Management Plan for the

Mohawk Inn - Campbellville

Prepared for:

The Managed Forest Tax Incentive Program

Plan #

Effective January, 2015

June, 2014

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Tree Species Abbreviations

(App) Apple sp. (*Malus* sp)
(Ab) Ash, black (*Fraxinus nigra* Marsh.)
(Ag) Ash, green (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica (Vahl))*
(Ar) Ash, red (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* Marsh.)
(Aw) Ash, white *(Fraxinus americana* L.)
(Bd) Basswood (*Tilia americana* L.)
(Be) Beech, American (*Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh.)
(Bb) Beech, blue (musclewood, ironwood) (*Carpinus caroliniana* Walt.)
(Bw) Birch, white (*Betula papyrifera* Marsh.)
(By) Birch, yellow (*Betula alleghaniensis* Britt.)
(BuE) Buckthorn, European (*Rhamnus cathartica* L.)
(Bug) Buckthorn, Glossy (*Rhamnus frangula* L.)
(Bn) Butternut (*Juglans cinerea* L.)
(Cb) Cherry, black (*Prunus serotina* Ehrh.)
(Cc) Cherry, choke (*Prunus Virginiana* L.)
(Cp) Cherry, pin (*Prunus Pensylvanica* Lf.)
(Cw) Cedar, eastern white (*Thuja occidentalis* L.)
(Cr) Cedar, red (*Juniperus virginiana* L.)
(Da) Dogwood, alternate-Leaf (*Cornus alternifolia)*
(Dg) Dogwood, grey (*Cornus racemosa*)
(Dr) Dogwood, red-Osier (*Cornus stolonifera*)
(Dsp) Dogwood (*Cornus sp*)
(Es) Elm, slippery (red) (*Ulmus rubra* Muhl)
(Ew) Elm, white (American) (*Ulmus americana* L.)
(Fb) Fir, balsam (*Abies balsamea* (L.) Mill.)
(Hac) Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis* L.)
(Haw) Hawthorn sp. (*Crataegus* sp.)
(He) Hemlock, eastern (*Tsuga canadensis* (L.)Carr.)
(Hib) Hickory, bitternut (*Carya cordiformis* (Wang.) K. Koch)
(Hib) Hickory, pignut (*Carya glabra* (Mill.))
(His) Hickory, shagbark(*Carya ovata* (Mill.)K.Koch)
(Ch) Horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum* L.)
(Id) Ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana* (Mill.) K. Koch)
(LE) Larch, European (*Larix decidua* Mill)
(LJ) Larch, Japanese (*Larix kaempferi* Lamb)
(Lb) Locust, black (*Robinia pseudoacacia* L.)
(Lh) Locust, honey (*Gledisia triacanthos* L.)
(Mbl) Maple, black *(Acer nigrum* Michx.*)*
(MM) Maple, Manitoba (*Acer negundo* L.)
(MN) Maple, Norway (*Acer platanoides* L.)
(Mr) Maple, red (*Acer rubrum*)
(Msi) Maple, Silver (*Acer saccharinum*)
(Mh) Maple, sugar (*Acer saccharum* Marsh.)
(Obl) Oak, black (*Quercus velutina* Lam.)
(Obur) Oak, bur (*Quercus macrocarpa* Michx.)
(Or) Oak, red (*Quercus rubra* L.)
(Ow) Oak, white (*Quercus alba* L.)
(PAu) Pine, Austrian (*Pinus nigra* Arnold)
(Pj) Pine, jack (*Pinus banksiana* Lamb.)
(Pr) Pine, red (*Pinus resinosa* Ait.)
(Ps) Pine, Scots (*Pinus sylvestris* L.)
(Pw) Pine, white (*Pinus strobus* L.)
(Po) Poplar (*Populus sp.*)
(Pob) Poplar, balsam (*Populus balsamifera* L.)
(Pod) Cottonwood *(Populus deltoides* Bartr.)
(Pol) Aspen, largetooth (*Populus grandidentata* Michx.)
(Pot) Aspen, trembling (*Populus tremuloides* Michx.)
(Sa) Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)
(Sb) Spruce, black (*Picea mariana* (Mill.)BSP)
(Sblu) Spruce, Colorado blue (*Picea pungens* Engelm.)
(SN) Spruce, Norway (*Picea abies* (L.) Karst.)
(Sr) Spruce, red (Picea rubens Sarg.)
(Sw) Spruce, white (*Picea glauca* (Moench.) Voss)
(Su) Sumac, staghorn. (*Rhus typhina*)
(Ta) Tamarack (*Larix laricina* (du Roi) K. Kock)
(Tu) Tulip-tree (*Lirodendron tulipifera* L.)
(Wb) Walnut, black (*Juglans nigra* L.)
(Wi) Willow (*Salix sp.*)

This Managed Forest Plan (MFP) is for the 20-year period from **January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2034** with a detailed management program for the ten-year period from **January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2024**. A **Five-Year Progress Report will be submitted by July 31, 2019 and the Approved Updated MFP will be submitted by July 31, 2024** to ensure that active forest management, as outlined in this MFP is being carried out.

