific Name	Relative Occurrence within Manitoba Ecoregion 90	Nature of Occurrence	Current Breeding Status in Manitoba Ecoregion 90	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecoregion 90	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 370 (Berens River)	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 371 (Wrong Lake)	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 373 (Nopiming)
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Absent to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Occasional (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Absent to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Yellow-headed Blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Absent to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Primarily Lake Winnipeg	Unevenly distributed. Primarily Lake Winnipeg	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district possible	Present?
Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Abundant (M), Absent to Very Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Very Rare to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Abundant (M), Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Rare to Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Absent?
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Very Rare to Rare (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Gray-crowned Rosy-finch	<i>Leucosticte lephrocotis</i>	Occasional (M)	Migratory	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Common (M), Absent to Very Rare (B)	Resident - Nomadic	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Usually found only in winter, but possible breeder in northern fringe of region	Present throughout?	Present throughout?	Present throughout?
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Rare to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Absent to Occasional (B)	Resident - Nomadic?	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed	NA	NA	NA
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Rare (B)	Resident - Nomadic	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
White-winged Crossbill	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	Common (M), Uncommon to Abundant (B)	Resident - Nomadic	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout

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Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	Abundant (M)	Resident - Nomadic	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed. Found only in winter	NA	NA	NA
Hoary Redpoll	<i>Carduelis hornemanni</i>	Uncommon (M)	Resident - Nomadic	Non-breeding	Unevenly distributed. Found only in winter	NA	NA	NA
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	Uncommon to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	Rare to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Abundant (M), Uncommon to Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Absent to Very Rare (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
<b>MAMMALS</b>								
<b>ORDER: INSECTIVORA (Insectivores)</b>								
Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Water Shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Arctic Shrew	<i>Sorex arcticus</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Northern Short-tailed Shrew	<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Star-nosed Mole	<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Uncommon (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
<b>ORDER: CHIROPTERA (Bats)</b>								
Little Brown Myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Northern Myotis	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout?	Present throughout?	Present throughout?
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Uncommon to Common (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Common to Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of region	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern quarter of district
Eastern Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Uncommon (B)	Migratory	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout?	Present throughout?	Present throughout?
<b>ORDER: PRIMATES (Humans)</b>								
Human	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>ORDER: LAGOMORPHA (Hares &amp; Rabbits)</b>								
Snowshoe Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
White-tailed Jack Rabbit	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>	Absent to Possible Occasional (B)	Resident?	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible

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<b>ORDER: RODENTIA (Rodents)</b>								
Eastern Chipmunk	<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of district
Least Chipmunk	<i>Tamias minimus</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Woodchuck	<i>Marmota monax</i>	Common to Possible Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Richardson's Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus richardsonii</i>	Absent to Possible Very Rare (B)	Resident?	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible
Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Absent to Possible Very Rare (B)	Resident?	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible
Franklin's Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus franklinii</i>	Absent to Possible Very Rare (B)	Resident?	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible
Gray or Black Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Absent to Possible Very Rare (B)	Resident?	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible
Fox Squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Absent to Possible Very Rare (B)	Resident?	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Common to Possible Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Northern Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	Absent to Very Rare (B)	Resident?	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible
American Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Southern Red-backed Vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Southern Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Uncommon (B)	Resident	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of region	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district	Present throughout
Northern Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Heather Vole	<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Meadow Vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Norway Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Rare (B)	Resident?	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout

