Travel Routes and Camp Sites

Members of NCC travel over land and water by vehicle, snowmobile, boat, foot, dog-team and snowshoe. Travel along the TLH via automobile is the main mode of contemporary travel. In addition, there is a network of snowmobile trails connecting North West River, Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Mud Lake and Churchill Falls with other communities in Labrador, including Labrador City and Cartwright that is used. There is another network of trails connecting communities along the Strait of Belle Isle with those in south-eastern Labrador such as Lodge Bay, Mary's Harbour, Port Hope Simpson, Charlottetown and Cartwright. The above-mentioned trails or travel arteries are not used exclusively by NCC members, but rather, are corridors of travel used by many other groups in the region. Contemporary traditional land use data from interviews conducted in 2011 indicate that travel routes occur throughout the Central and Southeastern Labrador region (Figure 15.5.7-3a). Travel routes overlap the transmission corridor in the section where the corridor generally follows the TLH3. In addition, travel routes in the vicinity of the southern portion of the corridor in Labrador (i.e., near the Strait of Belle Isle) were also identified during interviews conducted in 2011 with NCC.

Cabins and tent-type dwellings were identified by members of NCC during interviews conducted in 2011 throughout the Central and Southeastern Labrador Region, with concentrations along the coast near the communities of Charlottetown, Cartwright, Mary's Harbour, and in the Lake Melville area (Figure 15.5.7-3a).

Based on the 2011 interviews with members of NCC, cabins and sites where they have stayed in tents were identified in the Study Area. Near Muskrat Falls, only tent-type dwellings were identified. Two additional locations where tent-type dwellings have been used were identified in the transmission corridor where it follows the TLH3. In the southern portion of the transmission corridor, cabins were identified in the Study Area, and one cabin and one location of a tent-type dwelling were identified as being within the transmission corridor (Figure 15.5.7-3a).

Hunting, Trapping and Gathering

NCC describes its members' traditional trapping territory as having included the Churchill River Valley from the Kenamu River to Churchill Falls (LMN 2009, internet site). NCC member harvesting activities have also been identified as extending from the Sandwich Bay region south to Port Hope Simpson and Williams Harbour and west to the area of Paradise River and Eagle River (Jackson 1983).

Members of the NCC continue to hunt both big (e.g., caribou, moose and bear) and small (e.g., hare and porcupine) game in central and south-eastern Labrador (NCC 2010a, internet site). NCC members also hunt a variety of birds including grouse, ptarmigan, geese and black ducks, in addition to trapping marten. Members of the NCC harvest marine mammals (NCC 2010b, internet site), such as seals, which provide income and meat (Martin 2009).

Information obtained under the Phase II Community Engagement Agreement involving interviews with members of NCC in 2011 identified areas throughout the Central and Southeastern Labrador Region that are used for hunting, and trapping / snaring of game (Figure 15.5.7-3b,c).

Within the Study Area, areas for hunting, trapping, and snaring animals were identified along the TLH3 where the transmission corridor follows the TLH3, and in the southern section of the corridor near the Labrador Straits (Figure 15.5.7-3b,c).

A large area was identified that is used for hunting large animals near the headwaters of the Eagle River, that extends to, and overlaps with a section of the transmission corridor (Figure 15.5.7-3c). In the area where the transmission corridor follows the TLH3, locations were identified by NCC members where they have hunted birds, and trapped for furbearers (e.g., marten, fox, beaver). Several linear areas were identified for trapping that intersect the transmission corridor in the area near the TLH3 (Figure 15.5.7-3c). A small portion of the areas identified for harvesting large animals, overlap with the transmission corridor (Figure 15.5.7-3c).

NCC members identified areas in the southern section of the corridor, near the Labrador Straits including in the Strait of Belle Isle that have been used for hunting birds. Members of NCC also identified locations in this area where they have trapped furbearers (e.g., foxes, beaver, marten) (Figure 15.5.7-3c), and two areas were identified as areas used for hunting large animals, which partially overlap with the transmission corridor.

Marine areas such as the Strait of Belle Isle, coastal waters near the communities of Cartwright, Port Hope Simpson, and Lake Melville were also identified for harvesting large animals such as seals (Figure 15.5.7-3c).

According to Martin (2009), NCC members harvest plants for traditional medicines, food, firewood and other purposes. The NCC identified the Canada yew as an important source of traditional medicine (LMN 2009, internet site) but to date, has not identified the specific location where this plant is harvested. Based on interviews conducted with members of NCC in 2011, plant harvesting for medicinal purposes was identified in one area overlapping with the transmission corridor, near Forteau Point and the Labrador Straits Highway. The interviewee indicated that juniper was harvested in this area for medicinal purposes.

Berry harvesting areas were identified in three locations along the transmission corridor where the corridor follows the TLH3 (Figure 15.5.7-3c). Two locations in the same area were identified as areas used for wood harvesting identified under the category 'Other Resources' on Figure 15.5.7-3c.

Berry harvesting areas were also identified that overlap with the transmission corridor in the Forteau Point area, including the general area near the Strait of Belle Isle extending north for approximately 25 km (Figure 15.5.7-3c).

In the southern section of the corridor, near the Strait of Belle Isle, five areas were identified as wood harvesting areas near the transmission corridor, with two of these overlapping with the transmission corridor (Figure 15.5.7-3c).These areas are identified under the category 'Other Resources' on Figure 15.5.7-3c.

Fishing

Atlantic salmon fisheries are an integral part of the NCC member way of life. The modern Atlantic salmon fishery has changed from the past, as the netting of salmon has become regulated (Martin 2009). The federal government has established a Communal Fishing License for NCC members under the *Fisheries Act,* with a limit of six Atlantic salmon per net (Martin 2009).

Based on information obtained from interviews with members of NCC during 2011, the majority of the fishing activity occurs near the coast, near the communities of Black Tickle, Charlottetown, Mary's Harbour, and the Labrador Straits (Figure 15.5.7-3b). Fishing activity has also been identified in streams, rivers and ponds in the southern portion of the region, near the Labrador Straits. Three other areas were identified that overlap with the transmission corridor, including the Churchill River, and several locations along a 20 km section where the transmission corridor follows the TLH3. Areas were also identified near these coastal communities for harvesting marine fish such as cod. Within the Strait of Belle Isle, near Forteau, areas were identified that have been used for marine fishing activity.

Places of Cultural Significance

Places of cultural significance that were identified during interviews with members of NCC during 2011 were not near the transmission corridor or other Project-related components (Figure 15.5.7-3a).

Summary: NunatuKavut Community Council

The members of NCC, who reside in the communities throughout Central and Southeastern Labrador, traditionally lived a subsistence lifestyle and utilized the land primarily for this purpose. Currently, members of NCC travel along many routes, in particular from the coast; however, travel along the TLH is the main mode of contemporary travel for land use. There appears to be some potential overlap of land use by members of NCC in the Study Area where the transmission corridor follows the TLH3 and in the southern section of the corridor

near the Labrador Straits. Members of the NCC fish, trap, hunt birds, and hunt both big and small game in Central and Southeastern Labrador.

15.5.7.4 Pakua Shipi

The Québec Lower North Shore's easternmost community, Pakua Shipi, is located on the western shore of the Saint-Augustin River, 550 km north-east of Sept-Îles. The community covers 0.03 km^2 of land. Based on available data, the contemporary traditional land use of the Innu of Pakua Shipi is practiced mainly near the community. However, during the fall and winter, some community members spend longer periods of time on the territory. Some travel routes, camp sites, hunting and trapping areas, as well as one burial ground were identified along the transmission corridor. Information obtained as part of the Phase II Community Engagement Agreement to obtain additional information on land use near the transmission corridor and throughout the Study Area will be considered and incorporated, including the potential for mitigation and adaptive management during detailed design and routing.

Travel Routes and Camp Sites

Contemporary travel routes and camp sites are closer to the community than was the case historically (CAM 1983a). This pattern of land use was confirmed during the interviews conducted with community members in 2010, where land use activities were identified as being more prevalent along the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the summer (Figure 15.5.7-4). In the winter, land use activities are concentrated inland, mostly along the St. Augustin River, the Little Mecatina River and in some areas of Labrador. Based on the data collected during the Phase I Community Engagement Agreement, 17 travel routes were identified. According to the interview participants, three of these travel routes are near the St. Paul River, the St. Lewis River and the TLH.

In the contemporary period, some camp sites have been occupied within the Study Area, mainly near the St. Paul and Joir rivers. However, the polygons outlined on Figure 15.5.7-4 of current land and resource use do not differentiate between camp sites and trails. As the specific locations of neither were clearly identified, additional information regarding both travel routes and camp sites in the transmission corridor and in the Study Area is being collected and will be considered and incorporated where relevant.

Hunting and Trapping

The location of travel routes and camp sites are indicative that other land use activities, such as hunting and trapping, may be taking place in the surrounding areas. The information collected during the 2010 interviews with community members identified some travel routes and camp sites within the transmission corridor and within the Study Area, which in some instances may overlap with the occurrence of hunting and trapping activities.

For the last several decades, stays of more than one month on the land for hunting and trapping have occurred in the fall. To ensure that a high number of animals are trapped, a large territory is typically covered whereby hunters move between several secondary camps along the trap lines that they tend. When there is an opportunity during these excursions, the Innu will also kill large animals such as caribou, moose or bear (CAM 1983a). An interview participant identified such an area to the east of the St. Augustin River, which falls within the transmission corridor, where more than 1,000 caribou had been observed. According to this interview participant, the group hunted caribou and trapped beaver for two to three months in this area during the fall. Given that the specific year in which the event occurred was not given and that the participant mentioned that it happened a long time ago, further details on this area will have to be extracted from ongoing data collection with the community to ascertain whether this is a current area for resource harvesting.

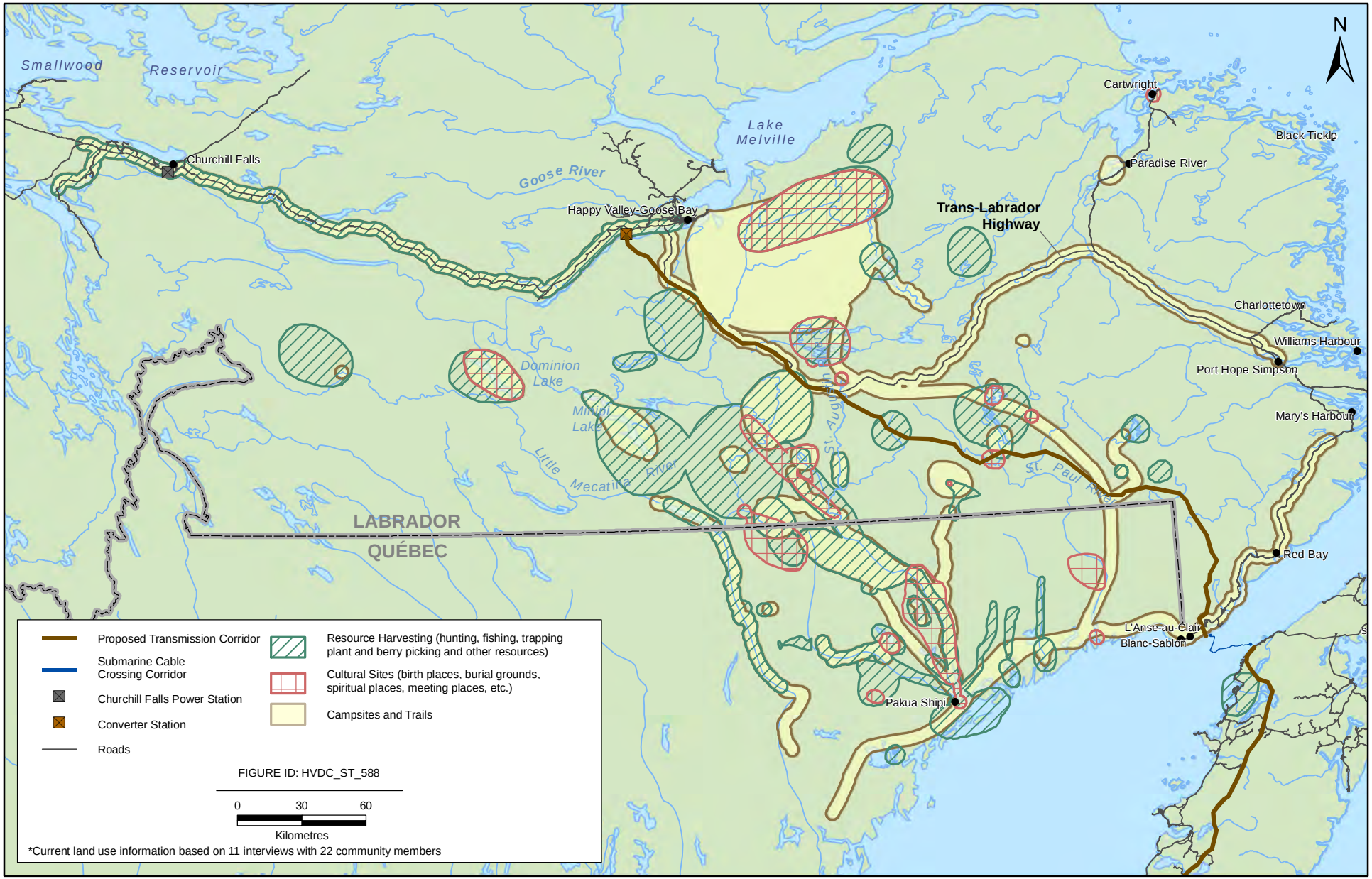

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FIGURE 15.5.7-4

Current Land and Resource Use - Pakua Shipi (2010 Interviews)

Other hunting and trapping activities have been identified near the Traverspine River and Kenamu River. According to Figure 15.5.7-4, current land and resource harvesting in the area of the Traverspine River falls within the transmission corridor and within the broader Study Area. Other resource use activities are noted to the west of Gull Island and in the area south of Lake Melville, both of which are outside of the Study Area.

Since the introduction of snowmobiles, travel on the land during winter has facilitated short trips of two days to one week from Pakua Shipi. During the winter, caribou, moose, hare and partridge are the main species harvested for food. Lynx, beaver, marten, mink and otter are trapped for their fur (CAM 1983a). One interview participant identified caribou hunting activities within the Study Area, in the region where the St. Paul River is crossed by the transmission corridor. According to Figure 15.5.7-4, current land and resource use occurs just east of and partially overlaps the transmission corridor. According to this individual, a group of five to ten people have been going to that location at various times over the past couple of years to hunt caribou during the winter.

Spring is mainly spent along the coast, near the community, where species such as muskrat, beaver, porcupine, hare, partridge and migratory birds are harvested. In the summer, traditional activities include hunting birds, harvesting eggs, trapping muskrat, porcupine and hare, and hunting partridge (CAM 1983a). There have been no spring or summer land use activities identified in the transmission corridor or near the Study Area.

Fishing

The Innu of Pakua Shipi tend to remain mainly along the coast in the spring and summer (CAM 1983a). Data collected during the 2010 interviews confirm that land use activities are concentrated along the coast and near the community in spring and summer. According to CAM (1983a), the Innu of Pakua Shipi begin trout fishing in the spring. Fishing for salmon and trout is an important activity during the summer and continues during the journey north in the fall (CAM 1983a). Species harvested by the Innu of Pakua Shipi in contemporary times from 1958 to 1982 include salmon, lobster and trout. To date, there have not been any fishing activities by the Innu of Pakua Shipi identified in the Study Area.

Places of Cultural Significance

Four birth places and five burial grounds were identified during the interviews conducted with Pakua Shipi community members in 2010. One of the burial grounds identified is located in the area where the St. Paul River overlaps with the transmission corridor. This polygon is identified as a cultural site on Figure 15.5.7-4. Two other places of cultural significance which fall within the Study Area are north-east of the St. Augustin River, just east of the transmission corridor in the Study Area (Figure 15.5.7-4). Additional details on places of cultural significance, collected by Nalcor as part of the Phase II Community Engagement Agreement, will be considered and incorporated where relevant.

Summary: Pakua Shipi

Based on available data, some contemporary traditional land use of the Innu of Pakua Shipi overlaps with the Study Area While current land use activities are practiced mainly near the community, during the fall and winter some community members go on the land for longer periods of time and have identified some travel routes, camp sites, hunting and trapping areas as well one cultural site along the transmission corridor. Nalcor is collecting additional land and resource use information with the Innu of Pakua Shipi as part of the Phase II Community Engagement Agreement. Data collected as a part of this agreement will be considered and incorporated where relevant, including the potential for mitigation and adaptive management during detailed design and routing.

15.5.7.5 Unamen Shipu

The Innu community of Unamen Shipu is located in Québec at the mouth of the Olomane River, approximately 400 km east of Sept-Îles and 250 km from Havre-Saint-Pierre, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. The

community covers an area of 0.7 km^2. The contemporary traditional land use activities of the Innu of Unamen Shipu are based on a long history and tradition of hunting, fishing, travel, gathering and establishing encampments. Based on the information available to date, the activities of the Innu of Unamen Shipu appear to be concentrated south of the Labrador-Québec border with few reaching Labrador and with none overlapping with the transmission corridor or the Study Area (Figure 15.5.7-5). While it is suggested that Innu from Unamen Shipu, along with other groups from Quebec's Lower North Shore, use the TLH to harvest animals, no details as to specific locations used along the TLH have been specified (Armitage and Stopp 2003). As part of the recent community engagement agreement with the community of Unamen Shipu, Nalcor will continue the collection of land and resource will be considered and incorporated where relevant, including the potential for mitigation and adaptive management during detailed design and routing.

Travel Routes and Camp Sites

The Innu of Unamen Shipu were traditionally highly mobile and travelled over a large territory. Travel in contemporary times has been restricted due to economic changes in the community, schooling of children and the introduction of an economy based on trap lines. Although the areas travelled often changed annually, depending on the presence of game, many families continued to frequent hunting grounds occupied by generations of their family (CAM 1983b).

Hunting, Trapping and Gathering

Contemporary hunting and trapping practices of the Innu of Unamen Shipu were found to be rich and complex in that they included many species of wildlife, were seasonally influenced and, where possible, included the family unit (CAM 1983b). From a base camp, established in the fall, trap lines were tended over three- to ten-day cycles. Some hunters indicated that while they were on the land, in addition to tending traps, they hunted small game and fished when hunting was not possible. In its submission to the Joint Review Panel as part of the EA for the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project, Unamen Shipu (2011) described that many hunters travel north of the TLH, in the fall and sometimes in the spring, between the Metchin River and Happy Valley-Goose Bay to hunt caribou.