Previous Plan Period: 2007-2012 **CL Confirmation Number**: 14-1930P **Plan Number:** n/a

Section 1: Plan Preparation Details

1.1 Registered Property Owner: 2317159 Ontario Inc. C/O Shawn Saulnier

Address: 9230 Guelph Line
Campbellville, ON
L0P 1B0

Home phone: 416 625 1769
Work phone:
FAX:

1.2 Plan Author Information: Peter Williams, R.P.F.
Williams & Associates, Forestry Consulting Ltd.
5369 Wellington 27, R.R. 1
Rockwood, Ont.
N0B 2K0

Telephone: (519)856-1286
FAX: (519) 856-9728
E-mail: forstar@execulink.com

Section 2: Location and Identification of Property

2.1 Detailed Description

Owner	Assessment Roll Number	Lot/Con/ Municipality	MPAC Area	Non MFTIP Area[1]	Managed Forest Plan Details				
					Forest Area	Open Area	Area that can't support trees	Total MFTIP Area	
2317159 Ontario Inc.	24 09 030 002 06300 0000	Pt. Lot 7/ Con 3/ Milton Halton	43.40	7.87	30.72	0.00	4.81	35.53	ac.
			17.36	3.15	12.29	0.00	1.92	14.21	ha.
								0.00	ac.
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	ha.
		Totals:	43.40	7.87	30.72	0.00	4.81	35.53	ac.
			17.36	3.15	12.29	0.00	1.92	14.21	ha.

[1] **DAL** = Developed Agricultural Land, **CL**= Conservation Land Tax Incentive Program, **R**= Residence **O**= Other

2.2 Federal, Provincial and Local Policies and Regulations

Conservation Land Tax Incentive Program; Niagara Escarpment Plan; Fisheries Act (R.S., 1985, c.F-14); Endangered Species Act (S.O. 2007, Chapter 6); Local tree cutting by-law; Species at Risk Act (2002, c.29); Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 (1994, c.22); Assessment Act (R.S.O. 1990, Chapter A.31); Forestry Act (R.S.O. 1990, Chapter F.26); Professional Foresters Act (S.O. 2000, Chapter 18)

Section 3: Property Management History

3.1 General History of Property

About 10,000 years ago, glaciers directly modified the landscape by scraping off soil and grinding up bedrock as they advanced. As they advanced, the glaciers rode over some material (soil and rock) to form drumlins; while other material was piled in front of the glacier to form terminal moraines. As the ice melted, the water carved spillway channels (valleys), deposited sandy/gravelly outwash deposits and sorted the till material pushed up as the glacier advanced or dropped as it melted.

As the glaciers retreated (melted), they dropped the mixtures of soil and rock that they were carrying (till deposits). Many of these deposits were types of moraines that were later sorted (washed) by meltwater or blown around by wind. Slower moving water often formed short- or long-lived ponds where finer-textured silt and clay soils were deposited (marine or lacustrine deposits). After the glaciers retreated, high winds picked up fine silt and sand particles from the bare soils and deposited them in dune or level loess (silty)deposits.

This property is in the physiographic region related to the Horshoe moraines - Niagara Escarpment. The property was originally part of a larger farm that was likely subdivided in the mid-1900's. The upland hardwood was cut heavily over 80 years ago to start the existing stand. It was high graded around 2000 and had an improvement thinning managed by Williams & Associates in 2008. The stand has suffered moderate to severe storm damage from the ice storm in Dec. 2013.

3.2 Importance of Property to Surrounding Landscape

This property is part of a developing complex of natural habitat associated with the Niagara Escarpment that links forest areas north of Barrie to the Bruce and Niagara Peninsulas and the Oak Ridges Moraine. Major watersheds that begin in the Escarpment further link the Escarpment to other areas of natural habitat throughout southern Ontario. For example, the Humber and other systems flow to the ravine systems in and west of Toronto, and the Grand River connects with Lake Erie and significant forests in Norfolk Region.

