

DESIGNATION PROGRESS TABLE

Designations of New Wilderness Areas and Nature Reserves

All designated sites were initially identified for protection in Nova Scotia's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan.

The designation approval date refers to the date of the Order in Council (O.I.C.).

This table will be updated as additional sites are designated.

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
|---|---|------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Designations Approved - March 2017 | | | | | | |
| 33 | Chignecto Isthmus Wilderness Area (expansion) | Cumberland | 2,785 ha (6,882 acres) | <p>This wetland and forested addition to Chignecto Isthmus Wilderness Area, near Nova Scotia's border with New Brunswick, nearly quadruples the size of the existing wilderness area to over 3,700 hectares.</p> <p>The original wilderness area was designated in 2008 on lands owned by the Town of Amherst. The Town requested this protection to better safeguard the groundwater recharge area for its drinking water supply wellfield. The expanded wilderness area extends protection to more of the groundwater recharge area and the associated North Tyndal Protected Water Area.</p> <p>Chignecto Isthmus is a critical land bridge that links Nova Scotia to New Brunswick and the rest of North America. Its importance for ecosystem and wildlife connectivity is recognized by various government agencies and non-government conservation organizations. The Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) has acquired and conserved over 1,000 hectares of land on the Isthmus in recent years,</p> | March 2017 O.I.C. # 2017-62 | June 2017 |

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| | | | | <p>including in-held properties within the addition (Missaguash Bog Conservation Lands). NCC has raised the public profile of the corridor through its “Moose Sex Project” campaign. Moose that wander across the border from New Brunswick are believed to help sustain the endangered moose population on mainland Nova Scotia. There is also evidence that Canada lynx have used the corridor.</p> <p>With this addition, Chignecto Isthmus Wilderness Area extends to the New Brunswick border. Lands near the border consist almost entirely of an expansive fen-bog complex, which provides habitat for several uncommon plant species. Lands at the eastern end of the addition include better drained areas with conifer and mixed forest at various stages of regeneration following forest harvesting.</p> <p>The diversity of habitats in the addition significantly improve representation of the Northumberland Strait Plain natural landscape in the provincial protected areas network.</p> <p>Extensive, managed wetlands on Crown land to the west are not part of the addition. Lands in this area were acquired to create and maintain conditions for waterfowl production. Using water control structures and other means, they have been managed for this purpose by Ducks Unlimited for more than 50 years.</p> <p>The Chignecto Ship Railway corridor, which bisects the wilderness area addition, is not part of the addition. A forest access road from Route 366 (Tyndal Road) to the Ship Railway and Long Lake is also not part of the addition. Both the Ship Railway and Long Lake Road are part of the regional</p> | | |

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| | | | | <p>off-highway vehicle (OHV) network, and Long Lake road is used for public access to Long Lake.</p> <p>An 800m section of OHV trail, through the addition, bypasses a wet section of the Ship Railway, as does a 1.8 km section of OHV trail connecting to New Brunswick, along the Maritimes and Northeast pipeline. Nova Scotia Environment intends to add these to existing agreements with SANS and ATVANS to allow continued use and management of these routes.</p> <p>Three Crown campsite leases and a lease with Scouts Canada will be honoured.</p> <p>The wilderness area addition surrounds a number of private parcels. The Minister of Environment can authorize vehicle access to such in-held properties.</p> <p>About 2.6 km of electrical transmission line right-of-way passes through the wilderness area, south of Long Lake. Nova Scotia Power (NSPI) retains the authority to operate and maintain this transmission line.</p> <p>A 1.8 km section of the Maritimes and Northeast (M&NE) natural gas pipeline passes through the northern portion of the addition. M&NE retains the authority to operate and maintain this pipeline.</p> <p>The Parks and Protected Areas Plan identifies an additional 4,083 hectares of private land at Chignecto Isthmus for potential protection subject to securement by the Province. These lands, located east of Tyndal Road, remain privately</p> | | |

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| | | | | <p>owned and are not part of the addition.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_Chignectolsthmus.asp</p> | | |
| 202 | Walton River Wilderness Area | Hants | 2,246 ha (5,549 acres) | <p>Walton River Wilderness Area protects a forested corridor that straddles most of the length of Walton River, a tidally influenced waterway that drains into Minas Basin at Walton, Hants County.</p> <p>The low gradient, meandering river drops just 30 m along its 20 km length. Much of the upper part of the river flows between steep, clay banks. Forested floodplains, oxbow channels, shrub swamps, and treed bogs are more common in the lower river corridor. These habitats provide a refuge for nationally threatened wood turtle. The river supports a small population of sea run trout as well as eels.</p> <p>Undisturbed riparian saltmarshes and salt springs occur near the mouth of the river, where the world's highest tides play an important role in the site's ecology.</p> <p>Drier, upland portions of this site support diverse forest communities, dominated by red maple, red and black spruce, tamarack, aspen, white and red pine, and red oak. Parts of the area were logged in recent years and are gradually reverting to forest.</p> <p>Establishing this wilderness area helps fill a gap in the provincial protected areas network by protecting a portion of the Walton River Clay Plain natural landscape, with many representative elements of this landscape.</p> | <p>March 2017</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2017-63</p> | June 2017 |

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| | | | | <p>Though not well known as an angling destination, the river offers some opportunities for angling in a wilderness setting. It also appears to be suitable for canoeing at moderate to high water levels.</p> <p>An existing campsite lease will be honoured.</p> <p>The 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan specifies that designation of this site is subject to addressing petroleum rights. At that time, Elmworth Energy Corporation held a regional petroleum production lease that included the Walton River area. The company surrendered these rights in 2016; otherwise, these rights could have been honoured under the Wilderness Areas Protection Act. Nova Scotia Environment intends to delegate authority to the Department of Energy to issue scientific seismic research licenses within the wilderness area to enable long-term research that supports scientific understanding of regional geological conditions.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/waltonriver.asp</p> | | |
| 210 | Carleton River Wilderness Area | Yarmouth | 919 ha (2,271 acres) | <p>Carleton River Wilderness Area consists of two parcels, about 1.5 km apart, along the east side of Carleton River, near the community of Forest Glen, in the interior of Yarmouth County.</p> <p>The wilderness area lies within the Tusket Drumlins natural landscape, a biologically rich part of southwestern Nova Scotia, with gently sloping hardwood and mixedwood hills,</p> | March 2017 O.I.C. # 2017-64 | Pending |

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| | | | | <p>and numerous lakes. Stands of mature sugar and red maple, yellow birch and beech blanket the rolling terrain, with red spruce through the intervening, flatter lands.</p> <p>The northern parcel has 2 km of river frontage, and the southern parcel includes over 5 km of frontage on Parr Lake and Petes Lake. The low-gradient lake shore is ideal habitat for coastal plain flora; several sensitive plant species having been discovered here in recent years.</p> <p>Protecting these lands helps preserve the natural setting and scenic beauty of Carleton River, a popular and traditional canoe route. The area is also used for hunting.</p> <p>The boundary of both parcels extends eastward to forest access roads. On-going use of these roads is not affected by the wilderness area.</p> <p>A 1.8 km section of power line right-of-way crosses the northern parcel. Nova Scotia Power (NSPI) retains authority to operate and maintain this power line. NSPI also owns historic flowage lands along the lake shore at the southern parcel; these lands are not within the wilderness area.</p> <p>A campsite lease at Petes Lake will be honoured.</p> <p>If needed, vehicle access to two in-held private properties on Carleton River can be authorized by the Minister of Environment. The province also intends to offer an access license to the owner of an adjacent private property at Parr Lake to enable continued vehicle access through part of the wilderness area.</p> | | |

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| | | | | http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_carleton_river.asp | | |
| 8 | Basque Islands Nature Reserve | Richmond | 6 ha (15 acres) | <p>Basque Islands Nature Reserve protects four small and rocky offshore islands just off Point Michaud, in Richmond County.</p> <p>The islands support seabird nesting colonies, including great cormorant and common eider. They also provide a rearing area for gray seals.</p> <p>With nature reserve designation, hunting is prohibited above the mean high water mark.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_basqueislands.asp</p> | March 2017 O.I.C. # 2017-65 | April 2017 |
| 67 | Green Island Nature Reserve | Shelburne | 11 ha (27 acres) | <p>Green Island Nature Reserve protects an important site for bird conservation and migration, just off Cape Sable Island. It is one of the most southerly points in Nova Scotia.</p> <p>The island is exposed and un-forested. Large flocks of migrating shore birds use its grassy and shrubby terrain, boulder and cobble beaches, eroding banks, and small lagoon for staging and feeding. The island also provides nesting habitat for terns, sea ducks, gulls, cormorants, and Atlantic puffins.</p> <p>With nature reserve designation, hunting is prohibited above the mean high water mark.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_greenisla</p> | March 2017 O.I.C. # 2017-66 | April 2017 |

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| | | | | nd.asp | | |
| 84 | Johnson Lake Nature Reserve | CBRM | 174 ha (430 acres) | <p>Johnson Lake Nature Reserve protects a remnant of mature, natural forest near North Sydney, and helps protect North Sydney's Pottle Lake drinking water supply.</p> <p>The reserve includes stands of mature yellow birch, eastern hemlock, sugar maple, red maple and beech, and has historically supported nesting bald eagles. It is within the Sydney Plain natural landscape, a region with few other protected areas and considerable development and use.</p> <p>Most of the reserve is within the Pottle Lake Watershed Protected Water Area (Pottle Lake itself lies adjacent to the north end of the nature reserve). The protected water area designation, under the Environment Act, restricts various activities within the watershed to protect water quality, including fishing, boating, hunting, and the use of biocides. Where nature reserve and protected water area lands overlap, both designations are in effect.</p> <p>The nature reserve helps sustain a population of prototype quillwort found at Pottle Lake, just outside the reserve. Known from only 13 locations around the world, this vulnerable and rare aquatic plant is sensitive to changes in water quality. The nature reserve is located just upstream of the lake and will help prevent fluctuations in water quality that could put the population at risk.</p> <p>An abandoned rail corridor (now a recreational trail) and a power line corridor pass through the area. Use of these corridors is not affected, as they are not within the nature</p> | March 2017 O.I.C. # 2017-67 | April 2017 |

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| | | | | <p>reserve boundaries. The width of the power line corridor can accommodate upgrading of the line for the Maritime Link project.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_johnsonlake.asp</p> | | |
| 102 | MacDonalds Pond Nature Reserve | Inverness | 37 ha (91 acres) | <p>MacDonalds Pond Nature Reserve protects mixed deciduous-conifer forest, cobble and sand beach, and small barrachois ponds, along 2 km of undeveloped shoreline on Whycomomagh Bay, Bras d'Or Lake.</p> <p>The reserve lies adjacent to a lagoon and provides excellent habitat for waterfowl and shorebirds. It also offers opportunities for sea kayaking, boating, bird watching, beachcombing and other activities.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_macdonaldspond.asp</p> | <p>March 2017</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2017-68</p> | April 2017 |
| 103 | MacLeod Brook Nature Reserve | Inverness | 121 ha (299 acres) | <p>MacLeod Brook Nature Reserve protects a lowland old forest site near West Bay, Cape Breton. This sugar maple, yellow birch, eastern hemlock and white pine forest would have been more common in the region prior to widespread land clearing.</p> <p>Located just a few hundred metres from Bras d'Or Lake, the reserve is within the Bras d'Or Lake Plain natural landscape. This is a biologically productive region where establishing protected areas is challenging due to fragmented land use and ownership patterns.</p> | <p>March 2017</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2017-69</p> | April 2017 |

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| | | | | <p>The reserve is suitable for old forest appreciation and research. It extends to the public highway at Marshes (West Bay) and to other secondary roads, which provide easy access.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_macleodbrook.asp</p> | | |
| 105 | MacRitchies Brook Nature Reserve | Inverness | 50 ha (124 acres) | <p>MacRitchies Brook Nature Reserve protects a remnant patch of old forest on the north-facing slopes above Whycocomagh Bay.</p> <p>The forest includes sugar maple, red maple, eastern hemlock and mature white pine. The underlying karst geology has created sink holes, gypsum outcrops, and small alkaline ponds. These features typically support uncommon plant communities.</p> <p>This nature reserve is one of a few, small protected areas in the Bras d'Or Lake Plain natural landscape, a productive lowland region.</p> <p>A power line right-of-way which bisects the reserve is not with the reserve boundary.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_macritchesbrook.asp</p> | <p>March 2017</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2017-70</p> | April 2017 |
| 106 | Margaree Brook Nature | Inverness | 298 ha (736) | <p>Margaree Brook Nature Reserve protects mature sugar maple and yellow birch forest on steep slopes that drain into the Margaree Valley and Northeast Margaree River. Elevations range from 100m to over 335m above sea level.</p> | <p>March 2017</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2017-71</p> | April 2017 |

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| | Reserve | | acres) | <p>Minor adjustments were made to the boundary identified in the province's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan to align with Crown land boundaries as verified through the survey process.</p> <p>A forest access road which passes through the reserve is not within the reserve boundary. Ongoing use of the road is not affected.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_margaree_brook.asp</p> | | |
| 127 | Ohio River Nature Reserve | Antigonish | 28 ha (69 acres) | <p>Ohio River Nature Reserve protects a rich floodplain meadow of grass and sedge and floodplain shrubland, along with adjacent upland forest.</p> <p>The reserve provides habitat for sensitive plants along 600m of the Ohio River, as well as for wood turtle, a listed species-at-risk. It also includes a deer wintering area.</p> <p>Ohio River is a tributary of West River, in Antigonish County. The river flows through a lowland landscape, where much of the land is used for agriculture and most is privately owned.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_ohioriver.asp</p> | March 2017 O.I.C. # 2017-72 | April 2017 |
| 157 | Seal Cove Nature Reserve | Inverness | 81 ha (200 | <p>Seal Cove Nature Reserve protects a mixed conifer-deciduous forest site on the western side of Bras d'Or Lake. It includes more than one kilometre of shoreline along Denys Basin, near Orangedale.</p> | March 2017 O.I.C. # 2017-75 | April 2017 |

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| | | | acres) | <p>The reserve is located in the biologically-rich lowlands of Central Cape Breton; it protects one of the few provincially-owned parcels on Bras d'Or Lake.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_sealcove.asp</p> | | |
| 172 | South River Nature Reserve | Antigonish | 15 ha (37 acres) | <p>South River Nature Reserve protects four small parcels along South River, where the river meanders through the biologically rich lowlands of southern Antigonish County.</p> <p>The reserve includes a mix of rich river floodplain and gentle forested slopes. It provides habitat for wood turtle, a listed species-at-risk. At least five at-risk plants occur here, including black ash.</p> <p>The reserve protects the only provincial lands on South River in a landscape with much land use and disturbance of natural habitats. It is bounded by Dunmore Road along the western side and South River along the eastern side.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_southriver.asp</p> | <p>March 2017</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2017-76</p> | April 2017 |
| 173 | Southwest Mabou River Nature Reserve | Inverness | 93 ha (230 acres) | <p>Southwest Mabou Nature Reserve protects 3.5 km of river corridor, with rich floodplain, several rare sedges and other plants. It also supports older hardwood forest of sugar maple, yellow birch, beech, and white ash.</p> <p>The exposed calcareous banks of the Southwest Mabou River provide a refuge for rare plants that thrive in alkaline</p> | <p>March 2017</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2017-73</p> | April 2017 |