The CAM study (1983b) describes the caribou hunt which occurred in the winter over a period of two to three weeks. Upon returning to Unamen Shipu following a successful caribou hunt, the rest of the winter was spent hunting small game. In the spring, traditional practices mainly included hunting birds, trapping muskrat, otter and beaver, and collecting eggs. Winter and spring hunting and trapping activities were further facilitated with access to snowmobiles. Finally in the summer, boats were usually used to pursue hunting, fishing and berry picking activities. Summer was a time of gathering with Innu from other communities. Species harvested in the contemporary period, from 1950 to 1982, include caribou, porcupine, beaver, hare, marten, mink, otter, weasel, lynx, muskrat, partridge, seagull, duck, goose and moyak (CAM 1983b).

Travel routes and camp sites are indicators of other land use activities such as hunting, trapping and gathering. As indicated in the previous subsection, travel routes and camp sites, used for hunting, trapping and gathering activities, are located outside the Study Area. Armitage and Stopp (2003) found that Innu from Unamen Shipu use the TLH to harvest animals encountered near the road, such as caribou, porcupine, beaver, ptarmigan and other species. However, the study does not specify which sections of the TLH are used by the Innu of Unamen Shipu.

Fishing

The CAM study (1983b) describes the fishing activities of the Innu of Unamen Shipu up to 1982. Contemporary fishing activities occurred over much of the territory used by the Innu of Unamen Shipu from 1950 to 1982, including along the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Species of fish harvested during that period include pike, salmon, trout, softshell clam, lobster, carp, whitefish and walleye (CAM 1983b). Travel routes and camp sites are indicators of traditional activities such as fishing. As described in the previous subsection, travel routes and camp sites, almost certainly used for fishing activities, are largely outside the Study Area.

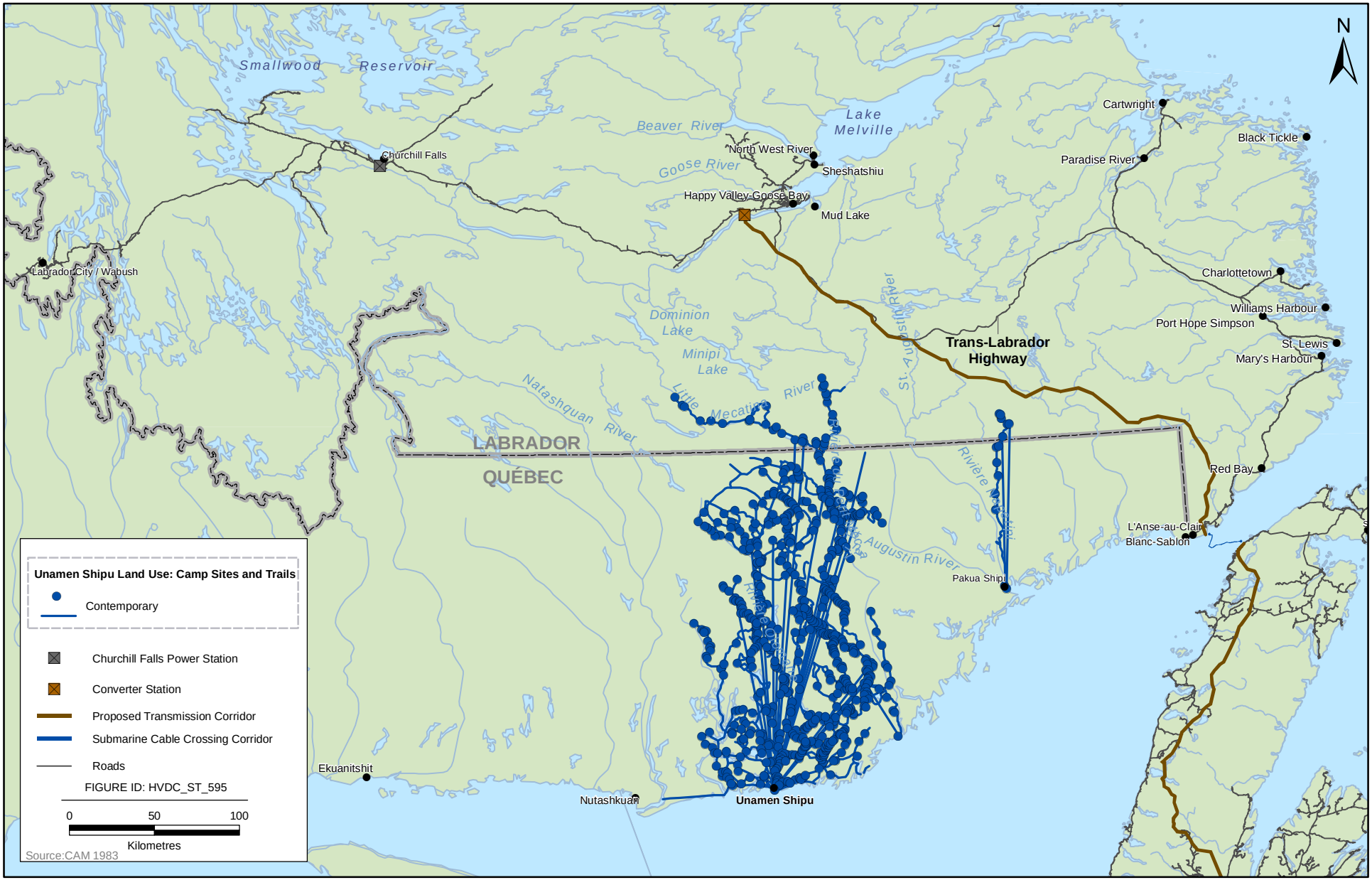

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Figure: 15.5.7-5

Unamen Shipu: Contemporary Land Use

Summary: Unamen Shipu

The contemporary traditional land use activities of the Innu of Unamen Shipu are based on a long history and tradition of hunting, fishing, travelling, gathering, and establishing encampments. As confirmed in interviews conducted for the CAM study (1983b) the Innu of Unamen Shipu traditionally were highly mobile and travelled over a large territory (Figure 15.5.7-5), with none overlapping the Study Area. Nalcor will collect additional primary land and resource use information as part of the recent community engagement agreement with the community of Unamen Shipu. Detailed maps will be derived from the data collected under the community engagement agreement and will form part of the additional information that will be considered and incorporated where relevant, including the potential for mitigation and adaptive management during detailed design and routing.

15.5.7.6 Nutashkuan

The Innu community of Nutashkuan is located in Québec at the mouth of the Nutashkuan River in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 336 km east of Sept-Îles. The community covers an area of 0.2 km^2 within the municipality of Nutashkuan. Travelling along traditional routes to set up encampments to practice hunting, trapping and fishing activities remains an important part of the traditional activities of the Innu of Nutashkuan. The contemporary traditional land use activities of the Innu of Nutashkuan are mainly practiced south-west of the proposed transmission corridor, along the coast of the St. Lawrence River and at the mouth of rivers. Available data do not indicate contemporary traditional land use by the Innu of Nutashkuan in or near the Study Area (Figure 15.5.7-6).

Travel Routes and Camp Sites

The CAM study (1983c) indicates locations of travel routes and camp sites used by the Innu of Nutashkuan in the contemporary period (1951-1982). Travel routes and camp sites are located near the community and along the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, up to an area around the Québec-Labrador border to the north. The Innu of Nutashkuan were traditionally mobile, travelling over a large territory. However, travel in contemporary times has been less wide-ranging (CAM 1983c). In their submission to the Joint Review Panel for the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project EA, representatives from Nutashkuan indicated that the cultural and traditional practices of the Innu of Nutashkuan extended into the transmission corridor (Nutashkuan 2011, internet site). However, the activities in and near the transmission corridor are identified as being historical and there is no evidence of contemporary traditional land use in that area. The contemporary traditional land use territory identified in Nutashkuan (2011) is located south of the Québec-Labrador border and this information supports data presented in the CAM study (CAM 1983c) (Figure 15.5.7-6).

Hunting, Trapping and Gathering

Hunting and trapping activities by the Innu of Nutashkuan have been, and remain, seasonal. These activities can cover a large area up to hundreds of kilometres from their community. In the fall, hunters travelled by boat along the rivers or by plane to establish main camp sites. When travelling over land, hunters relied mainly on small game and fish for food along the way. They also set up caches of food for their return trip. The main camps were established throughout their traditional territory including the most northern reaches in Labrador, near the Labrador-Québec border. Hunting during this period targeted all available wildlife, including caribou (CAM 1983c).

In the winter, hunting activities focused on caribou, hare and moose. Winter camps were usually set up within approximately 65 km of the coast, although the hunt occurred further away if airplanes were used. In late winter and early spring, the hunt was focused in areas near the community and snowmobiles were typically used to tend trap lines (CAM 1983c).

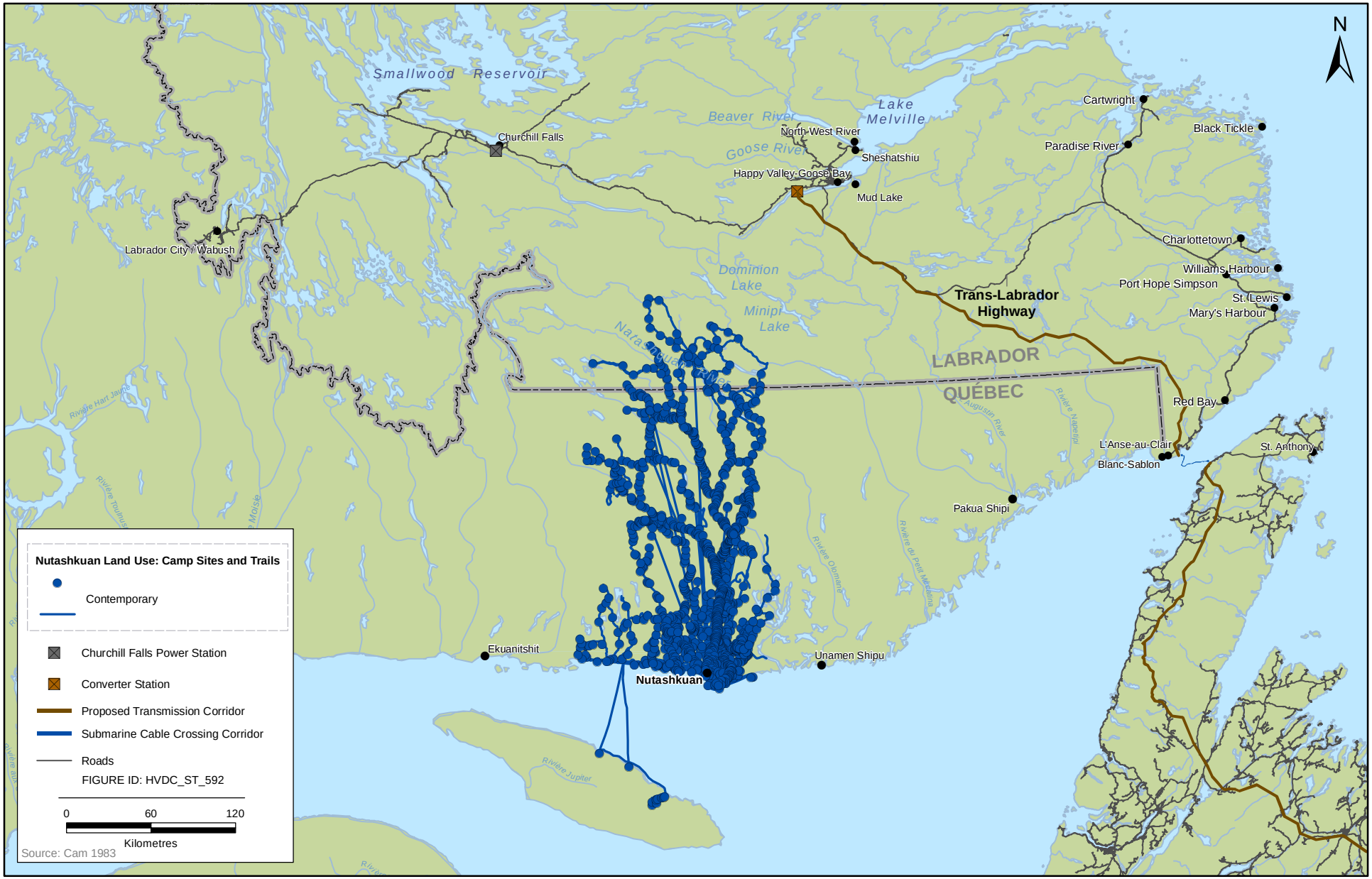

FIGURE 15.5.7-6

Nutashkuan: Contemporary Land Use

After the ice was off the Nutashkuan River in the spring, encampments were usually set up near the community so that families could join the hunt and tend trap lines on weekends. The hunt shifted to ducks and the collection of eggs during the spring bird migration. The CAM study (1983c) found that hunting and trapping activities during the summer, were mainly near the community of Nutashkuan and focused on waterfowl. This was also an important time for picking berries and collecting edible plants.

The CAM study (1983c) provides information on the species hunted and trapped during each season from 1950 to 1982 on the territory used by the Innu of Nutashkuan. Species of mammals harvested included caribou, moose, beaver, porcupine, bear, hare, mink, otter, bobcat, muskrat, fox, wolf, ermine, squirrel, marten, deer, marmot, lynx and weasel. Birds hunted included partridge, willow ptarmigan, merganser, duck, goose, loon and owl (CAM 1983c).

Travel routes and camp sites are often indicators of other land use activities such as hunting, trapping and gathering. As indicated in the previous subsection, contemporary travel routes and camp sites, used for hunting, trapping and gathering activities, are outside the Study Area.

Fishing

The CAM study (1983c) describes the fishing activities of the Innu of Nutashkuan up to 1982. Fishing activities were found to be most common during spring and summer. In the spring, trout fishing was more commonly a family-based activity that occurred within a day's travel by snowmobile of the community. In late spring, once the rivers were ice-free, fishing for salmon and sea trout predominated. Other species of fish harvested by the Innu of Nutashkuan between 1950 and 1982 include sucker, pike, whitefish, burbot and ouananiche (CAM 1983c).

Travel routes and camp sites are indicators of other traditional activities such as fishing. As described in the previous subsection, travel routes and camp sites, almost certainly used for fishing activities, are located south of the Study Area.

Summary: Nutashkuan

Travelling along traditional routes to set up encampments to practice hunting, trapping, and fishing activities remains an important part of the traditional activities of the Innu of Nutashkuan. Interviews conducted during the CAM study (1983c) describe the importance and details of contemporary seasonal hunting, trapping and fishing patterns, which involved many species of fish and wildlife. The contemporary traditional land use activities of the Innu of Nutashkuan occur mainly south-west of the proposed transmission corridor, along the coast of the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of rivers (Figure 15.5.7-6). In conclusion, data do not indicate contemporary traditional land use by the Innu of Nutashkuan in or near the transmission corridor.

15.5.7.7 Ekuanitshit

The Innu community of Ekuanitshit is located in Québec at the confluence of the Mingan River and the St. Lawrence River, 28 km west of Havre-Saint-Pierre on Route 138, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. The community covers an area of 19.2 km^2. The contemporary traditional land use activities of the Innu of Ekuanitshit are mainly practiced south-west of the transmission corridor, along the coast of the St. Lawrence River and at the mouth of rivers (Figure 15.5.7-7). In their submission to the Joint Review Panel for the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project, representatives from Ekuanitshit indicated that there had been historical travel as far as North West River in Labrador (Ekuanitshit 2011, internet site). However, available data do not indicate contemporary traditional land use by the Innu of Ekuanitshit in or near the Study Area (Figure 15.5.7-7). A summary of contemporary traditional land use activities is provided below.

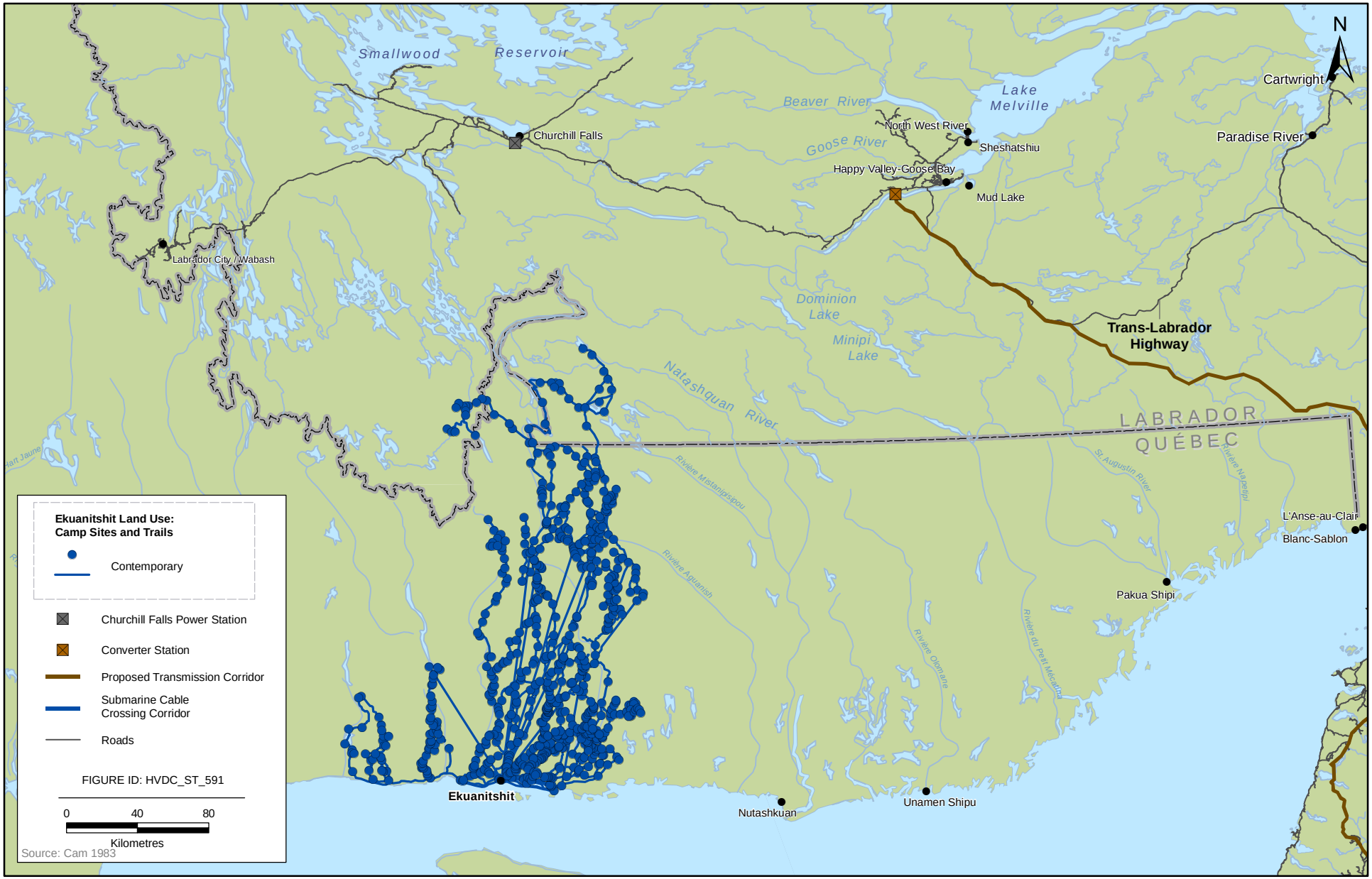

FIGURE 15.5.7-7

Ekuanitshit: Contemporary Land Use

Travel Routes and Camp Sites

The CAM study (1983d) includes a map of the camp sites and routes used by the Innu of Ekuanitshit in the contemporary period (1951 to 1982). Both the historic and contemporary routes and camp sites from the CAM study (1983d) are south-west of the Study Area. Although some of the routes were found to extend more than 100 km into Labrador, they are more than 100 km west of the transmission corridor (Figure 15.5.7-7). The distribution of camp sites up to 1983, was concentrated south of the Labrador-Québec border and were located near the community itself.