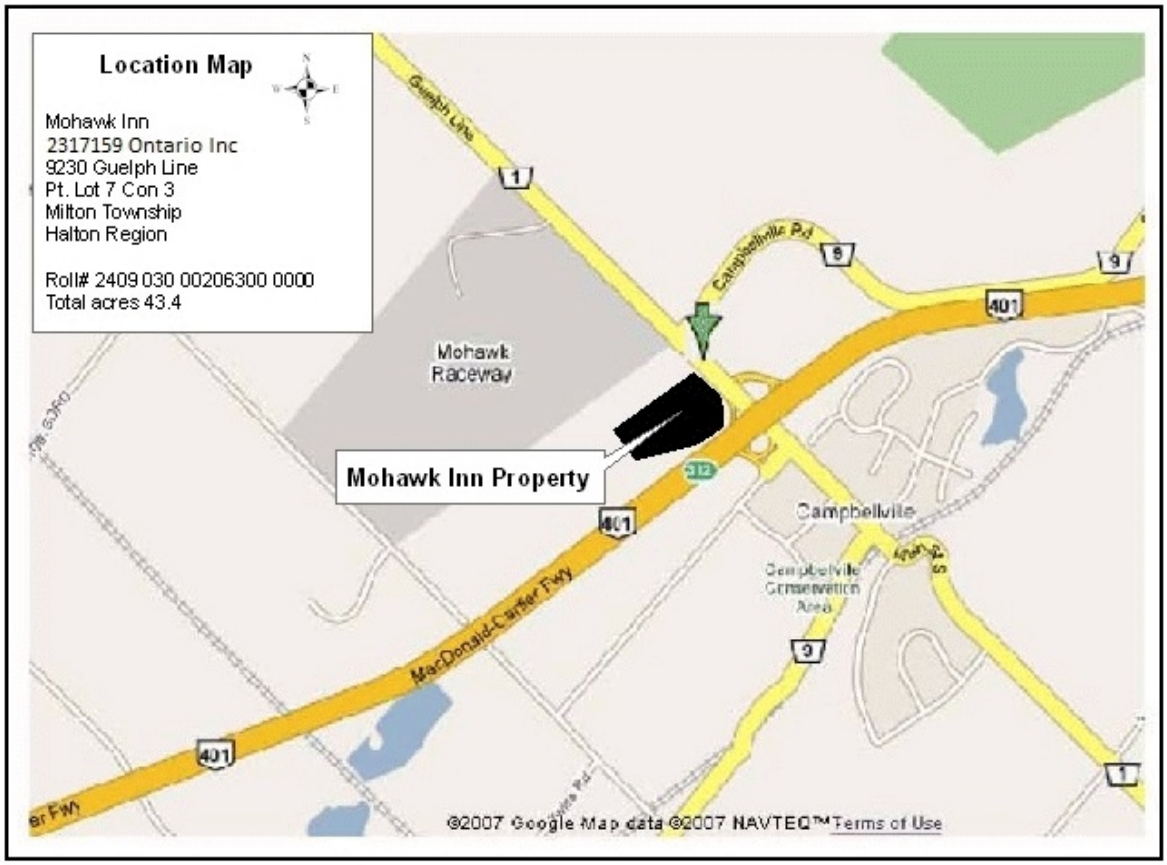
This corridor complex and other linkages are important because they form major routes for wildlife movement throughout the region. Linking natural areas is important to wildlife because larger forest patches reduce the edge to interior ratio (benefiting interior-forest species like thrushes) and connecting forests to facilitate the movement of forest wildlife, which can reduce the “island effect” on population genetics.

Agricultural activity in the area has been declining since the thirties, a trend that is likely to continue because of high land values, the scenic and natural characteristics of the area and the limited potential for agriculture. The percentage of forest and natural vegetation cover has been increasing as agricultural activity declined..