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| | | | | <p>environments.</p> <p>This nature reserve is the only protected area within the Judique Hills and Plain natural landscape.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_southwestmabourriver.asp</p> | | |
| 192 | Torbrook Nature Reserve | Annapolis | 144 ha (356 acres) | <p>Torbrook Nature Reserve protects steep, forested slopes and adjacent upland within the Black River watershed, near Torbrook, Annapolis County.</p> <p>The dissected slopes are part of a ravine of the upper Black River. The river defines the site's western boundary and originates in nearby Cloud Lake Wilderness Area. It is one of the main tributaries of the Annapolis River. Large eastern hemlock, red spruce, and white ash trees thrive in the humid microclimate along the ravine. Scattered white pines poke above the forest canopy. At least one species of rare lichen occurs here.</p> <p>The adjacent uplands support mixed forest on well drained hummocks and deciduous forest on a hilltop. Ironwood, which is relatively uncommon in Nova Scotia, is part of the forest composition.</p> <p>This reserve protects a small sample of the South Mountain Foothills natural landscape, a region encompassing the South Mountain escarpment that rises from the Annapolis Valley. This is one of the more undisturbed forest patches in this landscape.</p> | <p>March 2017</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2017-74</p> | April 2017 |

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| | | | | <p>The southern and eastern boundaries of the site extend to forest access roads which are part of the local ATV trail network. On-going use of these roads is unaffected by the nature reserve designation.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_torbrook.asp</p> | | |
| Designations Approved - December 2015 | | | | | | |
| 17 | Boggy Lake Wilderness Area (expansion) | Halifax, Guysborough | 973 ha (2,405 acres) | <p>This addition to Boggy Lake Wilderness Area, in the interior of the Eastern Shore, consists of seven parts. It expands the wilderness area to nearly 4,700 hectares, while improving boundaries for management and enforcement.</p> <p>The addition includes hardwood hills, lake shore and river frontage. Together with nearby protected lands, the expanded Boggy Lake Wilderness Area forms a provincially-significant assemblage of protected river corridors, lakes and woodlands.</p> <p>The addition adds a 9 km section of the upper Moser River to the wilderness area. It helps protect aquatic habitat and expands corridors of natural forest used by wildlife for travel, shelter and feeding.</p> <p>The addition also helps secure opportunities for backcountry canoeing, angling, camping and hunting. The northern two-thirds of the addition is within Liscomb Game Sanctuary, which limits hunting to muzzleloader, bow or crossbow.</p> <p>Forest access roads along the western and northern sides of</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-388 | July 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>the addition provide access. Vehicle use to access points at Long Lake and Bear Lake is also unaffected.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_BoggyLake.asp</p> | | |
| 20 | Cains Mountain Wilderness Area | Victoria | 554 ha (1,369 acres) | <p>Cains Mountain Wilderness Area protects mature hardwood and mixedwood forest hills near Iona, including some provincially rare karst forest.</p> <p>Protection of these lands improves representation of the Central Cape Breton Hills natural landscape within the provincial protected areas network.</p> <p>The area offers opportunities for walking, hunting, trapping, cross country skiing and other outdoor adventure.</p> <p>Some interest has been expressed in off-highway vehicle use on an abandoned public road which crosses this wilderness area. The Minister of Environment has authority to authorize such use if a responsible organization is willing to manage this route under an agreement.</p> <p>Wilderness area designation of an additional 89 hectares near MacKinnon Road will take effect if overlapped mineral rights expire and no new rights are granted.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_cainsmountain.asp</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-405</p> | July 2016 |
| 21 | Calvary River | Colchester | 1,174 ha | <p>Calvary River Wilderness Area protects old forest and river corridors in the Salmon River watershed near Truro.</p> | December | December |

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| | Wilderness Area | | (2,902 acres) | <p>This includes the lower Black and Calvary rivers, and a portion of the Salmon River into which they drain. With over 14 kilometres of river and several large and small brooks, this wilderness area provides important habitat for Atlantic salmon and brook trout.</p> <p>The old forest of this area is a remnant in what is predominantly a forestry and farming region of the province. The slopes and floodplains along Calvary and Black River harbour impressive stands of old hardwood forest, with large sugar maple, red maple, yellow birch, and white ash trees. Some stands on the lower slopes contain old red spruce forest.</p> <p>At least 10 species of rare sedge and other rare floodplain plants occur along the rivers.</p> <p>Protection of these provincial lands significantly improves representation of the Central Rolling Hills natural landscape in the provincial protected areas network.</p> <p>Located just outside of Truro, this wilderness area is used for walking, angling and hunting, and is suitable for cross-country skiing. The area offers opportunities for nature appreciation and wildlife viewing close to a major population center. Nova Scotia Environment intends to work with the All-terrain Vehicle Association of Nova Scotia (ATVANS) to ensure connectivity within the regional off-highway vehicle trail network.</p> <p>Twenty hectares of the wilderness area overlap with</p> | <p>2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-404</p> | 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>Manganese Mines Wildlife Management Area. These lands now have dual designation as wilderness area and wildlife management area. Wilderness area designation will not affect a Nova Scotia Community College lease here, nor the existing prohibition of hunting and trapping within the wildlife management area.</p> <p>Boundaries for the wilderness area are modified from those identified in the Province's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan. Some younger forests with previous investment (thinning) are no longer included, while additional old forest has been added. Some boundary lines were also straightened to simplify surveying and management.</p> <p>Originally identified as a candidate nature reserve in the Parks and Protected Areas Plan, the lands have been designated as wilderness area. This allows continued hunting and angling, and provides some flexibility for addressing off-highway vehicle use interests.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_calvaryriver.asp</p> | | |
| 42 | Devils Jaw Wilderness Area | Hants | 2,787 ha (6,887 acres) | <p>Devils Jaw Wilderness Area consists of two, distinctly different forested areas in the headwaters of Herbert River, between Mount Uniacke and Rawdon.</p> <p>The smaller of the two parts wraps around the western side of Long Lake, and includes about 15 km of scenic lakefront. The jagged lakeshore, with nine islands, is formed by quartzite ridges that extend throughout the site, creating alternating bands of narrow wetland and forest. Much of the</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-389 | September 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>forest consists of spruce-fir, with tall white pines towering overhead.</p> <p>The larger part lies 5 km to the northeast, between Herbert River and Highway 354, just south of the Rawdon Hills. Centered around Bull Meadow Mountain, this area protects broad hills, flats, ridges and ravines. The varied topography supports many forest types, such as red pine on dry sites, black spruce in wet areas, white ash floodplains, and sugar maple slopes. Old eastern hemlock and tall red spruce occur along humid ravines. Hebert River is a defining feature of this part. The gently meandering river is interrupted by short stretches of fast water (including at its namesake, Devils Jaw) and small pools. This mix of river conditions provides habitat for wood turtle, a listed species at risk, and attracts bald eagles and osprey. Some of the land along the river was acquired by the Nova Scotia Nature Trust and transferred to the Province for protection.</p> <p>The mature forests throughout the wilderness area provide important habitat for interior forest species such as northern goshawk. They protect natural “stepping stones” for wildlife movement in what is predominantly a working forest and farm region.</p> <p>The diversity of protected habitats improves representation of the Central Quartzite Hills and Plains natural landscape in the provincial protected areas network.</p> <p>Devils Jaw Wilderness Area is an important outdoor backcountry recreation destination, located close to major populations in Hants and Hants counties. Its varied and</p> | | |

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| | | | | <p>rugged terrain, exceptional lake and river scenery and easy access provide quality opportunities for camping, angling, hunting and camping and other wilderness adventure. Currently, no managed hiking trails exist here.</p> <p>The rough road to the boat launch site at Lawrence Cove is not within the wilderness area, allowing on-going vehicle access to Long Lake.</p> <p>A campsite lease within the wilderness area at Long Lake will be honoured.</p> <p>Within the larger part of the wilderness area, Nova Scotia Rifle Association (NSRA) holds a lease with Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for its Bull Meadow Range Complex. The wilderness area boundary avoids the developed portion of this complex, including associated access roads. The extensive safety zone is within the wilderness area boundary. NSRA is both authorized and obligated under the lease agreement to post warning signs along the boundary of the lease area to ensure public safety. Nova Scotia Environment (NSE) will honour NSRA's lease as it applies to the safety zone, and will discourage public recreation / access within this zone. Once the lease with DNR is up for renewal, NSE will license NSRA's interest in the wilderness area under the Wilderness Areas Protection Act.</p> <p>Wilderness area designation of an additional 225 hectares near Gulf Brook will take effect if overlapped mineral rights expire and no new rights are granted.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_DevilsJa</p> | | |