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Meadow Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Woodland Jumping Mouse	<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Rare (B)	Resident	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible
American Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	Common to Possible Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
<b>ORDER: CARNIVORA (Carnivores)</b>								
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	Uncommon to Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Uncommon to Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Arctic Fox	<i>Alopex lagopus</i>	Absent to Uncommon (M)	Resident - Nomadic (Occasional)	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Northern fringe of region possible	Unevenly distributed. Northern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Northern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Northern fringe of district possible
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Uncommon to Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Grey Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Very Rare (M), Possible Occasional (B)	Resident - Nomadic (Occasional)	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible
American Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Common to Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Grizzly Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Extirpated	Resident - Nomadic (Occasional)	Non-breeding	Absent. Possible former resident	NA	NA	NA
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Uncommon (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
American Pine Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	Absent to Uncommon (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout?	Present throughout	Present throughout
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Ermine	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Absent to Occasional (B)	Resident?	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southwestern fringe of region possible	Absent	Unevenly distributed. Southwestern fringe of district possible	Absent
Least Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
American Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>	Common to Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	Absent to Rare (B)	Resident	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Northern two-thirds of region. Southern third of region possible	Present throughout	Unevenly distributed. Northern two-thirds of district. Southern third of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Northern two-thirds of district. Southern third of district possible

Class & Order Nomenclature		Manitoba Occurrence						
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American Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	Absent to Rare (B)	Resident?	Non-breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Absent?
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Rare to Uncommon (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
River Otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	Uncommon to Abundant (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Mountain Lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>	Absent to Possible Occasional (B)	Resident	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of region possible	Absent?	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern third of district possible
Lynx	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Absent to Rare (B)	Resident?	Breeding?	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of region possible	Absent	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible	Unevenly distributed. Southern fringe of district possible
<b>ORDER: ARTIODACTYLA (Cloven-hoofed Mammals)</b>								
Woodland Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>	Uncommon (B)	Resident - Nomadic	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	Absent to Uncommon (B)	Resident	Breeding	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of region	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district	Unevenly distributed. Southern half of district
Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>	Uncommon to Common (B)	Resident	Breeding	Evenly distributed	Present throughout	Present throughout	Present throughout
American Elk	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Absent	Resident	Non-breeding	Absent. Possible former southern fringe resident	NA	NA	NA
American Bison (Wood?)	<i>Bos bison</i>	Absent	Resident - Nomadic	Non-breeding	Absent. Possible former southern fringe resident	NA	NA	NA

### Appendix 3: FISH SPECIES IN ECOREGION 90

Excerpted and adapted from: Manitoba Conservation Science Team. (2002) *Manitoba's Ecosystem Based Management Pilot Project: Final Report – Ecoregion 90: Lac Seul Upland Ecoregion Summary Technical Report*. Winnipeg: Manitoba Conservation. (CD on p. 123.)