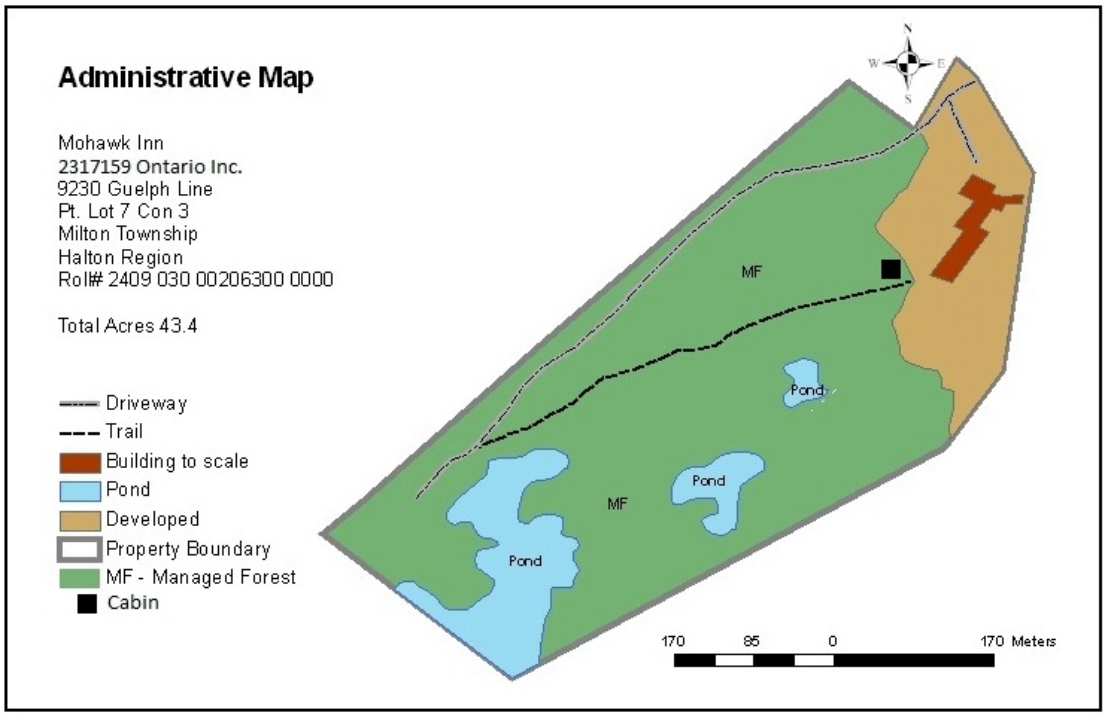
There has 7.07 of land in the Guelph Junction Wetland Complex that qualify for the Conservation Land Tax Incentive Program (CLTIP) on this property. The owners are not participating in 2015.

Section 4: Property Location Map

4.1 Property Location Map - Effective January 1, 2015



4.2 Administrative Map - Effective January 1, 2015



Section 5: Landowner Objectives, Strategies and Activities

5.1 Priority of objectives

Management Objective	How important is this objective to you? Not Important → Important				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Environmental Protection		X			
Forest Products				X	
Investment		X			
Recreation					X
Wildlife Habitat			X		
Aesthetic Appreciation				X	

5.2 Detailed Property Level Objectives, Strategies and Activities

Recreation/Wildlife Habitat/Aesthetics/Environmental Protection
The property will be managing the woodlands for multi-use and to maintain tree and forest health. When considering forest management activities, its impact on the aesthetic appeal and health of the forest will be taken into consideration. Recreation is an important objective as the owner will maintain trails for guests to safely use, perhaps even developing a trail network to adjoining properties. Wildlife habitat will be considered in the planning and implementation of activities including retaining nest, den and cavity trees and the continued maintenance of land to attract wildlife. Precautions will be taken to minimize disturbance to wildlife and waterways as activities are carried out on the property.