In their submission to the Joint Review Panel for the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project, representatives from Ekuanitshit referred to the autobiography of Mathieu Mestokosho, an Innu from Ekuanitshit, who was born around 1885 and died in 1980 (Ekuanitshit 2011, internet site). Mestokosho recounted that for most of his life, he and many others in the community would leave in August and travel towards the interior of Labrador as far as North West River, returning again in the spring. A study conducted in 2000 supports the strong ties between Ekuanitshit and North West River in historic times (IEDE / Jacques Whitford 2000). However, available information does not indicate that they still travel there in contemporary times.

Hunting and Trapping

Travel routes and camp sites are often indicators of other land use activities such as hunting and trapping. As indicated in the previous subsection, known travel routes and camp sites, used for hunting and trapping activities, are outside the Study Area (Figure 15.5.7-7). Based on this information, the hunting territory of the Innu of Ekuanitshit appears to be located mainly near the community and south of the Labrador-Québec border.

CAM (1983d) provides information on the species hunted by the Innu of Ekuanitshit from 1950 to 1982 on the territory they used. Species of mammals harvested included caribou, beaver, porcupine, hare, fox, marmot, marten, mink, moose, otter, bear, weasel, lynx, muskrat, squirrel, seal and wolf. Species of birds harvested included partridge, willow ptarmigan, merganser, duck, loon, goose and black guillemot.

Fishing

As described in the CAM study (1983d), up to 1982, salmon fishing began towards the end of May and continued to be a common activity throughout the summer. Other species fished by the Innu of Ekuanitshit include pike, trout, lake trout, carp, whitefish, burbot and ouananiche (CAM 1983d). As for hunting and trapping, fishing is usually practiced in areas near travel routes and camp sites. As no travel routes or camp sites have been identified in or near the Study Area, it is not expected that fishing occurs in that area.

Summary: Ekuanitshit

Historic land use practices have shaped the contemporary practices of the Innu of Ekuanitshit. Hunting, trapping and fishing are practiced near their community and as far north as Labrador. Based on the CAM study (1983d), it is apparent that land use activities occur more than 100 km west of the transmission corridor (Figure 15.5.7-7). The contemporary traditional land use activities of the Innu of Ekuanitshit occur within the territory shown on Figure 15.5.7-7, and are mainly practiced south-west of the transmission corridor, along the coast of the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of rivers. In their submission to the Joint Review Panel for the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project, representatives from Ekuanitshit indicated that there had been historic travel as far as North West River in Labrador (Ekuanitshit 2011, internet site). To date, the available data do not indicate contemporary traditional land use by the Innu of Ekuanitshit in or near the transmission corridor or Study Area.

15.5.7.8 Uashat mak Mani-Utenam

The Uashat mak Mani-Utenam First Nation is located in two communities, Uashat and Mani-Utenam. Located in the province of Québec, on the western outskirts of Sept-Îles, Uashat covers 1.2 km^2 of land. Mani-Utenam is 16 km east of Sept-Îles near the mouth of the Moisie River and covers an area of 5.3 km^2. The Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam continue to practice traditional activities within their traditional territory, where they travel, hunt, fish, gather and establish encampments. Based on available information, the contemporary traditional land use activities of the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam are mainly practiced west of the transmission corridor, along the coast of the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of rivers and along Route 138. Available data do not indicate contemporary traditional land use by the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam in or near the Study Area.

Travel Routes and Camp Sites

The Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam state that they have traditionally used the land comprised within the boundaries of a territory extending from an area south of Sept-Îles to north of Schefferville, with an eastern limit adjacent to Churchill Falls. They claim that this territory is still being used today and that many community members still travel in this area (Uashaunnuat et al. 2010, internet site). Beaver Reserves 227 and 228, near Churchill Falls, are attributed to families from Uashat (Ashini and Ashini 2011, internet site; Laurent 2011, internet site; Uashaunnuat et al. 2010, internet site). These beaver reserves are adjacent to Churchill Falls, and do not overlap with the Study Area (Figure 15.5.7-8).

The Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam have identified that the areas along the coast are currently used more frequently (Uashaunnuat et al. 2010, internet site). Armitage and Stopp (2003) revealed that Innu from Uashat mak Mani-Utenam and other groups on Québec's Lower North Shore use the TLH for hunting, but specific sections of the TLH used by the group are not identified in the study. Part of the area used by the group is in Labrador, but current data do not indicate any overlap with the Study Area.

Hunting and Trapping

The Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam identified that the regions where contemporary hunting and trapping occur include areas along the coast, at the mouth of rivers and along Route 138 (Uashaunnuat et al. 2010, internet site). The Innu hunt small game and caribou for subsistence and also take part in recreational activities. Trapping is also practiced, though to a lesser degree (Castonguay et al. 2006). Armitage and Stopp (2003) found that Innu from Uashat mak Mani-Utenam use the TLH to hunt animals such as caribou, porcupine, beaver and ptarmigan. Other species of mammals and birds harvested by the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam include moose, bear, otter, lynx, marten, fox, hare, duck and goose (Castonguay et al. 2006). Based on available information, none of the contemporary hunting and trapping activities practiced by the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam occur in the Study Area.

Fishing

The Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam continue to fish regularly along the coast and in the rivers located within the boundaries of their traditional territory. The Moisie River is a prime fishing location for salmon and brook trout (Uashaunnuat et al. 2010, internet site). Between 2000 and 2005, the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam were known to harvest pike, burbot, brook trout, sea-run brook trout, Atlantic salmon and lake trout (Castonguay et al. 2006). Based on the information provided by the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam (Uashaunnuat et al. 2010, internet site), there is no evidence of fishing activities occuring in or near the Study Area.

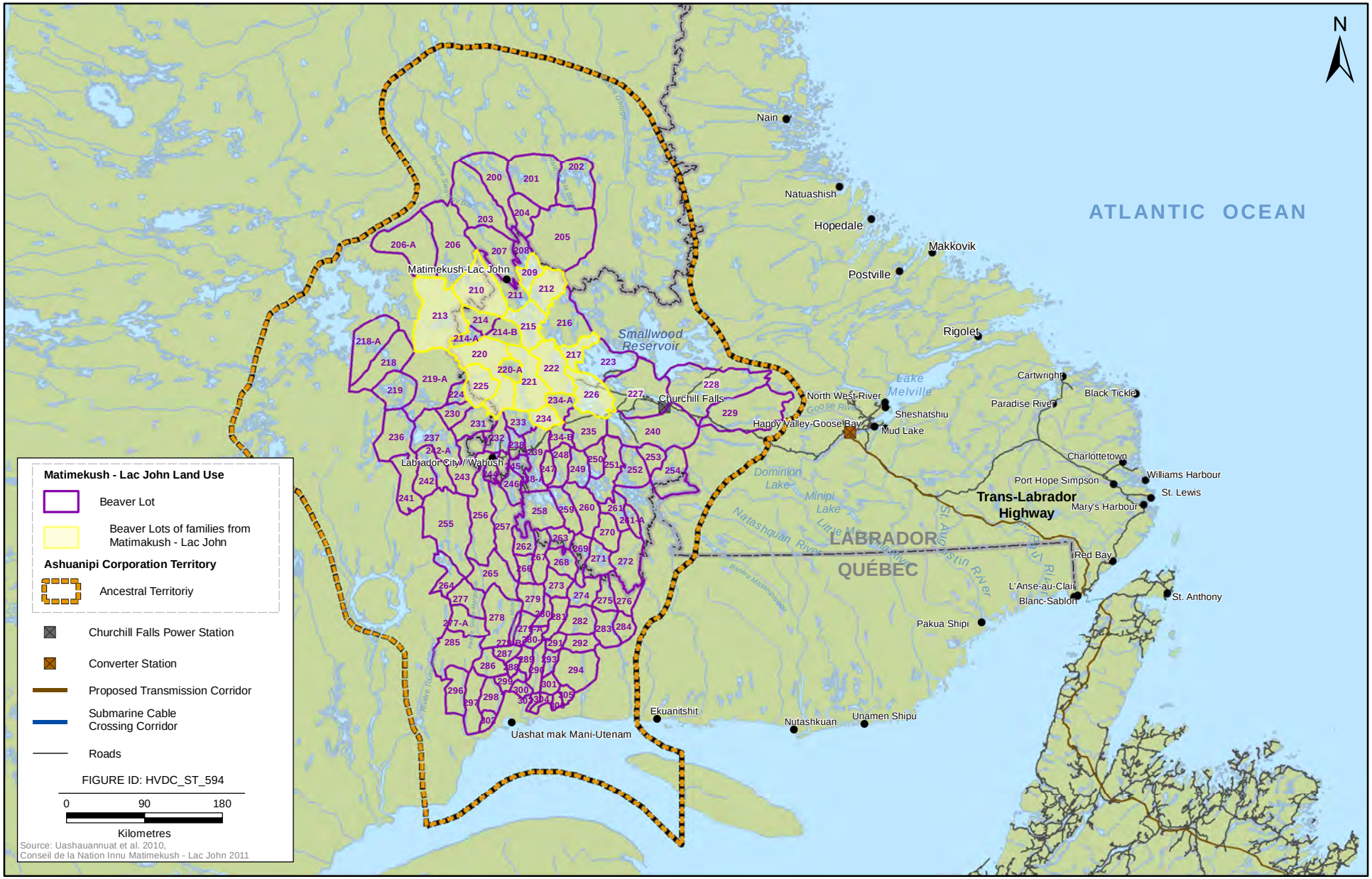

FIGURE 15.5.7-8

Saguenay Beaver Reserve and Ancestral Territory of the Ashuanipi Corporation (Matimekush - Lac John and Uashat mak Mani-Utenam)

Places of Cultural Significance

Cultural and spiritual activities are integral to the culture and they occur across the territory as they are based on the traditions of hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering (Uashaunnuat et al. 2010, internet site). Cultural visits and stays to teach traditional knowledge to troubled young people are sometimes organized. There are also community camps on the territory. The band has implemented several projects to consolidate these locations and foster land use (Castonguay et al. 2006). However, based on available information, places of cultural significance have not been identified in or near the Study Area.

Summary: Uashat mak Mani-Utenam

The Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam continue to practice traditional activities within their traditional territory, where they travel, hunt, fish, gather and establish encampments (Uashaunnuat et al. 2010, internet site). Based on available information, the contemporary traditional land use activities of the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam occur within the territory as shown in Figure 15.5.7-8, and are mainly practiced west of the transmission corridor, along the coast of the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of rivers and along Route 138. Available data do not indicate contemporary traditional land use by the Innu of Uashat mak Mani-Utenam in or near the transmission corridor or Study Area.

15.5.7.9 Matimekush-Lac John

The Matimekush-Lac John First Nation is comprised of two communities, Matimekush and Lac John. Located in the province of Québec, approximately 510 km north of Sept-Îles, Matimekush is on the shore of Lac Pearce and covers an area of 0.68 km^2. The Lac John community covers an area of 0.23 km^2 and is located 3.5 km from Matimekush and from the centre of Schefferville. The contemporary activities of the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John take place in all areas surrounding both communities, but are excluded from the Saguenay Beaver Reserve, which assigned specific territories to trappers. The Innu of Matimekush-Lac John land use activities are mainly practiced west of the transmission corridor. Available data do not indicate contemporary traditional land use by the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John in or near the Study Area (Figure 15.5.7-9). Contemporary traditional land use activities practiced by the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John are described below.

Travel Routes and Camp Sites

Railway and roads were found to be the most popular departure points, with the remainder of the journeys being made by canoe, snowmobile, on foot, or by snowshoe. As most contemporary travel routes and camp sites were found to be located in regions that are near the communities (CAM 1983e), available information does not demonstrate use of travel routes and camp sites near the Study Area (Figure 15.5.7-9).

Hunting and Trapping

CAM (1983e) identifies hunting and trapping as important activities for sustaining the economy of the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John. The following species were identified as the species harvested by the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John between 1956 and 1982: porcupine, caribou, beaver, hare, marten, mink, otter, fox, weasel, muskrat, lynx, waterfowl, partridge and Canada goose. The contemporary hunting and trapping activities of the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John up to 1982 were mainly located near the reserves, and in areas north and south of Schefferville (CAM 1983e). This information was confirmed by the leadership of Matimekush-Lac John, who indicated that more than 12 families have a trapping lot extending into Labrador (Conseil de la Nation Innu Matimekush-Lac John 2011, internet site). These trapping lots are located around and to the south of the Reserve, as well as west of Churchill Falls. Based on available information, the hunting and trapping areas used by the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John are located outside the Study Area.

FIGURE 15.5.7-9

Matimekush-Lac John Contemporary Land Use

Fishing

Fishing was found to occur mainly near the communities throughout summer, when many seasonal employees returned to work (CAM 1983e). Net fishing was found to be practiced by the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John during the fall, continuing throughout the winter and peaking in the spring. Contemporary fishing locations are not detailed in the CAM study as fishing was not found to be a dominant activity for the group. One study participant mentioned that fish were plentiful, but fishing only took place when there was no other food available (CAM 1983e). Since no travel routes or camp sites were identified near the transmission corridor, it is understood that fishing activities are outside the Study Area.

Summary: Matimekush-Lac John

Based on the available information, the contemporary traditional land use activities of the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John take place in all areas surrounding both communities but are limited by territory restrictions such as the Saguenay Beaver Reserve, which assigned specific territories to trappers. The Innu of Matimekush-Lac John contemporary traditional land use activities occur within the territory indicated in Figure 15.5.7-10, and are mainly practiced west of the transmission corridor. Available data do not indicate contemporary traditional land use by the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John in or near the transmission corridor or Study Area.

15.5.7.10 Kawawachikamach

Kawawachikamach is a community located 15 km north-east of Schefferville, Québec. The community is situated on lands of category 1A-N, which were created through the Northeastern Québec Agreement (NEQA) and fall under federal jurisdiction. The community covers an area of 41.9 km^2 and the land is for the exclusive use and benefit of Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach (NNK). Based on available information, there is no evidence of NNK member contemporary traditional land use activities within the transmission corridor or in or near the Study Area. Rather, NNK member contemporary traditional land use activities mainly occur near Schefferville and on the land set aside under the NEQA. A summary of the NNK contemporary traditional land use activities is provided below.

Travel Routes and Camp Sites

NNK members have travel routes throughout central Labrador and north-eastern Québec. Based on available information, the contemporary travel routes and camp sites are located near Schefferville, along the Québec North Shore, along the Labrador Railway, and along the TLH 1 (Weiler 1992; CAM 1982). Available information does not indicate that there are any travel routes or camp sites within or near the Study Area (Figure 15.5.7-11).

Hunting and Trapping

Caribou is the primary resource harvested by NNK members (NNK 2011a, internet site; Harper 1964). Caribou are harvested in the barren lands mainly from the George River Caribou Herd (NNK 2011b, internet site; Weiler 1992). Some of the contemporary caribou harvesting areas documented were located between Border Beacon and Lake Mistastin, east and north-east of Indian House Lake and north of Churchill Falls (Henriksen 1978). These areas are located approximately 300 km north-west of the Study Area.

The main animals harvested for fur by NNK members were marten, arctic fox, red fox, mink, lynx, otter, muskrat and weasel. Beaver are only present and harvested in the southern portion of NNK territory. Waterfowl, including Canada goose, black duck, oldsquaw and other ducks, were also harvested (Weiler 1992). A good porcupine harvesting area was indicated along the Notakwanon River (Henriksen 1978). This river is located more than 300 km north-west of the Study Area.

Based on available information, there is no evidence of hunting and trapping activities within or near the Study Area.