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| | | | | w.asp | | |
| 58 | Fourchu Coast Wilderness Area | Richmond, Cape Breton | 4,811 ha (11,888 acres) | <p>Fourchu Coast Wilderness Area protects exceptional coastal lands on Cape Breton's southeast coast, with almost 20 km of shoreline. It is Nova Scotia's largest new coastal protected area.</p> <p>The diverse coast includes sand and barrier beaches and dunes, small islands, tidal flats, saltmarsh, lagoons, brackish lakes, and low shoreline cliffs. These habitats provide staging and nesting sites for shorebirds, waterfowl and seabirds. Away from the coast, much of the area consists of humid spruce/fir rainforest, windswept coastal barrens, and sprawling wetlands that support rare coastal plain plants.</p> <p>Protection of these features improves representation of the Fourchu Till Cliffs and Beaches natural landscape in the provincial protected areas network.</p> <p>This wilderness area offers outstanding nature tourism and outdoor recreation opportunities, such as hiking, beachcombing, bird watching, sea kayaking, canoeing, angling and hunting. An exceptional paddling route between Framboise River and Belfry Lake weaves through interconnected lagoons and brackish lakes, sheltered from the open ocean by barrier beaches and headlands. Another highlight for wilderness adventure is the beach at Capelin Cove and surrounding coastal barrens and shoreline. No managed hiking or portage trails currently exist.</p> <p>A number of roads cut through the wilderness area; these are not part of the wilderness area, and remain open to</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-421 | September 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>vehicle use. These include MacDonald Road, Pig Point Road, the road to Stewarts Pond, MacKay Road, and a short forest access road near Mulcuish Lake.</p> <p>The rough road to Capelin Cove to within 800 metres of the cove is not part of the wilderness area. This allows vehicle access to within walking distance of the cove for most people, while protecting sensitive coastal barrens and maintaining a unique “wild coast” experience. A number of other, nearby beaches outside of the wilderness area offer direct vehicle access.</p> <p>The wilderness area surrounds a private lot on Crooked Lake. The Minister of Environment can authorize access to these private lands.</p> <p>A nearby 62 hectare area of land previously identified for designation as Mulcuish Lake Nature Reserve was, instead, added to the wilderness area to simplify management.</p> <p>Wilderness area designation of an additional 8 hectares at St. Esprit lake will take effect if overlapped mineral rights expire and no new rights are granted.</p> <p>The Province’s 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan stipulates that the designation of 105 hectares is “subject to wood supply analysis”. This analysis has since been completed and a decision was made to not include these lands in the wilderness area. Instead, these lands will be available for general Crown land management.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_fourchu_coast.asp</p> | | |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| 59 | French River Wilderness Area (expansion) | Victoria | 16,418 ha (40,570 acres) | <p>This addition expands French River Wilderness Area, on the eastern side of the Cape Breton Highlands, to over 23,000 hectares. It is now the third largest wilderness area in Nova Scotia.</p> <p>The rugged and mostly remote terrain of the addition spans a wide variety of landforms and habitats, from stunted fir forests on the Cape Breton Plateau to coastal dunes and lagoons on St. Anns Bay. In between, across an elevation difference of about 500m, habitats include steep river canyons, hardwood hills, small remote ponds, talus slopes, old hemlock forest, and open and treed bogs. At least six species of rare arctic/alpine plants occur here.</p> <p>Together with other nearby protected lands, the addition helps establish a large protected natural corridor. This benefits wide ranging species, such as endangered Canada lynx and American marten.</p> <p>The addition expands protection of Indian Brook and Barachois River watersheds, both important for Atlantic salmon conservation. More of French River's watershed is now also protected.</p> <p>The addition improves representation of the Cape Breton Boreal Plateau and Eastern Coast Steep Slopes natural landscapes in the provincial protected areas network.</p> <p>The expanded wilderness area better protects scenic slopes along this part of the Cabot Trail. The addition also adds lands more easily accessed for nature-based tourism, and</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-403</p> | July 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>offers opportunities for fishing, trapping, moose hunting and exploring the shores of St. Anns Bay. An opportunity exists to develop a spectacular wilderness hiking trail system.</p> <p>Use of two roads that access the Cape Breton Highlands is unaffected. Highland road (OHV route 814) from Oregon and the road accessing the Wreck Cove hydro project from the Cabot Trail are not within the wilderness area.</p> <p>About 1,800 m of power line corridor cross the addition near the Cabot Trail. An existing license which Nova Scotia Power Inc. (NSPI) holds with Nova Scotia Environment will be amended to provide for ongoing operation and maintenance of the power line.</p> <p>Minor boundary modifications were made during the survey process.</p> <p>Wilderness area designation of an additional 686 hectares at Barachois River, near West Tarbot, will take effect if overlapped mineral rights expire and no new rights are granted.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_frenchriver.asp</p> | | |
| 60 | Gabarus Wilderness Area (expansion) | Cape Breton | 132 ha (327 acres) | <p>This small addition to Gabarus Wilderness Area, on the southeast coast of Cape Breton, consists of two forested peninsulas and three small islands in Gabarus Lake.</p> <p>The addition increases protected shoreline on Gabarus Lake from about 4 km to 15 km. Improved protection will</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-402 | June 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>enhance the value of this scenic wilderness area for paddling, camping, wildlife viewing and other recreation.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_gabarus.asp</p> | | |
| 86 | Kelley River Wilderness Area (expansion) | Cumberland | 87 ha (214 acres) | <p>The addition to Kelley River Wilderness Area, between Amherst and Cape Chignecto, consists of two recently acquired properties.</p> <p>One of these straddles the only stretch of Atkinson Brook which was not already protected. Atkinson Brook is an important tributary of River Hebert.</p> <p>The second property is located on Welton Lake. Biologically rich and productive, Welton Lake is a wildlife oasis with abundant aquatic and bird life. It is one of few lakes in the region that is not developed. Highly scenic and easily accessible, Welton Lake is a popular destination for outdoor recreation. A forestry road that provides access to nearby private lands through this property is not part of the addition. This road is also part of provincial off-highway vehicle networks.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_kelley-river.asp</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-401</p> | July 2016 |
| 88 | Kluscap Wilderness Area | Victoria | 2,777 ha (6,862 acres) | <p>Kluscap Wilderness Area protects much of the northern part of Kluscap ("Kellys") Mountain, between St. Anns Bay and Great Bras d'Or. It is a striking landscape, where steep forested slopes rise sharply out of the sea to a narrow</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-390</p> | April 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>plateau of 300 or more metres elevation.</p> <p>Kluscap Mountain is a sacred Mi'kmaq site. It is said that the great prophet Kluscap (or "Glooscap") once dwelled in the ocean-side cave near Cape Dauphin, at the northern tip of the wilderness area, and will one day return. The lore and mystery of the cave, known locally as the "Fairy Hole," coupled with outstanding coastal scenery, attracts visitors who arrive by informal trail or by sea.</p> <p>Those wishing to explore this wilderness area will find a wide variety of landforms and habitats across a broad elevation gradient. Cobble beaches, coastal cliffs and caves, and barchois ponds extend for almost 6 km along St. Anns Bay, interrupted only by the occasional stream flowing into the bay from ravines. These ravines provide a refuge for tall white pine and hemlock, while the more exposed coastal slopes support black spruce, balsam fir and hardwood forest. The windswept plateau includes small ponds and wetlands surrounded by stunted forests. The scenery is stunning. Nesting bald eagles can be seen overhead, and pilot whales and dolphins swim in the adjacent waters of St. Anns Bay.</p> <p>The diversity of ecosystems here ensures good representation of Kellys Mountain natural landscape in the provincial protected areas network.</p> <p>Kluscap Wilderness Area presents opportunities for learning about and honouring Mi'kmaq culture and spirituality. The Province and the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia intend to explore options for cooperatively managing this wilderness area.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_kluscap.</p> | | |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | asp | | |
| 90 | Lake Rossignol Wilderness Area (expansion) | Queens | 25 ha (63 acres) | <p>This small addition to Lake Rossignol Wilderness Area, in Queens County, is an isolated Crown lot at the southern end of Bull Moose Lake. It includes a mature white pine stand at the edge of a drumlin. Adding this to the wilderness area simplifies provincial land management and enforcement.</p> <p>Lake Rossignol Wilderness Area protects a series of bogs, conifer flats, and forested drumlins that straddle the transition zone between the LaHave Drumlins and Lake Rossignol Hills natural landscapes in western Nova Scotia.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_lakerossignol.asp</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-400 | June 2016 |
| 93 | Liscomb River Wilderness Area (expansion) | Guysborough | 3,359 ha (8,300 acres) | <p>This addition to Liscomb River Wilderness Area more than doubles the size of this wilderness area by protecting more than 30 km of additional river corridor.</p> <p>It creates a 40 km protected river corridor from the Eastern Shore interior to just north of Highway 7 and the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>The addition lands, along both Liscomb and Little Liscomb rivers, consist primarily of mature and regenerating softwood forest and extensive wetlands and barrens. These river corridors help protect water and habitat for brook trout, a small Atlantic salmon run and many other species. They support wildlife movement between the interior and coastal regions of the Eastern Shore.</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-422 | July 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>The addition helps conserve the Liscomb River system as an angling and backcountry canoe destination.</p> <p>Two forest access road that cross the addition are not part of the wilderness area and remain open to vehicle use.</p> <p>A one acre lot on the west side of Big Gaspereaux Lake is part of the addition. This in-held property was recently acquired for protection.</p> <p>Several campsite leases occur within the addition and will be honoured.</p> <p>Wilderness area designation of an additional 102 hectares at First Lake, on Joe Brook, will take effect if overlapped mineral rights expire and no new rights are granted.</p> <p>The Province's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan stipulates that designation of 146 hectares is "subject to wood supply analysis". This analysis has since been completed and a decision was made to not include these lands in the wilderness area. Instead, these lands will be available for general Crown land management.</p> <p>A decision on protection of about 144 hectares along the river, near Liscombe Lodge, is being deferred while the Province considers potential uses of this land related to the pending sale of Liscombe Lodge.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_liscomb_river.asp</p> | | |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| 107 | Margaree River Wilderness Area (expansion) | Inverness | 2,140 ha (5,287 acres) | <p>This addition to Margaree River Wilderness Area protects steep-sided hardwood ravines and slopes in the upper reaches of the Northeast Margaree River. It expands the wilderness area to nearly 9,000 hectares.</p> <p>This includes over 50 km of brooks and small tributaries that feed the river. Some of these brooks provide important spawning habitat for Atlantic salmon. The addition also increases habitat protection for Canada lynx, a listed endangered species in the region.</p> <p>Portions of this very rugged and scenic landscape have potential for wilderness hiking and exploration.</p> <p>A one km section of old, unmaintained public road that connects Big Intervale with the highlands is not within the wilderness area. Known locally as route 905, vehicle use is currently limited to off-highway vehicles. Local snowmobile and ATV clubs maintain an off-highway vehicle bridge on this route, across Forest Glen Brook.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_margaree_brook.asp</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-391 | July 2016 |
| 112 | Medway Lakes Wilderness Area | Annapolis | 19,658ha (48,575 acres) | <p>Medway Lakes Wilderness Area is Nova Scotia's largest new protected area and one of the most significant for nature conservation and wilderness recreation.</p> <p>The area protects an exceptional mix of rolling hardwood hills, conifer-dominated flats, wetlands, and numerous lakes and waterways. Its size will help sustain wildlife that is sensitive to disturbance and forest fragmentation. The diverse and quality habitats support many species at risk,</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-423 | September 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>including Blandings turtle, snapping turtle, pine marten, mainland moose, and several bird species. Impressive stands of old sugar maple, yellow birch, white pine, and hemlock forest are scattered throughout. Parts of the area were harvested in past decades.</p> <p>By protecting the headwaters of the Medway and Mersey rivers, this wilderness area helps protect water quality for people and aquatic life in two of western Nova Scotia's largest watersheds. Interconnected and remote lakes, rivers, and streams provide a refuge for native brook trout, now in significant decline in southwestern Nova Scotia. The Medway River also retains a remnant Atlantic salmon population. In recent years, community groups have reintroduced salmon within this site.</p> <p>Establishing this wilderness area ensures good representation of Fisher Lake Drumlins natural landscape in the provincial protected areas network, and improves representation of the South Mountain Rolling Plain.</p> <p>The proximity of this wilderness area to other protected areas makes it significant for wildlife movement and ecosystem connectivity across the landscape.</p> <p>The area offers exceptional opportunities for recreation and nature tourism in a wilderness setting, such as canoeing, camping, angling, hunting, hiking, cross country skiing, and nature education. A variety of canoe routes range from short paddles on individual lakes to challenging white-water conditions or a multi-day traverse of the entire area. Canoe route maps are available from the Municipality of Annapolis.</p> | | |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>The Province will work with interested partners to develop and promote wilderness recreation opportunities, such as trails and canoe loops.</p> <p>Following additional public consultation in 2015, changes were made to the boundary identified in the Province's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan. These changes protect more old forest, simplify surveying and site management, and enable more vehicle access.</p> <p>Lands previously identified for provincial park designation at Fisher Lake are now part of the wilderness area. West Branch Medway River Nature Reserve, designated in 2008, is also now designated as wilderness area. As outlined in the 2015 consultation document, several other boundary changes have also been made.</p> <p>The north-south West Branch Road that bisects the wilderness area is not part of the wilderness area, allowing ongoing vehicle access. East Branch Road follows the eastern boundary of the wilderness area, and also remains open for vehicle use. A forest access road that bisects the wilderness area near Eleven Mile Lake will support forestry access in the region as needed, with limitations on public vehicle access. In addition, NSE intends to authorize snowmobile and ATV use on several connecting routes within the wilderness area through trail management agreements with provincial OHV associations.</p> <p>If needed, access to in-held private properties can be authorized by the Minister of Environment. Several Crown campsite leases within the wilderness area will be honoured.</p> | | |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>In 2016, NSE will invite a range of stakeholders to participate in a process to help identify additional actions to enhance the management and protection of Medway Lakes Wilderness Area. Participation will be sought from: adjacent land managers; tourism and business interests; environmental, conservation, OHV, and recreation organizations; researchers; and others with an expressed interest in the conservation and responsible use of the wilderness area lands.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_medwaylakes.asp</p> | | |
| 122 | North Mountain Wilderness Area | Inverness | 1,081 ha (2,671 acres) | <p>North Mountain Wilderness Area protects a portion of North Mountain, a 25 km long, forested granitic ridge, rising out of West Bay on Bras d'Or Lake.</p> <p>The wilderness area includes plateau and parts of small gullies that drop off steeply to either side. The forest is predominantly hardwood, with older sugar maple and yellow birch. The plateau has a complex of wetlands and small ponds ringed by black spruce and balsam fir forest.</p> <p>Protection of these lands helps represent Bras d'Or North Mountain Ridge natural landscape in the provincial protected areas network.</p> <p>The rugged and dramatic landscape offers scenic views of Bras d'Or Lake and the settled lowlands below and offers opportunities for outstanding wilderness adventure.</p> <p>Minor boundary adjustments were made during the survey</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-399 | July 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>process to simplify surveying and management. An adjacent communications tower on Crown land is not part of the wilderness area.</p> <p>Wilderness area designation of an additional 233 hectares in the headwaters of MacCuspics Brook, near Lime Hill, will take effect if overlapped mineral rights expire and no new rights are granted.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_northmountain.asp</p> | | |
| 134 | Pockwock Wilderness Area | Halifax, Hants | 1,900 ha (4,695 acres) | <p>Pockwock Wilderness Area, near Mount Uniacke, protects about a third of the watershed for Pockwock Lake, the main drinking water supply for Halifax, Bedford, Sackville, Fall River, Timberlea, and Waverley.</p> <p>Most of the wilderness area is on the west side of Highway 101, with a portion on the east side, adjacent to West Lake.</p> <p>This heavily forested site includes about 17 km of lake frontage on Pockwock Lake. Forest cover is predominantly red spruce, ranging in age from young cutovers to old growth along the northern edge of Pockwock Lake and on a 68 hectare island. Stands with mature yellow birch, sugar maple, eastern hemlock, and white pine also are common.</p> <p>Most of the wilderness area overlaps with the Pockwock Protected Water Area managed by Halifax Water. Dual designation as a wilderness area and protected water area supports Halifax Water's efforts to protect the drinking water supply area. The Province recognizes Halifax Water's</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-398</p> | March 2017 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>pre-existing interest as a waterworks operator and will issue a license that enables Halifax Water to undertake waterworks-related activities within the wilderness area. A major access road that bisects this area and is managed by Halifax Water is not within the wilderness area.</p> <p>About 2 km of power line corridor crosses the wilderness area, just south of Highway 101. An existing license which Nova Scotia Power Inc. (NSPI) holds with Nova Scotia Environment will be amended to provide for ongoing operation and maintenance of this power line.</p> <p>The boundary of this site was refined substantially since release of the Province's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan, following discussions with Halifax Water. Lands originally identified for protection on the south side of Pockwock Lake were removed while other lands north of the lake were added. The new configuration better aligns with Halifax Water's long-term management approach for the watershed, and adds more old forest. Overall size is larger, up from the original 1,178 hectares identified in the Parks and Protected Areas Plan.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_pockwock.asp</p> | | |
| 136 | Polletts Cove – Aspy Fault Wilderness Area | Victoria | 89 ha (221 acres) | Polletts Cove – Aspy Fault Wilderness Area is Cape Breton's largest wilderness area. From soaring headlands to forested canyons and highland barrens, it protects a spectacular mix of highland and coastal features in one of Nova Scotia's most remote regions. | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-424 | September 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | (expansion) | | | <p>This small addition contributes features that do not occur elsewhere in the wilderness area. It adds about 4 km of barrier beach on Aspy Bay, along with a number of small islands in the sheltered waters behind North Harbour beach. These coastal lands provide nesting places for great blue heron, arctic tern, and other seabirds, as well as staging areas for migrating shore birds. Endangered piping plovers nest on the barrier beaches. The addition also includes a small tract of mature sugar maple and yellow birch forest on North Aspy River, adjacent to the Cabot Trail.</p> <p>This is a highly scenic area, with opportunities for coastal nature tourism, including sea kayaking, canoeing and bird watching. Hunting within the addition will not be affected by wilderness area designation.</p> <p>A fishing gear storage area on Crown land on Sheep Island, in North Harbour, is not part of the addition.</p> <p>http://novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_pollettscove.asp</p> | | |
| 137 | Polly Brook Wilderness Area | Cumberland | 781 ha (1,929 acres) | <p>Polly Brook Wilderness Area, near Springhill, straddles the watershed divide between two important tributaries of River Philip, and includes the upper reaches of Polly Brook.</p> <p>River Philip has historically been one of the most productive Atlantic salmon rivers on the Northumberland coast, and Polly Brook provides excellent habitat for spawning salmon.</p> <p>Forest cover consists primarily of mixed sugar maple, yellow birch, and red spruce stands on well drained hills. These woodlands provides habitat for species that require or</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-392 | September 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>prefer interior forest conditions, in a region where land use is predominantly forestry, farming and residential.</p> <p>This wilderness area provides the only representation of the Cumberland Foothills natural landscape in the provincial protected areas network. The foothills are part of the transition zone between the Cobequid Mountains and the lowlands of the Northumberland Strait Plain.</p> <p>About 4 km of power line corridor cross the western end of this area. An existing license which Nova Scotia Power Inc. (NSPI) holds with Nova Scotia Environment (NSE) will be amended to provide for ongoing maintenance of the power line within the wilderness area.</p> <p>The power line corridor is also part of a regional OHV trail network (SANS trail #1). NSE intends to allow for continued use of this trail by adding it to the existing Snowmobilers Association of Nova Scotia (SANS) trail management agreement for wilderness areas, and to a similar agreement with the All-terrain Vehicle Association of Nova Scotia (ATVANS).</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_pollybrook.asp</p> | | |
| 139 | Porcupine Lake Wilderness Area | Digby | 974 ha (2,408 acres) | <p>Porcupine Lake Wilderness Area protects a scenic and biologically productive, hilly woodland area with lakes and wetlands in the upper reaches of the Tusket River watershed.</p> <p>Hardwood forest drumlins (hills) are separated by bands of conifer forest and short stillwaters on lower ground. Mature</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-397 | Pending |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>stands of sugar maple, yellow birch, red spruce and eastern hemlock are interspersed with younger stands in various stages of succession. Old forest conditions, including the accumulation of deadwood on the forest floor, make this area suitable habitat for American marten, a provincially listed endangered species.</p> <p>This site lies within the Tusket Drumlins natural landscape, which is not well represented in the provincial protected areas network. With highly fragmented land ownership and a long history of settlement in this part of Nova Scotia, Porcupine Lake Wilderness Area protects a unique natural area in this region.</p> <p>This scenic area offers high quality outdoor recreation opportunities in a very accessible wilderness setting, including angling, hunting, cross-country skiing and canoeing. About 4 km of the Wentworth River canoe route is within the wilderness area.</p> <p>Major Road, which passes through the middle of the wilderness area, is not within the wilderness area. Ongoing vehicle access on this road is unaffected. Access to a gravel pit on private land near Firmain Lake is unaffected. Minor boundary changes were made during the survey process to avoid a power line and associated ATV trail parallel to Route 340.</p> <p>If needed, access to several in-held private properties can be authorized by the Minister of Environment.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_porcupi</p> | | |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | nelake.asp | | |
| 141 | Port La Tour Bogs Wilderness Area | Shelburne | 1,032 ha (2,551 acres) | <p>Port La Tour Wilderness Area consists of three separate parts that straddle large coastal bogs near Port La Tour, Shelburne County.</p> <p>These acidic and nutrient-poor bogs harbour at least four rare plant species, including nationally endangered thread-leaved sundew. This species is known from only five locations in Canada, four of which are bogs partly within this wilderness area.</p> <p>Protection of these lands also improves representation of the Shelburne Headlands natural landscape in the province's protected areas network.</p> <p>Crown title for most of the lands was recently clarified through a partnership between Ducks Unlimited and DNR. Ducks Unlimited subsequently consented to the designation of these lands as wilderness area. A 10 hectare property near Crows Neck Beach that the Nova Scotia Nature Trust recently transferred to the Province is also part of the wilderness area.</p> <p>Hunting and trapping is permitted within the wilderness area.</p> <p>Access to an in-held private property can be authorized by the Minister of Environment.</p> <p>Swaines Road and a short spur to adjacent properties is not included within the wilderness area boundary – vehicle use</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-425 | July 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>is unaffected.</p> <p>About one-quarter of the area identified for protection in the Province's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan is not included within the wilderness area due to unresolved land title issues.</p> <p>http://novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_portlatourbogs.asp</p> | | |
| 151 | Rogues Roost Wilderness Area | Halifax | 1,140 ha (2,817 acres) | <p>This iconic coastal wilderness area near Terence Bay and Prospect protects dramatic coastal barrens and nearly 18 km of rugged, indented coastline. Here you will find exposed granite headlands, cliffs, rocky crags and 22 islands, along with sheltered passageways, saltmarsh and a few sand beaches.</p> <p>The adjacent coastal waters provide an overwintering area for common eider and endangered Harlequin duck, and are frequented by whales and other marine species.</p> <p>At the heart of this wilderness area is the network of sheltered coves and passageways of Rogues Roost, so named for the area's historic role as a hideout for privateers. Today, this area and surrounding coastal waters is renowned for exceptional scenery that attracts yachters, kayakers and power-boaters; photographers, rock climbers, anglers and many others. The lands surround one of Nova Scotia's most sought after anchorages for local sailors. This is also a destination for some commercial tourism operators.</p> <p>Rogues Roost Wilderness Area is part of a network of other</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-376 | September 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>conservation lands along this coast, including Terence Bay Wilderness Area, Crystal Crescent Provincial Park, provincial park lands at Peggy's Cove and Blind Bay, and lands at Prospect High Head protected by the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) and HRM.</p> <p>A 12 hectare (30 acre) inholding at Rogues Roost was recently acquired by the Nova Scotia Nature Trust (NSNT) and transferred to the Province for protection. This property is part of the wilderness area.</p> <p>Boundaries were adjusted through the survey process to avoid five hectares of land along Prospect Bay which are not Crown owned as was originally thought.</p> <p>Now that mineral rights that affect an additional 63 hectares of Crown land near the northern extent of the wilderness area have expired, designation of this area will take effect if no new mineral rights are granted.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_roguesroost.asp</p> | | |
| 152 | Roseway River Wilderness Area | Shelburne | 1,691 ha (4,177 acres) | <p>This wilderness area consists of two intact forest tracts located along 10 km of Roseway River, near Middle Ohio, in Shelburne County, on either side of Highway 203.</p> <p>Forest types are predominantly a mix of mature black spruce, red maple, balsam fir, and white pine. The site also contains some old eastern hemlock forest and several wetlands. Protection of these river corridors complements protection of the headwaters of Roseway River further</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-377</p> | April 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>upstream, within Tobeatic Wilderness Area.</p> <p>The area is used for canoeing, hunting, fishing and other activities.</p> <p>An access road to a private property at McKay Lakes is not within the wilderness area.</p> <p>An existing license that Nova Scotia Power Inc. (NSPI) holds with Nova Scotia Environment will be amended to provide for ongoing maintenance of a section of power line which cuts through the wilderness area.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_roseway_river.asp</p> | | |
| 156 | Scrag Lake Wilderness Area | Annapolis, Lunenburg | 1,961 ha (4,845 acres) | <p>Scrag Lake Wilderness Area protects a remnant tract of intact forest within the heavily settled and farmed LaHave Drumlins Natural Landscape, a region that is otherwise poorly represented in the provincial protected areas network. It is located in the interior of western Nova Scotia, straddling the watershed divide between the LaHave and Medway river systems.</p> <p>The area protects lakes and surrounding woodlands. This includes a number of drumlins (elongated hills with good soil) which support impressive Acadian forest of sugar maple, hemlock and yellow birch.</p> <p>Varied topography, lakes, and vistas offer a variety of wilderness recreation opportunities, including hiking,</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-378 | July 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>angling, and hunting.</p> <p>In 2015, the province acquired two properties near Rae Lake. Both properties, along with Rae Lake, were added to the wilderness area to simplify and improve the boundary. The road to an access point at the north end of Rae Lake is not part of the wilderness area and allows continued vehicle access.</p> <p>If needed, access to an in-held private property at Scrag Lake can be authorized by the Minister of Environment.</p> <p>The southern boundary was straightened from that shown in the 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan to simplify boundaries and management.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_scraglake.asp</p> | | |
| 159 | Shelburne River Wilderness Area (expansion) | Queens | 1,178 ha (2,911 acres) | <p>This addition expands Shelburne River Wilderness Area to almost 3,500 hectares.</p> <p>Shelburne River flows from the interior of Tobeatic Wilderness Area to Lake Rossignol through some of the most remote wilderness in Nova Scotia. Wedged between the Tobeatic and Kejimikujik National Park, Shelburne River Wilderness Area protects the lower river and surrounding forests. It is part of the core of the Southwest Nova UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, an international designation reserved for globally important natural areas.</p> <p>Protecting these lands maintains the ecological linkages between two of the province's best known protected areas.</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-379</p> | July 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>This is especially important for wide ranging mammals such as endangered pine marten and mainland moose, aquatic species such as native brook trout, and old forest-dependent species such as northern goshawk.</p> <p>The addition protects many stands of old red spruce, hemlock, and white pine forest, especially near the river.</p> <p>The expanded wilderness area helps maintain the remote wilderness character of both the Kejimikujik backcountry and the iconic Shelburne River canoe route, made famous from the 1908 novel "The Tent Dwellers" by Albert Bigelow Paine.</p> <p>A major forest access road that crosses the lower Shelburne River is not within the wilderness area – vehicle use is unaffected.</p> <p>During the survey process, small boundary changes were made to this addition from the boundary shown in the Province's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan. These changes improve protection along Shelburne River while making other land available for general Crown land management.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_shelburne_river.asp</p> | | |
| 162 | Ship Harbour Long Lake Wilderness Area | Halifax | 921 ha (2,275 acres) | <p>This addition to Ship Harbour Long Lake Wilderness Area, on the Eastern Shore, consists of eight separate parts that expand the wilderness area to over 16,000 hectares.</p> <p>The addition protects forests and waterways, including coastal cliffs at Head of Jeddore, hardwood slopes along</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-380</p> | September 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | (expansion) | | | <p>Scraggy Lake and Lake Charlotte, and mature conifer forests along a remote stretch of Fish River. All but the lower 300 m of Fish River are now protected.</p> <p>Protection of these lands improves the value of this wilderness area as a regionally-significant, intact habitat patch, to the benefit of species that are sensitive to disturbance or require interior forest conditions. This includes habitat for endangered mainland moose and at least four species of rare lichen, including globally endangered boreal felt lichen.</p> <p>Ship Harbour Long Lake Wilderness Area is a destination for canoeing, camping, hunting, angling and other activities in a wilderness setting. The addition enhances the value of this area for these activities by protecting highly visible and scenic lands at “gateways” to the wilderness area. This includes a long-established access point at Lake Charlotte (the former Lake Charlotte North Provincial Park Reserve), a scenic hardwood drumlin peninsula at Scraggy Lake, and a traditional portage that provides access to protected interior lakes from the Atlantic coast at Oyster Pond.</p> <p>Indian Point has particular significance to the Mi’kmaq. This is a narrow peninsula, with sand beaches, located at the north end of Lake Charlotte, near the mouth of Fish River. This site was reportedly used as an encampment, likely as a base for fishing.</p> <p>The addition does not change vehicle access to Hartman Lake, Portapique (Porcupine) Lake, or to both sides of Lake Charlotte.</p> | | |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>An additional 519 hectares of land near Scraggy Lake is identified in the Province's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan for protection, subject to acquisition. These lands remain privately owned and are not part of the addition.</p> <p>The Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) recently transferred a property acquired at Fishing Lake to the Province for legal protection. Nova Scotia Environment will undertake additional planning and consultation before adding this property to Ship Harbour Long Lake Wilderness Area. These lands are not included in the addition.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_ShipHarbourLongLake.asp</p> | | |
| 164 | Silver River Wilderness Area | Digby, Yarmouth | 5,292 ha (13,077 acres) | <p>Silver River Wilderness Area protects one of southwestern Nova Scotia's preeminent wilderness rivers. It consists primarily of a wide corridor stretching along 30 km of Silver River, through the interior of Digby and Yarmouth counties.</p> <p>Silver River is one of the main branches of the Tusket River system. It flows through a biologically rich landscape of conifer forest, hardwood hills and drumlins, and numerous lakes. This is in marked contrast to the less productive lands found in nearby Tobeatic Wilderness Area.</p> <p>The riffes and pools of the river provide excellent fish habitat. Sandy beaches on various lakes provide nesting sites for snapping turtles, a listed species-at-risk. Stands of old red spruce, hemlock, white pine, and sugar maple/yellow birch line much of the river and are scattered throughout. Some of the forests is young as a result of past harvesting.</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-387 | July 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>Protection of these lands improves representation of the Tusket River Drumlins natural landscape in the provincial protected areas network.</p> <p>Silver River is a popular canoeing, kayaking, angling and camping destination. Tripping options range from day-long excursions through the scenic stillwaters in the vicinity of Barrios Lake, to multi-day trips throughout the system. The area is also popular for hunting, boating and off-highway vehicle use. This area has a long tradition of guiding and outdoor recreation.</p> <p>Many roads through the area are not part of the wilderness area, and remain open for vehicle use. Public access to the river is possible at numerous traditional access points.</p> <p>If needed, access to a number of private properties can be authorized by the Minister of Environment. Some of these have existing access roads.</p> <p>Several existing Crown campsite leases will be honoured.</p> <p>Minor boundary changes were made through the survey process to simplify boundaries.</p> <p>The Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) has acquired lands on the upper Silver River and transferred ownership of a portion to the Province for legal protection. These lands occur in the vicinity of the planned provincial park at New France (Electric City). The Province and NCC have engaged in a public consultation and planning process to guide designation and management of these lands. None of these</p> | | |