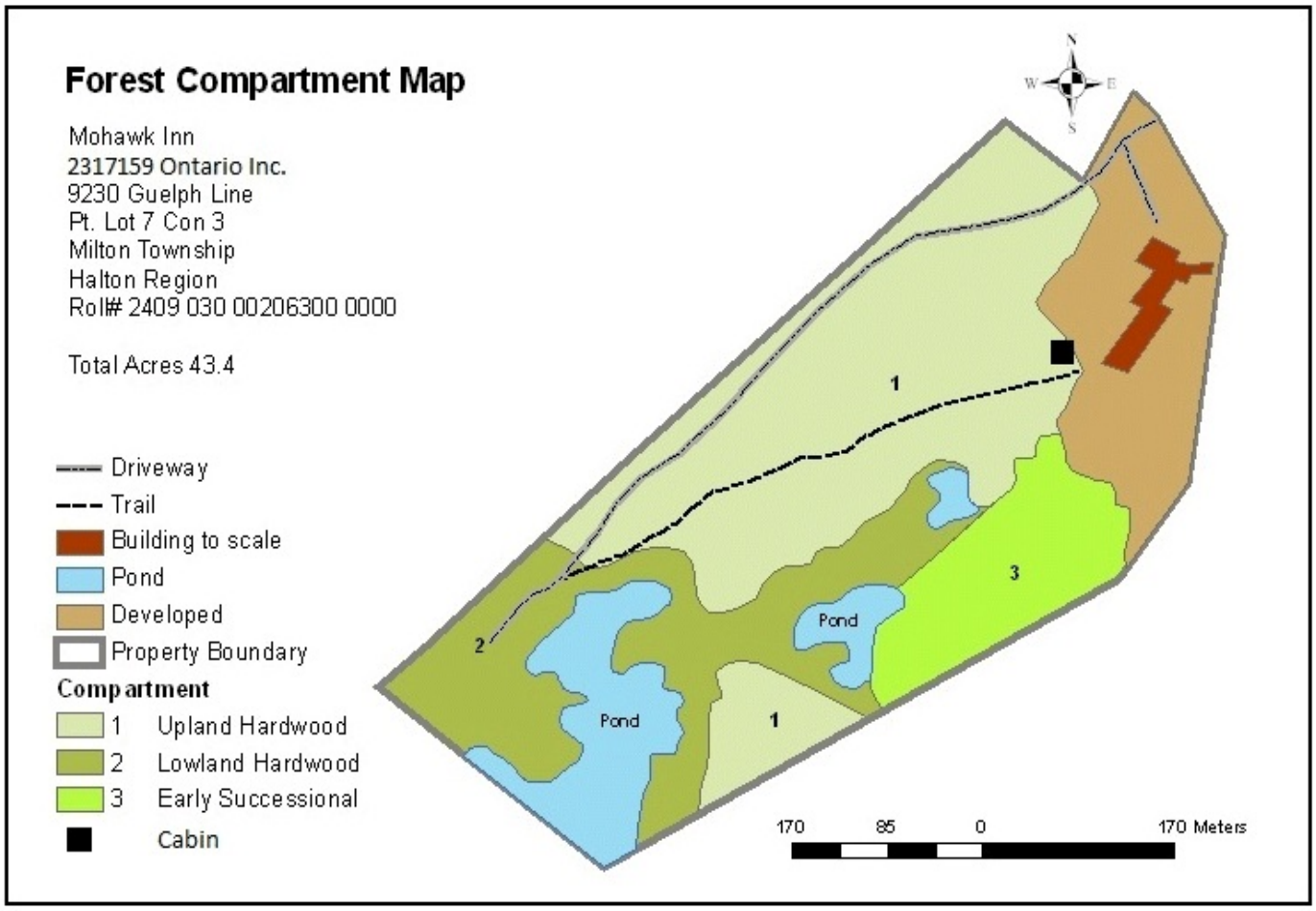
Income/ Investment/ Wood Products
Production of forest products will be carried out primarily as a management tool in the promotion of other objectives. The woodlot will be thinned as appropriate to maintain health, improve growth, quality, and species diversity. Harvest of mature trees before decreasing value from over-maturity will ensure health and integrity of the forest. Opportunities for harvest in the hardwood stands should be assessed in five years. Ash salvage may occur as the Emerald Ash Borer builds in population.

5.3 Implementation Strategy

The owners will conduct activities as time permits and contract out tasks as resources are available, retaining the services of a forestry consultant to help plan and implement management activities as required. The hardwood thinning will be planned and managed by a forestry consultant.

Section 6: Managed Forest Compartments

6.1 Managed Forest Compartment Map Effective January 1, 2015



6.2 Summary of Managed Forest Compartments

Compartment				Total Area (Acres)	Non MFTIP Area (Acres)	MFTIP Area ✔
No.	**Name**	**Seed Year**	**ELC code**			
1	Upland Hardwood	1920	FOD6	18.31	1.00	17.31
2	Lowland Hardwood (includes ponds)	1960	FOD7	8.75		8.75
3	Early Successional Forest	1980	FOM8	4.66		4.66
	Pond	n/a	SAM1	4.81		4.81

Section 7: Managed Forest Compartment Description

7.1 Compartment 1 **Upland Hardwood**

7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics	MFTIP (ac) 17.31 **Total Area**	18.31
Drainage[1]: Well		
Topography: Gently sloped	**Soil Type:** Burford Loam	
Physiographic Region/Landforms: Horseshoe moraines	**Access:** From Driveway	

7.3 General Description and History: Upland tolerant hardwood stand dominated by maple and a small component of ash. Around the year 2000, the stand was cut removing much of the dominant high quality trees. In 2008 the stand underwent an improvement thinning managed by Williams & Associates to reduce the density of poorly formed and diseased residuals. In December 2013 there was a significant amount of storm damage to this compartment which was salvaged in 2013.

