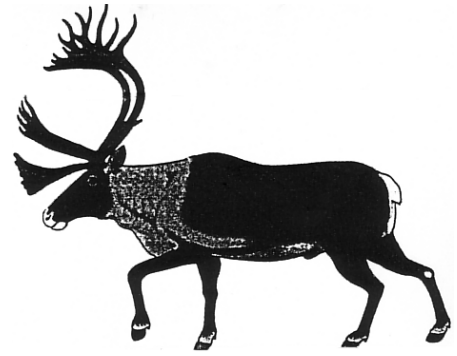

MANAGEMENT PLAN



AVALON WILDERNESS RESERVE



**Parks and Natural Areas Division
Department of Environment and Conservation
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador**

1986

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Avalon Wilderness Reserve comprises approximately 1070 square kilometers of one of North America's most southerly unspoiled barrens. Amid towns, roads and nearly half the Province's human population, it is a sanctuary for a medley of wildlife and plant species ordinarily found much farther north. A mere 50 kilometers from St. John's, the capital city, it is uniquely accessible to residents of the Avalon Peninsula and to growing numbers of tourists seeking high quality wilderness settings that are increasingly scarce throughout the world. The site is internationally renown, primarily for the Avalon caribou herd, which is central to a conservation success story unparalleled throughout North America. The herd grew from fewer than one hundred animals to approximately 5,000 animals between the 1960's and the 1980's. This was due to its protective status as a wilderness reserve and the stalwart conservation efforts of Dr. M.J. Nolan (Hon.). Today, the area stands as testimony to his work, that of others following him, and to the value that Newfoundlanders place on their wilderness heritage.

This management plan includes the purpose for which Government created the Reserve, the particular features that are of interest and the management techniques chosen for its preservation.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the objective statements that follow is to provide general statements of principle on which we have based management policies and implementation guidelines. The Avalon Wilderness Reserve has been established:

1. To provide a high quality wilderness environment close to the population center of the Province, for use by residents and tourists for low impact recreation activities. Management of this use is necessary to maintain the ecological integrity and wilderness character of the area. Recreation includes, but is not restricted to, hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, skiing, snowshoeing and canoeing.
2. To protect and preserve all species of plants and animals in sufficient numbers to provide viable long-term populations. The aim is to maintain a viable caribou herd at a population level near the carrying capacity of the area.
3. To preserve in an unspoiled and unpolluted condition, the extensive rolling barrens, peatlands, ponds, brooks and rivers characteristic of the undeveloped central Avalon Peninsula.
4. To provide an area for low impact scientific study close to the Province's major centers of learning, research and management.

3.0 LOCATION, HISTORY AND ACCESS

3.1 Location

The Avalon Wilderness Reserve is in the east central portion of the Avalon Peninsula (Figure 1). Its northern boundary is approximately 50 kilometers south of St. John's. Roads surround the area: the Trans Canada Highway (Route 1) to the north, the Salmonier Line (Route 90) to the west, and the Southern Shore Highway (Route 10) to the east and south. In some sections, the boundary of the area approaches to within two kilometers of the roads.

3.2 History and Status

The Avalon Wilderness Area was first established in 1964 under the authority of The Wildlife Act. In 1980, Government passed The Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act and formed an Advisory Council. One of the Council's earliest recommendations was to include the Avalon Wilderness Area under the protection of the new Act. Government declared the area a Provisional Reserve under The Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act in December of 1984. In October 1985, the public hearings were held in five communities that surround the Reserve (St. Mary's, Ferryland, Trepassey, Holyrood and St. John's). The Advisory Council solicited public opinion regarding finalization of the Reserve boundary. These meetings resulted in the following boundary compromises. The Council reduced a proposed boundary extension in the St. Mary's - St. Joseph's area and in the Red Hill area they shifted the boundary westwards.