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| | | | | lands are currently part of Silver River Wilderness Area. http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_silverriver.asp | | |
| 171 | South Panuke Wilderness Area | Lunenburg, Halifax, Hants | 6,843 ha (16,909 acres) | <p>South Panuke Wilderness Area extends from Panuke Lake to Highway 103, north of Chester.</p> <p>This area protects a natural corridor for wildlife movement between central and western Nova Scotia. At nearly 30 km in length, Panuke Lake cuts across much of the province. Panuke Lake and developed lands north of the lake (Windsor to Ellershouse) create a barrier to terrestrial wildlife movement between central and western Nova Scotia. By protecting lands south of Panuke Lake, this wilderness area maintains a biodiversity "land bridge" that helps keep western Nova Scotia ecologically connected to the rest of the province. Wide ranging species, such as endangered mainland moose and pine marten, will benefit from a protected natural corridor.</p> <p>The terrain of this wilderness area is generally rugged with hills, ridges, and hummocks. Mature red spruce is widespread, sometimes mixed with hemlock or white pine. Black spruce occurs on poorly drained sites. Parts of the southern portion of the wilderness area were logged in recent years, while the northern portion is largely intact. As a whole, this area offers a good opportunity to restore a regionally significant and relatively large core protected area in the midst of an ecologically fragmented landscape.</p> <p>South Panuke Wilderness Area protects significant portions</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-426 | June 2017 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>of the Canaan and East River watersheds, including lake and stream habitat for brook trout and potential Atlantic salmon recovery. It also fills a significant gap in representation of the South Mountain Rolling Plain natural landscape in the provincial protected areas network.</p> <p>These lands are part of a long-established Mi'kmaq travel route between the Bay of Fundy and Atlantic coast. The area continues to be used for hunting and fishing today. Visitors can still follow traditional canoe routes and old portages, and overnight at secluded beach campsites. Much of the area is accessible from major forestry roads, as well as the Chester Connection Rails-to-Trails.</p> <p>The wilderness area does not affect vehicle access to boat launches at the southern ends of Timber, Panuke and Connaught lakes. These lakes are not part of the wilderness area, so activities are also not regulated by the Wilderness Areas Protection Act.</p> <p>A Nova Scotia Power Inc. power line just north of Highway 103 is not included within the boundary.</p> <p>In response to additional public consultation for this site in March of 2015, NSE intends to enter into a trail management agreement with the All-terrain Vehicle Association of Nova Scotia (ATVANS) to accommodate all-terrain vehicle use on a 7 km route that follows former forestry roads between Canaan and Timber Lake.</p> <p>If needed, vehicle access to an in-held private property at Timber Lake can be authorized by the Minister of</p> | | |

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| | | | | <p>Environment. The province also intends to offer vehicle access licenses to the owners of two adjacent private properties located at Houghton Lake.</p> <p>One Crown campsite lease within the wilderness area will be honoured.</p> <p>Through the survey process, small boundary changes were made to align with updated Crown land ownership and improve survey efficiency and area management. Crown lands immediately adjoining Highway 103 are not included to avoid potential impacts on future twinning of this highway.</p> <p>http://novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_southpanuke.asp</p> | | |
| 184 | Tangier Grand Lake Wilderness Area (expansion) | Halifax | 170 ha (420 acres) | <p>This addition of three parcels to Tangier Grand Lake Wilderness Area, in eastern Halifax County, improves the southern boundary of the wilderness area.</p> <p>These parcels are located on Snowshoe, Tangier, and Little River lakes. Lakes are a defining feature of this wilderness area, which is renowned for exceptional canoeing and trout fishing.</p> <p>The Tangier Lake and Little River Lake parcels are part of traditional canoe routes that connect the wilderness area with Highway 7 and the Atlantic coast.</p> <p>The Tangier Lake property abuts lakeshore property recently acquired by the Nova Scotia Nature Trust. Together they</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-427</p> | July 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>form a protected corridor along the west side of Tangier Lake, connecting the remote, interior lakes with Highway 7 and the Atlantic coast. The Nature Trust property includes an important public access point to Tangier Lake and the wilderness area, off Highway 7.</p> <p>Forests in the addition are typical of the Eastern Shore interior, with stands of black spruce, balsam fir, and red maple, as well as some mature red spruce.</p> <p>An additional 135 hectares of land along the north side of Tangier Grand Lake Wilderness Area is identified in the Province's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan for protection, subject to acquisition. These lands remain privately owned and are not part of the wilderness area addition.</p> <p>http://novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_tangierlake.asp</p> | | |
| 189 | Tidney River Wilderness Area (expansion) | Shelburne, Queens | 2,312 ha (5,713 acres) | <p>This addition consists of five separate parts which expand Tidney River Wilderness Area to more than 22,000 hectares.</p> <p>Tidney River Wilderness Area protects a large, representative portion of the Sable River Basin natural landscape, in the interior of southwestern Nova Scotia.</p> <p>The flat terrain is poorly drained, with slow brooks meandering through dense black spruce, red maple, fir, and tamarack forests. Eskers, moraines and low hummocks with white pine and oak vary the landscape, as does the occasional hardwood hill. Large bogs are common. Species</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-396 | July 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>sensitive to human disturbance, such as endangered mainland moose, can find refuge in this remote area.</p> <p>The largest part of the addition, on Misery Brook, lies along the north side of Highway 103 just west of Sable River. The right combination of forest and climatic conditions has created a lichen hotspot here. Researchers have documented fourteen species of rare lichen, including nationally endangered vole ears lichen and globally endangered boreal felt lichen.</p> <p>Other parts of the addition are more remote and improve protection of rivers. They include an additional 5 km of the upper Sable River and lands near West Brook and Broad River, with old eastern hemlock forest, wetlands, and frontage on four undeveloped lakes. These areas enhance Tidney River Wilderness Area as a destination for wilderness canoeing and angling.</p> <p>The use of a forest access road to Crown lands west of Broad River Lake is unaffected by the addition. The road is not part of the wilderness area.</p> <p>The existing license which Nova Scotia Power Inc. (NSPI) holds with Nova Scotia Environment will be amended to provide for ongoing operation and maintenance of the power line corridor through the addition near Highway 103.</p> <p>Wilderness area designation of an additional 113 hectares near Misery Lake will take effect if overlapped mineral rights expire and no new rights are granted.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_tidne.as</p> | | |