Water & Other Features: Small ponds

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Crown Closure: 50%	**Plantation Spacing:** N/A

Tree Inventory $Mh_7\ Aw_1\ O_2$ O = Hib, Bd, Be, Ms, Pw, He

Tree Species	Composition (%)	Age (yrs)	Avg. Height (m)	Avg. Diameter (DBH - cm)	Density (Stems/ha)	Basal Area (m^2/ha)
Maple, sugar	70	90	25	40		17
Ash, white	10	85	25	38		2
Other	20	85	24	42		5
Summary:	100	87	24	40		24

Regeneration	**Species - Quantity[2] - Distribution Pattern[3]**
Seedling, early (< .5 m tall)	Mh, Be, Aw - abundant - patchy
Seedling, advanced (> .5 m)	Mh, Aw, Be, Bd, Ew - abundant - patchy
Sapling (5-10 cm DBH)	Mh, Cb, Aw, I - frequent - patchy

Other Vegetation Assessment	**Species - Quantity[2] - Distribution Pattern[3]**
ferns	Abundant - uniform
grasses/sedges	Frequent - scattered
forbs (broadleaf plants)	Blue Cohosh Frequent - scattered
shrubs	Rasp. - abundant - patchy/ choke cherry, buckthorn - occasional - scattered

Notes:

1 **Drainage -** Wet, Imperfect; Well, Dry;

2 **Quantity** (% groundcover) **-** Dominant > 50%; Abundant 21-50%; Frequent; 11-20%; Occasional 5-10%; Scarce < 5%; Trace < 1%

3 **Distribution -** Scattered; Uniform; Patchy

. **DBH** is Diameter at Breast Height (dbh = stem diameter at 1.3m (4.5 ft) above stump)

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory and Natural Heritage Assessment

Compartment 1: Upland Hardwood

Features	Present	Wildlife Species Observed [1]	
Standing Dead Snags	present	Hawk	S
Cavity Trees • nesting/roost • feeding • escape	present	Squirrel Song birds Cardinal	S, F H S
Stick nests	none seen		
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	present		
Mast Trees	present		
Supercanopy Trees	white pine		
Conifer Thickets	present		
Other Food Sources	present		
Surface Water • seasonal stream/river • year round stream/river • seasonal ponds • year round pond/lake	 yes small ponds		
Dens or dug holes	none seen		
Other			

1 **S**-seen; **H**-heard; **N**-nest or den; **T**-tracks or droppings; **F**- feeding signs (browsed twigs, seed cache etc.); **R**- reported,
Note that a comprehensive wildlife survey has not been done. The only species recorded are those noticed during the collection of the tree data and those reported by the landowner.

7.6 Compartment Objectives, Options & Recommendation

Long Term (20 yrs): Manage for forest health and diversity, recreation, aesthetics, wildlife habitat, and forest products.

Short Term (10 yrs): Trails should be maintained for the safety of property users. Storm damage should be cleaned up. Opportunities for harvest should be assessed in five years. Observe forest health and make note of anything significant (insect infestation, tree diseases, etc.).

7.1 Compartment 2	**Lowland Hardwood (includes ponds)**		
7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics	MFTIP (ac) 8.75	**Total Area**	8.75
Drainage[1]: Poorly drained			
Topography: Gently sloped	**Soil Type:** Burford loam		
Physiographic Region/Landforms: Horseshoe Moraines	**Access:** From driveway		

7.3 General Description and History: Much of this stand is mostly low wet areas that fringe several ponds located at the back of the property. Much of the stand is made up of soft maple and component of green ash, hard maple, and some alder. Some trails have been established through the stand and have recently been maintained. The stand underwent an improvement thinning in 2008 managed by Williams & Associates. In December 2013, there was a significant amount of storm damage in this compartment.

Water & Other Features: There are 4.81 acres of ponds located within the stand

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Crown Closure: 60% | **Plantation Spacing:** n/a

Tree Inventory $Ms_7\ Ag_2\ Mh_1\ O_t$ O = Bd/Ew

Tree Species	Composition (%)	Age (yrs)	Avg. Height (m)	Avg. Diameter (DBH - cm)	Density (Stems/ha)	Basal Area (m^2/ha)
Maple, soft	70	65	24	45		14
Ash, green	20	65	25	42		4
Maple, hard	10	65	23	42		2
Summary:	100	65	24	43		20

Regeneration	**Species - Quantity[2] - Distribution Pattern[3]**
Seedling, early (< .5 m tall)	Mh, Be, Aw - abundant - patchy
Seedling, advanced (> .5 m)	Mh, Aw, Be, Bd, Ew - scarce - patchy
Sapling (5-10 cm DBH)	Mh, Cb, Aw, I - scarce - patchy

Other Vegetation Assessment	**Species - Quantity[2] - Distribution Pattern[3]**
ferns	Frequent - scattered
grasses/sedges	Abundant - uniform
forbs (broadleaf plants)	Frequent - patchy
shrubs	Grapevine, rasp., Dogwood, Choke cherry, buckthorn, poison ivy - occasional-scattered