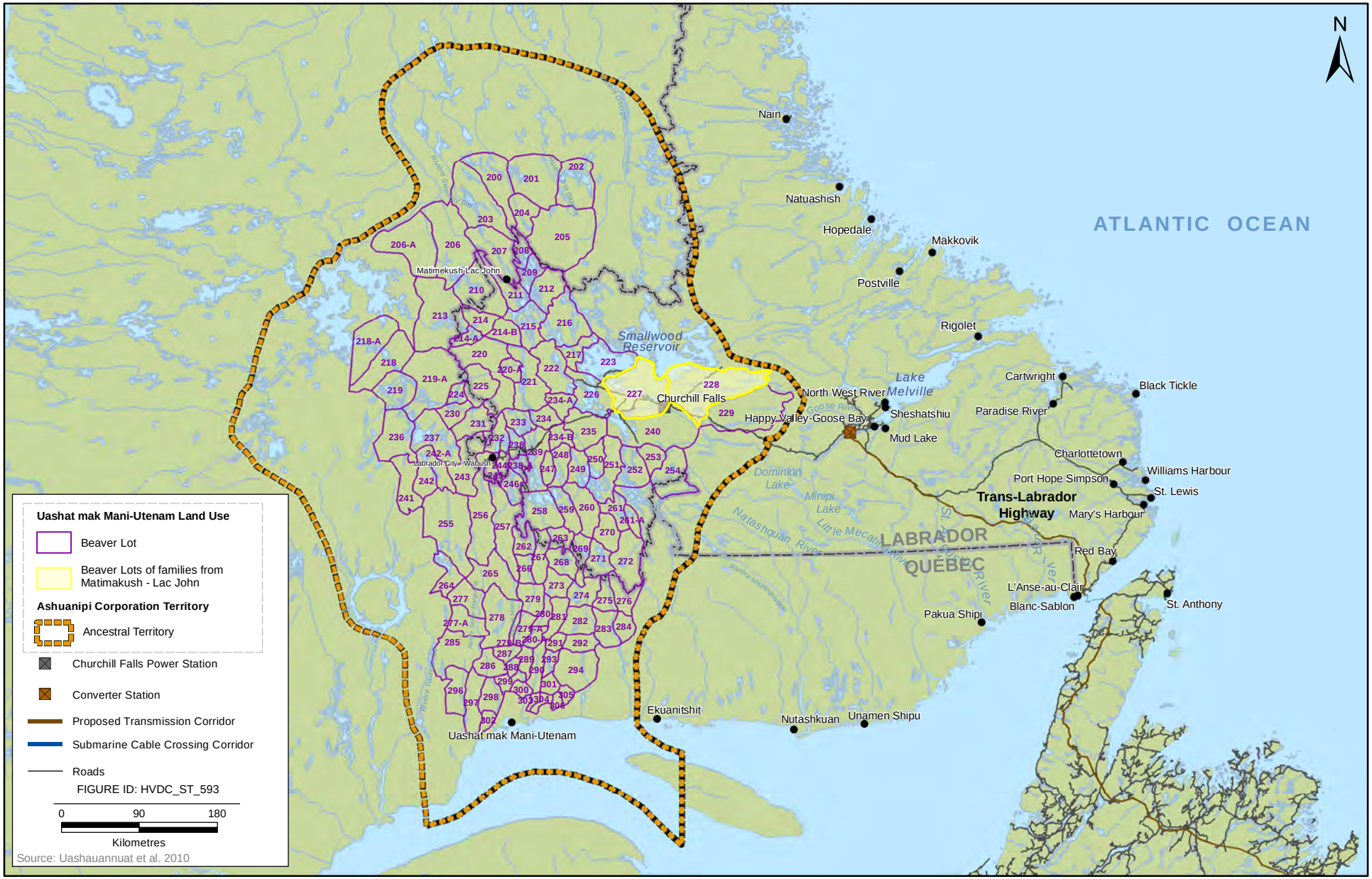

FIGURE 15.5.7-10

Saguenay Beaver Reserve and Ancestral Territory of the Ashuanipi Corporation (Matimekush - Lac John and Uashat mak Mani-Utenam)

FIGURE 15.5.7-11

Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach: Contemprary Land and Resource Use

Fishing

Fishing was reported as an important activity for NNK members (Weiler 1992; Henriksen 1978, 1973). According to Weiler (1992), the main species caught are lake trout, brook trout, speckled trout, whitefish, sucker, pike and ouananiche. Methods used for harvesting fish include nets, angling and ice-fishing (Weiler 1992; Speck 1977). There is limited information regarding the location of contemporary fishing sites; however, the known travel routes and camp sites suggest that any overlap between fishing and the Study Area is unlikely.

Places of Cultural Significance

The NNK maintain a number of culturally significant areas within their traditional territory. Available data suggest that some culturally significant sites are located in Québec, near Indian House Lake (Henriksen 1978; Harper 1964; Tanner 1947). NNK members have a deep connection to the land (Speck 1977) and places of cultural significance are often associated with travel routes and camp sites. As mentioned above, available data do not show any travel routes and camp sites in or near the Study Area.

Summary: Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach

Based on a review of the available literature and information provided by NNK, contemporary traditional land use activities by NNK members occur near Schefferville and on the land set aside under the NEQA. Henriksen (1978) and CAM (1982) have also identified travel routes and camp sites used by NNK members along the TLH in Labrador. Available data do not indicate that NNK members use areas in or near the transmission corridor or the Study Area.

15.5.7.11 Aboriginal Ecological Knowledge (Medicinal Plants)

Aboriginal Ecological Knowledge regarding medicinal plants and their use was obtained through land and resource use interviews with Innu Nation and members of the NunatuKavut Community Council (Table 15.5.7-1), and includes information on the types of plants used and where they were collected, and their medicinal use.

Table 15.5.7-1 Aboriginal Ecological Knowledge (Medicinal Plants)

Group or Individual	Source	Quote (Direct and / or Indirect)
Labrador Innu	Labrador Innu Traditional Knowledge Committee Member, November 29, 2006 (p. 67)[(a)]	"My mother found a medicine that looks like balsam fir boughs. They grow along the ground near the river and are called assiuashiku. We crushed the needles, mixed with fat, warmed it up, put on a cloth, and placed on the forehead. My daughter, Enen, was seven-eight months old at the time and was sick, so I gave her this medicine. The next morning she was okay. There's a lot of this plant on an island just above Tshiashku-nipi [Gull Island]" (P2.29.11.06).
	Labrador Innu Traditional Knowledge Committee Member, January 24, 2007 (p. 68)[(a)]	There is a light layer, inside the bark of minaiku (white spruce) that is good cough medicine. Chew it, and swallow the saliva but not the bark (P1.24.1.07).
	Labrador Innu Traditional Knowledge Committee Member, December 7, 2006 (p. 67)[(a)]	Another good medicine is mashkuminakashi (Northern mountain ash) which is good for flu, coughs. It is found at Uhuniau (North West Point). You chew the berries. You can also boil the bark for a long time until it looks like molasses and apply on a cloth to the back. Used if you have a sore back (P2.7.12.06).
	Labrador Innu Traditional Knowledge Committee Member, November 29, 2006 (p. 67)[(a)]	"Once, at Uapush-shipiss, I cut my foot badly with an axe. The bleeding wouldn't stop, so my grandfather mixed ushkuai-pishim (mushrooms) with powder from a tanned caribou skin and tied this over the wound. The day after, they boiled pitshuatiku and placed this on the wound, changing it regularly" (P8.29.11.06).
	Labrador Innu Traditional Knowledge Committee Member (p. 68)[(a)]	The round thing that turns into powder, kapiputepanit (kâpîputest), is good for infections and nose bleeds.
	Labrador Innu Traditional Knowledge Committee Members, November 17 and December 5, 2006, and January 24, 2007 (p. 68)[(a)]	Birch, tamarack, spruce and fir cones can be used as medicine for stomach problems. You drink one cup of a broth made from the boiled cones and you vomit (P8.17.11.06; P1.5.12.06; 24.1.07).
	Labrador Innu Traditional Knowledge Committee Member, December 5, 2006 (p.68)[(a)]	"Red berries are good for teething. One of my daughters had teething problems so I found red berries under the snow. It took only a couple of days to heal up" (P1.5.12.06).
	Labrador Innu Traditional Knowledge Committee Member, February 8, 2007 (p.68)[(a)]	Kâuîshâkəpekəshâtshî (unidentified) is a plant that grows on the ground. It has thread-thin roots that come off the main root. It is a medicine found anywhere (P3.8.2.07).
	Labrador Innu Traditional Knowledge Committee Member, December 8, 2006 (p. 68)[(a)]	Ikuta (Labrador tea) is used as medicine (preparation and application not specified) (P9.8.12.06).

Table15.5.7-1 Aboriginal Ecological Knowledge (Medicinal Plants) (continued)

Group or Individual	Source	Quote (Direct and / or Indirect)
Pian Penashue	Pian Penashue, translated by Daniel Ashini, Institute for Environmental Monitoring and Research Workshop, Northwest River, September 10, 1997[(b)]	The medicine he makes out of the young juniper tree is this type of medication; it is boiled, and a fluid mixture is made out of it. This is used for coughs or it can be used for other purposes as well; the juniper he says also has other different uses. If you scrape the outside of the bark, the white stuff, that also has a purpose. It can be used for infections or cuts or an abrasion that happens in the country.
	Pian Penashue, translated by Daniel Ashini, Institute for Environmental Monitoring and Research Workshop, Northwest River, September 10, 1997[(b)]	The other medicine that Pien is talking about is this type of medicine, he said it looks like “Tang”, but it Is not “Tang”. It is made from the spruce boughs that are gathered from the land. The purpose of this medicine is to serve when it is sort of hot. People sip it, to get rid of colds or shivers that people have in the winter time.
Lizette Penashue	Lizette Penashue, translated by Daniel Ashini, Institute for Environmental Monitoring and Research Workshop, Northwest River, September 10, 1997[(b)]	The other medication that Lizette here is talking about is some kind of powder made out of dead trees, rotten trees. She says that it is scattered from the forest and it is used…she says that she has often seen babies and young children have rashes, diaper rashes or rashes on their bodies. Quite often mothers have used baby powder on them and she has found out that they actually quite often didn’t work on the babies. So Lizette prefers to use sort of powder on rashes for babies and young children.
		The other type of tree that is used for making Innu medicine is the fir tree. You can see here there is turpentine, there [are] bubbles on the fir tree. The Innu people have many different uses for that turpentine. Innu people use it for making fluids of medication for different sorts of illnesses. They use it for cuts, [and as] medication for expecting mothers after they have delivered the baby. Lizette tells me that they usually have some complications and have a hard time getting well again, as you normally would, but that is used for those types of situations as well.
		But in terms of the medication from the tree, the fir tree, you have to be careful about the size and the age of the tree for the patient. You have to use a younger and smaller tree, fir tree, for developing medicine for young babies, because the medicine from older and bigger trees is too strong for young babies.

Table15.5.7-1 Aboriginal Ecological Knowledge (Medicinal Plants) (continued)

Group or Individual	Source	Quote (Direct and / or Indirect)
Labrador Metis Association, Institute for Environmental Monitoring and Research Workshop, Northwest River	John Howell, Labrador Metis Association, Institute for Environmental Monitoring and Research Workshop, Northwest River, September 10, 1997[(c)]	"Many people found their appetites declined and their energy reserves were low at the end of a long winter. Obviously, it wouldn't be wise to let this condition go on too long. As always, the land provided the solution. In this case it was the bog bean. Our mothers would go into certain bogs and using a hook to retrieve this plant growing underwater. Then they steeped it and gave us the liquid to drink. It didn't taste good, but it was effective. Those who needed it and took it felt better before long.
		"In the case of broken bones, we used birch bark to fashion casts. These would be left on until the bone set."

(a) Source: Innu Environmental Knowledge of the Mishta-shipu (Churchill River) Area of Labrador in Relation to the Proposed Lower Churchill Project (Armitage 2007). Refer to Appendix 10-1.

(b) Source: Penashue and Penashue (1998).

(c) Source: Howell (1998).

Nalcor will continue to collect data from Aboriginal groups provided to them through the community engagement agreements. Any information provided on medicinal plants and / or their use by Aboriginal groups through this process will be considered and incorporated, where relevant, including the potential for mitigation and adaptive management during detailed design and routing.

15.5.8 Hunting and Fishing Outfitters

Newfoundland and Labrador is a popular destination for non-resident hunters and anglers. The province has high success rates (e.g., 85% for moose, 90% for woodland caribou, 90% for barren ground caribou) and record sizes (e.g., salmon as large as 13 kg, brook trout as large as 4.5 kg and black bears of nearly 300 kg) within a short travel distance of major North American centres.

A number of outfitting companies (154 operators) have established 278 camps throughout the province. These outfitting camps are mostly located on the Northern Peninsula and in Central and Eastern Newfoundland regions. Government and outfitters have been concerned about the sustainability of the industry. In 1998, the province placed a moratorium on new outfitting operations. Only the sale of existing outfitting licences is permitted. Increasing the number of operators at this time could dilute the customer base and therefore the viability of individual operators. Concerns also relate to the decline of the caribou population and the economic recession in the United States from where most of the clients originate (Deveraux 2010, pers. comm.; NLDTCR 2009a, internet site).

Outfitters usually offer both fishing and / or hunting (bow or shotgun hunting mainly for black bear and moose) but some may offer other experiences such as hiking or snowmobiling. They may guide clients in any management area where appropriate licences are held and these areas are not always based on designated wildlife management zones (Deveraux 2010, pers. comm.).

While outfitters' licences are attached to a specific management zone, these zones are large geographic areas which may not be indicative of the way in which outfitters use the resources around them. To better understand and assist the outfitting industry, the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation is currently interviewing outfitters to develop operation plans that outline how each uses natural and recreation assets for their business. The results of this process may not be available for several years (Deveraux 2010, pers. comm.).

Although outfitters may serve clients pursuing any permitted species, the most common activities are salmon angling and big game hunting. Outfitting operations are typically seasonal in nature. Table 15.5.8-1 shows relevant seasons serviced by the outfitters in Labrador and in Newfoundland.

Table 15.5.8-1 Salmon Fishing and Big Game Hunting Seasons in Labrador and Newfoundland

Species	Labrador 2011-2012	Newfoundland 2011-2012
Salmon	Set annually (June to September 2011)	Set annually (June to September / October 2012) Fall angling on Gander River, Exploits River and Humber River (September to October 2011)
Moose	September 2011 to March 2012	September / October 2011 to January 2012
Black bear	April to July 2011, September to November 2011 and April to July 2012	September to November 2011
Woodland caribou	No woodland caribou hunting allowed in south-eastern Labrador	September to October / November / December 2011

Source: DFO 2011b; NLDEC-W 2010a.

In Labrador, outfitting activities occur in spring, summer, fall and winter. In Newfoundland, outfitting opportunities are available in summer and fall to early winter.

The NLDTCR provided information (from its database) on the locations, names and owners / operators of hunting a fishing outfitting camps throughout Newfoundland and Labrador. This information was used and presented in the Component Study (AMEC 2011, 2010b).

15.5.8.1 Central and Southeastern Labrador

The Central and Southeastern Labrador region has 25 outfitting camps which are mainly located around the Minipi River, Eagle River, Paradise River, St. Lewis River, Pinware River and Forteau River systems (NLDTCR 2009b). No outfitting camps are located within the proposed transmission corridor. The locations of four nearby outfitter camps in the Study Area are identified in Figure 15.5.8-1. Outfitter information and locations for this region were based on information taken from the 2009 NLDTCR database and supplemented with information provided through consultation with the Labrador Outfitting Association, as documented in the Component Study Supplementary Report (AMEC 2011, 2010).

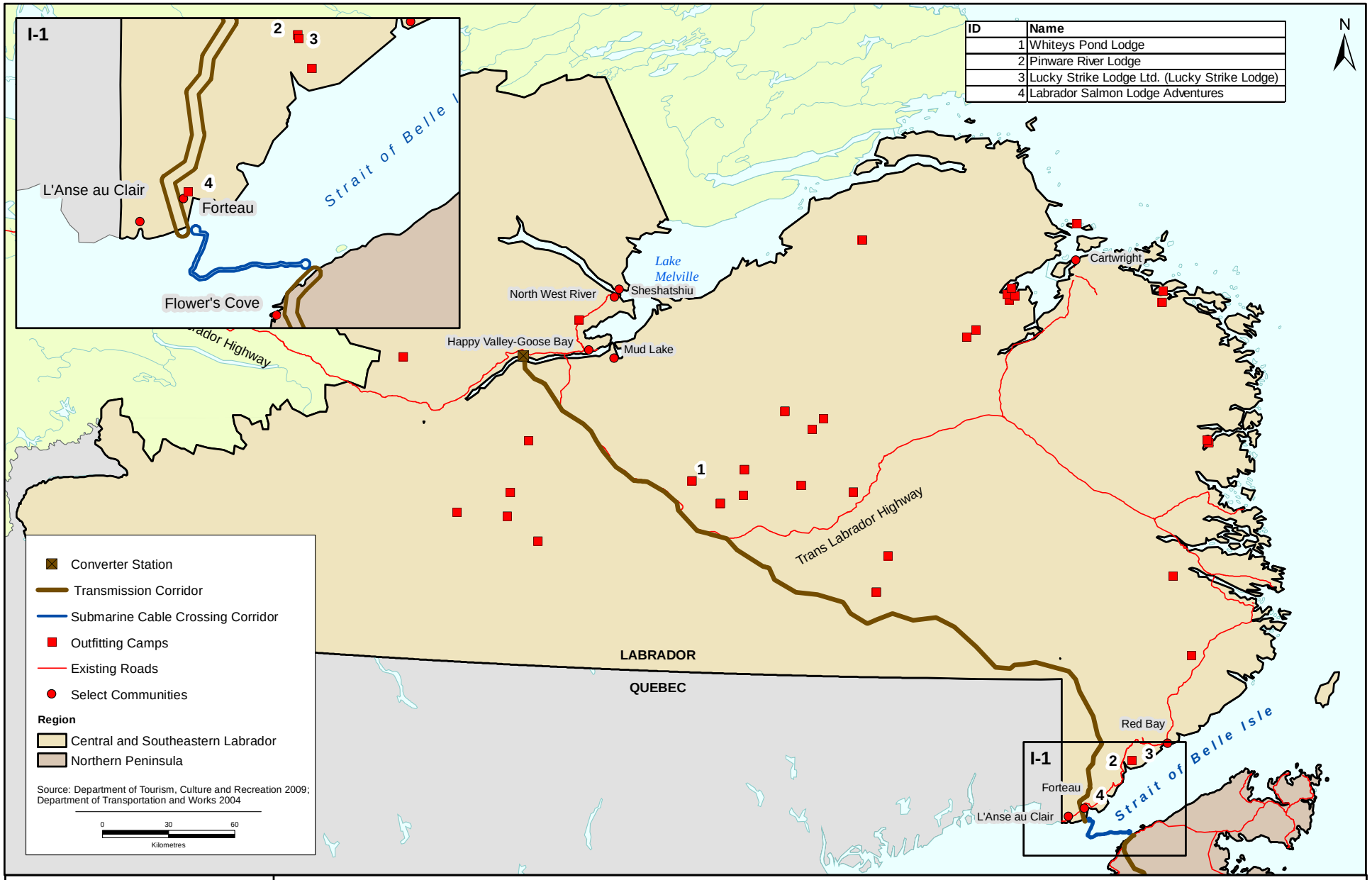

FIGURE 15.5.8-1

Land and Resource Use - Outfitting Camp Locations in Labrador

15.5.8.2 Northern Peninsula

The 77 outfitting camps on the Northern Peninsula are located mainly in the Long Range Mountains with a concentration in the Main River area in the southern part of the peninsula, and several camps are located near Main Brook and Roddickton in the northern part (NLDTCR 2009b). Three outfitting camps are located within the transmission corridor (Figure 15.5.8-2). These outfitters, their locations, type of business, capacity and access are described in Table 15.5.8-2. Thirty-three additional outfitting camps are located within the 30 km wide Study Area based on information available from NLDTCR (NLDTCR 2010b; NLDTCR 2009b). Although outfitting camps may not be located within the proposed transmission corridor, guides and their clients may travel through or use an area crossed by the proposed transmission corridor. It should also be noted that the number of operating outfitters can vary from year to year. The information provided for Newfoundland outfitters is based on most current database available from NLDTCR.