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| 190 | Toadfish Lakes Wilderness Area | Halifax | 6,322 ha (15,622 acres) | <p>Toadfish Lakes Wilderness Area protects woodlands in the interior of eastern Halifax County. It consists of one large and several separate, smaller parts, and is next to Boggy Lake Wilderness Area.</p> <p>Portions of Moser, Quoddy, and Salmon rivers wind their way along hardwood drumlin hills and through stillwaters, lakes, ponds, wetlands, and thick conifer forest. Old red spruce and sugar maple/yellow birch forests are scattered throughout.</p> <p>Toadfish Lakes Wilderness Area is part of a provincially-significant assemblage of protected river corridors, lakes and woodlands in this part of Nova Scotia. This provides a refuge for species sensitive to disturbance, such as endangered mainland moose.</p> <p>With the adjacent Boggy Lake Wilderness Area, this wilderness area provides good representation of the Eastern Shore Drumlins natural landscape in the provincial protected areas network.</p> <p>The rivers and lakes draw anglers and canoeists to the Toadfish Lakes area. This is also a destination for hunting and off highway vehicle use. The northern portion of the wilderness area is within Liscomb Game Sanctuary, where hunting is limited to muzzleloader, bow or crossbow.</p> <p>Close to 17 km of forest access roads which are part of a regional ATV trail network remain open to vehicle use. The roads are not part of the wilderness area. This includes the</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-381 | September 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>road north from Kelly Lake into Liscomb Game Sanctuary, which defines the boundary between Toadfish Lakes and Boggy Lake wilderness areas. These routes provide access for hunting, to lakes for angling and boating, and to private land. They enable ongoing access to Shoaly Lake, Dog Lake, Quoddy Lake, Chain Lake, Long Lake, and Toadfish Lakes.</p> <p>The road from Moser River to Kelly Lake and Round Lake (as well as Crown lands between these lakes), and a road to Moser River below Wrights Dam Pool are not part of the wilderness area and remain open for vehicle use.</p> <p>Minor boundary adjustments were made through the survey process to simplify boundaries and to enable continued vehicle access to an adjacent private lot, east of Moser River.</p> <p>Wilderness area designation of an additional 197 hectares near Quoddy Lake and Smith Lake will come into effect if overlapped mineral rights expire and no new rights are granted.</p> <p>An additional 101 hectares of land at the west side of the wilderness area is identified in the Province's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan for protection, subject to acquisition. These lands remain privately owned and are not part of the wilderness area.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_toadfishakes.asp</p> | | |
| 191 | Tobeatic Wilderness Area | Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, | 15,678ha (38,741 | <p>This addition to Tobeatic Wilderness Area consists of 14 separate parts that expand the largest protected area in the Maritimes to nearly 120,000 hectares.</p> | December 2015 | September 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | (expansion) | Digby, Annapolis | acres) | <p>Spanning parts of five counties, Tobeatic Wilderness Area is part of the core of the Southwest Nova UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. The wilderness area protects the headwaters of nine major rivers. It is among the most significant areas for wildlife, biodiversity conservation, and wilderness recreation in the province.</p> <p>The addition enhances the regional significance of Tobeatic Wilderness Area. It adds habitat for many species, including endangered mainland moose and Blandings turtle, as well as American marten. The addition of biologically productive forests contrast to the semi-barren interior of the wilderness area.</p> <p>Protection of these lands also helps maintain some exceptional wilderness recreation opportunities.</p> <p>The Tobeatic Lake portion of the addition encompasses some of Nova Scotia's most iconic wilderness lakes and streams and preserves the remote character of a region steeped in traditions of backcountry canoeing, guiding, and sportfishing. It protects the wilderness setting of the "Tent Dwellers" canoe route, made famous by Albert Bigelow Paine's 1908 account of backcountry guiding and sport fishing adventures in this region. This also overlaps with the Tobeatic Wildlife Management Area (known as Tobeatic Game Sanctuary prior to 1968). That designation and associated regulations are not affected by the overlap with the wilderness area.</p> <p>To the south, part of the addition overlaps a 14 km stretch of</p> | O.I.C. # 2015-395 | |

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| | | | | <p>Jordan River, protecting coastal plain flora, excellent riparian and fish habitat, and another popular canoe route. Other parts protect headwaters of watersheds that drain into Kejimikujik National Park. This includes the stillwaters of Thomas Meadow Brook, mature red spruce forest on Lake Torment, and the upper West River watershed. Protecting these waterways helps conserve water quality for brook trout and other species within the wilderness area and neighbouring Kejimikujik National Park.</p> <p>Several parts of the addition encompass portions of the upper Sissiboo River system. This helps protect traditional gateways for backcountry canoe access to Tobeatic Wilderness Area at Whitesand and Sporting Lake streams, and near Lake Joli. These are part of traditional Mi'kmaq canoe routes.</p> <p>Other parts of the addition occur at Napier River, East Branch Tuskent River, Crain Lake, Back Lake, Stave Lakes and Westerly Lake.</p> <p>A short stretch of forest access road north of Ninth Lake, old roads to Crain Lake and Silvery Lake, and a road to the south end of Lake John are not within the wilderness area. Vehicle access is unaffected here.</p> <p>The addition surrounds several private lots, to which the Minister of Environment can authorize access. It also includes several Crown campsite leases, which will be honoured.</p> <p>Wilderness area designation of 889 hectares near Little</p> | | |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>Tobeatic and Black Duck lakes will take effect if overlapped mineral rights expire and no new rights are granted.</p> <p>An additional 365 hectares of land at the East Branch Tusket River and near Lake Torment is identified in the Province's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan for protection, subject to acquisition. These lands remain privately owned and are not part of the addition.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_tobeatic.asp</p> | | |
| 193 | Tracadie River Wilderness Area | Guysborough | 2,527 ha (6,244 acres) | <p>Tracadie River Wilderness Area protects rich upland woodlands at the watershed divide between Chedabucto Bay and Northumberland Strait.</p> <p>Rolling hills support extensive mature to old-growth sugar maple and yellow birch forest. Some of this forest is thought to have originated following a massive wind storm in the early 1800s. On flatter ground, these forests are interspersed with pockets of red and black spruce, fir, and white pine. Proportionately, few of Nova Scotia's wilderness areas have as much old forest. Good soils also make this one of our more biologically productive protected areas.</p> <p>Part of the wilderness area lies in the North Intervale watershed and drains south to Chedabucto Bay. Another part along upper Tracadie River drains north to the Northumberland Strait. The narrow valley carved out by here by Tracadie River offers wildlife a natural travel corridor between the plateau and lowlands. Small numbers of Atlantic salmon still migrate up the river each year to spawn.</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-394 | January 2017 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>Tracadie River Wilderness Area contains five small freshwater lakes and several bogs of various sizes. It provides habitat for provincially endangered mainland moose, and improves representation of the Mulgrave Hills natural landscape in the provincial protected area network.</p> <p>The area is used for walking, hunting, sportfishing, trapping and other recreation. Parts are suitable for cross country skiing.</p> <p>North Intervale Road cuts through the wilderness area and provides some access. Ongoing use of this road is not affected. About 4 km of an off-highway vehicle (OHV) trail between North Intervale and Highway 16 near Silvery Brook is within the wilderness area. Nova Scotia Environment intends to amend existing agreements with provincial OHV groups to allow continued use and management of this route.</p> <p>The Province's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan stipulates that designation of parts of Tracadie River Wilderness Area is subject to wood supply analysis. This analysis, since completed, was undertaken to ensure that protecting these lands would adversely affect existing Provincial wood supply commitments. As a result, final boundaries for the wilderness area differ somewhat from those in the Parks and Protected Areas Plan, with a slightly reduced area. To make up for additional wood volume protected within Tracadie River Wilderness Area, certain other lands identified in the 2013 Plan for potential protection, subject to wood supply analysis, will not be</p> | | |

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| | | | | <p>protected. These will contribute to Crown wood supply rather than protection.</p> <p>Other boundary changes include the addition of recently acquired lands at three locations. These changes improve the boundary and eliminate a private inholding.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_tracadi_eriver.asp</p> | | |
| 194 | Trout Brook Wilderness Area (expansion) | Inverness | 186 ha (459 acres) | <p>This small addition to Trout Brook Wilderness Area, near Lake Ainslie, consists of two parts.</p> <p>One part is a former provincial park reserve that extends the northwest end of the wilderness area to Trout Brook Provincial Park on Lake Ainslie (Highway 395). It contains the lower 600m of Trout Brook and the mouth of the brook as it flows into Lake Ainslie. Its protection helps conserve this important brook trout spawning area.</p> <p>The second part of the addition extends the southern boundary of the wilderness area several hundred metres to an existing forest access road and thereby to the northern extent of Humes River Wilderness Area. This creates a protected land corridor, linking Lake Ainslie with Bras d'Or Lake. It falls within the breeding range of American marten and Canada lynx, two listed endangered species.</p> <p>Both parts of the addition extend the wilderness area to roads. This enables easier public access and supports better management and enforcement of the wilderness area. These changes will enhance Trout Brook Wilderness Area as</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-414</p> | June 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>a destination for wilderness adventure, camping, hunting, wildlife viewing and other recreation.</p> <p>About 400m of power line corridor crosses the northwestern part of the addition, near Lake Ainslie. An existing license which Nova Scotia Power Inc. (NSPI) holds with Nova Scotia Environment will be amended to provide for its ongoing operation and maintenance.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_troutbrook.asp</p> | | |
| 196 | Tusket Islands Wilderness Area | Yarmouth | 706 ha (1,745 acres) | <p>Tusket Islands Wilderness Area protects a mix of saltmarshes, headlands and islands scattered across the coastal waters near the mouth of Tusket River.</p> <p>It includes small, representative examples of the biologically-rich and productive Tusket Islands natural landscape, and helps fill a significant gap in the provincial protected areas network.</p> <p>Saltmarshes are an important feature of this area. They are one of Nova Scotia's most threatened ecosystems, having been dyked and drained for agriculture since the 1700s. Provincially significant saltmarshes in this wilderness occur near Wedgeport, Abrams River and on Morris Island. These harbour over a dozen species of rare sedges, rushes, and other flora. A rich assemblage of waterfowl and shorebirds use them for breeding, resting and refueling during migration, or overwintering. Saltmarshes also contribute to the productivity of the marine ecosystem by providing habitat for the juvenile stages of many fish species.</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-413 | Pending |

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| | | | | <p>The wilderness area protects seven small islands that provide important habitat for waterfowl and shorebirds year-round, and play a unique role as breeding sites for colonial seabirds such as terns and eiders.</p> <p>The diverse scenery and wildlife of the Tusket Islands attracts boaters, sea kayakers, and campers. The area is popular for hunting, clam digging and other activities.</p> <p>Portions of the wilderness area were acquired through a partnership with Ducks Unlimited, which has consented to designation of these lands as wilderness area.</p> <p>A power line corridor crosses a portion of the wilderness area on Inner Spectacle Island. An existing license which Nova Scotia Power Inc. (NSPI) holds with Nova Scotia Environment will be amended to provide for its ongoing operation and maintenance.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_tusketislands.asp</p> | | |
| 200 | Twelve Mile Stream Wilderness Area | Halifax | 1,794 ha (4,433 acres) | <p>Twelve Mile Stream Wilderness Area consists of four tracts of river corridor along two main tributaries of East River Sheet Harbour. It straddles the western boundary of Liscomb Game Sanctuary.</p> <p>These four tracts protect important trout habitat. They include several kilometres of riffes and pools along "Twelve Mile," "Ten Mile," and "Seven Mile" streams, as well as</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-382 | July 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>frontage on Lake Mulgrave and Fraser Lake.</p> <p>Pockets of old red spruce, eastern hemlock, sugar maple, white ash and yellow birch forest can be found on floodplains and slopes alongside these streams. These are some of the few remaining older forest remnants in the Liscomb region. The wide stream corridors with intact forest will help provide connectivity for wildlife in this region.</p> <p>This area has a long history as a destination for canoeing, angling and hunting. Close to half of the area is within Liscomb Game Sanctuary, which limits hunting to muzzleloader, bow or crossbow. Walking, canoeing, angling and hunting opportunities can be accessed from adjacent forest access roads. A popular walking trail to a high bluff provides a scenic vista overlooking Lake Mulgrave.</p> <p>The boundary avoids an historic warden's cabin on Crown land at Twelve Mile Stream.</p> <p>Wilderness area designation of an additional 178 hectares near Union Dam Flowage will come into effect if overlapped mineral rights expire and no new rights are granted.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_twelvemilestream.asp</p> | | |
| 208 | White Lake Wilderness Area (expansion) | Halifax | 568 ha (1,403 acres) | <p>This addition to White Lake Wilderness Area protects two forested sites along the lower Musquodoboit River, and expands the wilderness area to over 5,000 hectares.</p> <p>These lands protect mature forest and important brook trout and Atlantic salmon habitat associated with</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-383 | April 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>Musquodoboit River, which supports one of the best remaining Atlantic salmon runs on the Eastern Shore.</p> <p>The larger of the two sites straddles Highway 357 and includes the former Gibraltar Rock Provincial Park Reserve. In contrast to the rugged granite uplands that characterize most of White Lake Wilderness Area, part of this site protects productive lowland and wide river floodplain along a 4 km section of meandering river. The river itself - used for boating, angling, and bird hunting - is not part of the wilderness area.</p> <p>Scenic Gibraltar Rock has long been a destination for an extensive backcountry hiking trail and rail trail system managed by Musquodoboit Trailways Association (MTA). The entire backcountry hiking trail system between Musquodoboit Harbour and Gibraltar Rock is now within White Lake and Ship Harbour Long Lake wilderness areas. This will simplify ongoing management by MTA and Nova Scotia Environment. The Trans Canada Trail along the abandoned rail corridor is not part of the wilderness area.</p> <p>A small and scenic forested hill on Bayer Lake is also part of the addition. This site is located near the beginning of the southern trail head for the rail trail and backcountry trails, at Musquodoboit Harbour. It is a prominent element of the view-scape from both trails. The southern boundary of this site was modified slightly through the survey process to avoid a driveway and power line.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_whitelake.asp</p> | | |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| 2 | Angevine Lake Nature Reserve | Cumberland | 270 ha (667 acres) | <p>Angevine Lake Nature Reserve is an ecological hot spot in the Northumberland Strait Plain natural landscape.</p> <p>It encompasses forests along and near the lake, and provides habitat for many rare plant species, including round-lobed hepatica and endangered ram's head lady's slipper.</p> <p>Most of the reserve supports poorly drained, black spruce dominated forest. Red spruce, red maple, and white ash also occur.</p> <p>This site includes about 1,200 m of lakeshore on Angevine Lake, among the longest stretches of protected lakefront in this part of Nova Scotia.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_angevine/ake.asp</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-412</p> | January 2016 |
| 4 | Aylesford Mountain Nature Reserve | Kings | 86 ha (214 acres) | <p>Aylesford Mountain Nature Reserve protects a remnant tract of mature, mixed forest and some recently harvested land on North Mountain. It is a biologically productive site, with a substantial amount of white ash.</p> <p>The designation of this site complements private land conservation of adjacent properties acquired and protected by the Nova Scotia Nature Trust (NSNT). It is the only nature reserve in Kings County.</p> <p>The boundaries were expanded through the survey process to coincide with the extent of the Crown land parcel. This change was made to simplify surveying and management of the site. The reserve does not affect use of adjacent roads</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-428</p> | January 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>(Barley St. and Beckwith Rd.).</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_aylesfordmountain.asp</p> | | |
| 9 | Bennery Lake Nature Reserve | Halifax | 279 ha (689 acres) | <p>Bennery Lake Nature Reserve protects mixed conifer-deciduous forest and several fens and treed bogs between Oakfield and Halifax Stanfield International Airport.</p> <p>It is home to a population of Michaux's dwarf birch, a rare species of birch that usually does not exceed 60 cm in height. It grows on the margins of about a dozen wetlands in Nova Scotia.</p> <p>About half of the nature reserve overlaps with the Bennery Lake Watershed Protected Water Area, the water supply for Halifax Stanfield International Airport and Aerotech Business Park. The Protected Water Area designation restricts forestry, road building, vehicle use, and other land uses. Nature reserve designation of a portion of the water supply area complements Halifax Water's efforts to manage this watershed for drinking water.</p> <p>Boundaries of the nature reserve were refined in consultation with Halifax Water. Revised boundaries consolidate the nature reserve from three separate parcels into a single contiguous tract of land, with a slight increase in overall size. The new configuration simplifies management of both the nature reserve and protected water area, and helps protect the dwarf birch.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_bennerylake.asp</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-429</p> | January 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| 43 | Diligent River Nature Reserve | Cumberland | 112 ha (278 acres) | <p>Diligent River Nature Reserve protects a biologically productive site, with mature conifer forest and about 1.5 km of shoreline along the tidal portion of Diligent River.</p> <p>This part of the river includes expansive estuarine flats and salt marsh before emptying into the north side of Minas Basin, across from Cape Split.</p> <p>The nature reserve provides important habitat for shorebirds. The site is one of a limited number of provincially-owned properties on Minas Basin, where most of the land base is privately owned.</p> <p>A potential destination for coastal walking, sea kayaking, and bird watching, the nature reserve is on the Fundy Shore Ecotour route. There are currently no managed trails.</p> <p>A 30 hectare parcel adjacent to the reserve, at the mouth of the river, is identified in the Province's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan as being of interest for potential securement. These lands remain privately owned and are not part of the nature reserve.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_diligentriver.asp</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-430 | January 2016 |
| 44 | Dochertys Brook Nature Reserve | Cumberland | 12 ha (30 acres) | <p>Docherty's Brook Nature Reserve, near Pugwash, protects a remnant patch of eastern white cedar forest.</p> <p>White cedar is a listed species-at-risk in Nova Scotia. The nature reserve also includes a shrub fen and mixed conifer forest.</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-431 | January 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>The designation of this site as nature reserve complements private land conservation of adjacent cedar forest lands recently acquired and protected by the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC).</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_dochertysbrook.asp</p> | | |
| 47 | Dunraven Bog Nature Reserve | Queens | 3,464 ha (8,560 acres) | <p>Dunraven Bog Nature Reserve protects a globally significant wetland complex at the headwaters of Sable River, in the interior of Queens County.</p> <p>Dunraven Bog is an uncommon, pristine plateau peat bog that supports several rare coastal plain flora species, including golden crest and Long's bulrush, two nationally listed species-at-risk.</p> <p>The bog meets criteria for designation as a Wetland of International Significance under the UN Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and provides research opportunities into carbon sequestration and changes in greenhouse gas levels.</p> <p>Protected woodlands around Dunraven bog and associated wetlands help protect hydrological function and diversify habitat for wildlife. Poorly drained adjacent forest consists primarily of black spruce, tamarack, and red maple; while better drained hills and hummocks support hemlock, red spruce, and white pine.</p> <p>This nature reserve is located between Tobeatic and Tidney River wilderness areas. This facilitates movement of wildlife, such as endangered mainland moose, between protected</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-384</p> | January 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>areas and across the working forest landscape.</p> <p>Boundaries were simplified through the survey process to enable more efficient, on-going management of the reserve and adjacent lands.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_dunravenbog.asp</p> | | |
| 51 | Economy Point Nature Reserve | Colchester | 120 ha (297 acres) | <p>Economy Point Nature Reserve protects a biologically rich tract of coastal conifer forest and craggy cliffs adjacent to tidal mud flats.</p> <p>Economy Point juts into Minas Basin between Parrsboro and Truro. The nature reserve is an important staging and feeding area for migratory shorebirds.</p> <p>The designation of this site complements private land conservation on adjacent properties acquired and protected by the Nature Conservancy of Canada. The combined extent of protected coastline here is about 4 km.</p> <p>This site's easy accessibility from the Fundy Ecotour route offers opportunities for coastal walking, bird watching and nature interpretation. It is located within a few hundred metres of the popular Thomas' Cove coastal walking trail, located on private land. There are currently no managed trails within the reserve.</p> <p>A 62 hectare parcel adjacent to the reserve is identified in the Province's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan as being of interest for potential securement. These lands remain privately owned and are not part of the nature reserve.</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-432</p> | January 2016 |