Notes:

1 **Drainage -** Wet, Imperfect; Well, Dry;

2 **Quantity** (% groundcover) **-** Dominant > 50%; Abundant 21-50%; Frequent; 11-20%; Occasional 5-10%; Scarce < 5%; Trace < 1%

3 **Distribution -** Scattered; Uniform; Patchy

. **DBH** is Diameter at Breast Height (dbh = stem diameter at 1.3m (4.5 ft) above stump)

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory and Natural Heritage Assessment

Compartment 2: Lowland Hardwood (includes ponds)

Features	Present	Wildlife Species Observed [1]	
Standing Dead Snags	present	Beaver	R
Cavity Trees • nesting/roost • feeding • escape	present	Song Birds Turtles	H R
Stick nests	none seen		
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	present		
Mast Trees	present		
Supercanopy Trees	no		
Conifer Thickets	present		
Other Food Sources	present		
Surface Water • seasonal stream/river • year round stream/river • seasonal ponds • year round pond/lake	 present present		
Dens or dug holes	none seen		
Other			

1 **S**-seen; **H**-heard; **N**-nest or den; **T**-tracks or droppings; **F**- feeding signs (browsed twigs, seed cache etc.); **R**- reported,
Note that a comprehensive wildlife survey has not been done. The only species recorded are those noticed during the collection of the tree data and those reported by the landowner.

7.6 Compartment Objectives, Options & Recommendation

Long Term (20 yrs): Manage for forest health and diversity, recreation, wildlife habitat, and forest development.

Short Term (10 yrs): Storm damage could be cleaned, trails should be maintained. The stand should be assessed in five years for a thinning opportunity. Observe forest health and make note of anything significant (insect infestation, tree diseases, etc.).

7.1 Compartment 3	**Early Successional Forest**		
7.2 Compartment Site Characteristics	MFTIP (ac) 4.66	**Total Area**	4.66
Drainage[1]: Well drained			
Topography: Gently sloped	**Soil Type:** Burford Loam		
Physiographic Region/Landforms: Horseshoe moraines	**Access:** From parking lot		

7.3 General Description and History: The stand was originally farmed/pastured and later abandoned and allowed to develop. There are pockets with dense young growth and some areas with open areas that flood at certain parts of the year.

Water & Other Features:

7.4 Compartment Inventory

Crown Closure: 60 % **Plantation Spacing:**

Tree Inventory $Ag_4\ Ms_2\ MM_2\ Po_1\ O_1$ O = Bw, Cb, Ew, Hib

Tree Species	Composition (%)	Age (yrs)	Avg. Height (m)	Avg. Diameter (DBH - cm)	Density (Stems/ha)	Basal Area (m^2/ha)
Ash, green	40	40	14	30		5
Maple, soft	20	40	14	34		2
Maple, Manitoba	20	30	11	26		2
Poplar	10	35	13	30		1
Other	10	30	12	30		1
Summary:	100	37	13	31		11

Regeneration	**Species - Quantity[2] - Distribution Pattern[3]**
Seedling, early (< .5 m tall)	Ag, Ms - frequent - patchy
Seedling, advanced (> .5 m)	Ag, Ms, Ce, Ew - scarce - patchy
Sapling (5-10 cm DBH)	Ag, Ms, Ce, Ew - scarce - patchy

Other Vegetation Assessment	**Species - Quantity[2] - Distribution Pattern[3]**
ferns	Scarce - scattered
grasses/sedges	Frequent - patchy
forbs (broadleaf plants)	Frequent - patchy
shrubs	Rasp., Choke cherry, buckthorn - occasional - scattered

Notes:

1 **Drainage -** Wet, Imperfect; Well, Dry;

2 **Quantity** (% groundcover) **-** Dominant > 50%; Abundant 21-50%; Frequent; 11-20%; Occasional 5-10%; Scarce < 5%; Trace < 1%

3 **Distribution -** Scattered; Uniform; Patchy

. **DBH** is Diameter at Breast Height (dbh = stem diameter at 1.3m (4.5 ft) above stump)

7.5 Wildlife Habitat Inventory and Natural Heritage Assessment

Compartment 3: Early Successional Forest

Features	Present	Wildlife Species Observed [1]	
Standing Dead Snags	Present	Raccoon	S
Cavity Trees • nesting/roost	none seen	Song Birds	H
• feeding	present	Squirrel	F
• escape	none seen		
Stick nests	none seen		
Fallen Dead Trees (woody debris)	present		
Mast Trees	cherry		
Supercanopy Trees	not present		
Conifer Thickets	cedar and hemlock		
Other Food Sources	crops nearby		
Surface Water			
• seasonal stream/river			
• year round stream/river			
• seasonal ponds	nearby		
• year round pond/lake	nearby		
Dens or dug holes	none seen		
Other			

1 **S**-seen; **H**-heard; **N**-nest or den; **T**-tracks or droppings; **F**- feeding signs (browsed twigs, seed cache etc.); **R**- reported,
Note that a comprehensive wildlife survey has not been done. The only species recorded are those noticed during the collection of the tree data and those reported by the landowner.