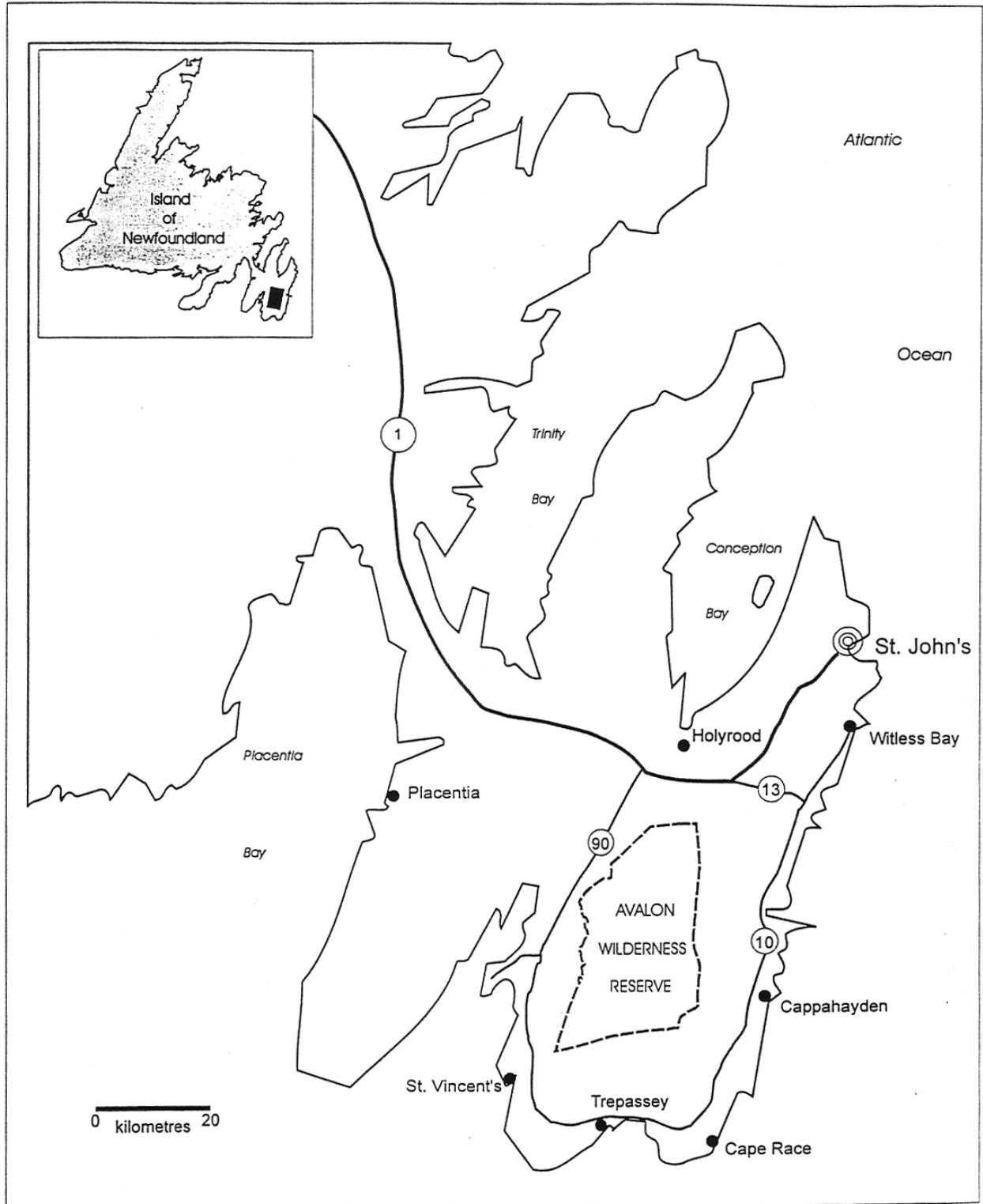


Figure 1. Location of Avalon Wilderness Reserve

These changes accommodated the concerns of cabin owners and ATV and snowmobile users. Government officially declared The Avalon Wilderness Reserve under The Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act on December 5, 1986 (see Appendix I).

3.3 Access

Access to the Avalon Wilderness Reserve is limited (Figure 2). No public highways or roads are within the area. Two private roads (owned by Newfoundland Light and Power Company) penetrate the eastern side of the Reserve. One road merely touches the eastern boundary at Cape Pond but does allow access to Cape Pond and its watershed. Cape Pond is suitable for canoes and small boats. The other road penetrates deeply into the central part of the area reaching Mt. Carmel Pond, Frank's Pond and Blackwoods Pond. The road is suitable for four-wheel drive vehicles only, although ardent enthusiasts often venture over it with two-wheel drive vehicles. Traversing the Mobile Big Pond Road and Mobile Big Pond to where it meets the boundary, also allows access to the northeastern boundary. From this point, however, transportation is fairly limited to foot. Several trails provide foot access around the Reserve. The Avalon Wilderness Reserve Users Guide provides a detailed listing of these trails.