Table 15.5.8-2 Outfitting Camps within the Transmission Corridor, Northern Peninsula 2009

Name	Location	Hunting / Fishing	Accommodations Capacity	Access
Hynes Hunting and Fishing Lodge	Portland Creek Pond	Moose, Black Bear, Woodland Caribou / Atlantic Salmon, Brook Trout	6	Forestry Access Roads
Four Ponds Outfitting Limited	Main River Watershed	Moose, Black Bear, Woodland Caribou / Atlantic Salmon, Brook Trout, Sea-Run Brook Trout	8	Fly-in
Parsons Pond Outfitters (Snowy Lake Lodge)	Main River Watershed	Moose, Black Bear, Woodland Caribou, Small Game	2-6	Fly-in

Source Tamalik Resorts Inc. 2011, internet site; NLDTCR 2010b; NLDTCR 2009b; Four Ponds Outfitting Ltd. 2010, internet site.

15.5.8.3 Central and Eastern Newfoundland

Central and Eastern Newfoundland has a total of 75 outfitting camps which are located throughout the interior and along the river systems of the Indian River, West River, South Brook, Exploits River, Gander River and Terra Nova River (Figure 15.5.8-2). No outfitting camps are located within the proposed transmission corridor (NLDTCR 2009b). Eleven outfitting camps were identified in the 30 km wide Study Area. Although outfitting camps may not be located within the transmission corridor, guides and their clients may travel through or use an area crossed by the proposed transmission corridor.

15.5.8.4 Avalon Peninsula

No outfitting camps are located on the Avalon Peninsula.

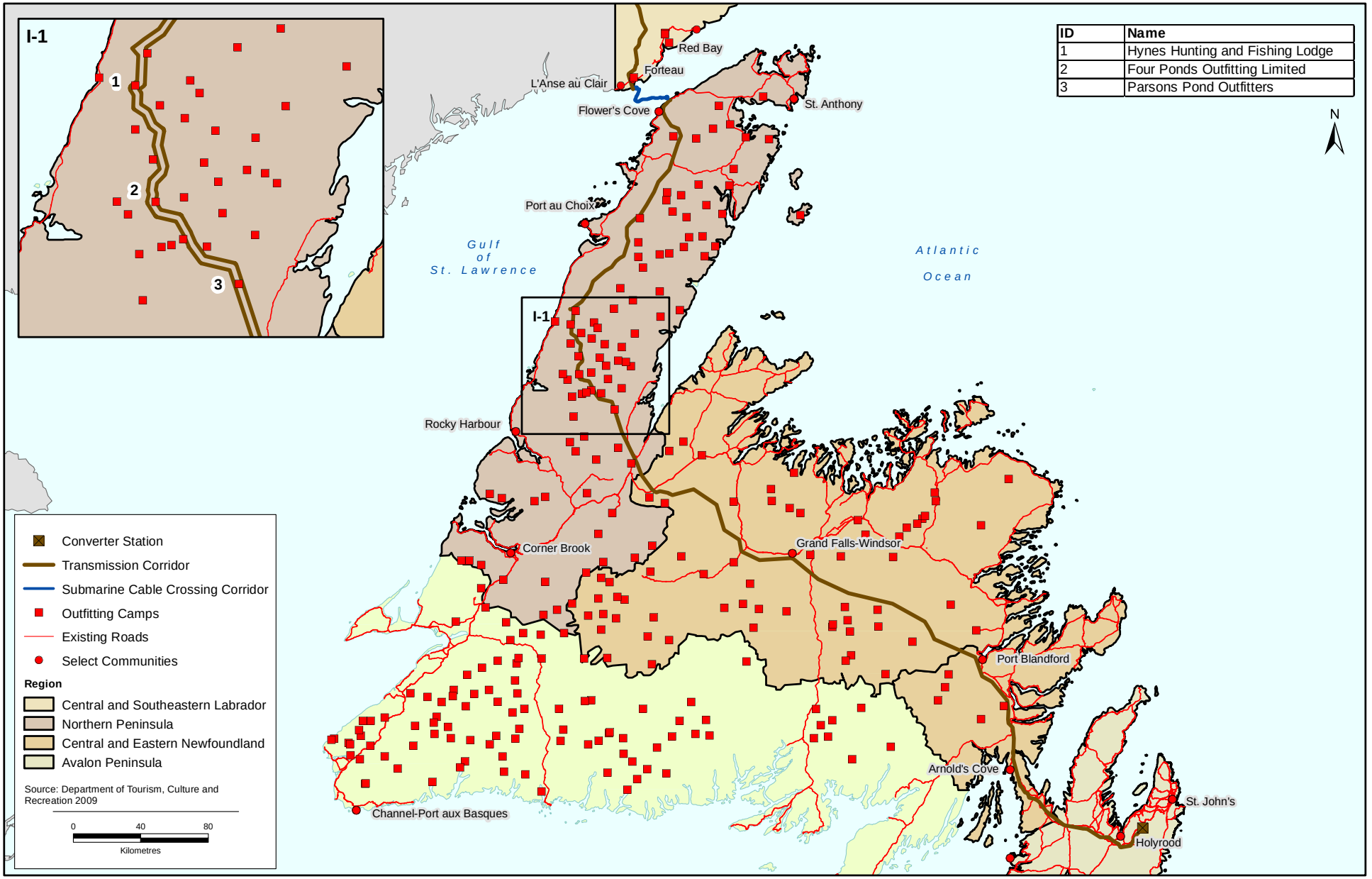

FIGURE 15.5.8-2

Land and Resource Use - Outfitting Camp Locations in Newfoundland

15.5.9 Motorized Recreational Vehicle Use

Residents and tourists participate in snowmobiling, off-road utility vehicle use (e.g., ATV, jeep, dirt bike) and boating. Motorized vehicles are used for recreation but also to provide a means of accessing and undertaking other activities (e.g., hunting, fishing, trapping, subsistence food gathering and wood harvesting) and for transportation within and between communities.

Snowmobiling occurs during the winter season on groomed and ungroomed trails, open ground and forestry access roads, as well as on ponds, lakes and the ocean when they are frozen. The transmission corridor crosses existing snowmobile trails, particularly along the Newfoundland T'Railway Provincial Park and near populated areas (e.g., Labrador Straits, Grand Falls-Windsor, Clarenville, the Isthmus of the Avalon and Conception Bay South).

Off-road utility vehicles are used on resource roads, trails and open areas primarily outside of the winter season.

Motorized boats are used on the ocean and on suitable lakes, ponds and rivers. In areas where there are a large number of lakes and ponds with convenient road access, boating activity increases. Most people along the coast who operate boats are fishermen who may also use their boats for recreation.

The *Communities, Land and Resources Use, Tourism and Recreation Component Study* (AMEC 2011, 2010b) used available data to map areas and routes that are used for snowmobiles and off-road utility vehicles (e.g., snowmobile trails, T'Railway Provincial Park, forestry access roads).

15.5.9.1 Central and Southeastern Labrador

The Grand River Snowmobile Trail includes approximately 150 km of groomed trails on the north side of the Churchill River (Grand River Snowmobile Club 2009, internet site). The Labrador Winter Trails system, which is used for recreation and to commute between communities in winter, is comprised of more than 345 km of trails between Labrador West at the Québec border to Makkovik in Labrador north and to the Straits in southern Labrador. Shorter branch trails also connect to the main Labrador Winter Trail. The Basques Whalers Trail, which is part of this system, begins at the Québec - Labrador border in south-eastern Labrador and extends to Red Bay. Approximately 155 km in length, it passes through eight coastal communities in the Labrador Straits (NLDEC-L 2009; Labrador Winter Trails 2009, internet site). Snowmobile trails in relation to the transmission corridor are mapped in the Component Study (AMEC 2010b).

ATVs are used primarily for recreation, subsistence activities (e.g., hunting, fishing, firewood harvesting, food gathering) or to travel both intra and intercommunity on forestry access roads and snowmobile trails. Several ATV trails are located in the Straits area (NLDEC-L 2010a) and mapped in the Component Study (AMEC 2010b).

Motorized boats may be used inland at outfitter fishing camps. Recreational boats are also used along the south-eastern coast and in the Straits. Intercommunity boat traffic is common, as is using boats for recreational fishing along the coast. Approximately 25-30 recreational motor boats are based in Forteau, 15 in L'Anse au Loup and between 15 and 20 in L'Anse au Clair. Motorized recreational boats from elsewhere also use the Straits during the summer season and stop at various harbours (Fowler 2010, pers. comm.).

The transmission corridor crosses the Basques Whalers Trail and ATV trails in the Labrador Straits area north of Forteau (AMEC 2011).

15.5.9.2 Northern Peninsula

Snowmobile and ATV trails are located throughout the Northern Peninsula (NLDEC-L 2010a; NLDEC-L 2009; Newfoundland Snowmobile Federation (NSF) 2009, internet site). Residents use snowmobiles and ATVs along forestry access roads and other trails throughout the region. Recreational boats are based in coastal

communities. Intercommunity boat traffic is common, as is using boats for recreational fishing along the coast. Motorized boating occurs on some of the larger lakes and ponds with road access.

At least seven snowmobile trails are crossed by the transmission corridor (AMEC 2010b). These are mainly located in four areas: in the communities near the cable landing site on the Newfoundland side of the Strait of Belle Isle; adjacent to Route 432 which crosses the Northern Peninsula; south-east of Hawke's Bay; and near the Main River. The transmission corridor also crosses ATV trails near communities along the Strait of Belle Isle and along Route 432 (AMEC 2010b). The transmission corridor also overlaps Ten Mile Lake and Portland Creek Pond where boating occurs.

15.5.9.3 Central and Eastern Newfoundland

Snowmobile trails are located around Springdale, Badger and from Grand Falls-Windsor to Gander (NLDEC-L 2009; NSF 2009, internet site). Clubs are located in Grand Falls-Windsor (Exploits Snowmobile Association), Glovertown (Terra Nova Trail Riders) and Clarenville (East Coast Snowmobile Club) (NSF 2009, internet site). The T'Railway Provincial Park is used by clubs and independent riders during the winter months, particularly in the Badger to Grand Falls-Windsor area and from Glovertown to Long Harbour (Morrison 2009, pers. comm.; Ward 2009, pers. comm.).

ATV trails are located near the coast and near the T'Railway Provincial Park from Port Blandford to Long Harbour (NLDEC-L 2010a). Riders use the T'Railway Provincial Park from Badger to Long Harbour. Riders also use logging and forestry access roads around Deer Lake, between Badger and Grand Falls-Windsor and from Port Blandford to Long Harbour (Morrison 2009, pers. comm.; Ward 2009, pers. comm.).

Motorized boating occurs on some of the larger lakes including Birchy Lake and Thorburn Lake.

At least six segments of snowmobile trails (around Birchy Lake, Badger and Grand Falls-Windsor) are crossed by the transmission corridor. The T'Railway Provincial Park and other snowmobile and ATV routes are crossed by or are parallel to the transmission corridor at several locations, including near Badger, near Shoal Harbour, at Sunnyside and from Arnold's Cove to Bellevue (NLDEC-L 2010a; NLDEC-L 2009; NSF 2009, internet site).

15.5.9.4 Avalon Peninsula

Snowmobile trails exist in and near the T'Railway Provincial Park from the Isthmus to the St. John's area (NLDEC-L 2009; NSF 2009, internet site). Snowmobile activity is high on the Avalon Peninsula. As snow cover is unpredictable, the intense level of use may be due to the larger population rather than consistent suitable snow conditions. Due to inadequate snow cover during many winters, the T'Railway Provincial Park receives only sporadic snowmobile use (Ward 2009, pers. comm.).

ATV trails are located throughout the Avalon Peninsula near the T'Railway Provincial Park and off highways, especially in Placentia Bay, St. Mary's Bay, Trepassey Bay and the Southern Shore (NLDEC-L 2010a). ATV use is a common recreational activity, especially outside of St. John's. This is likely due to the population density in this part of the province, coupled with the fact that the activity is possible almost year-round. The T'Railway Provincial Park is a well-used ATV route as are the many forestry access roads in the region (Ward 2009, pers. comm.).

Motorized boating occurs on ponds and lakes near the TCH, in association with the cabins that are located on lakes in this region.

The transmission corridor crosses and parallels snowmobile trails, ATV trails and the T'Railway Provincial Park from the centre of the Avalon Peninsula, near the intersection of Route 71 (Makinsons), east to the intersection of Route 62 (Holyrood) (NLDEC-L 2010a; NLDEC-L 2009; NSF 2009, internet site). The transmission corridor also overlaps some of the larger ponds and lakes (e.g., Ocean Pond, Middle Gull Pond, Southwest Pond) where motorized boating occurs.

15.5.10 Cabins and Cottage Development Areas

The province has a large number of cabins located in cottage development areas, on ponds, rivers and lakes, or in outport communities. Several areas, which have extensive cottage development, become small communities of their own during the peak seasons. Use is high during holiday weekends, particularly in summer, and other specific times of the year such as hunting, fishing and snowmobiling seasons.

The land and resource use Component Study (AMEC 2010b) identifies cottages, remote cottages and cottage planning areas (i.e., locations that have been designated by the provincial government for recreational cottage development) within and near the transmission corridor. Cottages are those accessible by road and remote cottages are not accessible by conventional motor vehicle. Table 15.5.10-1 lists the total cottage planning areas in each region.

Table 15.5.10-1 Cabins and Cottage Planning Areas Newfoundland and Labrador

Region	Total Cottage Planning Areas (ha)
Central and Southeastern Labrador	10,958
Northern Peninsula	138,584
Central and Eastern Newfoundland	330,459
Avalon Peninsula	89,968
Total	**569,969**

Source: NLDEC-L 2009.

Cottage planning areas are more extensive in Newfoundland than in Labrador. The largest cottage planning areas are located in Central and Eastern Newfoundland. Due to the extensive coverage of cabins in the province, Figure 15.5.10-1 only shows cottage planning areas within a 15 km wide buffer of the transmission corridor (i.e., 7.5 km either side of the centreline of the transmission corridor).

15.5.10.1 Central and Southeastern Labrador

A 10,958 ha cottage planning area is located on the north side of the Churchill River (Figure 15.5.10-1). Cabins (cottages and remote cottages) are located in the Straits area (NLDEC-L 2010a; NLDEC-L 2009). With increased access in Central and Southeastern Labrador (due to completion of TLH Phase III), cottage planning areas have been proposed along the highway (NLDMA 2011).

Seven cabins (one cottage and six remote cottages) are located within the transmission corridor in this region. The locations of these cottages in relation to the transmission corridor are shown in greater detail in Appendix B of the *Communities, Land and Resources Use, Tourism and Recreation Component Study* (AMEC 2010b).

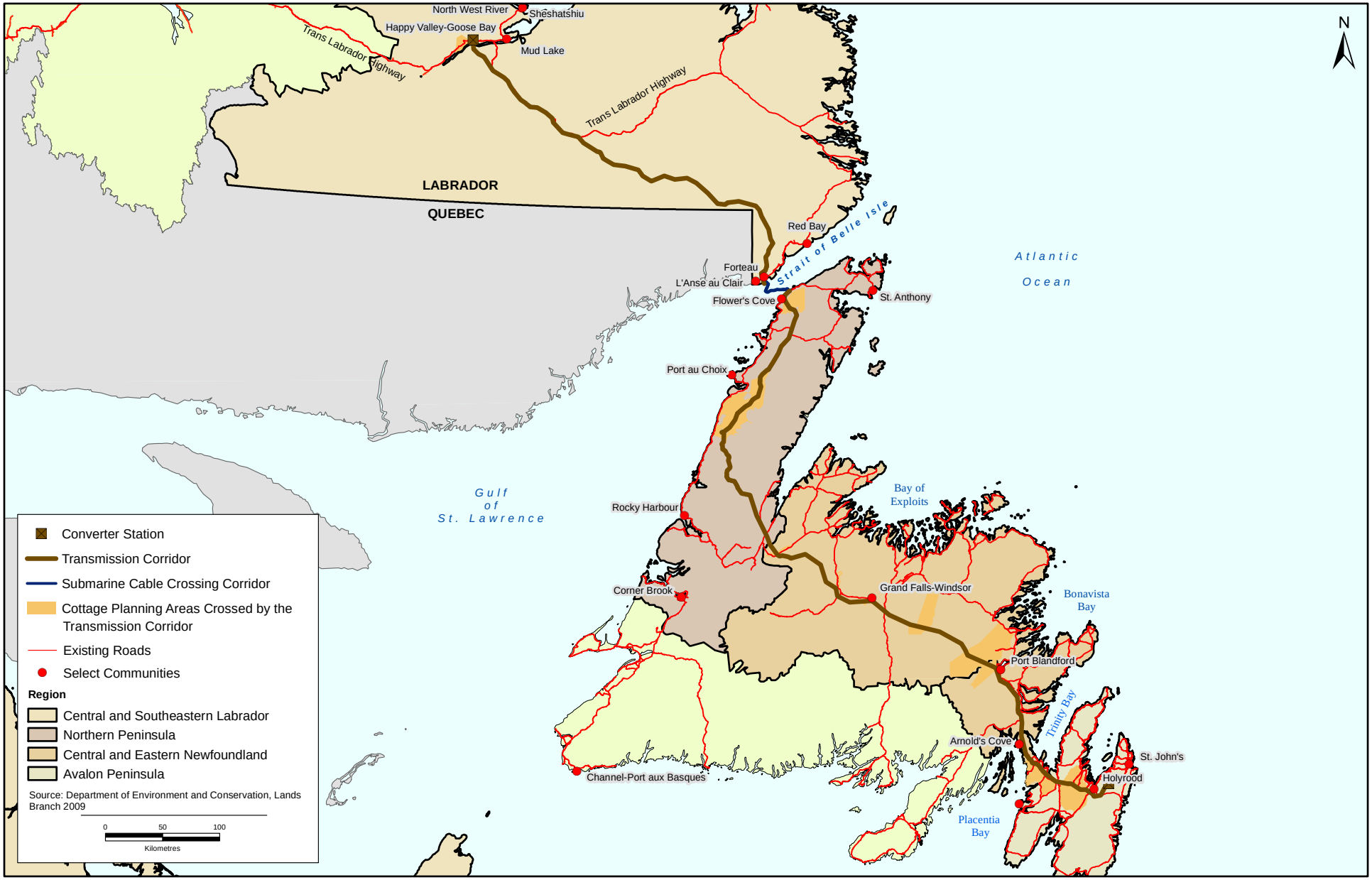

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FIGURE 15.5.10-1

Land and Resource Use - Cottage Planning Areas

15.5.10.2 Northern Peninsula

The Northern Peninsula has three large cottage planning areas, totalling approximately 138,584 ha. One is located in the Flower's Cove area. The other two are contiguous and cover an area beginning just north of Hawke's Bay, continuing south along the coast and approximately 20 km inland south to Gros Morne National Park (NLDEC-L 2009). The three cottage planning areas are crossed by the transmission corridor (Figure 15.5.10-1).