7.6 Compartment Objectives, Options & Recommendation

Long Term (20 yrs): Manage for forest health & diversity, wildlife habitat, recreation and forest development.

Short Term (10 yrs): Observe forest health and make note of anything significant (insect infestation, tree diseases, etc.). Emerald Ash Borer is a significant risk to this stand. Consider planting trees to increase diversity.

Section 8. Proposed Ten-year Management Schedule for the period Jan 1, 2014 to Dec 31, 2023

Compt.	Objective	Activity	Quantity (eg. Acres)	Year Planned	Comments
1, 2	Forest Health/ Aesthetics	Clean up storm damage		2015	
All	Forest Health	Assess in five years	Approx. 31 acres	2019	
All	MFTIP Upkeep	Complete 5 year Landowner Report		2019	
1, 2	Recreation	Maintain trails	All	ongoing	

Section 9: Report of Activities

Comp. #	Activity	Target	Completed	Comments
1, 2	Diameter Limit cut		2000	
1, 2	Improvement thinning	all	2008	
1, 2	SalvageStorm Damage		2014	

Section 10: Contacts and Notes

RESOURCE CONTACTS

Centre for Land and Water Stewardship
Richards Bldg., University of Guelph
Guelph, ON N1G 2Wl
Website: < www .uoguelph.ca/~claws >
(519) 824-4120 ext. 58329

Conservation Ontario
P.O. Box 11
120 Bayview Parkway
Newmarket, ON L3Y 4W3
Website: < www .conservation-ontario.on.ca >
(905) 895-0716

COSEWIC www.cosewic.gc.ca

Ducks Unlimited
566 Welham Rd.
Barrie, ON L4N 8Z7
Website: < www .ducks.ca >
1-800-665-DUCK (3825)

Federation of Anglers and Hunters
4601 Guthrie Drive
P.O. Box 2800,
Peterborough, ON K9J 8L5
Website: < www.ofah.org>
(705) 748-6324

Forest Gene Conservation Association
Suite 233,
266 Charlotte St.
Peterborough, ON K9J 2V4
Website: < www.fgca.net>
(705) 755-3284

Forests Ontario
144 Front Street West, Suite 700
Toronto, ON M5J 2L7
Website: < www.forestsontario.ca >
Toll Free: 1-877-646-1193

The Forest Shop
RR#1
Perth, ON K7H 3C3
Website: < www.forestshop.com>
(613) 233-4283

Land Owner Resource Centre
3889 Rideau Valley Drive
P.0. Box 599
Manotick, ON K4M lA5
Website: < www .lrconline.com >
1-800-267-3504

Ministry of Agriculture Food and Rural Affairs
Information Centre
1 Stone Road West
Guelph, ON N1G 4Y2
Website: < www .omafra.gov .on.ca >
1-888-466-2372

Ministry of Natural Resources Information Centre
P.O. Box 7000,300 Water Street
Peterborough, ON K9J 8M5
Website: < www.mnr.gov.on.ca>
1-800-667-1940

Ontario Land Trust Alliance
192 Spadina Ave, Suite 211
Toronto, ON M5T 2C2
Website: < www.ontariolandtrustalliance.org>
(416) 588-6582

Ontario Maple Syrup Producers Association
RR # 1
Bailieboro, ON K0L 1B0
Website: < www.ontariomaple.com>
(705) 939-6670

Ontario Nature
214 King Street West, Suite 612
Toronto, ON M5H 3S6
http://www.ontarionature.org/
Toll free 1-800-440-2366

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PO Box 91523
5 Wesleyan St. #201
Georgetown, ON L7G 2E2
Website: < www.opfa.ca>
(905) 877-3679

Parks Canada
25 Eddy Street
Gatineau, PQ K1A 0M5
1-888-773-8888

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Wildlife Habitat Canada
1750 Courtwood Cres., Suite 310
Ottawa, ON K2C 2B5
Website: < www.whc.org>
1-800-669-7919