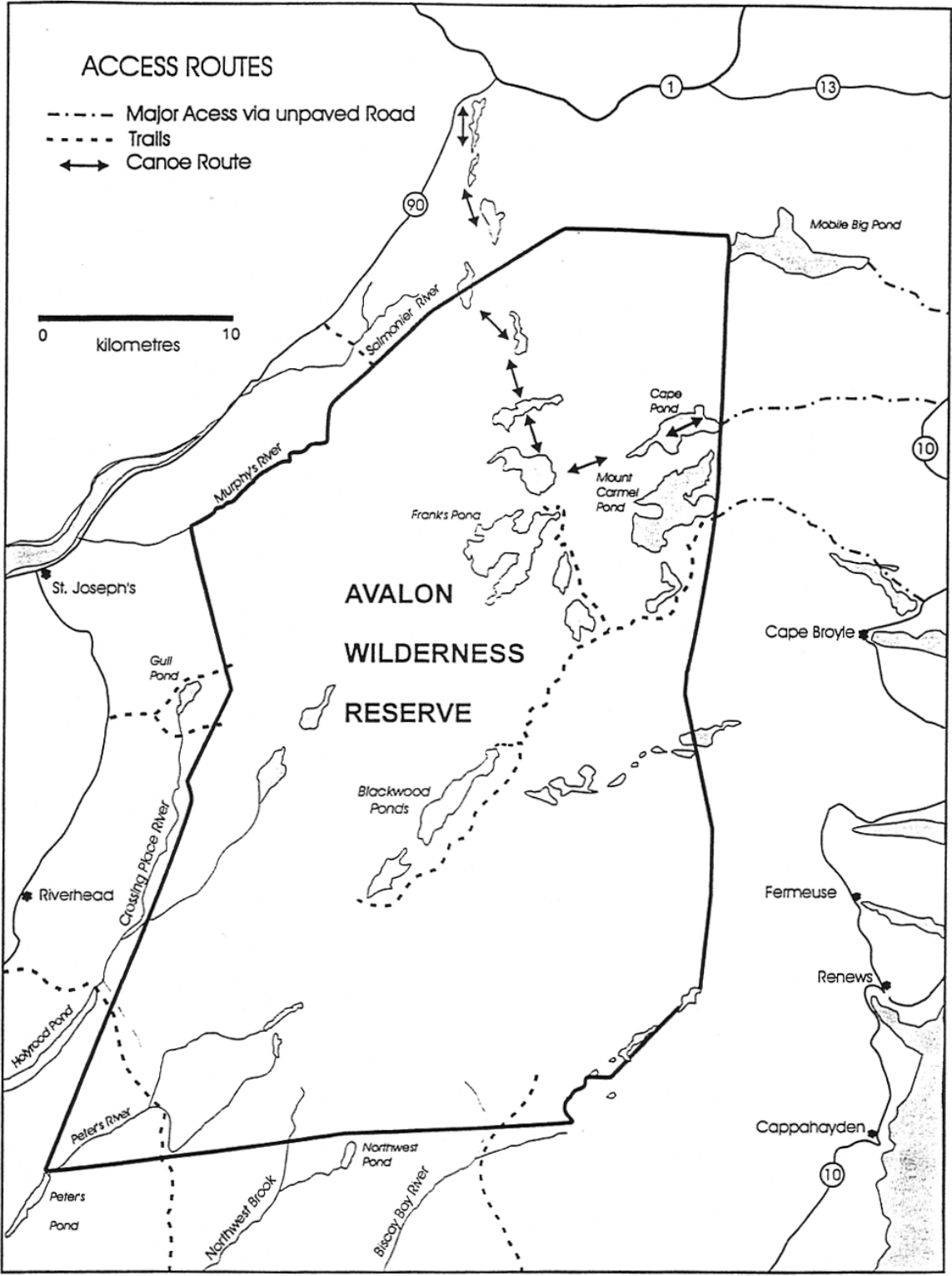


Figure 2. Avalon Wilderness Reserve Access Routes.

4.0 NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE RESERVE

4.1 *Climate*

The area has a marine climate characterized by mild winters, cool summers, strong winds and high humidity and rainfall. Mean January temperatures are between -7° and -4°C and the mean July temperatures are between 12.6° and 15.5°C. The mean annual precipitation is approximately 139 cm, which includes 190.5 -304.4 cm of snow. The mean annual potential evapotranspiration is 48 cm. Coastal fog is common in spring and summer and wind speeds average between 25 - 27.5 km/h.

4.2 *Topography and Geology*

The Avalon Wilderness Reserve is part of the uplifted erosion surface that comprises the Atlantic Upland of Newfoundland. For the most part, the terrain is a gently rolling plateau with only slight relief, at an average elevation of a few hundred feet. Occasional monadnocks rise to a thousand feet.

Many lakes and ponds connected by shallow streams are present. The area includes the headwaters of several major rivers of the eastern Avalon, including the Salmonier, Biscay Bay and Northwest Trepassey.

Evidence of Pleistocene glaciation is abundant. The area formed the center for one of the several ice sheets that existed in eastern Newfoundland during the late Pleistocene.

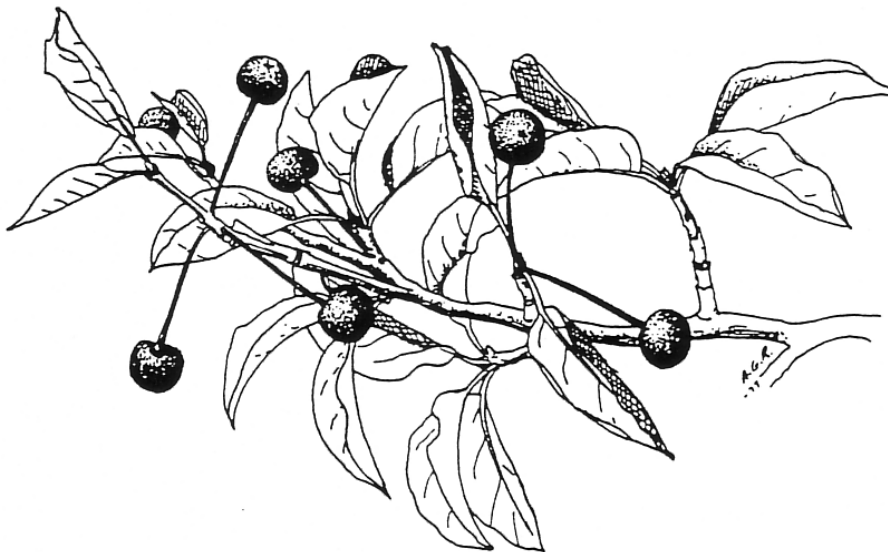
A sheet of an ablation moraine, strewn with boulders, covers much of the area, kame-and-kettle topography is particularly common, and many short eskers are present. Stoss and lee topography and striations indicate ice movement generally to the north and east. However, evidence also shows some movement to the west into St. Mary's Bay, in southwestern parts of the Wilderness Reserve.

Three major rock groups underlie the area, all of Precambrian age. In the north and east is the Harbour Main Group consisting of volcanic rocks and volcano-derived sedimentary rocks. Siliceous siltstones and slates of the Conception Group underlie southern and western sections. The Holyrood granite intrudes both the Harbour Main and Conception Groups, outcrops along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Reserve and occurs as far south as Butter Pot.

4.3 Vegetation

The Reserve contains two major eco-regions: the Avalon Forest Eco-region and the Maritime Barrens Eco-region. The northwestern portion of the Wilderness Reserve represents the Avalon Forest Eco-region. The region closely resembles the forests of the isolated deep valleys along the south coast of the Maritime Barrens Eco-region. However, this eco-region has a much greater diversity of topographic and moisture conditions than can be found in a river valley and consequently a greater variety of vegetation types exist. The height growth of the trees is poor but diameter growth is good. The frequency of fog in this area allows for a striking abundance of lichens on tree trunks and branches.

The forest contains yellow birch (*Betula lutea*) and mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*) thickets locally. Canada yew (*Taxus canadensis*) is extremely common on a variety of wet and moist sites. Mountain holly (*Neomopanthus mucronata*) and northern wild raisin (*Virburnum cassinoides*), is common and grow vigorously in bog border forests. Spinulose wood fern (*Dryopteris spinulosa* var. *intermedia*) is much more abundant in the Dryopteris - fir forests than in western Newfoundland; sometimes it almost completely replaces *D. Spinulosa* var. *america*. Trembling Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) stands are absent. *Rhacomitrium lanquinosum* is very common on bog hummocks.