Class	Order	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecoregion 90 (Lac Seul Upland)	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 370 (Berens River)	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 371 (Wrong Lake)	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 373 (Nopiming)	Manitoba Current Ranking (CDC)
Osteichthyes		Ictaluridae	Black Bullhead	<i>Ameiurus melas</i>	Native in Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Winnipeg River, Lake Wpg. Tributaries?	Winnipeg River	Secure (S5)
		Centrarchidae	Black Crappie	<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>	Winnipeg River & Manigotagan River	Uncommon	Not present	Not present	Exotic (SE)
		Cyprinidae	Blackchin Shiner	<i>Notropis heterodon</i>	Native in Winnipeg River watershed	Unknown	Winnipeg River watershed	Winnipeg River watershed	Uncommon (S3)
		Cyprinidae	Blacknose Dace	<i>Rhynchichthys atratulus</i>	Native of Lake Winnipeg watershed - possibly in tributary rivers	Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Not known	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	Blacknose Shiner	<i>Notropis heterolepis</i>	Limited distribution	Probably uncommon	Limited distribution	Fairly common	Secure (S5)
		Percidae	Blackside Darter	<i>Percina maculata</i>	Lake Winnipeg, Winnipeg River & Apikso Lake	Probably tributaries of Lake Winnipeg	Winnipeg River	Winnipeg River & Apikso Lake	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	Bluntnose Minnow	<i>Phoxinus notatus</i>	Winnipeg River east of Point du Bois	Not present	Winnipeg River east of Point du Bois	Winnipeg River east of Point du Bois	Rare (S2S3)
		Gasterosteidae	Brook Stickleback	<i>Culaea inconstans</i>	Common - native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Common	Winnipeg River - unknown elsewhere	Winnipeg River, Charron L., Fishing L., Tooth L., Night Owl L.	Secure (S5)
		Ictaluridae	Brown Bullhead	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>	In river systems draining into Lake Winnipeg	Common origin from Lake Winnipeg	Mainly Winnipeg R., Berens R. & Bloodvein R.	Unknown	Secure (S5)
		Gadidae	Burbot	<i>Lota lota</i>	Fairly wide distribution	Poplar River & Bloodvein River	Winnipeg River, Polar River & Bloodvein River	Winnipeg River, Polar River & Bloodvein River	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Introduced - Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Downstream of barriers in Lake Winnipeg tributaries	Downstream of first barrier in Winnipeg River	Not present	Exotic (SE4)
		Umbridae	Central Mudminnow	<i>Umbra limi</i>	Native in Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Limited distribution - Rice River, Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Winnipeg River, Peterson Creek, Rice River, Shoe Lake, Gilchrist Lake (Lake Wpg. Tributaries?)	Winnipeg River, Peterson Creek, Lake Wpg. Tributaries?	Secure (S5)
		Ictaluridae	Channel Catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	Winnipeg River at Lac du Bonnet & other Lake Winnipeg tributaries	Lake Winnipeg tributaries	Winnipeg River below Lac du Bonnet	Unlikely	Apparently Secure (S4)
Cephalaspidomorphi	Petromyzontiformes	Petromyzontidae	Chestnut Lamprey	<i>Ichthyomyzon castaneus</i>	Native in Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River (rare) watersheds - COSEWIC ranking of vulnerable	Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Winnipeg River (L. Wpg. Tributaries?)	Winnipeg River	Uncommon (S3S4)
		Cyprinidae	Common Shiner	<i>Luxilus cornutus</i>	Native in Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Limited distribution - Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Winnipeg River, Manigotagan River (other L. Wpg. Tributaries?)	Fishing Lake, Winnipeg River	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	Creek Chub	<i>Semotilus atromaculatus</i>	Native in Lake Winnipeg watershed	Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Unknown	Secure (S5)
		Cottidae	Deepwater Sculpin (?)	<i>Myoxocephalus thompsoni (quadricornus?)</i>	Native in Lake Winnipeg watershed	Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Unknown	Rare (S2S3)
		Cyprinidae	Emerald Shiner	<i>Notropis atherinoides</i>	Common - widely distributed	Common	Common	Common	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	Fathead Minnow	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	Common - native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Common	Common	Common	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	Finescale Dace	<i>Phoxinus neogaeus</i>	Lake Winnipeg tributaries	Lake Winnipeg tributaries	Lake Winnipeg tributaries	Lake Winnipeg tributaries	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	Flathead Chub(?)	<i>Platygobio gracilis</i>	Limited - native to Lake Winnipeg watershed	Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Not present	Apparently Secure (S4)
		Sciaenidae	Freshwater Drum	<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>	Native to Lake Winnipeg watershed & lower reaches of Winnipeg River	Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Lower reaches of Winnipeg River	Not present	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	Golden Shiner	<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>	Limited distribution - native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Major rivers	Limited distribution	Limited distribution (south portion)	Secure (S5)
		Hiodontidae	Goldeye	<i>Hiodon alosoides</i>	Limited distribution - native to Lake Winnipeg watershed & lower reaches of Winnipeg River	Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Lower reaches of Winnipeg River	Not present	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	Horneyhead Chub	<i>Nocomis biguttatus</i>	Uncommon	Unlikely	Winnipeg River watershed	Winnipeg River watershed	Rare (S2)
		Percidae	Iowa Darter	<i>Etheostoma exile</i>	Common - widely distributed	Common	Common	Common	Secure (S5)
		Percidae	Johnny Darter	<i>Etheostoma nigrum</i>	Common - widely distributed	Common	Common	Common	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	Lake Chub	<i>Couesius plumbeus</i>	Common - native to Winnipeg River watershed	Common	Common	Common	Secure (S5)
		Salmonidae	Lake Trout	<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>	Uncommon	Not present	Limited - only in Charron, Eakins, & McMurray Lakes	Limited - only in Aikens, Charron, Davidson, Garner Lakes	Apparently Secure (S4)