One hundred and twenty eight cabins (59 cottages and 69 remote cottages) are located within the transmission corridor (Figure 15.5.10-1). These cabins are located on various waterbodies such as Green Island Brook, Eastern Lake, Round Lake, Pikes Feeder Pond, Eastern Blue Pond, River of Ponds, Flat Pond, Brians Pond, Portland Creek Pond and in the Upper Humber River area (NLDEC-L 2010a). The locations of these cabins in relation to the transmission corridor is provided in greater detail in Appendix A of the *Communities, Land and Resources Use, Tourism and Recreation Component Study* (AMEC 2010b).

15.5.10.3 Central and Eastern Newfoundland

Central and Eastern Newfoundland has 15 cottage planning areas (totalling approximately 330,459 ha) including large areas on Grand Lake, the Northwest and Southwest Gander Rivers, near Terra Nova National Park (Maccles Lake, Terra Nova Lake and Lake St. John), at Thorburn Lake and on the Isthmus of the Avalon (Figure 15.5.10-1). Cabins are concentrated around Grand-Falls Windsor and between Port Blandford and Long Harbour (NLDEC-L 2009). The proposed transmission corridor crosses cottage planning areas at Birchy Lake, on the Bay d'Espoir Highway, on Northwest Gander River, near Terra Nova National Park, at Thorburn Lake east of Port Blandford, near Clarenville and on the Isthmus of the Avalon Peninsula between Little Harbour and Long Harbour (Figure 15.5.10-1).

There are 167 cottages (94 cottages and 73 remote cottages) located within the transmission corridor (NLDEC-L 2010a). These are located at Birchy Lake, Three Corner Pond, on and near the Exploits River between Badger and Grand Falls-Windsor, Great Ratting Brook (Bay d'Espoir Highway), Sunday Lake, Hayne's Lake, the Northwest and Southwest Gander River area, Terra Nova River, Stephen's Pond, Holloway's Pond (near Port Blandford), Thorburn Lake, Andrews Pond, Loon Lake, John Penney Pond, Headwaters Pond, Goobies Pond, near Little Harbour Head and Grassy Point Pond (Figure 15.5.10-1). These cottages, in relation to the transmission corridor, are shown in greater detail in Appendix B of the *Communities, Land and Resources Use, Tourism and Recreation Component Study* (AMEC 2010b).

15.5.10.4 Avalon Peninsula

Several areas between Chapel Arm and Holyrood have been designated as cottage planning areas (NLDEC-L 2009). The largest is located in the centre of the Avalon and includes highly developed cabin areas such as Ocean Pond, Mahers, Makinsons, Brigus Junction, Middle Gull Pond, Deer Park and Witless Bay Line (Figure 15.5.10-1).

There are 309 cottages within the transmission corridor, located on and near Goose Pond, Hodgewater Pond, Grand Pond, Ocean Pond, Goulds Pond, Goulds Big Pond, Nine Island Pond, Colliers Big Pond, Jacks Pond, Second Junction Pond, Rocky Pond, Middle Gull Pond, Five Mile Pond West, Brigus Junction and Witless Bay Line (NLDEC-L 2010a). See Appendix B of the *Communities, Land and Resources Use, Tourism and Recreation Component Study* for details (AMEC 2010b).

15.5.11 Recreational Activities

Recreational activities occur on land, ponds, lakes, rivers and / or coastal areas throughout the province. Activities are primarily undertaken for leisure and include bicycling, bird watching, camping, canoeing, kayaking, white-water rafting, golfing and skiing - cross country and downhill (NLDTCR 2011a, internet site).

Recreational hunting, fishing and use of motorized vehicles are discussed in previous sections. Details of the information summaries provided below, are available in the AMEC (2010b) Component Study.

It is not possible to delineate the locations of all activities that do not require specific infrastructure or facilities. In addition, unregulated recreational activities are often conducted independently and it not possible to quantify the number of users. Other data limitations exist. Birdwatching and boating locations are generally unidentified. Provincial tourism data identifies trailheads but many trail routes are not available in a georeferenced format that can be located in relation to other features. Likewise, private campgrounds are identified by a single point and camping areas or individual campsites are not available in a format that can be georeferenced.

Generally these activities occur most frequently near populated areas (e.g., the Labrador Straits, Gros Morne, Grand-Falls Windsor, Clarenville, Isthmus of the Avalon and Conception Bay Centre and South) and near existing parks and protected areas such as the T'Railway Provincial Park. The following sections describe tourism and recreational activities that have been identified or located in each region.

15.5.11.1 Central and Southeastern Labrador

One public and three private campgrounds are located in the 30 km wide Study Area of Central and Southeastern Labrador (NLDTCR 2011a, internet site). Facility locations and the number of campsites are provided in Table 15.5.11-1.

Table 15.5.11-1 Campgrounds Central and Southeastern Labrador

Facility	Location	Camping and / or Recreational Vehicle Sites
Goose River Lodge RV Park	Happy Valley-Goose Bay	10
Harbour View RV Sites	Red Bay	4
Pinware River Provincial Park Campground	Pinware River	22
Northern Light Inn Campground	L'Anse au Clair	20
Total Campsites		**56**

Source: NLDTCR 2011a, internet site.

Within the Central and Southeastern Labrador region, no campgrounds are known to be located within the transmission corridor.

Hiking trails are located in the Straits area, at Forteau Bay and Point Amour (NLDTCR 2011a, internet site) and the only golf course in the region is located at Happy Valley-Goose Bay (Golf Newfoundland 2011, internet site).

Canoeing occurs on the Churchill River and possibly in proximity to some of the outfitting lodges in the region. Lack of road access to suitable areas has limited kayaking in Labrador. However, the TLH3 has improved access to rivers in Central and Southeastern Labrador. Sea kayaking occurs on an infrequent basis along the coast.

15.5.11.2 Northern Peninsula

Within the Northern Peninsula region no campgrounds overlap with the transmission corridor. There are more than 20 campgrounds including five public campgrounds at Gros Morne National Park (total of 242 campsites), Sir Richard Squires Memorial Provincial Park (157 campsites) and Pistolet Bay Provincial Park at Raleigh (30 campsites). Private campgrounds are located throughout the region (NLDTCR 2011a, internet site). The location and capacity of these campgrounds or parks are detailed in Table 15.5.11-2 and in AMEC (2010b).

Table 15.5.11-2 Campgrounds Northern Peninsula

Campground or Park	Location	Camping and / or Recreational Vehicle Sites
Pistolet Bay Provincial Park Campground	Raleigh	30
Triple Falls RV Park	St. Anthony	105
Viking RV Park	Quirpon	35
St. Barbe RV Park	St. Barbe	40
Ocean Side RV Park	Port au Choix	36
Torrent River Nature Park and Campground	Hawke's Bay	20
River of Ponds Park	River of Ponds	54
Mountain Waters Resort Park	Portland Creek Pond	50
Seabreeze RV Park and Campground	Cow Head	9
Gros Morne National Park Shallow Bay Campground	Cow Head	69
Gros Morne National Park Green Point Campground	Green Point	31
Gros Morne / Norris Point KOA	Norris Point	91
Gros Morne RV / Campground	Rocky Harbour	75
Gros Morne National Park Berry Hill Campground	Rocky Harbour	69
Gros Morne National Park Trout River Campground	Trout River	44
Lomond River Lodge Campground	Lomond River	40
Gros Morne National Park Lomond Campground	Lomond	29
Sir Richard Squires Memorial Provincial Park	Cormack	157
River Sea RV Park	Pollard's Point	20
Sop's Arm Park	Sop's Arm	25
Total Campsites		**1,029**

Source: NLDTCR 2011a, internet site.

Gros Morne Resort at St. Paul's has a golf course. Three other golf courses (Blomindon, Humber River and the River) are located around Corner Brook and Deer Lake (Golf Newfoundland 2011, internet site). These golf courses do not overlap with the corridor.

The International Appalachian Trail (IAT) system extends through the Northeastern United States and Eastern Canada, and is continuously under development with a view to establishing a trail network extending across the entire Appalachian region of North America. On the Island of Newfoundland, the current IAT routes extend north from Port aux Basques to Crow Head at the tip of the Northern Peninsula. The IAT formed its Newfoundland and Labrador Chapter (IATNL) in 2003, with the objective of developing approximately 1,200 km of hiking trails from southwestern to northern Newfoundland. This currently includes an extensive network of existing and proposed trails in the south-central portion of the Northern Peninsula which connect existing trails and resource roads to create a network of backcountry trails in this area, and which continues to expand each year.

Given the overall size and geographic extent of this extensive web of existing and proposed trails across the Northern Peninsula, a degree of interaction between the transmission corridor and the IATNL's existing and / or future trail network is inevitable.

Within the 30 km wide Study Area, trails have been developed from south of River of Ponds to Gros Morne National Park. The most extensive development is the Indian Lookout Trail south of Portland Creek, Inner Pond. The Indian Lookout Trail is a 40 km loop around Southwest Feeder Gulch and Gros Pate that is also connected to Devil's Bite Trail to the south. New trail connections are proposed from Eastern Blue Pond in the north to the Main River area in the south. Each year new sections of backcountry trail are added to existing trails as well as various interconnecting forestry access roads to form new long distance trail routes (Wylezol 2010; IATNL 2010, internet site). The transmission corridor crosses sections of the International Appalachian Trail south-east of River of Ponds, Portland Creek and Parson's Pond, and proposed trails between Parson's Pond and Main River (Wylezol 2010; IATNL 2010, internet site). The IAT is described in greater detail and mapped in the *Communities, Land and Resources Use, Tourism and Recreation Component Study* (AMEC 2010b).

ATV and snowmobile trails intersect the transmission corridor in several locations throughout the Northern Peninsula. Most of the ATV trails are at the northern end of the region near communities.

Canoeing, kayaking and sometimes white-water rafting occurs on ponds lakes and rivers from Shoal Cove East to the Main River area. The proposed corridor overlaps portions of canoeing, kayaking and white-water rafting areas such as Green Island Brook, Western Brook Pond (Flower's Cove), Round Lake, Ten Mile Lake, Leg Pond, Western Brook Pond (Hawke's Bay), Middle Pond, Torrent River, River of Ponds, Eastern Blue Pond and Portland Creek Pond / Inner Pond (Dykeman 2009, pers. comm.).

Cross country ski trails are managed by Mount St. Margaret Ski Club in Plum Point and Deep Cove Ski Club just south of Anchor Point (Ski NL 2009, internet site). Mt. St. Margaret Ski Club has 5 km of trails and Deep Cove Ski Club just south of Anchor Point has more than 10 km of trails that are used by the approximately 100 members from 13 neighbouring communities (Ski NL 2009, internet site). These trails do not overlap with the transmission corridor.

15.5.11.3 Central and Eastern Newfoundland

Central and Eastern Newfoundland campgrounds are not located within the transmission corridor. Campgrounds are located on inland lakes and rivers from the Baie Verte Peninsula to Clarenville within the 30 km wide Study Area. Campgrounds are also located in coastal areas of Notre Dame Bay, Bonavista Bay, Trinity Bay and Terra Nova National Park (NLDTCR 2011a, internet site). Central and Eastern Newfoundland campgrounds, their locations and number of campsites are included in Table 15.5.11-3.

Table 15.5.11-3 Campgrounds Central and Eastern Newfoundland

Facility	Location	Camping and / or Recreational Vehicle Sites
George Huxter Memorial Park	Springdale	24
Goodyear's Cove Park	South Brook	21
Kona Beach Park	South Brook	96
Catamaran Park	Badger	200
Mary March Wilderness Park	Buchan's Junction	35
Beothuk Family Park	Grand Falls-Windsor	72
Sanger Memorial RV Park	Grand Falls-Windsor	47
Brookdale RV Park & Campground	Bishop's Falls	19
Fallsview Municipal Park	Bishop's Falls	48
Shanawdithit Campground & RV Park	Botwood	36
Osprey Landing RV Park	Northern Arm	14

Table 15.5.11-3 Campgrounds Central and Eastern Newfoundland (continued)

Facility	Location	Camping and / or Recreational Vehicle Sites
Notre Dame Provincial Park Campground	Notre Dame Junction	100
Dildo Run Provincial Park Campground	Virgin Arm	55
Peyton's Woods RV Park & Campground	Twillingate	50
Country Inn Trailer Park	Gander	64
Jonathon's Pond Campground	Gander	140
Banting Memorial Municipal Park	Musgrave Harbour	43
David Smallwood Park	Gambo	41
Square Pond Friends and Family RV Park	Square Pond	100
Harold Duffett Shriners RV Park	Eastport	124
Terra Nova National Park Malady Head Campground	Bonavista Bay	87
Terra Nova National Park Newman Sound Campground	Bonavista Bay	343
Terra Nova National Park Primitive Campsites	Bonavista Bay	33
Lakeside at Thorburn Campground	Thorburn Lake	59
Cabot Hi-Way RV Facilities & Campground	Charleston	20
Trinity Cabins Trailer Park	Trinity	12
Lockston Path Provincial Park Campground	Port Rexton	77
Kilmory Resort Trailer Park	Swift Current	10
Putt-N-Paddle Camp Grounds	Arnold's Cove	180
Bellevue Beach Campground	Bellevue	114
Total Campsites		**2,264**

Source: NLDTCR 2011a, internet site.

Golf courses are located at Grand Falls-Windsor, Gander, Terra Nova National Park, Princeton (Bonavista Peninsula) and Hatchet Cove east of Clarenville (Golf Newfoundland 2011, internet site).

Some ATV and snowmobile trails overlap the transmission corridor, including the T'Railway Provincial Park. Hiking trails are also located in the Study Area between Badger and Grand Falls-Windsor (e.g., Exploits Valley Trail, Corduroy Brook Trail and Grand Falls-Windsor Hiking Trail). Hiking trails are also located within Terra Nova National Park, throughout the Bonavista Peninsula, and at Clarenville and Sunnyside (NLDTCR 2011a, internet site).

Riverfront Chalets which offers rafting adventures on the Exploits River near Grand Falls-Windsor (Riverfront Chalets 2010, internet site), is located outside the transmission corridor but within the Study Area. Canoeing and kayaking occurs on Birchy Lake, South Brook, Exploits River (near Badger), Northwest Gander River and Terra Nova River (Dykeman 2009, pers. comm.). Many recreational sea kayakers use coastal areas from Clarenville to Chapel Arm. The high level of activity is due to the combination of a larger population in eastern Newfoundland, scenic beauty, and the choice of paddling in Placentia Bay, Trinity Bay or Conception Bay, depending on prevailing winds (Dyer 2009, pers. comm.).

White Hills Ski Resort near Clarenville has 19 downhill ski and snowboard runs on 22 hectares of terrain (White Hills Ski Resort 2009, internet site). This facility caters to skiers, primarily from central and eastern Newfoundland and the Avalon Peninsula. Exploits Valley Ski Club in Grand Falls-Windsor, Terra Nova National Park, Clarenville Ski Club and Glenview Nordic Ski Club in Come By Chance have groomed cross country ski trails. Cross country skiing also occurs on the T'Railway Provincial Park which is located within the transmission corridor (Ski NL 2009, internet site).

15.5.11.4 Avalon Peninsula

The Avalon Peninsula has campgrounds located within the Study Area of Trinity Bay, Placentia Bay, Conception Bay on the TCH, Salmonier Line and in the St. John's area, none of which are within the transmission corridor. These include Butter Pot Provincial Park and a number of private campgrounds. Campgrounds in the Avalon Peninsula region, their location and the number of campsites are provided in Table 15.5.11-4 (NLDTCR 2011a, internet site).

Table 15.5.11-4 Campgrounds Avalon Peninsula

Facility	Location	Camping and / or Recreational Vehicle Sites
Irish Loop Resort Trailer Park	Salmonier Line	135
Golden Arm Trailer Park	Green's Harbour	134
Outside Pond Park	Winterton	113
Droghedea RV Park	Makinsons	50
Roaches Line RV Park	Roaches Line	50
The Old Mill RV Park	Avondale	77
Butter Pot Provincial Park	TCH	175
Crossroads Trailer Park	Paradise	17
Pippy Park Campground	St. John's	211
Total Campsites		**962**

Source: NLDTCR 2011a, internet site.

The Avalon Peninsula has seven golf courses. These are located at Whiteway, Trinity Bay; Salmonier (The Wilds); Holyrood (The Willows); and in St. John's (Pippy Park, Bally Haley, Glendenning and Clovelly) (Golf Newfoundland 2011, internet site).

Hiking occurs on the T'Railway Provincial Park. Hiking and cross country ski trails are located in Butter Pot Provincial Park (NLDTCR 2011a, internet site). Both the T'Railway Provincial Park and Butter Pot Provincial Park overlap with the corridor and are further discussed in Section 15.5.12.

Freshwater canoeing / kayaking occurs predominately in areas where ponds and lakes are linked (e.g., Middle Gull Pond, Peak Pond) and paddlers can avoid long portages (Dyer 2009, pers. comm.). The corridor crosses Middle Gull Pond near the TCH.

15.5.12 Parks and Other Protected Areas

Within the province, all three levels of government administer parks, reserves and protected and special areas. These include all provincial and federal lands that are designated, protected, and managed for conservation and / or recreation purposes. Details of the information summaries provided below, are available in the AMEC (2010b) Component Study.

The provincial draft of the Natural Areas Systems Plan has not yet been released, the information presented in this section focuses on existing protected areas and only those that have been formally proposed.

15.5.12.1 Central and Southeastern Labrador

The Mealy Mountains area is an important natural area of Canadian significance and a national park has been discussed since the 1970s. The Mealy Mountains are also of traditional and cultural importance to the people of the area. On February 5, 2010 the Government of Canada and the GNL announced their agreement to establish a new national park reserve in the Mealy Mountains. A preliminary boundary has been identified and the parties will work towards establishing a national park reserve that is anticipated to be substantially in keeping with that boundary (Taylor 2010, pers. comm.).

The proposed Mealy Mountains National Park (approximately 10,700 km^2) would protect the Mealy Mountains, a large portion of boreal forest, tundra landscapes and 50 km of shoreline on the Labrador Sea. The area is inhabited by a variety of wildlife, including woodland caribou, wolves, black bear, marten, fox, ducks and geese, along with trout and Atlantic salmon (Parks Canada (PC) 2010a, internet site). The Mealy Mountains area supports a herd of woodland caribou (SARA 2010, internet site).

The new national park would offer recreational opportunities including canoeing, back country camping, hiking and trekking (PC 2010a, internet site). The federal and provincial governments also recognize the importance of this area for traditional and cultural activities (including hunting, fishing and trapping) and is addressing these needs by considering traditional land uses within the national park framework and through land claims agreements (PC 2010b, internet site).