Mountain Holly is common on bog margins.

The remainder of the area represents the Southeastern Barren Subregion of the Maritime Barrens Eco-region. Repeated burning in the period following European settlement has created these barrens. Regeneration after fire was poor owing to adverse climatic conditions and the strong competition of ericaceous plants. Forests are most common in valleys but they can be found on hill tops and slopes. Forests are generally of poor quality. Ericaceous dwarf shrub vegetation covers vast areas and blanket bogs and shallow oligotrophic bogs and fens are abundant. The dominant vegetation of the blanket bogs is ericaceous dwarf shrub, mostly lambkill (*Kalmia angustifolia*) and tussock sedge (*Scirpus caespitosum*). Several showy orchids occur in these bogs: Dragon's Mouth (*Arethusa bulbosa*), Small Purple Fringed Orchid (*Habenaria psycodes*), and the White Fringed Orchid (*H. Belphariqiottis*).

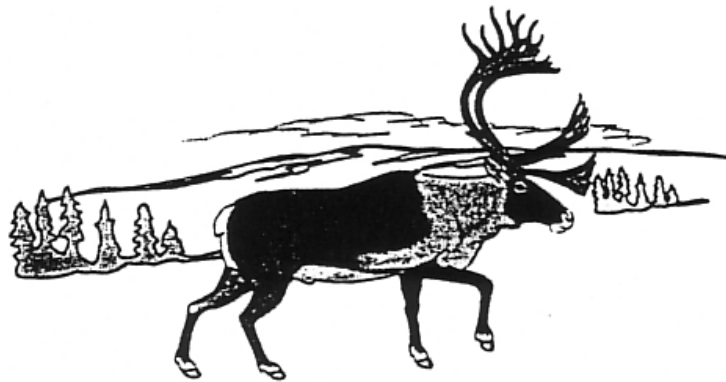
The Southeastern Barrens Subregion is the dominant eco-region type in the reserve. Mountain Alder (*Alnus crispa*) is the characteristic vegetation and it is found in both dry and wet soils, in valleys and on the most exposed peaks.

A species of moss (*Rhacomitrium lanuginosum*) is very common on hummocks in bogs. Sphagnum mosses (*Sphagnum imbricatum* and *S. Flavicomans*) form large clumps in the ombrotrophic bog vegetation.

4.4 Wildlife

4.4.1. Caribou

Historically, the Avalon Peninsula supported greater numbers of caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) than at present. Records from the 1600's and 1700's show a continuous distribution of caribou on the Avalon except on the St. John's Peninsula and on the northernmost half of the Bay d'Veerde Peninsula. By the late 1700's and early 1800's caribou numbers had dwindled to only a few animals in the south central portion of the Avalon (primarily the Avalon Wilderness Reserve). Their numbers were so low that finding mention of them in the records is difficult. Toward the early 1900's caribou numbers may have increased and they were sighted again on the Cape Shore. These animals probably originated from a group that summered in Deer Park or another small group that wintered near Whitbourne. The short period of a population increase was followed by a population decrease that lasted until the 1950's and early 1960's. At that time, approximately eighty caribou remained on the Avalon Peninsula.



Caribou

Government provided protection for this struggling remnant in 1964, by declaring this area a Wilderness Area under The Wildlife Act. Since then the herd has increased rapidly and now numbers approximately 5,500 animals. It is again extending its range and supporting a hunt of about 400 licenses a year.

The herd is unique in many ways. It has the highest population density of any herd in North America; it contains some of the largest animals ever recorded; and, its range is within 50 kilometers of a capital city. All these features make the herd's comeback a truly remarkable conservation feat of which Newfoundlanders can be proud.

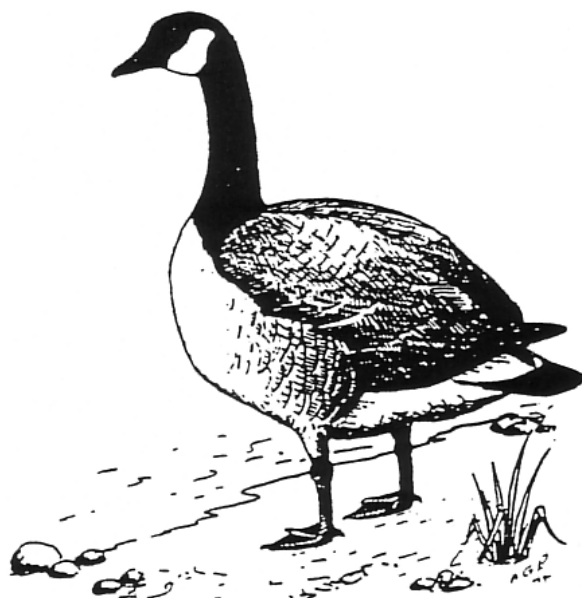
The Wilderness Reserve, as established, provides even greater protection for the Avalon caribou herd. It includes the fall and winter range of the herd as well as a significant portion of the calving area to the west. When Government established the Wilderness Area in 1964, the herd was so small that they could not clearly define the calving area and they omitted it from records. The only part of the herd's range not included in the Wilderness Reserve is the southern summering grounds of the caribou.

4.4.2. Moose

The only other big game species that exists within the Avalon Wilderness Reserve is the moose (*Alces alces*). The Wilderness Reserve comprises part of moose management area 36 (Southern Shore). The moose population in this area is estimated at approximately 3,500 animals. The Avalon Wilderness Reserve contains most of the productive moose habitat. License sales for the area average approximately 960 licences per year, over the past five years.