Class	Order	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecoregion 90 (Lac Seul Upland)	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 370 (Berens River)	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 371 (Wrong Lake)	Current Distribution in Manitoba Ecodistrict 373 (Nopiming)	Manitoba Current Ranking (CDC)
	Acipenseriformes	Acipenseridae	Lake Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	Limited distribution	Lake Winnipeg tributaries	Winnipeg River	Winnipeg River	Rare (S2S3)
		Salmonidae	Lake Herring (Cisco)	<i>Coregonus artedii</i>	Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Common	Common in major rivers in southern portion	Common in lakes in Nopiming Park	Secure (S5)
		Salmonidae	Lake Whitefish	<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>	Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Common in Lake Winnipeg tributaries	Lower reaches of Winnipeg River, Tulabi Lake	Charron Lake, Bear Lake, Davidson Lake, Elbow L., McGregor L. Winnipeg River	Secure (S5)
		Percidae	Logperch	<i>Percina caprodes</i>	Common - widely distributed	Common	Common	Common	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	Longnose Dace	<i>Rhynchithys cataractae</i>	Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Common	Common	Common	Secure (S5)
		Catostomidae	Longnose Sucker	<i>Catostomus catostomus</i>	Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Winnipeg River (& other L. Wpg. Tribs?)	Winnipeg River (& other L. Wpg. Tribs?)	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	Mimic Shiner	<i>Notropis volucellus</i>	Relatively common	Limited distribution	Common	Common	Secure (S5)
		Hiodontidae	Mooneye	<i>Hiodon tergisus</i>	Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Common	Uncommon except for Winnipeg River, Wanipigow River	Common in south - Winnipeg River, Wanipigow River	Secure (S5)
		Cottidae	Mottled Sculpin	<i>Cottus bairdi</i>	Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Common	Limited - Winnipeg River	Shoe Lake, Winnipeg River	Secure (S5)
		Esocidae	Muskellunge	<i>Esox masquinongy</i>	Native to Winnipeg River watershed (rare)	Not present	Winnipeg River?	Winnipeg River?	Very Rare (S1)
		Gasterosteidae	Ninespine Stickleback	<i>Pungitius pungitius</i>	Common in streams & creeks	Common	Common	Common	Secure (S5)
		Esocidae	Northern Pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>	Common - widely distributed	Common	Common	Common	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	Northern Redbelly Dace	<i>Phoxinus eos</i>	Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	Pearl Dace	<i>Margariscus margarita</i>	Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Limited distribution	Limited distribution	Unknown	Secure (S5)
		Catostomidae	Quillback	<i>Carpiodes cyprinus</i>	Common	Common	Common	Common	Secure (S5)
		Osmeridae	Rainbow Smelt	<i>Osmerus mordax</i>	Lake Winnipeg	Unknown	Unknown	May be in Winnipeg River system	Exotic (SE)
		Percidae	River Darter	<i>Percina shumardi</i>	Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Major rivers	Common	Unknown	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	River Shiner	<i>Notropis blennioides</i>	Lake Winnipeg watershed (south basin)	Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Probably not present	Uncommon (S3)
		Centrarchidae	Rock Bass	<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i>	Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Uncommon - Rice River	Uncommon - Winnipeg River, Rice River	Uncommon - Winnipeg River, Manigotagan River	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	Sand Shiner	<i>Notropis stramineus</i>	Uncommon	Unknown	Unknown	Flintstone Lake	Secure (S5)
		Percidae	Sauger	<i>Stizostedion canadense</i>	Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Uncommon - Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Uncommon - Winnipeg River, Bird River	Uncommon - Winnipeg River, Maskwa River	Secure (S5)
		Catostomidae	Shorthead Redhorse	<i>Moxostoma macrolepidotum</i>	Native to Lake Winnipeg watershed & lower reaches of Winnipeg River	Uncommon - Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Uncommon - Winnipeg River, Bird River	Not present	Secure (S5)
		Salmonidae	Shortjaw Cisco	<i>Coregonus zenithicus</i>	Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Uncommon - Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Winnipeg River?	Winnipeg River?	Uncommon (S3)
		Catostomidae	Silver Redhorse	<i>Moxostoma anisurum</i>	Native to Lake Winnipeg watershed & lower reaches of Winnipeg River	Uncommon - Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Winnipeg River?	Winnipeg River?	Secure (S5)