The province of Newfoundland and Labrador has also proposed the establishment of the Eagle River Waterway Provincial Park to be adjacent to the new national park. The proposed Eagle River Provincial Park would protect 3,000 km^2 of boreal ecosystems, related wildlife and culturally significant landscapes in the watershed. The park will include almost the entire length of the Eagle River from its headwaters to the Atlantic Ocean (NLDEC 2010).

Central and Southeastern Labrador has an ecological reserve, provincial park, two national historic sites and two proposed parks. Gannet Islands Ecological Reserve is located off the coast of Cartwright and Pinware River Provincial Park is located in the Labrador Straits. Red Bay National Historic Site and Battle Harbour National Historic District are also located in Central and Southeastern Labrador. The region also has two proposed parks – Mealy Mountains National Park and Eagle River Waterway Provincial Park (NLDEC 2010) (Figure 15.5.12-1).

None of the existing or proposed parks are crossed by the transmission corridor in Central and Southeastern Labrador.

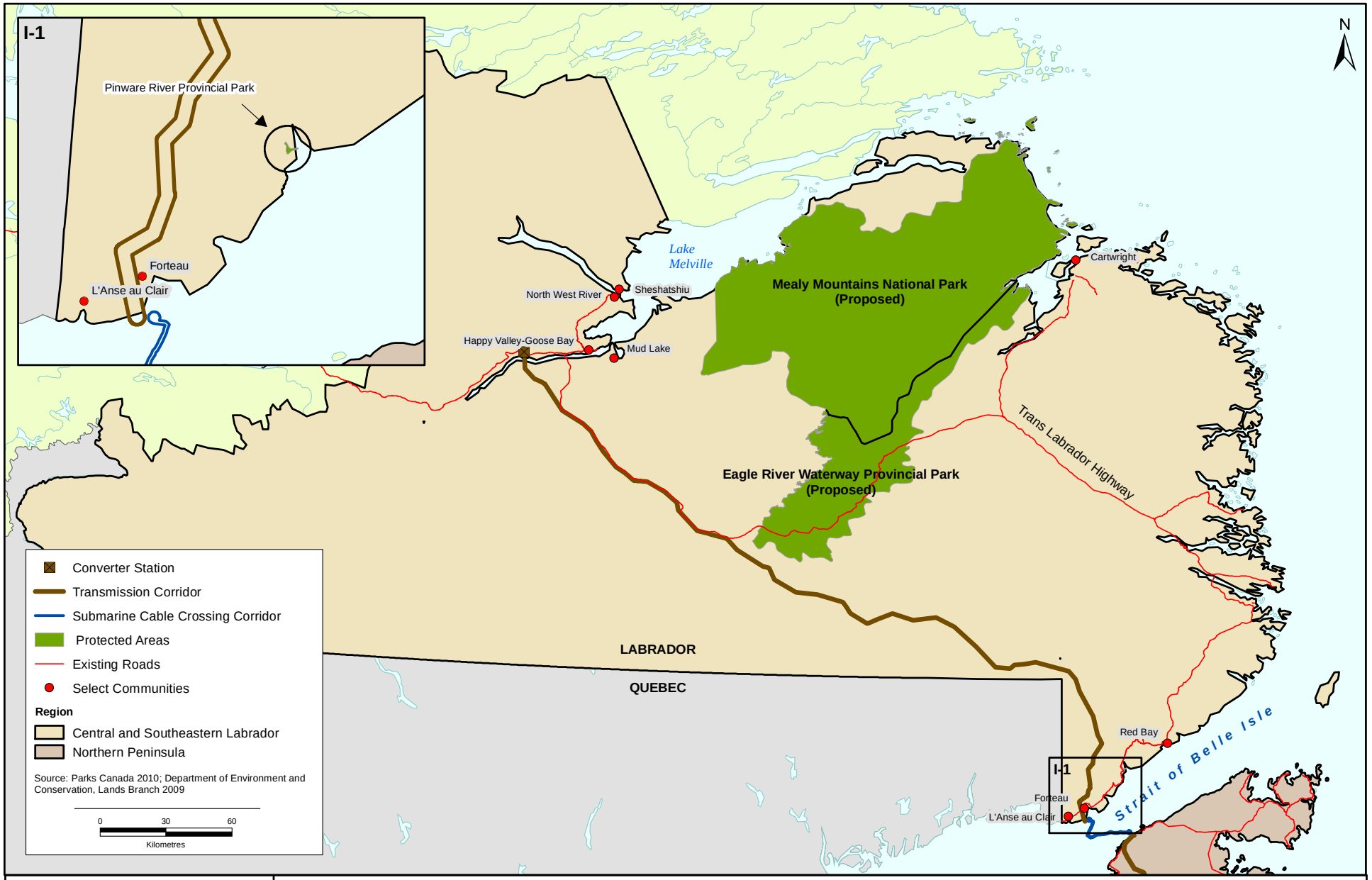

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FIGURE 15.5.12-1

Land and Resource Use - Protected Areas Labrador

15.5.12.2 Northern Peninsula

The Northern Peninsula has a number of national and provincial parks. These include two United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites at Gros Morne National Park and L'Anse aux Meadows. Provincial parks include Pistolet Bay, the Arches, Main River, Sir Richard Squires and Blow Me Down. Wilderness and ecological reserves include those at Burnt Cape, Watt's Point, Hare Bay, Sandy Cove, Table Point and Flat Water Pond Park Reserve (NLDEC-L 2009).

The transmission corridor overlaps a small portion of the north western part of Main River Waterway Provincial Park Reserve (Figure 15.5.12-2) in the Northern Peninsula region. Main River, designated as a Canadian Heritage River in 2001, is a 152 km^2 Waterway Provincial Park with a surrounding Special Management Area of 49 km^2, within the river's 1,048 km^2 watershed area. The transmission corridor crosses the park at its western most point.

15.5.12.3 Central and Eastern Newfoundland

The Central and Eastern Newfoundland region includes Terra Nova National Park. Provincial parks within this region include Notre Dame, Dildo Run, Deadman's Bay, Lockston Path and the Dungeon. Park reserves are located at Jonathan's Pond (Gander), Windmill Bight (Wesleyville) and Jack's Pond and Bellevue Beach on the Isthmus of the Avalon Peninsula. Ecological reserves are located at Little Grand Lake, West Brook, the Funk Islands and Bay du Nord (NLDEC-L 2009).

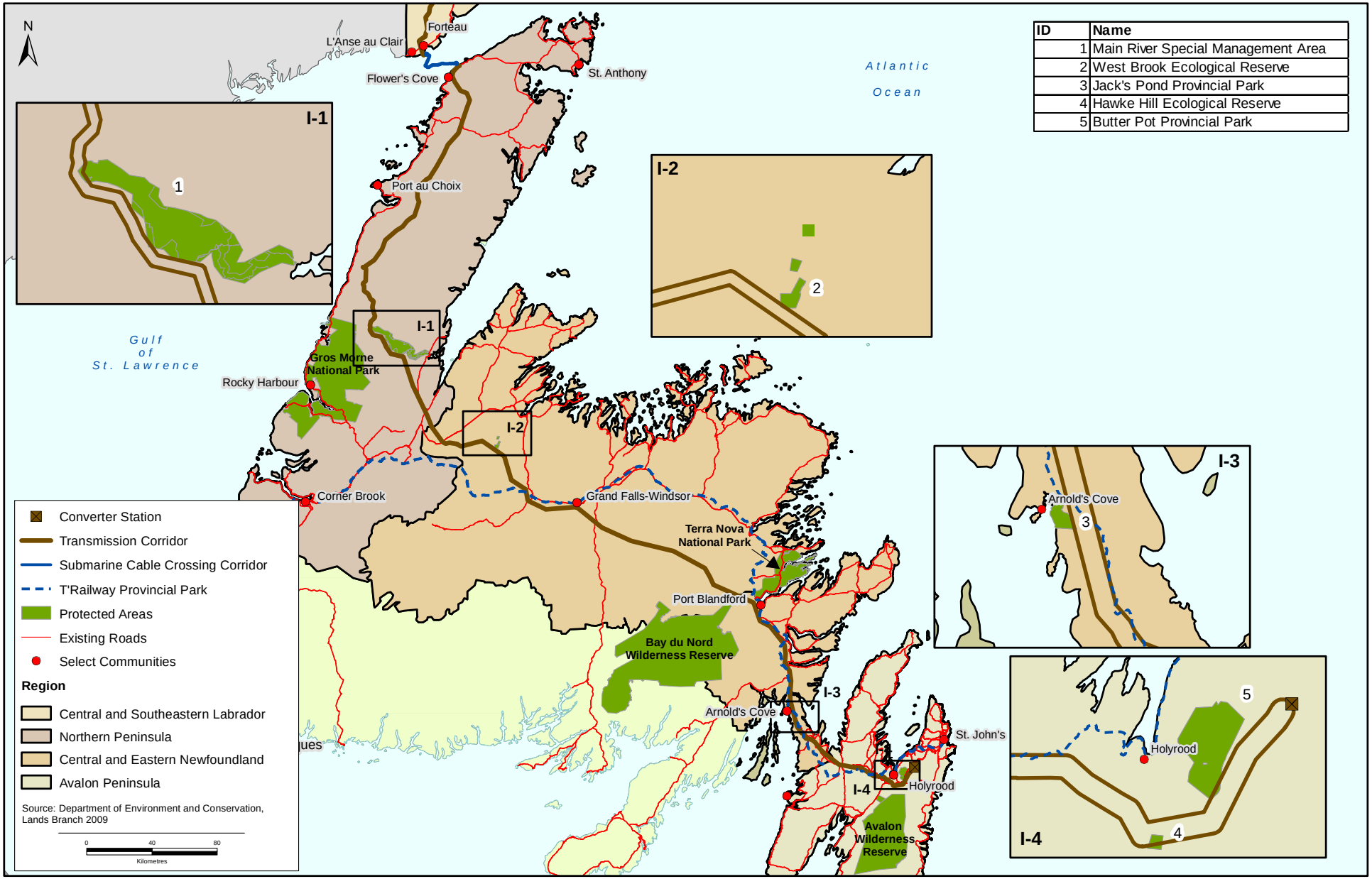
The transmission corridor overlaps portions of the West Brook Ecological Reserve, the T'Railway Provincial Park and Jack's Pond Provincial Park Reserve (Figure 15.5.12-2). The transmission corridor crosses a portion of the West Brook Ecological Reserve which was created to protect some of the largest natural stands of red pine remaining in Newfoundland.

The transmission corridor intersects with portions of the T'Railway Provincial Park several times including areas around Badger, Grand Falls-Windsor, Port Blandford and Clarenville. The transmission corridor intersects with the T'Railway Provincial Park twice about 4 km southeast of Port Blandford and then parallels it until Clarenville when it intersects with the T'Railway Provincial Park again and then parallels it until North West Brook. At that point, the corridor and the T'Railway Provincial Park overlap every few kilometres until Bellevue Beach where the T'Railway Provincial Park veers south near Route 203. Snowmobiling and ATV use are the most common uses of the T'Railway Provincial Park in this region.

15.5.12.4 Avalon Peninsula

The Avalon Peninsula region has no national parks but several national historic sites including Signal Hill in St. John's. Butter Pot Provincial Park and Salmonier Nature Park are located in the region. There are provincial park reserves at Fitzgerald's Pond and Marine Drive. Wilderness and ecological reserves are located at Baccalieu Island, Hawke Hill, Witless Bay and the large Avalon Wilderness Reserve (NLDEC-L 2009).

The transmission corridor overlaps portions of Hawke Hill Ecological Reserve, the T'Railway Provincial Park and Butter Pot Provincial Park (Figure 15.5.10-1). Hawke Hill Ecological Reserve is 2.1 km^2 and is located approximately 50 km from St. John's. Butter Pot Provincial Park is located 36 km southwest of St. John's along the TCH, Route 1. The transmission corridor overlaps slightly with the park at its most southeastern edge and is adjacent to its eastern border.



ID	Name
1	Main River Special Management Area
2	West Brook Ecological Reserve
3	Jack's Pond Provincial Park
4	Hawke Hill Ecological Reserve
5	Butter Pot Provincial Park

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FIGURE 15.5.12-2

Land and Resource Use - Protected Areas Newfoundland

The transmission corridor also overlaps the T'Railway Provincial Park in this region. The transmission corridor is adjacent to the T'Railway Provincial Park almost continually from east of Whitbourne to Brigus Junction. The corridor overlaps the T'Railway Provincial Park just west of and at Brigus Junction. The shoreline electrode at Dowden's Point also overlaps the T'Railway Provincial Park along the shoreline. Snowmobiling and ATV use are the most common uses of the T'Railway Provincial Park in this region.

15.5.13 Forestry

Forests are important for recreation, hunting, domestic wood supply, and as a source of raw materials for manufacturing paper and building materials. In 2007, the forestry industry contributed $126.5 million to the gross domestic product (0.5% of the provincial total). The industry provided 700 person years of employment or 0.3% of the provincial total (GNL 2009).

The pulp and paper industry has been subject to the effects of global recession. The volume of provincial newsprint shipments decreased by 4.4% in 2008 to 525,372 t. Conversely, the value of shipments increased by 12% to an estimated $390 million as a result of higher transaction prices (GNL 2009). However, the December 2009 closure of the Abitibi-Consolidated paper mill in Grand Falls-Windsor has resulted in a decrease in forestry activity in central Newfoundland.

Similarly, due to a continued global decline in lumber prices, many local producers are finding it unprofitable to operate sawmills. Therefore, the provincial volume of lumber production was estimated to have decreased by 40% in 2008 (GNL 2009).

Forestry activity occurs throughout the province (Figure 15.5.13-1). Table 15.5.13-1 describes forestry activity for the current 5 year period in forest management districts crossed by the proposed transmission corridor. Additional details of forestry within the province are provided in the AMEC Component Study (2010b).

Forestry and forest management activity in the province are subject to detailed planning processes at both the provincial and district levels, which include the preparation, regulatory review and implementation of operating plans for each district. Many of these plans will expire and be renewed prior to the commencement or completion of the construction phase of this Project. Therefore, the information is presented at a high level and does not include details of planned activities.

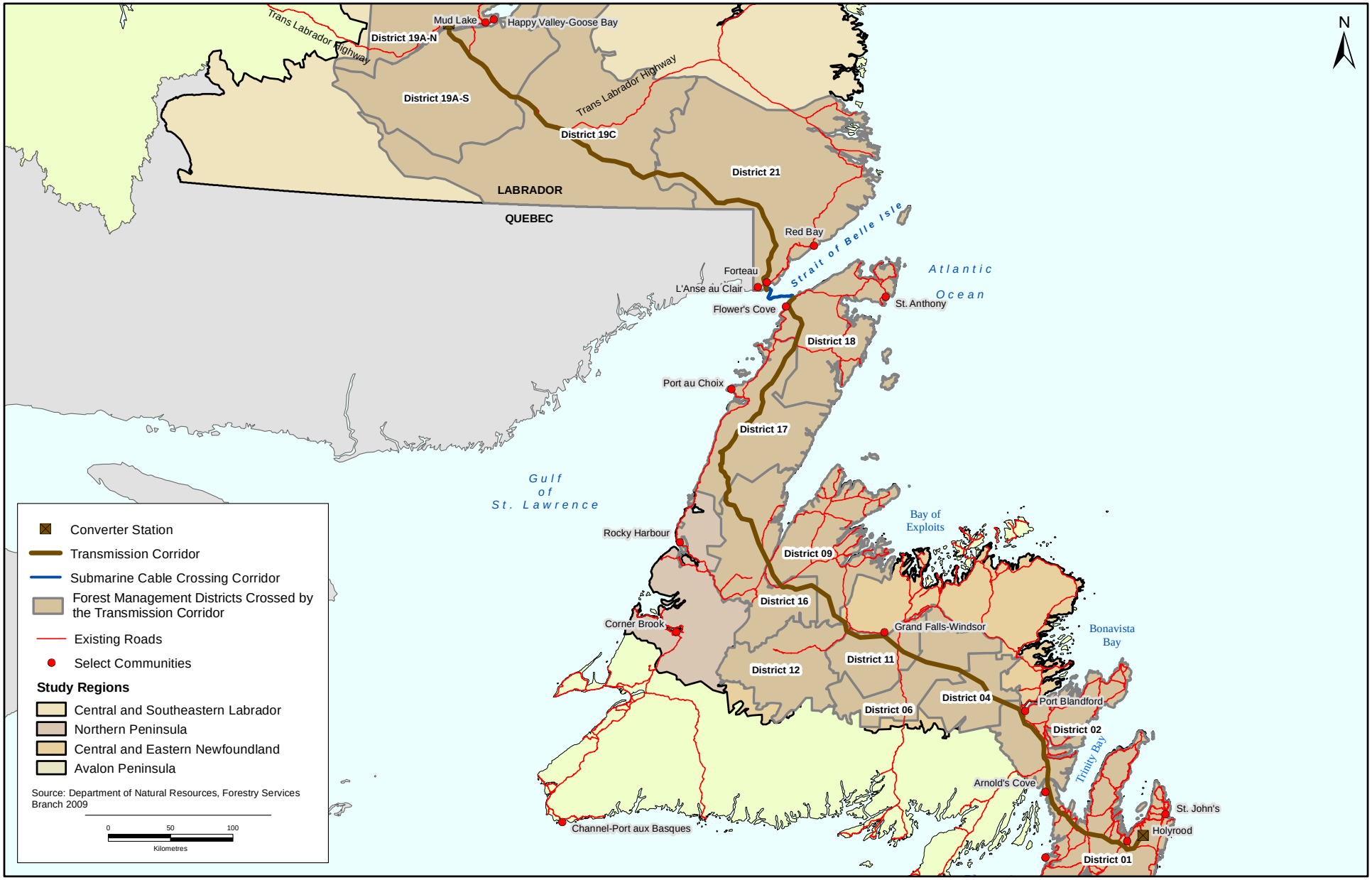

FIGURE 15.5.13-1

Land and Resource Use - Forest Management Districts Crossed by the Transmission Corridor

Table 15.5.13-1 Forestry Activity in Current 5-Year Plans, 2007 to 2012

District Number and Name	Region	Operator / Tenure[(a)]	Average Annual Volume (m^3)	Access Roads to be Constructed (km)
19A Goose Bay	Central and Southeastern Labrador	C / C	200,000	73
21 Southeastern Labrador		C / C	48,700	18.9
17 Northern Peninsula	Northern Peninsula	C and CBPPL / C and CBPPL	126,103	64
18 Straits		C / C	130,181	0
2 Bonavista	Central and Eastern Newfoundland	C / C	93,113	110.6
4 Eastern / Central		C / AB	52,582	87.6
6 Central / Eastern		C and CBPPL / AB and CBPPL	136,960	286
9 White Bay		C and CBPPL / C, CBPPL and LL	233,315	343.7
10 Central		AB / AB	107,080	10.3
11 Grand Falls-Windsor		AB / AB	272,020	71.6
12 Grand Falls-Windsor		AB / AB	294,553	106.9
16 King's Brook		C and CBPPL / C, CBPPL and LL	178,575	67
1 Avalon	Avalon Peninsula	C / C	12,912	11

Source: NLDNR-FS 2008; NLDNR-FS 2007a, b, c; NLDNR-FS 2006.