4.4.3. Waterfowl

In relation to other areas within the Atlantic Provinces, waterfowl is not plentiful in the Avalon Wilderness Reserve. In Newfoundland however, the Avalon Forest Eco-region (in the northern portion of the Reserve) and the Central Forest Eco-region, share the highest densities of waterfowl on the Island (384-492 pairs/100km²). Other waterfowl density values are lower, representing barren areas elsewhere. The commonly occurring species, besides Canada geese are black duck, (*Anas rubripes*), northern pintail (*A. acuta*), green-winged teal (*A. Carolinensis*), ring necked duck (*Aythya collaris*) and to a lesser extent, common golden eye (*Bucephala clangula*), and common and red-breasted mergansers (*Mergus merganser* and *Mergus serrator*). Many other species have occurred as isolated sightings.



Canada Goose

4.4.4. Upland Game Birds

Two species of upland game birds are present in the Avalon Wilderness Reserve, the willow ptarmigan and the introduced ruffed grouse. Ptarmigans are found throughout the area but restricted primarily to barren lands and resort to the wooded areas in winter. Densities vary between 1.0 and 4.0 birds/km² in the spring and 3.0-10.0 birds/km² in the fall. The ptarmigans have sustained an intensive hunt since the 1900's that has resulted in the birds becoming extremely wary with increased flushing distances.

Authorities made several introductions of ruffed grouse to the Avalon Peninsula between 1961-1963, and they have since spread throughout the forested area of the peninsula. Densities vary between 0.5 - 3.6 birds/km² . These densities are lower than those recorded for other areas of the Province. For example, the east coast does not support good grouse habitats to the extent found in central and western Newfoundland.



Willow Ptarmigan

4.4.5. *Furbearers*

Little quantitative data are available for furbearers in the Avalon Wilderness Reserve. Population numbers are however, considered being comparable with other similar areas of the Province. Commonly occurring species are beaver, muskrat, fox, lynx, otter, weasel, red squirrel and mink. The pine marten has not occurred on the Avalon Peninsula since the early 1800's.

4.4.6. *Fisheries*

Six scheduled salmon rivers lie within or have parts of their drainage systems within the Avalon Wilderness Reserve. They include the Renew's River, Biscay Bay River, Northwest Brook, Northeast Brook, Peters Rivers and Salmonier River. Angling records for 1996 show that these rivers combined provided about 600 salmon to sport fishers. These and many other rivers support runs of seagoing brown trout and resident populations of brook trout and landlocked salmon. Note that Northeast Brook has been closed to angling in recent years due to ongoing scientific research.

5.0 MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES

5.1 Management

Management of the Reserve will fulfill the objectives detailed in the Objectives section of this Plan. The managing agency for the Reserve is Parks and Natural Areas Division, Department of Environment and Conservation. The following are Management Policies for the Avalon Wilderness Reserve:

1. There will be no new development within the Reserve. Existing Light and Power use of the area will continue but not expand. Areas that have been developed or disturbed in the past will be regenerated as closely as possible to their original state. Timber crib dams existing within the area when authorities originally established the Reserve, (1964), may be modified to earth filled dams, subject to the approval and conditions of the managing agency. The existing roadway built by Newfoundland Light and Power will not be actively maintained as a roadway except as absolutely required for water system management of Newfoundland Light and Power.
2. Scientific study within the Reserve will be encouraged, especially that which aids in the management of the Reserve.
3. The managing agency shall follow a policy of regular communication with the local communities.

4. A publication which will include a map, a description of the area and pertinent regulations will be produced and will be consistently available to users of the area.
5. Enforcement shall be performed on a routine regular basis and of a frequency to assure reasonable compliance with all regulations.
6. Use of the area for purposes other than the above will be permitted where they do not conflict with the objectives of reserve creation or with provisions of the Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act.
7. Permits will be required for entering the area, scientific study, camping, touring and guiding enterprises, and any other activities. All permits must be obtained from:

Parks and Natural Areas Division
Department of Environment and Conservation
33 Reid's Lane
Deer Lake, NL A8A 2A3

5.2 Implementation

These guidelines are in addition to the requirements of the Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act.

Resource Management

1. The managing agency of the Reserve is Parks and Natural Areas Division, Department of Environment and Conservation.
2. The existence of the Reserve is noted by signs placed at appropriate places along the boundary of the Reserve.
3. Hunting, trapping and fishing is allowed to continue within the Reserve.
4. A fire control plan will be formulated in consultation with Department of Forest Resources and Lands; should control be necessary, efforts should be directed towards the least destructive methods of control and extinguishment.
5. The introduction of any species within the Reserve will not be permitted.
6. The extermination or attempted extermination of any species will not be permitted within the Reserve.

7. The development of facilities for recreational purposes will be prohibited.
8. The flora of the area shall be allowed to follow a natural succession unless deliberate management is required for the preservation of a native plant or animal species.
9. An Avalon Wilderness Reserve Management Advisory Committee will be established, consisting of a representative of Parks and Natural Areas Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation and Wildlife Division; three local residents, and representatives of two conservation organizations. The Committee shall periodically review the management of the Reserve and report to Parks and Natural Areas Division.

Scientific Research

10. The use of the area for scientific research will be encouraged provided that such research does not significantly affect natural processes and/or physically disrupt the area. Baseline biological inventories and environmental monitoring projects will receive high priorities. Persons requesting to conduct research within the Reserve shall be required to obtain a research permit from Parks and Natural Areas Division, Department of Environment and Conservation.

Applications for a research permit should provide a description of the objectives of the research proposed, methodologies and the time frame involved. The following conditions shall be stipulated for each permit issued:

- A. collection of samples shall be by permit only;
- B. all published material related to research done at the Reserve shall acknowledge Parks and Natural Areas Division's permission and the requirements made of the researcher; and
- C. a report of the results of each project will be filed with Parks and Natural Areas Division, Department of Environment and Conservation, and a copy of all scientific papers shall be forwarded to publication.