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| | | | | https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_economypoint.asp | | |
| 56 | Harrison Woods Nature Reserve | Cumberland | 94 ha (232 acres) | <p>Harrison Woods Nature Reserve, near the confluence of Maccan River and River Herbert, protects a remnant patch of intact, mixed forest in an agricultural and managed woodlot landscape.</p> <p>It includes older red spruce, mixed with yellow birch, white ash and other hardwoods.</p> <p>A local landowner donated almost two-thirds of the site to the Province in 2015 on the condition it be protected in perpetuity. Identified as "Flat Iron Nature Reserve" in the Parks and Protected Areas Plan, the name has been changed to "Harrison Woods" to recognize the donor's generous gift to Nova Scotia.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_harrisonwoods.asp</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-433 | January 2016 |
| 78 | Indian Man Lake Nature Reserve (expansion) | Guysborough | 405 ha (1,000 acres) | <p>Indian Man Lake Nature Reserve was designated in 1990 to protect a mature red oak forest near West River St. Marys. This addition expands the nature reserve to over 530 hectares, adding additional habitat and forest types.</p> <p>The addition is predominantly hummocky terrain with thick forests of black spruce, white pine, balsam fir, and tamarack. Wood turtles, a listed species at risk, bask and nest in the riparian habitat and shrub swamps.</p> <p>The Maritimes and Northeast natural gas pipeline bisects a</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-434 | January 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>portion of this addition. A corridor that includes the pipeline easement and 30 metres on either side has been left outside the nature reserve boundary to avoid impacting operation or potential expansion of the pipeline.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_indianman.asp</p> | | |
| 91 | Lambs Lake Nature Reserve | Annapolis | 159 ha (394 acres) | <p>Lambs Lake Nature Reserve protects an old growth forest of sugar maple, yellow birch, white ash and American beech on a hill at the east end of Lambs Lake.</p> <p>The Province acquired this property for protection from Bowater Mersey in 2007. It is located just east of Route 8 between Lequille and Milford, Annapolis County, and lies adjacent to Mickey Hill Provincial Park.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_lambslake.asp</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-411</p> | January 2016 |
| 94 | Little Beaver Lakes Nature Reserve | Inverness | 360 ha (891 acres) | <p>Little Beaver Lakes Nature Reserve protects upland forest on the plateau and upper slopes of North Mountain ridge, overlooking Bras d'Or Lake.</p> <p>The slopes and ravines contain mature to old forest of sugar maple, yellow birch and eastern hemlock in both pure and mixed stands. Black spruce and fir forests are common on the plateau.</p> <p>Protection of this site contributes to representation of Bras d'Or North Mountain Ridge natural landscape in the provincial protected areas system.</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-410</p> | January 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>Part of the nature reserve borders the “MacKenzie Cove Conservation Lands,” owned by the American Friends of Land Trusts.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_littlebeaverlakes.asp</p> | | |
| 97 | Long Lake Nature Reserve (expansion) | Lunenburg | 398 ha (984 acres) | <p>This addition to Long Lake Nature Reserve, in Lunenburg County’s East River watershed, more than doubles the size of the nature reserve to over 680 hectares.</p> <p>The reserve protects Long Lake and a remnant tract of mature red spruce dominated forest around the lake.</p> <p>The addition expands protection of well drained conifer-dominated hills, which are not well represented in the provincial protected areas network. It is heavily forested, primarily with stands of mature red spruce. Mature white pine, red maple, and yellow birch can also be found.</p> <p>The reserve can best be accessed by portage from Connaught Lake.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_onglake.asp</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-409</p> | January 2016 |
| 98 | Loon Lake Nature Reserve | Guysborough | 384 ha (950 acres) | <p>Loon Lake Nature Reserve, in eastern Guysborough County, harbours impressive stands of old-growth yellow birch and sugar maple forest.</p> <p>This forest is thought to have developed after a major wind</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-408</p> | January 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>storm about 200 years ago. There is little evidence of human use or disturbance throughout most of the site. Old forest remnants such as Loon Lake Nature Reserve offer a refuge to species that do poorly in the open and fragmented habitats that characterize much of the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The designation of five hectares within this area was identified in the Province's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan, subject to addressing mineral rights. These five hectares are included in the nature reserve as the mineral rights that overlapped them have since expired.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_loonlake.asp</p> | | |
| 124 | Snowshoe Lakes Nature Reserve | Annapolis | 419 ha (1,036 acres) | <p>Snowshoe Lakes Nature Reserve protects very old forest in the interior of Annapolis County, near the confluence of the east and west branches of Medway River.</p> <p>Part of the reserve contains some of the oldest known eastern hemlock in the province, with some trees predating European settlement in Nova Scotia (exceeding 450 years of age). Old hemlocks are found through much of the remainder of the site, often in association with mature red spruce.</p> <p>A forestry road which bisects the nature reserve is not within the boundary – ongoing vehicle use is unaffected.</p> <p>Surrounding Crown lands are managed by the Medway Community Forest Cooperative. Nova Scotia Environment and the Forest Cooperative intend to coordinate</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-385 | January 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>stewardship of the lands in this area.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_snowshoelakes.asp</p> | | |
| 125 | Northwest Brook Nature Reserve | Shelburne | 270 ha (667 acres) | <p>Northwest Brook Nature Reserve protects a high concentration of rare lichens along Northwest Brook, between Jordan Falls and Sable River, on the South Shore.</p> <p>The reserve lies within a band of humid coastal forests and wetlands that supports many lichen species. The Northwest Brook area is known for blue felt lichen, powdered moon lichen, peppered moon lichen, blistered tarpaper lichen, black-foam lichen, veined shingle lichen, and naked kidney lichen. These all grow on trees. Protection of this site protects the lichens directly and helps prevent changes in microclimate caused by land disturbance that can negatively affect lichens.</p> <p>A forest access road which bisects the nature reserve is not within the boundary and remains open to vehicle use.</p> <p>Final boundaries were slightly modified through the survey process to improve survey efficiency and simplify management of the reserve.</p> <p>Nature reserve designation of an additional 130 hectares along Northwest Brook will take effect if overlapped mineral rights expire and no new rights are granted.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_northwestbrook.asp</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-415</p> | January 2016 |

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| 128 | Old Annapolis Road Nature Reserve | Halifax | 454 ha (1,122 acres) | <p>Old Annapolis Road Nature Reserve protects three separate, remnant patches of old forest, located north of St. Margarets Bay.</p> <p>These lands harbour some of the most significant concentrations of old forest in this region, with stands containing old red spruce, eastern hemlock, white pine, sugar maple and yellow birch. Together with abundant, mature red spruce, this reserve offers a chance for old forest restoration in the midst of a heavily managed and disturbed landscape.</p> <p>The nature reserve includes a few small lakes, as well as frontage on several larger lakes, including Island and Rees lakes, both popular boating and angling destinations.</p> <p>Bowater Mersey, the site's previous owner, maintained and promoted a trail at Old Annapolis Road for hiking, cross-country skiing, and forest education. The trail includes interpretive and directional signage. Part of this trail is within the nature reserve, and the remainder (including the trail head parking lot) is on Crown land.</p> <p>The reserve's easy accessibility and high profile offer opportunities for nature appreciation, wildlife and old forest viewing, and outdoor education near an urban center.</p> <p>An east-west section of Old Annapolis Road crosses the southern portion of the reserve, near Rees Lake and the Old Annapolis Road hiking trail. This historic road is now a trail used for walking and off-highway vehicle (OHV) use. A 5 metre wide trail corridor is not part of the nature reserve</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-435</p> | January 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>and remains open to OHV use.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_oldanna_polisroad.asp</p> | | |
| 142 | Port L'Hebert Nature Reserve | Shelburne, Queens | 691 ha (1,708 acres) | <p>Port L'Hebert Nature Reserve consists of six separate parcels in the humid, coastal headlands between Sable River and Port Joli.</p> <p>Habitats include coastal black spruce – red maple forest, a variety of bog types, cobble beach, coastal barrens, and frontage on the estuarine flats of Port L'Herbert. At least nine species of rare lichen are found in the forests here.</p> <p>The designation of this site complements private land conservation of adjacent properties acquired and protected by the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC).</p> <p>ATV access to Haley Lake and waterfowl hunting at this lake is not affected.</p> <p>Final boundaries were slightly modified through the survey process.</p> <p>http://novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_portlheber.asp</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-419</p> | January 2016 |
| 147 | Rawdon River Nature Reserve | Halifax | 116 ha (286 acres) | <p>Rawdon River Nature Reserve straddles a section of Rawdon River, just upstream of Shubenacadie Grand Lake, near the suburban community of Fall River.</p> <p>It features small, rich wetlands and mature red spruce, hardwood, and eastern hemlock forest along the river.</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-420</p> | January 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>The designation of 13 hectares within this area was identified in the Province's 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan for potential protection, subject to addressing mineral rights. The overlapping mineral rights have since expired and these lands are included in the nature reserve.</p> <p>Eighteen hectares that was part of the area identified for protection in the Parks and Protected Areas Plan is not included in the reserve to avoid a small private lot and Crown lands with unresolved trespass issues.</p> <p>Designation does not affect angling on Rawdon River, as the river itself is not part of the nature reserve.</p> <p>http://novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_rawdonriver.asp</p> | | |
| 166 | Skull Bog Lake Nature Reserve | Annapolis | 524 ha (1,294 acres) | <p>Skull Bog Lake Nature Reserve is located in the interior of Annapolis County and protects one of the few remaining concentrations of old growth white pine, red spruce and eastern hemlock forests in the region.</p> <p>This nature reserve also includes three small lakes and frontage on two others.</p> <p>Close to half the boundary is along the Old Liverpool Road and trunk forest access roads; use of these roads is unaffected by the designation.</p> <p>The reserve is easily accessed off Old Liverpool Road, offering opportunities for old growth forest viewing and</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-386 | January 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>education.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_skullbog.asp</p> | | |
| 168 | Sloans Lake Nature Reserve | Yarmouth | 141 ha (349 acres) | <p>Sloans Lake Nature Reserve protects 3.5 km of frontage on Sloans Lake, in the Tusket River watershed near Yarmouth.</p> <p>The shoreline on Sloans Lake is known for a number of rare coastal plain flora species, and is one of only seven locations in Canada where the nationally endangered pink coreopsis grows. The nature reserve contains many occurrences of this species. It also protects endangered Plymouth gentian, and at least four other rare plant species. Away from the lake shore, the site contains regenerating mixed forest.</p> <p>http://novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_sloanslake.asp</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-418</p> | January 2016 |
| 169 | Smith Lake Nature Reserve | Lunenburg | 645 ha (1,594 acres) | <p>Smith Lake Nature Reserve is located at the top of the West Branch LaHave River watershed.</p> <p>This reserve consists of a poorly drained forest and wetland complex, with a large open bog and several kilometres of lake frontage on three different lakes. Forests are a mix of black and red spruce, white and red pine, tamarack, red oak, and red maple.</p> <p>Long's bulrush, a provincially listed threatened species, occurs on the edge of Smith Lake Bog.</p> <p>The nature reserve contains potential habitat for eastern ribbon snake and Blanding's turtle, both listed species-at-risk</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-417</p> | January 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>which have been found at several nearby locations. The area is likely used by several uncommon bird species including olive sided flycatcher.</p> <p>Smith Lake Nature Reserve straddles the transition zone between the productive LaHave Drumlins natural landscape and the granite-underlain South Mountain Rolling Plain natural landscape. The reserve helps provide natural corridors for wildlife movement in the upper LaHave and Pleasant river systems.</p> <p>The southeastern extent of the reserve ends at a section of rail trail. Use of the rail trail is not affected.</p> <p>http://novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_smithlake.asp</p> | | |
| 195 | Tupper Lake Nature Reserve | Queens | 167 ha (412 acres) | <p>Tupper Lake Nature Reserve protects habitat for a population of eastern ribbon snake in northeastern Queens County.</p> <p>Eastern ribbon snake is a nationally and provincially-listed threatened species.</p> <p>The reserve contains over 5 kilometres of undeveloped frontage on Tupper Lake and Halfway Brook, as well as shrub bogs and some old white pine forest. Part of the site was harvested in recent years.</p> <p>http://novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_tupperlake.asp</p> | <p>December 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-416</p> | January 2016 |