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Cephalaspidomorphi	Petromyzontiformes	Petromyzontidae	Silver Lamprey	<i>Ichthyomyzon unicuspis</i>	Moderately common - Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Common - Lake Winnipeg tributaries	Common in Winnipeg River at Lac du Bonnet	Winnipeg River?	Uncommon (S3)
		Cottidae	Slimy Sculpin	<i>Cottus cognatus</i>	Common - Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Common	Common	Limited - Charron Lake, Carr-Harris Lake	Apparently Secure (S4)
		Centrarchidae	Smallmouth Bass	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>	Uncommon - Winnipeg River watershed?	Uncommon	Winnipeg River, Frenchman Lake	Winnipeg River, Moose Lake, stocked in Tooth & Shoe Lakes	Secure (S5)
		Cottidae	Spoonhead Sculpin	<i>Cottus ricei</i>	Limited - Native to Lake Winnipeg watershed	Uncommon	Unknown	Unknown	Uncommon (S3)
		Cyprinidae	Spottail Shiner	<i>Notropis hudsonius</i>	Common - Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Common	Common	Common	Secure (S5)
		Ictaluridae	Stonecat	<i>Noturus flavus</i>	Native to lower reaches of Winnipeg River	Not present	Lower reaches of Winnipeg River	Not present	Secure (S5)
		Ictaluridae	Tadpole Madtom	<i>Noturus gyrinnus</i>	Uncommon - Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Uncommon - Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Winnipeg River?	Unknown	Secure (S5)
		Gasterosteidae	Threespine Stickleback	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>	Very rare	Unknown	Unknown	Tooth Lake	Very Rare (S1)
		Percopsidae	Trout-perch	<i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i>	Common - Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Common	Common	Common	Secure (S5)
		Percidae	Walleye	<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i>	Common - Native to Lake Winnipeg & Winnipeg River watersheds	Common	Common	Common	Secure (S5)
		Cyprinidae	Weed Shiner	<i>Notropis texanus</i>	Winnipeg River - forebay of Great Falls dam	Unknown	Winnipeg River - forebay of Great Falls dam	Unknown	Apparently Secure (S4)
		Catostomidae	White Sucker	<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>	Common	Common	Common	Common	Secure (S5)
		Percichthyidae	White Bass	<i>Morone chrysops</i>	Limited - Introduced in Lake Winnipeg watershed & lower reaches of Winnipeg River	Uncommon - Lake Winnipeg tributaries?	Winnipeg River?	Not present	Exotic (SE4)
		Percidae	Yellow Perch	<i>Perca flavescens</i>	Common	Common	Common	Common	Secure (S5)
			Freshwater Mussels	family Unionidae					
			Virile Crayfish	<i>Orconectes virilis</i>					
			Ribbon Leech	<i>Nepheleopsis obscura</i>					
			Tiger Leech	<i>Erpobdella punctata</i>					