Educational Use

The use of the Reserve for educational purposes shall be encouraged, as long as such use does not damage the natural features of the Reserve. Permits shall be required for institution groups or individuals wishing to utilize the Reserve.

6.0 APPENDICES

CONSOLIDATED NEWFOUNDLAND REGULATION 1088/96

Avalon Wilderness Reserve Order
under the
Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act
(O.C.96-199)

Under the authority of subsection 18(1) of the Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act and the Subordinate Legislation Revision and Consolidation Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council makes the following Order.

ORDER

Analysis

	Section:	Section:
	1. Short title	4. Repeal Schedule A Schedule B
	2. Area included	Schedule A
	3. Outline	Schedule B
Short title	1. This Order may be cited as the <i>Avalon Wilderness Reserve Order</i> .	259/86s1
Area included	2. The area included in the Avalon Wilderness Reserve is as set out in Schedule A.	259/86s2
Outline	3. An outline of the Avalon Wilderness Reserve Management Plan is as set out in Schedule B.	259/86s3
Repeal	4. The Order re Provisional Wilderness Reserve ‘The Avalon Wilderness Area, Newfoundland Regulation 284/84, and the Avalon Wilderness Reserve Order, 1986 Newfoundland Regulation 259186, are repealed.	NG-96-1 1-29

Schedule A

All that piece or parcel of land situate and being at the southeast section of the Avalon Peninsula in the province, abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say-

Beginning at a point at the top of Madisons Rock, that point having co-ordinates of north 5,237,550 metres and east 344,675 metres;

Then running in a southerly direction for a distance of 14,025 metres, more or less, to a point in the centre line of the old road at the east , end of Mount Carmel Pond, that point having co-ordinates of north 5,223,550 metres and east 343,950 metres;

Then running in a southerly direction for a distance of 4,775 metres,. more or less, to a point in the northerly shoreline of a pond, that point having co-ordinates of north 5,218,925 metres and east 342,775 metres;

Then running in a southerly direction for a distance of 4,400 metres, more or less, to a point in the northerly shoreline of a pond, that point having co-ordinates of north 5,214,575 metres and east 342,175 metres;

Then running in a southerly direction through the centre of the small brook as it flows into the south end of that pond for a distance of 7,725 metres, more or less, to a point having co-ordinates of north 5,207,000 metres and east 343,650 metres;

Then running in a southerly direction for a distance of 7,525 metres, more or less, to a point in the northwesterly shoreline of a pond, that point having co-ordinates of north 5,199,550 metres and east 342,675 metres;

Then running along the northwesterly shoreline of the pond and along the northwesterly, the easterly and the westerly shorelines and banks of a series of connecting ponds and brooks in a general southwesterly direction to a point in the southerly shoreline of a pond, that point having co-ordinates of north 5,192,650 metres and east 335,650 metres;

Then running in a westerly direction for a distance of 10,450 metres, more or less, to a point in the centre of the westernmost brook as it for a distance of ten thousand four hundred fifty metres, more or less, to a point in the centre of the westernmost brook as it flows into the north end of Northwest Pond, the said point having coordinates of north 5,192,575 and east 325.200 metres; thence running in a westerly direction for a distance of fifteen thousand five hundred twenty-five metres, or less, to a point in the northerly shoreline of a pond into which Peters River flows, the said point having coordinates of north 5,190.850 metres and east 309,775 metres; thence running in a northeasterly direction for a distance of nineteen thousand seven hundred seventy-five metres, more or less, to a point in the junction of two brooks, the said point having coordinates of north 5,209,125 metres arid east 317,325 metres; thence running in a northerly direction for a distance of one thousand one hundred seventy-five metres, more or less, to a point having coordinates of north 5,210,300 metres arid east 317,225 metres; thence running in a northeasterly direction for a distance of four thousand five hundred seventy-five metres, more or less, to a point in the centre of

a brook, the said point having coordinates of north 5,214,475 metres and east 319,075 metres; thence running in a northwesterly direction for a distance of seven thousand eight hundred metres, more or less, to a point having coordinates of north 5,222,175 metres and east 317,775 metres; thence running in a northwesterly direction for a distance of one thousand seventy-five metres, more or less, to a point in the southeasterly bank of Murphy's River as it flows into Little Harbour River, the said point having coordinates of north 5,223,200 metres and east 317,450 metres; thence running along the said southeasterly bank of Murphy's River in a general northeasterly direction to a point having coordinates of north 5,227,375 metres and east 324,375 metres; thence running in a northeasterly direction for a distance of two thousand metres, more or less, to a point in the southerly shoreline of a pond, the said point having coordinates of north 5,229,350 metres and east 324,700 metres; thence running in a northeasterly direction for a distance of six thousand three hundred metres, more or less, to a point having coordinates of north 5,233,475 metres and east 329,450 metres; thence running in a northeasterly direction for a distance of eight thousand five hundred seventy-five metres, more or less, to a point on the top of Bosun, the said point having coordinates of north 5,238,150 metres and east 336,650 metres; thence running in an easterly direction for a distance of eight thousand fifty metres, more or less, to the point of beginning. The above described piece or parcel of land containing an area of 1,070 square kilometres, more or less. All bearings being referred to Zone 22 of the Universal Transverse Mercator Projection.

SCHEDULE B

Outline of the Avalon Wilderness Reserve Management Plan

The Avalon Wilderness Reserve is established for the purpose of protecting one of North America's most southerly unspoiled barren lands, providing sanctuary for a variety of plant and wildlife species normally found much further north. It is of particular value in protecting the Avalon caribou herd. It is an important wilderness resource for the use of people close to the major population center of the Province.