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| 205 | Wentworth Lake Nature Reserve | Digby | 54 ha (134 acres) | <p>Wentworth Lake Nature Reserve protects a long, narrow ridge of mixed conifer-deciduous forest that divides Wentworth and Little Wentworth Lakes in Digby County.</p> <p>The reserve is more than 2 km in length, but just over 100m wide at its narrowest point. Rich soils support impressive forest stands with old sugar maple, yellow birch, eastern hemlock, and red spruce.</p> <p>With over four km of lake frontage, this nature reserve helps maintain the highly scenic character of Wentworth and Little Wentworth lakes, a popular recreation destination. These lakes are easily accessible off Highway 340 from a “pocket wilderness” owned and operated by the Municipality of the District of Clare. Wentworth and Little Wentworth Lakes form the beginning of the Carleton River canoe route.</p> <p>This site is identified in the Province’s 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan as “Little Wentworth Lake Nature Reserve,” but has been renamed “Wentworth Lake Nature Reserve”.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_wentworthlake.asp</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-407 | January 2016 |
| 206 | Ghost Antler Nature Reserve | Shelburne | 1,007 ha (2,489 acres) | <p>Ghost Antler Nature Reserve hosts a nationally significant concentration of rare lichens associated with poorly drained forested areas.</p> <p>The lichens thrive in moist black spruce, fir, tamarack, and red maple forests. Though located in the interior of Shelburne County, the Atlantic ocean is close enough to help</p> | December 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-406 | January 2016 |

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| | | | | <p>sustain the humid conditions the lichens require to survive. The site also benefits by being relatively isolated from significant human disturbances.</p> <p>Among the dozens of lichen species that find refuge here are rarities such as ghost antler lichen, blue felt lichen, rimmed shingles lichen, blistered jellyskin lichen, frosted glass-whiskers, and peppered moon lichen. The site is one of only three known locations in North America where hidden jellyskin lichen (<i>leptogium hibernicum</i>) has been discovered.</p> <p>Aside from poorly drained forest, this reserve also features several red maple swales, fens, and treed and open bogs.</p> <p>Access to Wentworth Lake and two private lots adjacent to the site is not affected by the reserve. Three forest access roads which cut through the area not part of the reserve and remain open to vehicle use. Boat use on Mahaney Creek is not affected.</p> <p>This site is identified as “Wentworth Lake Nature Reserve” in the Province’s 2013 Parks and Protected Areas Plan; however, the name is now “Ghost Antler Nature Reserve” to differentiate it from another site at Wentworth Lake, Digby County. Aside from being the name of a rare lichen, “ghost antler” has some historic relevancy, as this part of Shelburne County is among the last places where woodland caribou were seen in the province, early in the 20th century.</p> <p>https://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_ghostantler.asp</p> | | |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| Designations Approved – June 2015 | | | | | | |
| 1 | Alder Ground Wilderness Area (expansion) | Guysborough | 489 ha (1,208 acres) | <p>The addition to Alder Ground Wilderness Area provides a valuable link between Liscomb River and the remote lakes and hardwood hills of Boggy Lake Wilderness Area immediately to the south. It expands Alder Ground Wilderness Area to about 1,240 hectares.</p> <p>The addition is centred around scenic Melopseketch Lake, surrounded by hardwood slopes and numerous tiny islands. It provides landscape connectivity between existing protected lands for wildlife and includes the traditional canoe-route connection with Boggy Lake Wilderness Area. Melopseketch Lake is also popular for angling.</p> <p>The western portion of the addition is part of Liscomb Game Sanctuary, which limits hunting to muzzleloader, bow or crossbow.</p> <p>Melopseketch Lake is easily accessible via short walking/portage trail off Liscomb River Road. This trunk Crown forest access road provides vehicle access to parts of Alder Ground, Boggy Lake and other nearby wilderness areas.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_aldergrounds.asp</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-200 | December 2015 |
| 16 | Blue Mountain-Birch Cove Lakes Wilderness | Halifax | 451 ha (1,114 acres) | <p>Blue Mountain - Birch Cove Lakes is a popular near-urban wilderness area at the edge of Halifax. The addition expands the area to about 1,770 hectares.</p> <p>This is an important, intact, forested habitat patch in the</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-199 | February 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | Area (expansion) | | | <p>midst of a fragmented suburban landscape. The addition adds forest and lake frontage, enhancing this area's appeal as a premiere outdoor recreation destination. This includes parts of a traditional backcountry canoe route between Cox Lake and Nine Mile River. It secures an expanded land base for trail development for which some planning is currently underway. Portions of the addition may be suitable for hunting.</p> <p>The proposed Highway 113 corridor and an additional 30 meter buffer along either side are not included within the boundary.</p> <p>The addition includes a section of power line right-of-way. An existing license which Nova Scotia Power Inc. (NSPI) holds with Nova Scotia Environment will be amended to provide for ongoing maintenance of this section.</p> <p>A Crown campsite lease within the addition will be honoured.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_BlueMountainBirchCove.asp</p> | | |
| 35 | Cloud Lake Wilderness Area (expansion) | Annapolis, Kings | 4,893 ha (12,090 acres) | <p>The addition to Cloud Lake Wilderness Area, south of Middleton, consists of one large and several small parts.</p> <p>The large part is centered on an 8 km, wild stretch of the Nictaux River. This forested tract consists primarily of mature red spruce, yellow birch, red and white pine, and mixed hardwoods. It hosts several rare plant species, including eastern white cedar, a provincially listed "vulnerable" species.</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-198 | December 2015 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>The smaller parts of the addition, along the shores of Cloud Lake, Frog Lake, Shell Camp Stream, and the upper LaHave River will support more effective management of Cloud Lake Wilderness Area.</p> <p>The addition improves representation of the South Mountain Rolling Plain Natural Landscape in the provincial protected areas network, and expands protected habitat for wildlife dependent on large areas of intact forest, such as northern goshawk. It increases the total area of the wilderness area to about 15,800 hectares.</p> <p>Much of the addition is important for outdoor recreation. It helps protect the wilderness character of popular canoe routes promoted by the Municipality of the County of Annapolis. These include the Nictaux River, Shell Camp Stream, Upper LaHave River and the Cloud Lake – Frog Lake area. The lands are also suitable for hunting, trapping and sport fishing.</p> <p>The improved boundaries enable public access directly to the wilderness area. Access roads to Cloud Lake and Frog Lake allow continued vehicle access to these lakes. In the west, near Highway 10, both the South Shore - Annapolis Valley Rail Trail and Squirreltown Road provide access. Extensive snowmobile and ATV trail networks south of the wilderness area are unaffected by the expanded wilderness area. The addition includes two Crown campsite leases, which will be honoured. If needed, access to several in-held private properties can be authorized by the Minister of Environment.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_cloudlak</p> | | |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | e.asp | | |
| 41 | Denis Lakes Wilderness Area | Guysborough | 488 ha (1,206 acres) | <p>Denis Lakes Wilderness Area is a small and easily accessible wilderness patch in the interior of the Eastern Shore.</p> <p>Its ridged and exposed bedrock character is reminiscent of the iconic wilderness of the Canadian Shield. A dozen lakes and ponds are connected by streams and long stillwaters. It is within a zone that is characterized as Eastern Shore rain forest, with tall white pines scattered among tracts of red and black spruce.</p> <p>The area provides habitat for black bear and endangered mainland moose, and is a remnant of intact, mature forest surrounded by forestry lands.</p> <p>The easy access and interconnected waterways offer opportunities for canoeing, angling and camping in a wilderness setting. The area is easily accessed off the north side of Mosher Lake Road.</p> <p>This area is part of Liscomb Game Sanctuary, which limits hunting to muzzleloader, bow or crossbow.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_denislakes.asp</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-197 | December 2015 |
| 50 | Eastern Shore Islands Wilderness Area | HRM, Guysborough | 1,853 ha (4,579 acres) | <p>This is a sprawling collection of 400 large and small provincially-owned islands, stretching 75 km from Clam Harbour in Halifax Regional Municipality to Marie Joseph in Guysborough County. They form a large part of a world-class archipelago of coastal islands, and boast an impressive diversity of coastal features and habitats, including numerous beaches, spits, headlands, saltmarshes, estuarine</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-196 | March 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | <p>flats, coastal barrens, and coastal spruce/fir forests. The islands support numerous colonies of nesting seabirds, and staging and feeding areas for waterfowl.</p> <p>These islands have exceptional tourism and coastal recreation value. This is a destination for sea kayaking, sailing and other boating, coastal hiking, camping and seabird hunting. Wilderness area designation recognizes the importance of the islands for both conservation and recreation.</p> <p>Protection of the provincially-owned islands complements the high-profile “100 Wild Islands Legacy Campaign” land acquisition project launched by the Nova Scotia Nature Trust (NSNT) in 2014 to acquire privately owned islands within this archipelago.</p> <p>Many of the provincially-owned islands in the eastern portion of the archipelago are part of the Eastern Shore Wildlife Management Area. Nova Scotia Environment and the Department of Natural Resources (responsible for the wildlife management area) will work together, in consultation with Nova Scotians, to determine appropriate management of the islands. An existing campsite lease will be honoured under <i>the Wilderness Areas Protection Act</i>.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_easternshoreislands.asp</p> | | |
| 53 | Eigg Mountain-James River Wilderness | Antigonish, Pictou | 2,183 ha (5,394 acres) | The 2015 addition consists of fourteen separate, forested areas along the current boundary of Antigonish County’s flagship wilderness, Eigg Mountain – James River, expanding the wilderness area from 5,467 to 7,645 hectares. | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-195 | June 2017 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | Area (expansion) | | | <p>Forest composition is primarily mature and scenic hardwood forest on hilly and steep terrain, with some old forest. The addition significantly improves the conservation and tourism/recreation value of the wilderness area. It expands protected habitat favored by species like goshawk and endangered mainland moose; and contains the upper portions of headwater streams frequented by Atlantic salmon for spawning.</p> <p>The addition includes scenic look-offs over Northumberland Strait and longstanding hiking, snowshoeing and cross-country ski trails. Various portions are suitable for hunting and trapping, and mountain biking is promoted on adjacent roads and could also be authorized on some routes in the wilderness area. Major snowmobile and ATV routes identified by user groups have been excluded from the wilderness area and remain open for use. One section of snowmobile route (715A) will be added to the existing Snowmobilers Association of Nova Scotia (SANS) trail management agreement for continued use as part of the SANS network. The addition also includes one campsite lease which will be honoured.</p> <p>Some of the addition lands lie within the Town of Antigonish's James River drinking water supply watershed. Protection of these lands supports the Town's efforts to protect its drinking water supply area. In 2007, 1,361 hectares (3,363 acres) of Town-owned lands were designated and became part of Eigg Mountain-James River Wilderness Area, at the request of the Town. With the current addition, most of the protected water supply area is now protected under the <i>Wilderness Areas Protection Act</i>.</p> | | |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>A 259 hectare parcel adjacent to the southwest side of the wilderness area that the Parks and Protected Areas Plan had identified for potential protection, subject to wood supply analysis, is not included in the wilderness area addition. It will be made available to meet the Province's wood supply obligation to Port Hawkesbury Paper.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_eiggmountain.asp</p> | | |
| 123 | North River Wilderness Area (expansion) | Victoria | 979 ha (2,418 acres) | <p>The 2015 addition to North River Wilderness Area consists of five separate areas along its eastern boundary. They are comprised largely of hardwood hillsides containing old stands of sugar maple, yellow birch and hemlock; rich lower mountain slopes; and plateau ecosystems, including spruce/fir forest, wetlands, and highland ponds.</p> <p>The addition enhances the role of the wilderness area in protecting habitat for Atlantic salmon and brook trout, as well as endangered American marten and Canada lynx. It improves representation of the Central Cape Breton Hills Natural Landscape, which is otherwise not well represented in the provincial protected areas network, and expands the wilderness area from 4,037 to 5,016 hectares.</p> <p>The expanded wilderness area incorporates the former North River Provincial Park, including the trailhead of the popular North River Falls hiking trail. This trailhead will continue to be maintained for public access and enjoyment. The entire trail is now within the wilderness area.</p> <p>The addition is suitable for hunting and trapping and also enhances North River Wilderness Area as a backcountry ski</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-194 | December 2015 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>destination. Guests at Ski Tuonela, near Goose Cove, can enjoy backcountry skiing from Ski Tuonela to North River Wilderness Area's Bald Mountain, crossing the largest parcel of the addition.</p> <p>The road from Oregon to the highlands (OHV route 814), along the eastern margin of the addition, is not included within the boundary to enable ongoing vehicle use.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_northriver.asp</p> | | |
| 146 | Raven Head Wilderness Area (expansion) | Cumberland | 398 ha (983 acres) | <p>The 2015 addition consists of two separate parcels which extend the wilderness area's protected coastline from 36 to 44 km, and expand total area from 5,257 to 5,650 hectares. This includes dramatic coastal cliffs and a mix of hardwood and softwood coastal forest, which provides habitat for endangered mainland moose.</p> <p>These parcels are located just south of the Joggins UNESCO World Heritage site, offering opportunities for geological research and interpretation on the conditions and ecosystems that existed here over 300 million years ago, in coordination with the Joggins Fossil Centre. The area is also suitable for hunting, trapping and coastal hiking trail development.</p> <p>The road to the wharf at Two Rivers is not within the boundary to avoid affecting ongoing vehicle access.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_chignectocrownlands.asp</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-193 | December 2015 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
|--------|---|--------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 165 | Sissiboo River Wilderness Area | Digby | 1,196 ha (2,955 acres) | <p>This area protects one of the last remaining intact forest patches in the Sissiboo Low Hills Natural Landscape of western Nova Scotia, a region with no other representative protected areas. It features several old forest stands containing eastern hemlock, sugar maple, yellow birch, and white ash, as well as over 4 km of river frontage on Sissiboo River.</p> <p>This area is popular for canoeing, hunting, sport fishing, and trapping.</p> <p>Protection of this area does not affect use or maintenance of Weymouth Falls Road (the east-west road corridor is not included within the boundary) or NSPI power lines or hydroelectric infrastructure.</p> <p>A 1.5 km section of a north-south forest access road that provides access to adjacent Crown land is not within the wilderness area and will remain open for vehicle use at least until alternative access is available. This road is also used by off-highway vehicle riders to travel between Sissiboo River and Danvers.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_sissibooiver.asp</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-202 | November 2015 |
| 187 | Terence Bay Wilderness Area (expansion) | HRM | 58 ha (143 acres) | <p>The 2015 addition to Terence Bay Wilderness Area consists of two small properties that improve the area's boundaries for management and enforcement.</p> <p>They contain black spruce-dominated coastal forest that is common throughout the wilderness area.</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-192 | February 2016 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_terencebay.asp | | |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| 98 | Tusket River Wilderness Area | Yarmouth | 1,663 ha (4109 acres) | <p>This area consists of four parcels along the middle reaches of the Tusket River system, both on the main river and feeder lakes. Over 20 km of undeveloped river and lake frontage is included.</p> <p>The lake shores and riverbanks are hotspots for a nationally significant plant community known as Atlantic coastal plain flora. Over a dozen species of at-risk plants occur on these shorelines, including the nationally endangered pink coreopsis and Plymouth gentian.</p> <p>These lands form a partial corridor along the river, helping to facilitate wildlife movement and maintain the scenic value of this popular, traditional canoe route, which includes 12 km on the main Tusket River. The area is also suitable for hunting, sport-fishing and trapping.</p> <p>Protection of these lands complements long-running private-land conservation efforts in the area by the Nature Conservancy of Canada, Nova Scotia Nature Trust, and Tusket River Environmental Protection Association.</p> <p>A number of roads are not within the boundaries of the wilderness area to allow ongoing vehicle use, including: Coldstream Road, Shunacadie Road, a forest access road between Coldstream Road and East Kempt, and a spur road to Bad Falls. Louis Lake and access to the lake are outside the boundary. No major off-highway vehicle routes are affected, nor is access to camps or campsite leases in the area.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_tusketriver.asp</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-201 | December 2015 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| 6 | Baleine Nature Reserve | Cape Breton | 1,268 ha (3,133 acres) | <p>Located on the eastern tip of Cape Breton Island, near Baleine, this area features a diverse assemblage of intact coastal habitats, including coastal spruce/fir forests, barrens, wetlands, cliffs, barrier beaches, brackish ponds and off-shore islands. These habitats support unique plant communities, including at least seven rare arctic/alpine species. Several species of colonial seabirds nest here, including Leach's Storm Petrel. Migrating shorebirds such as whimbrel frequent the barrens and beaches.</p> <p>The highly indented and scenic coastline is enjoyed by sea kayakers, hikers and others. Camping on designated sites and berry picking for personal use will be permitted.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_baleine.asp</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-191 | July 2015 |
| 13 | Black River Bog Nature Reserve | Inverness | 109 ha (269 acres) | <p>Black River Bog Nature Reserve protects a rare alkaline fen and delta wetland adjacent to Lake Ainslie, Inverness County. This wetland complex contains at least 13 species of rare plants. The general area is an important breeding and staging area for ducks, and a popular feeding area for bald eagles, ospreys and great blue herons. The bog was first proposed as a nature reserve through the International Biological Program in 1974.</p> <p>Adjacent waterways support a variety of water-based recreation including canoeing, kayaking, duck hunting, fishing and trapping.</p> <p>Use of a multi-use trail on an abandoned railway corridor through the area is not affected by the nature reserve. The</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-188 | July 2015 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
|--------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | <p>corridor is not part of the reserve. The trail provides a unique nature viewing opportunity for off-highway vehicle users, cyclists, and walkers.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_blackriverbog.asp</p> | | |
| 28 | Cedar Lake Nature Reserve | Yarmouth | 23 ha (59 acres) | <p>This small site protects an example of one of Nova Scotia's rarest forest types – eastern white cedar – and provides opportunities for nature-based education.</p> <p>A local church camp uses the site for youth education, and has traditionally used a small area near the lake for tenting. This use will be permitted to continue through the designation of a dedicated campsite.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_cedarlake.asp</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-180 | July 2015 |
| 34 | Chimney Corner Nature Reserve | Inverness | 750 ha (1,853 acres) | <p>This forested site features unique, ridged topography that forms steep forested slopes and ravines. The forests span a transitional gradient from coastal influenced stands to higher elevation stands growing in interior sheltered valleys. Most of the forest is relatively undisturbed mature hardwood and mixedwood.</p> <p>Located within the Dunvegan Fluted Hills Natural Landscape of western Cape Breton, this nature reserve protects a representative example of this natural landscape.</p> <p>The rugged topography, scenic views of the Northumberland Strait, and proximity to the Cabot Trail, make this a potential backcountry hiking destination.</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-187 | July 2015 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>A number of forest access roads are not included within the nature reserve boundaries to enable ongoing vehicle access to adjacent private lands.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_chimneycorner.asp</p> | | |
| 40 | Dalhousie Mountain Nature Reserve | Pictou | 46 ha (114 acres) | <p>This small, mixed-wood forest is a refuge for at least six species of rare plants, including round-leaved hepatica, a rich woodland herb known to only a handful of locations in Nova Scotia. The site contains stands of rich sugar maple and yellow birch forest that support diverse and abundant spring wildflowers.</p> <p>The northern boundary avoids a fire tower and access road, also used for off-highway vehicle riding. This site is partially surrounded by Dalhousie Mountain Wind Farm.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_dalhousiemountain.asp</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-186 | July 2015 |
| 57 | Fossil Coast Nature Reserve | Cumberland | 276 ha (682 acres) | <p>This nature reserve provides legal protection to a portion of the world-famous Joggins Fossil Cliffs UNESCO World Heritage Site. The 8 km of Bay of Fundy shoreline included in this site overlaps some of the fossil-laden coastline here that has been a subject of geological fascination for over 150 years.</p> <p>Besides the famous cliffs, this area features rich mudflats, the highest tides in the world, and a mix of young and older forest types. It contributes to representation of the Chignecto Ridged Plain Natural Landscape in the provincial</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-185 | July 2015 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>protected areas network.</p> <p>This area provides opportunities for coastal hiking as well as geological research and interpretation in coordination with the Joggins Fossil Centre.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_fossilcoast.asp</p> | | |
| 87 | Kennetcook Nature Reserve | Hants | 125 ha (309 acres) | <p>This nature reserve consists of two small properties at the headwaters of Kennetcook River in central Hants County. It contains pockets of old hemlock, red spruce, and hardwood forest growing on productive land in the midst of a highly modified agricultural and forestry landscape.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_kentetcook.asp</p> | <p>June 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-184</p> | July 2015 |
| 89 | Lake Egmont Nature Reserve | Halifax | 89 ha (220 acres) | <p>This small site in the Musquodoboit Valley, near Lake Egmont, contains a forest of large old hardwood and red spruce trees growing amongst gypsum sinkholes, vernal pools, and talus slopes. It provides excellent overwintering habitat for bats and adds to the limited representation of gypsum habitats in the provincial protected areas system. These habitats are among the least protected and most threatened in the province.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_lakeegmont.asp</p> | <p>June 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-183</p> | July 2015 |
| 100 | MacAulays Hill Nature Reserve | Victoria | 105 ha (259 acres) | <p>This small site near Baddeck consists of three parcels with spectacular karst features, including large gypsum sinkholes, talus outcrops, and caves. Old mixed and hardwood forests cover the site, which has good potential to host hibernating</p> | <p>June 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-182</p> | July 2015 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | acres) | <p>bats. At least six species of rare plants associated with gypsum occur at this site.</p> <p>Big Harbour Road, which passes through the area, is not within the boundary and will remain open for vehicle use.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_macaulayshill.asp</p> | | |
| 144 | Quinns Meadow Nature Reserve (expansion) | Shelburne | 46 ha (114 acres) | <p>Quinns Meadow is a large wetland complex supporting several rare and at-risk plant species of the Atlantic coastal plain, including the nationally listed thread-leaved sundew (endangered) and Long's bulrush (special concern).</p> <p>A portion of Quinns Meadow and its surrounding forested watershed has been protected as Quinns Meadow Nature Reserve since 2004. The reserve is being expanded with this 46 hectare parcel to 392 hectares.</p> <p>The Nature Conservancy of Canada also owns a portion of Quinns Meadow.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_quinnnsmeadow.asp</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-181 | July 2015 |
| 183 | Tait Lake Nature Reserve | HRM | 216 ha (534 acres) | <p>This small nature reserve in the remote interior of eastern Halifax County contains a remnant patch of mature Acadian forest in an otherwise highly disturbed landscape. The site supports impressive stands of mature red spruce, sugar maple, and yellow birch. It incorporates four km of frontage on Killag River, an important tributary for Atlantic salmon on West River Sheet Harbour. The site also provides habitat for</p> | June 2015 O.I.C. # 2015-190 | July 2015 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| | | | | <p>endangered mainland moose.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_taitlake.asp</p> | | |
| 188 | Tiddville Nature Reserve | Digby | 29 ha (72 acres) | <p>This small nature reserve on Digby Neck encompasses a portion of Tiddville Bog. This wetland supports several rare plant species of the Atlantic coastal plain, including the nationally threatened golden crest.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_tiddville.asp</p> | <p>June 2015</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2015-189</p> | July 2015 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| Designations Approved – December 2014 | | | | | | |
| 69 | The Stillwaters Wilderness Area (formerly Gull Lake) | Cape Breton | 2,968 ha (7,334 acres) | <p>Formerly referred to as “Gull Lake” in the Parks and Protected Areas Plan, this area features a diverse mosaic of forest types, wetlands, lakes and stillwaters adjacent to Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site. Forest cover is a mix of young to mature spruce-fir and hardwood. Located at a biogeographic transition zone, protection of this area increases representation of three natural landscapes in our protected areas system.</p> <p>The area is suitable for sport fishing, trapping and backcountry canoeing, but water quality protection is a management priority.</p> <p>This area overlaps with and helps protect most of Louisbourg’s drinking water supply area.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_thestillwaters.asp</p> | December 2014 O.I.C. # 2014-521 | February 2015 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| 76 | Humes River Wilderness Area | Inverness, Victoria | 3,625 ha (8,954 acres) | <p>This is an exceptionally scenic area of steep and humid river canyons, hardwood forests, and highland barrens. It encompasses one of the last relatively large tracts of intact Acadian forests in the Bras d'Or Lake watershed, and features impressive stands of red spruce, eastern hemlock, and old growth hardwood. The area provides habitat for endangered American marten and lynx, as well as at least three species of rare voles and shrews. Protection of these lands improves representation of Keppoch Mountain natural landscape within the provincial protected areas network. Together with the adjacent Trout Brook Wilderness Area, this area creates a protected land corridor between Bras d'Or Lake and Lake Ainslie.</p> <p>An old cart track at Lewis Mountain is currently used for hiking and the Municipality of Victoria County is exploring additional trail opportunities. The area's recreation and nature tourism potential is enhanced by its accessibility immediately off the Trans-Canada Highway. The area is also suitable for hunting, trapping and limited sport fishing.</p> <p>Vehicle passage through the area will be accommodated by excluding a 1.5 km portion of road (SANS route 700). This road originates at Wagmatcook First Nation and is used for off-highway vehicle and truck access, primarily for passage to the highlands.</p> <p>Boundaries have been adjusted to the north side of a NSPI power line near the Trans-Canada Highway to simplify management of the area.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_humesriver.asp</p> | December 2014 O.I.C. # 2014-519 | February 2015 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
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| 5 | Baddeck River Wilderness Area | Victoria | 2,778 ha (6,862 acres) | <p>This scenic area encompasses two steep-sided branches of the Baddeck River, a wetland complex near Bell Lakes, plus some productive lowland and floodplains downstream. It includes over 35 km of river, primarily winding along hardwood slopes. The area also provides a wildlife corridor between the lowlands and the plateau, and habitat for endangered American marten and lynx. The Baddeck River system as an important watershed for brook trout and Atlantic Salmon. A portion of this area borders Usige Ban Falls Provincial Park, just above the falls.</p> <p>This scenic and rugged area offers opportunities for wilderness travel and trail development, as well as sport fishing in Baddeck River and the adjacent Bell Lakes. Portions of the area are suitable for hunting and trapping.</p> <p>Off-highway vehicle use on Route 710, next to North River Wilderness Area, is to be accommodated through one or more trail management agreements.</p> <p>The final boundary was adjusted slightly along New Glen Brook to remove a tree plantation and add intact hardwood forest on a steep slope. The boundary along the lower reaches of the main branch of Baddeck River was adjusted to the edge of a road for survey efficiency and to simplify management.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_baddeck_river.asp</p> | December 2014 O.I.C. # 2014-518 | November 2015 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
|--------|---|------------|---------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| 153 | Ruiss Noir Wilderness Area | Inverness | 1,602 ha (3,958 acres) | <p>This area occupies the upper slopes of the transition zone between the Cheticamp coastal plain and the Cape Breton Boreal Plateau. It is characterized by yellow birch - balsam fir transition forests, as well as several kilometres of hardwood ravines in the Margaree River watershed. Habitat is suitable for endangered American marten and lynx. Protection of this area will significantly improve representation of Squirrel Mountain Foothills Natural Landscape in the protected areas network.</p> <p>This area offers opportunities for wilderness travel, hunting and trapping.</p> <p>Boundaries were adjusted to avoid adjacent, connecting forest access roads.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/wa_ruis noir.asp</p> | December 2014 O.I.C. # 2014-520 | February 2015 |
| 12 | Lyons Marsh Nature Reserve (formerly Birch Hill) | Colchester | 60 ha (147 acres) | <p>Formerly referred to as "Birch Hill" in the Parks and Protected Areas Plan, this coastal area includes over 2 km of frontage on Minas Basin near Bass River. It contains a rich salt marsh, eroding coastal cliffs, and a large productive forest wetland of white ash, spruce, fir and red maple. It offers coastal bird watching opportunities.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_lyonsmarsh.asp</p> | December 2014 O.I.C. # 2014-511 | December 2014 |