(a) AB = Abitibi Bowater; C = Crown; CBPPL = Corner Brook Pulp and Paper; LL = Linerboard Licences.

15.5.13.1 Central and Southeastern Labrador

The southern part of Labrador is divided into Forest Management Districts 19A, 19C and 21. Currently, forestry activity is planned to occur in Districts 19A and 21. Forest Management District 19A is divided into two areas, north and south, separated by the Churchill River. The transmission corridor crosses portions of Districts 19A 19C and 21 (Figure 15.5.13-1).

District 19A has a Five Year Operating Plan for the period 2008-2012 during which 1,000,000 m^3 of timber is scheduled to be harvested. Of this total, 260,000 m^3 is scheduled for commercial harvesting on the north side and 690,000 m^3 on the south side of the Churchill River. The remaining volume is allocated for smaller selective harvests and domestic cutting. The productive forest of District 19A is dominated by black spruce (91%) with stands generally greater than 140 years old and between 10 to 15 m in height. In this District a total of 73 km of forestry access roads are to be constructed from 2008-2012, with 37 km on the south side of the Churchill River. Forest access roads on the south side will all branch off the recently completed TLH Phase III (NLDNR-FS 2008).

District 21 incorporates the south-eastern portion of Labrador and currently has a Five Year Operating Plan for the period 2007-2011 and an average annual volume of 48,700 m^3. Both commercial and domestic harvesting will require 18.9 km of forestry access roads to be constructed by both the Crown and commercial operators. Commercial activities include harvesting approximately 40,000 m^3 of an insect-infested area of 285 ha concentrated near the Towns of Charlottetown, Port Hope Simpson and Mary's Harbour.

In addition, Labrador Innu Nation has asserted land claims within District 19A and signed a Forest Process Agreement (FPA) with the GNL in 2001. The FPA served to facilitate effective communication, information sharing, and resolution of issues between the province and Innu Nation concerning interim planning and management and to facilitate participation by Innu Nation in the development of sustainable forestry practices and ecosystem-based management plans. Under the FPA, members of Innu Nation were designated as Forest Guardians, with input into design, layout and monitoring of harvesting activities (NLDNR-FS 2007c).

In 2003, under an Interim Forest Agreement (2003-2008) a forest management committee (FMC) was established with Innu Nation to provide advice on the implementation of the forest management plan, facilitate involvement and to provide overall advice concerning the management of forest resources in the District. Subsequently, a Five Year Operating Plan for Forest Management District 19A (Management Plan) was developed for the period of 2008-2012, and covers the details of various management activities that are scheduled to occur between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2012. Harvesting, silviculture, road construction, research, surveys / monitoring, and ecosystem protection, are part of the plan and are designed to ensure that the forest resources are utilized in a responsible and sustainable manner.

Further, a Forestry Agreement for Districts 19A, 20 and 21 with the NCC expired on March 31, 2010. However, it is Nalcor's understanding that a new Agreement has been negotiated with NCC with an implementation date sometime in the near future.

15.5.13.2 Northern Peninsula

The transmission corridor crosses portions of Forestry Management Districts 16, 17 and 18 and a small portion of District 9 (Figure 15.5.13-1). The extensive forestry access road system creates a high level of existing access for industries, commercial activity, recreation and subsistence on the Northern Peninsula.

District 16 plans to harvest 892,875 m^3 of timber. Ninety percent of forest resources in the District are harvested for commercial purposes, mostly by CBPPL, and an average of 178,575 m^3 of timber is scheduled to be harvested annually. The transmission corridor overlaps with forest land tenured to CBPPL in District 16, in areas both northwest and east of Sandy Lake.

Forest Management Districts 17 and 18, which encompass most of the Northern Peninsula, combined their five year operating plans for 2008-2012. In District 17, operators plan to harvest 630,514 m^3 of timber and to construct about 64 km of access roads. An average annual harvest of 126,103 m^3 is planned. Approximately 357,500 m^3 is scheduled to be harvested by CBPPL within the five year operating plan. The transmission corridor overlaps with forest land currently tenured to CBPPL for commercial harvesting (NLDNR-FS 2008; NLDNR-FS 2007b).

15.5.13.3 Central and Eastern Newfoundland

Central and Eastern Newfoundland includes Foresty Management Districts 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16 and part of Forestry Management District 1 (NLDNR-FS 2007a, b). Portions of Districts 6 and 9 are tenured to CBPPL. Abitibi had been active in central Newfoundland for over a century and held tenure in Districts 4, 6, 10, 11 and 12. As a result of the 2009 closure of the Abitibi paper mill at Grand Falls-Windsor, forestry activity will not proceed as planned in those Districts.

District 2, Bonavista Peninsula contains a land-base totalling 420,104 ha of productive forest, scrub forest and un-forested land. Forty percent of the total land base (170,219 ha) is categorized as productive forest land and a total of 465,565 m^3 is scheduled to be harvested in the five year plan. Average annual harvest is 93,113 m^3.

District 4 incorporates the watersheds of both the Terra Nova and Gambo Rivers extending south to the Bay du Nord Wilderness Reserve and is tenured by Abitibi. District 4 has a total area of 297,147 ha of which 98% is dominated by commercial harvesting. A total of 264,260 m^3 at an average annual rate of 52,852 m^3 is scheduled for harvest in the current five year operating plan. Totals 260,105 m^3 and 4,155 m^3 of timber will be harvested for commercial and domestic use respectively. The five year operating plan for District 6 is combined

with Districts 4, 5 and 8, which form Planning Zone 3 under the new planning framework by the Forestry Services Branch. For 2007-2011, 382 ha of land were scheduled for commercial harvest, a total allowable cut of 684,800 m^3 over five years and an average annual cut of 136,960 m^3. Operators plan to construct 286 km of new forest access roads from 2007-2011 (NLDNR-FS 2007a).

The transmission corridor passes through an area of CBPPL tenured forest land in District 6 where a total of 635,000 m^3 is scheduled to be harvested. Some domestic cutting occurs along the T'Railway Provincial Park between Terra Nova and Glovertown (Morrison 2009, pers. comm.).

The Five Year Operating Plans for District 9 and 16 are combined. District 9 has divided ownership between the Crown, CBPPL and Abitibi in separate annual allowable cut calculations. Within District 9 a total of 1,166,575 m^3 of timber is scheduled to be harvested for commercial and domestic purposes at an average annual rate of 233,315 m^3. Commercial harvesting by CBPPL accounts for 70% of the total harvest (NLDNR-FS 2007b).

The transmission corridor overlaps with CBPPL tenured forest land in the southwest and southeast sections of District 9. Districts 10, 11, and 12 have a combined Five Year Operating Plan for 2008-2012. Forested land within all three Districts totals 629,908 ha (Abitibi-Consolidated Limited (Abitibi) 2007). Over the plan's five years, a volume of 3,368,264 m^3 is scheduled to be harvested with 44% to occur in District 12, 40% in District 11 and 16% in District 10. District 10 has a total land area of 200,629 ha from which 535,400 m^3 will be harvested at an average annual rate of 107,080 m^3. The total area of District 11 is 296,054 ha from which 1,360,100 m^3 is scheduled to be harvested at an average annual rate of 272,020 m^3. District 12 has a total area of 408,987 ha from which 1,472,764 m^3 is scheduled to be harvested. The annual average harvest is planned to be 294,553 m^3.

In summary, the transmission corridor overlaps with portions of Forest Management Districts 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 12 and a small portion of District 16 which is mainly located in the Northern Peninsula Study Region (Figure 15.5.13-1). Portions of Districts 6 and 9 are tenured to CBPPL.

15.5.13.4 Avalon Peninsula

On the Avalon Peninsula, the transmission corridor crosses Forest Management District 1, which includes the entire Avalon Peninsula and areas of the Isthmus east of Come By Chance (Figure 15.5.13-1). The land area is approximately 969,000 ha, with 628,000 ha of Crown Land. Productive forested area covers less than 20% and forest operations occur on less than 2% of the productive forest land base annually. A total of 64,561 m^3 of productive forest is scheduled to be harvested at an average of 12,912 m^3 per year. As approximately half of the population of the province lives on the Avalon Peninsula, loss of productive forest land to competing land uses (e.g., housing, roadways, commercial and industrial development, quarries, cottages, agriculture) is the greatest threat to forestry in the District (NLDNR-FS 2006).

15.5.14 Mining and Onshore Oil and Gas Exploration

In Newfoundland and Labrador, six metal mines produce iron ore, copper, zinc, nickel, cobalt, antimony and gold. Seven non-metallic operations produce slate, anorthosite, dolomite, limestone, barite, gypsum, silica and peat. The estimated gross export value of C$5.4 billion in 2008 consisted mainly of iron ore from Labrador West and nickel from Voisey's Bay in Labrador (Mining Journal 2009). In addition, gravel is quarried throughout the province for general and road construction.

Mineral exploration spending was at record highs of $148 and $147 million in 2007 and 2008, respectively. Although reduced to an estimated $58 million in 2009 (primarily due to the global recession), this figure still represents one of the most active years in the last decade (NLDNR-ME 2009a, internet site). Onshore oil and gas exploration is occurring on the west coast of Newfoundland (NLDNR-ML 2010).

Details on the locations of mining and onshore oil and gas exploration activities are provided in the *Communities, Land and Resource use, Tourism and Recreation Component Study* (AMEC 2010b).

15.5.14.1 Central and Southeastern Labrador

As this area was recently made more easily accessible by the December 2009 connection of Route 510, mineral exploration activity is increasing in Central and Southeastern Labrador. No mines are located in the area but several staked claims exist along TLH Phase III. A number of gravel quarries were created along the highway to extract material for the new road (NLDEC-L 2009). Fifteen quarries and four staked claims are located within the transmission corridor.

15.5.14.2 Northern Peninsula

No mines are located on the Northern Peninsula but staked claims are located throughout the area. Gravel quarries are located throughout the Northern Peninsula (NLDEC-L 2009). The only onshore oil and gas activity in the province is a Nalcor oil and gas exploration lease near Parson's Pond (NLDNR-ME 2009b, c).

The transmission corridor crosses staked mineral claims located to the north-east of Daniel's Harbour, near Portland Creek, and off Route 420 in the Upper Humber River Area. Two gravel quarries near Flower's Cove are located within the corridor. It also crosses the oil and gas exploration area near Parson's Pond.

15.5.14.3 Central and Eastern Newfoundland

Central and Eastern Newfoundland has several producing mines. The Teck Mine at Duck Pond near Buchans produces zinc and copper. The Anaconda gold mine is located at Pine Cove on the Baie Verte Peninsula. Hi-Point Industries (1991) Ltd. extracts peat near Bishops Falls. Hurley Slateworks extracts material from its mine near Clarenville (Mining Journal 2009). The only producing mine identified for this region that overlaps with the Study Area is Beaver Brook Antimony Mines Inc. near Gander. The Beaver Brook antimony deposit may also lie underneath the transmission corridor.

While only one operating mine was identified which overlaps with the transmission corridor, mineral claims exist throughout the region (NLDNR-ME 2009c). The corridor overlaps portions of more than 40 staked claims around Birchy Lake, Sheffield Lake, Badger, Grand Falls-Windsor, Southwest Gander River, Deer Pond, Thorburn Lake, north of Goobies, northeast and southeast of Arnold's Cove and southeast of Chapel Arm. Twenty-five gravel quarries are located within the proposed transmission corridor; they are mainly between Badger and Grand Falls-Windsor and from Port Blandford to the Isthmus of the Avalon, associated with highway construction (NLDNR-ME 2009c).

15.5.14.4 Avalon Peninsula

The Avalon Peninsula has no active mines. Several staked claims are located near the corridor to the west and south-west of Holyrood, east and south-east of Salmonier Line (Route 90), and in the area surrounding Route 62, Holyrood and Route 60, Conception Bay South. Approximately 180 gravel quarries are located on the Avalon Peninsula. These gravel quarries, mostly serving the construction sector, are generally dispersed throughout the region, but with concentrations around Whitbourne, Holyrood and Foxtrap (Conception Bay South) areas (NLDNR-ME 2009c). Six staked claims and three gravel quarries are located within the transmission corridor on the Avalon Peninsula.

15.5.15 Agriculture

Much of Newfoundland and Labrador is unsuitable for farming and less than 0.1% (362 km^2) of the province's 405,720 km^2 of land is developed for agriculture. The provincial agriculture industry has less than 1% of Canada's farms. The number of farms (558) in 2006 was 13.2% fewer than in 2001. The number of operators in 2006 (710) also decreased by 9% over the 2001 Census of Agriculture (Statistics Canada 2010b, internet site).

Between the 2001 and 2006 Census, the size of farms and the total area planted to crops increased. Blueberry growing areas increased by 60% in size and represented the highest growth in Atlantic Canada during the

census period. Growth was seen in barley and corn for silage for the growing dairy industry (Statistics Canada 2010b, internet site). Growth is also evident in egg and cranberry production (NLDNR-A 2009a).

Among Canadian mink farms, those in Newfoundland and Labrador rank 4th in having the highest average number of animals. The fox industry is the largest in Atlantic Canada and farms in the province have the highest average number of foxes in the country (Statistics Canada 2010b, internet site). The province has also increased production of lynx and chinchilla (NLDNR-A 2009b, internet site).

The following sections discuss current agricultural activity in each region. The province has various regulations that protect areas with agricultural potential from other types of development. These include Agricultural Development Areas (ADAs) in which development must be reviewed by a government appointed authority representing various government and public interests. They also include blueberry management units that are reserved for cultivation or harvesting of blueberries, and areas where bakeapples grow abundantly enough for commercial interest and regional pastures. Details on the type and location of agricultural land use activities are provided in the Component Study (AMEC 2010b).

15.5.15.1 Central and Southeastern Labrador

Commercial agriculture activity is limited in Labrador and the only ADA surrounds Upper Lake Melville. A number of areas near the Labrador Straits are reserved for commercial and subsistence bakeapple picking (NLDEC-L 2009). The proposed transmission corridor crosses bakeapple harvesting areas near Forteau (NLDEC-L 2009).

15.5.15.2 Northern Peninsula

The Northern Peninsula has no commercial agriculture activity (NLDEC-L 2009; NLDNR-A 2009c).

15.5.15.3 Central and Eastern Newfoundland

ADAs are located near Springdale, Botwood, Comfort Cove, Wooddale, Lewisporte, Gander, Terra Nova, and on the Bonavista Peninsula (Musgravetown, Winter Brook and Lethbridge) (NLDEC-L 2009). Commercial farms are located around Badger, Grand Falls-Windsor, Campbellton, Clarenville and on the Bonavista Peninsula. Cranberry farms have been developed around Grand Falls-Windsor, Bishop's Falls and Terra Nova. Potential sites of interest for cranberry farming are located east and west of Sandy Lake and to the west of Grand Falls-Windsor (NLDNR-A 2009a). A commercial farm located at Badger is within the transmission corridor.

15.5.15.4 Avalon Peninsula

ADAs are located in the Whitbourne / Markland area and in the Goulds area of St. John's. Blueberry Management Areas are located from Clarke's Beach to Avondale. Commercial farms are mainly located near Whitbourne, Ocean Pond, Brigus Junction, Salmonier Line, Avondale and in St. John's (NLDEC-L 2009).

The transmission corridor crosses agricultural areas at Whitbourne, Brigus Junction and Salmonier Line. Three blueberry management units (areas reserved for commercial and subsistence blueberry harvesting, located in the Mahers - Brigus Junction area, are located within the corridor. A regional pasture in the Soldiers Pond area is located near the transmission corridor (NLDEC-L 2009).

15.5.16 Other Harvesting Activities

People throughout the province participate in a variety of harvesting activities including wood cutting, roadside gardening and gathering wild berries, fruits, flowers, plants, lichens and mushrooms. These activities have been an integral part of traditional subsistence and more recently, recreational activities. Fishing and hunting are discussed in previous sections.

Because these are individual and often sporadic pursuits, it is not possible to define precisely when and where they occur. Limited data are available, with the exception of licensed activities such as hunting and fishing, which have been described previously. Activities typically occur during the appropriate season when the resource is available (e.g., berries are ripe) and near access routes (e.g., T'Railway Provincial Park and forestry access roads).

Berry picking is an unregulated province-wide activity. Most of the province is Crown Land, berries are abundant and people pick wherever they wish. The primary berries picked are raspberries, bakeapples, blueberries, partridgeberries, blackberries, black crowberries and squashberries. Some areas of the province are known for particularly good growth of a berry species (e.g., Labrador Straits and the Northern Peninsula for bakeapples, and eastern Newfoundland and the Avalon Peninsula for blueberries).

In some cases, the abundance of berries supports cottage industries (e.g., Labrador Preserves Company in the Labrador Straits; Dark Tickle Company on the Northern Peninsula; and Rodrigues Winery at Whitbourne) or full scale processing facilities (e.g., Indian Bay Frozen Foods in Bonavista Bay; Natural Newfoundland Nutraceuticals in Whitbourne). Berries to supply these producers may be harvested in any area where the berries are found. Larger companies depend on berry pickers, many of whom undertake the task to supplement their income.

Wood cutting occurs throughout the province and is a regulated activity that requires a Domestic Cutting Permit. Harvested wood is used by the individual, as timber cut under a domestic cutting permit is not to be sold, bartered or used as a gift. Wood cutting, which requires suitable access, typically occurs in areas near population centres and along the T'Railway Provincial Park, particularly in the Labrador Straits and around the Glovertown to Port Blandford area (Conservation Officers 2010, pers. comm.).

15.6 Marine Fisheries

This section describes the historical and recent marine fisheries relevant to the submarine cable corridor and electrode site in the Strait of Belle Isle and to the electrode site near Dowden's Point in Conception Bay.

15.6.1 Study Areas

The Study Area for marine fisheries is defined as the marine area east and west of the cable crossing corridor fished by enterprises from local area homeports identified in the *Marine Fisheries in the Strait of Belle Isle Component Study* (Canning & Pitt Associates Inc. 2010) (Figure 15.6.1-1). To provide regional information and context, the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) fisheries management Unit Area (UA) 4Ra (Figure 15.6.1-1) was also considered.

The Study Area for the Dowden's Point electrode site within Conception Bay is defined as a 5 km wide area extending out from the shoreline electrode site (Figure 15.6.1-2).