Management policies aimed at achieving this include: no new development and restrictions on access, in particular motorized access; no habitat modification and allowing natural ecological succession to continue. Scientific study in the area will be encouraged and educational use will be permitted. Hunting, trapping and fishing will be allowed to continue. Permits for travel to the area will be required and the area will be posted with signs. A publication map including a map of the area will be produced.

The managing agency for the area shall be Parks and Natural Areas Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation.

6.2 APPENDIX II

THE AVALON WILDERNESS RESERVE REGULATIONS

NEWFOUNDLAND REGULATION 65/97

Wilderness Reserve Regulations, 1997
under the
Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act
(O.C. 97-245)

(Filed May 21, 1997)

Under the authority of sections 25 and 29 of the Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council makes the following regulations.

Dated at St. John's, May 13, 1997.

John Cummings
Deputy Clerk of the Executive Council

REGULATIONS

Analysis

Section:

1. Short title
2. Definitions
3. Permits and licences
4. Entry
5. Camping
6. Camping time
limit
7. Restrictions

Section:

8. Exemption
9. Exemption
10. Exemption
11. Permit required
12. Domesticated animals
13. Dogs or horses
14. Aircraft
15. Flying restriction

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 16. Snowmobile and outboard motors | 23. Hydroelectric facilities and maintenance |
| 17. Salmon enhancement projects | 24. Notice to division |
| 18. Prohibition of activities | 25. Newfoundland Power |
| 19. Existing structures | 26. Scientific research |
| 20. Property in reserve | 27. Application |
| 21. Removal of structures | 28. Repeal |
| 22. Removal of structures | Schedule |

Short title 1. These regulations may be cited as the Wilderness Reserve Regulations, 1997.

- Definitions 2. In these regulations
- (a) “Act” means the Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act;
 - (b) “aircraft” means any machine for flying and includes fixed or rotary wing airplanes, gliders and hang gliders;
 - (c) “firearm” means a device whereby a missile is discharged by means of an explosive propellant or by means of compressed air or by a spring, and includes sporting guns, repeating guns, pump guns, set guns, swivel guns, punt guns, rifles, pistols, and revolvers of every description, hunting bows and arrows;
 - (d) “managing agency” means the Parks and Natural Areas Division of the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation;
 - (e) “management plan” means the management plan for a declared wilderness reserve on file with the managing agency;
 - (f) “off-road vehicles” means a motorized vehicle designed for, or capable of cross-country travel on unprepared surfaces including but not limited to water, snow, ice, marsh, bog or swampland or other natural terrain and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes
 - (i) lower pressure tire vehicles,
 - (ii) four-wheel drive vehicles,
 - (iii) all-terrain vehicles and all-terrain cycles,

- (iv) motor cycles and related two-wheel motorized vehicles including dirt bikes,
- (v) snowmobiles,
- (vi) personal water craft including jet-skis, sea-doo's, wave-runners and the like but excludes ordinary motorized boats, kayaks and canoes,
- (vii) mini ~es
- (viii) amphibious machines,
- (ix) trail bikes, or
- (x) other means of transportation propelled by power other than by muscular power or by wind;
- (g) "permit" means a permit issued and valid under these regulations;
- (h) "reserve" means a wilderness reserve set aside under the Act and listed in the Schedule.
- (i) "structure" means a man-made object intended to be permanent or semi-permanent in nature and includes, but is not limited to buildings, houses, cottages, cabins, wharves, docks, boathouses, slipways, trailers, mobile homes, tent platforms, camps, shelters and recreational vehicles used for any purpose; and
- j) "wildlife" means an animal or plant.

Permits and Licences

3. The minister, or a person authorized by the minister, may issue a permit or other written authorization that allows certain activities to be carried on in a reserve, subject to restrictions imposed by these regulations and the Act.

(2) The activities referred to in subsection (1) may be limited by the conditions declared on the permit or in the written authorization.

(3) A permit or written authorization shall be issued in accordance with the guidelines described in the management plan for a reserve.

(4) Permits may be issued for periods of up to 12 months' duration and may be renewed, upon expiration, on the terms that the managing agency may prescribe.

Entry

4. A person or group may not enter a reserve except
 - (a) the holders of a permit; and
 - (b) a person engaged in the administration and management of a reserve.

Camping

5. (1) A person shall not erect or use a tent or other temporary shelter within a reserve, except a person engaged in the administration and management of a reserve, or the holder of a permit issued in accordance with section 3.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a person may within a reserve park a motorized pick-up truck camper for use as a camp within 20 meters of the centre of any roadway in a reserve.

Camping time limit

6. The period for which a tent, other temporary shelter or camp is located at one site shall be limited to 10 days in succession unless otherwise authorized by the managing agency.

Restrictions

7. (1) Within a reserve a person shall not
 - (a) pollute or obstruct a stream or other body of water or dispose of any garbage;
 - (b) build or erect or cause to have built or erected a structure;
 - (c) destroy, damage, remove, disturb or handle the home, den or nest of wildlife;
 - (d) destroy, damage, remove, disturb or handle an egg of any wild bird;
 - (e) be in possession of a firearm unless the firearm is securely wrapped and tied;
 - (f) destroy, damage or remove wildlife, fossil material and any natural object;

- (g) destroy, damage or remove a sign, or other government property;
- (h) remove sand, stone or gravel;
- (i) use, operate or be in possession of a motor car, motor truck, four-wheel drive vehicle registered or required to be registered under the Highway Traffic Act, except upon existing roads within the Avalon Wilderness Reserve;
- (j) use, operate or be in possession of an off-road vehicle;
- (k) operate a commercial establishment or commercial enterprise within a reserve, except guiding, touring and outfitting;
- (l) display, post or broadcast an advertisement; or
- (m) operate or be in possession of an outboard motor.

Exemption 8. A person engaged in the administration or management of a reserve in the normal course of his or her duties is exempt from paragraphs 7(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (1) and sections 14 and 15.

Exemption 9. A person engaged in scientific study which is approved by the managing agency may be exempted from paragraphs 7(c), (d), (e), (f), (h) and sections 14 and 15.

Exemption 10. A person engaged in hunting, fishing or trapping may be exempted from paragraphs 7(e) and (t) if he or she holds a valid permit issued under the Wild Life Act, the Migratory Birds Convention Act (Canada) or the Fisheries Act (Canada) and that activity is expressly permitted under terms of the permit.

Permit required 11. (1) A person engaged in a touring, guiding and outfitting enterprise must obtain a permit for that enterprise from the managing agency.

(2) Applications for a permit shall provide a full description of the enterprise planned.

Domesticated animals 12. A person shall not bring a domesticated animal into a reserve.

Dogs or horses 13. (1) A person may enter a reserve with a dog or horse if that dog or horse is kept under control at all times.

(2) A person operating a touring or guiding enterprise may enter a reserve with a domesticated animal, if the use of this animal is specifically approved under the condition of the permit issued under section 11.

Aircraft

14. Within the Bay du Nord Wilderness Reserve,

- (a) the landing of aircraft is prohibited within any sensitive areas of the reserve as identified in the management plan for the reserve, except at the times indicated in the management plan for the reserve; and
- (b) aircraft flying through the sensitive areas at the times indicated in the management plan for the reserve will maintain an altitude of 600 metres above ground level.

Flying restriction

15. Within the Avalon Wilderness Reserve, the operator of an aircraft shall not fly that aircraft over the reserve at an altitude of less than 300 meters except for the purpose of landing or take-off;

Snowmobile use
outboard mo-
tors

16. (1) Within the Avalon Wilderness Reserve, the use of snowmobiles is prohibited.

(2) Within the Bay du Nord Wilderness Reserve, the use of snowmobiles is permitted, except within the winter range of the caribou herd as identified in the management plan for the reserve.

(3) Within the Bay du Nord Wilderness Reserve, outboard motors of up to 6 horsepower may be used, except in designated canoe routes as identified in the management plan.

(4) Within the Avalon Wilderness Reserve, outboard motors of up to 6 horsepower may be used only on Cape Pond, Mount Cannel Pond, Frank's Pond, Bloody Pond, Blackwoods Pond, Southwest Pond or other ponds accessible by road.

Salmon enhance-
ment projects

17. (1) Within the Bay du Nord Wilderness Reserve, Atlantic salmon may be introduced into waters they do not now occupy, provided a permit for the project is obtained from the managing agency.

(2) Applications for a permit shall provide a full description of the work to be carried out as part of the enhancement project.

18. Construction and blasting associated with salmon enhancement will not be permitted within a reserve.
- Existing structures 19. A new structure will not be permitted within a wilderness reserve referred to in the Schedule to these regulations.
- Property in reserve 20. (1) Persons with legal title to structures and land within a reserve may continue to own those premises and to occupy and use them during the times specified in the management plan for a reserve concerned.
- (2) First option to purchase structures and land within a reserve, should these owners decide to sell, is retained by and vests in the Crown and any sale, conveyance, gift, grant, or other transfer of land or property to which this section applies, to a person other than the Crown, is void without the prior waiver in writing of the Crown's option as established by this section.
- Removal of structures 21. All illegal structures within a reserve will be removed at the owner's expense.
- Removal of structures 22. All structures built within a provisional reserve on condition that they be removed without compensation when the final reserve is established shall be removed.
- Hydroelectric facilities and maintenance 23. (1) Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, Newfoundland Power or another public utility shall present to the managing agency an environmental protection plan detailing how maintenance work on any transmission line, any rights-of-way, or existing infrastructure related to it, including bridges and roadways, which pass through a section of the wilderness reserve will be carried out to minimize environmental damage.
- (2) Where the person who submitted the plan makes changes to it, he or she shall notify the managing agency providing details of the changes as soon as practicable after they are made.
- (3) Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, Newfoundland Power or another public utility, shall present to the managing agency an annual work plan detailing the type and timing of work to be carried out in its transmission lines, rights-of-way, or existing infrastructure related to it.

(4) The work plan under subsection (3) shall cover the period April 1 to March 31 of the following year, and shall be presented by January 1 annually.

(5) The managing agency shall, within 60 days of receipt of the annual work plan, approve it, or direct that modifications be made and the work shall be carried out in accordance with the approved work plan or modified work plan.

Notice to division

24. Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, Newfoundland Power or another public utility, shall notify the managing agency of activities related to its transmission lines, rights-of-way, or existing infrastructure related to it which may have an effect on a reserve.

Newfoundland Power and Newfoundland and Labrador

25. Notwithstanding paragraph 7(1)0, Newfoundland Power and Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro are permitted to use all-terrain vehicles and snowmobiles as approved in writing by the management agency within a wilderness reserve on the company's existing access routes as defined by the managing agency, solely for the purpose of inspecting or maintaining the company's existing facilities and structures which are within the reserve.

Scientific research

26. Scientific research within a reserve shall require a permit and those permits may be obtained from the managing agency on submission of a written request fully outlining and detailing the research project.

Application

27. These regulations shall apply to the wilderness reserves listed in the Schedule except to the extent that they have been modified by the Order declaring a given wilderness reserve in effect.

Repeal

28. The Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Regulations, Consolidated Newfoundland Regulation 1087/96 and Newfoundland Regulation 10/97, are repealed.

Schedule

1. Avalon Wilderness Reserve.
2. Bay du Nord Wilderness Reserve.