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|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| 15 | Blandford Nature Reserve (expansion) | Lunenburg | 20 ha (50 acres) | <p>This small forested site is an addition to Blandford Nature Reserve, on the Aspotogan Peninsula. It is separated from the existing nature reserve by lands acquired and protected by the Nature Conservancy of Canada. The addition provides additional habitat for rare lichens, including globally endangered boreal felt lichen.</p> <p>Located near the summit of Aspotogan Mountain, the site offers stunning views of St. Margarets Bay and Mahone Bay.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_Blandford.asp</p> | December 2014 O.I.C. # 2014-517 | December 2014 |
| 26 | Caribou Rivers Nature Reserve | Pictou | 32 ha (80 acres) | <p>Located where the Big and Little Caribou Rivers meet and flow into Northumberland Strait, this area contains a coastal wetland along a rich river estuary and is home to shorebirds and nesting eagles. The adjacent estuary is a destination for sea kayaking.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_caribouivers.asp</p> | December 2014 O.I.C. # 2014-516 | December 2014 |
| 37 | Cowan Brook Nature Reserve | Halifax | 56 ha (139 acres) | <p>The Cowan Brook area is a small remnant of mature coastal rain forest on the Eastern Shore. It is a refuge for globally endangered boreal felt lichen.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_cowanbrook.asp</p> | December 2014 O.I.C. # 2014-515 | December 2014 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
|--------|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| 46 | Drug Brook Nature Reserve | Pictou | 34 ha (85 acres) | <p>This is a small tract of old red spruce and hardwood forest in the interior of Pictou County, next to Highway 374. Boundaries avoid a small gravel pit next to the highway.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_drugbrook.asp</p> | <p>December 2014</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2014-514</p> | December 2014 |
| 48 | Eagles Nest Nature Reserve | Hants | 188 ha (464 acres) | <p>This area encompasses the fens and forest slopes along Piney Stream in the interior of former Bowater Mersey lands, north of St. Margarets Bay. Old red spruce, yellow birch and sugar maple forests form a refuge and wildlife corridor in the midst of a landscape extensively used for forest harvesting.</p> <p>Scenic stillwaters and old forest slopes along Piney Stream offer wildlife viewing opportunities. This is part of a traditional Mi'kmaq canoe route.</p> <p>Final boundaries were straightened and also adjusted to an adjacent road for survey efficiency and to simplify management.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_eaglesnest.asp</p> | <p>December 2014</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2014-513</p> | December 2014 |

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|--------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| 81 | Irish Cove Nature Reserve | Richmond | 159 ha (393 acres) | <p>This is an old growth, mixed Acadian forest near Bras d'Or Lake. Protection of this area improves representation of East Bay Hills Natural Landscape within the protected areas network. The area has a long history of eagle nesting and is a long-term ecological research site for Cape Breton University.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_irishcove.asp</p> | <p>December 2014</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2014-512</p> | December 2014 |
| 83 | Janvrin Island Nature Reserve | Richmond | 121 ha (299 acres) | <p>This area encompasses a collection of small undisturbed islands and spits off Isle Madame, featuring a variety of coastal habitats, such as barrier beaches and ponds, coastal spruce/fir forest, low cliffs, dunes, sand spits and tidal flats. It provides nesting and staging habitat for shore birds and is an important area for seabird colonies.</p> <p>Sea duck hunting is permitted below the mean high water mark. The area is used for kayaking, including commercial operators. Designated camping sites will be considered.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_janvrinisl and.asp</p> | <p>December 2014</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2014-510</p> | December 2014 |

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|--------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| 101 | MacKay Brook Nature Reserve | Pictou | 20 ha (50 acres) | <p>MacKay Brook Nature Reserve is a small remnant of old hemlock, red spruce and hardwood forest along the lower north-facing slopes of the Cobequid Mountains. The site offers opportunities for nature appreciation and education in association with adjacent conservation lands recently acquired by Friends of Redtail Society.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_mackaybrook.asp</p> | <p>December 2014</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2014-502</p> | December 2014 |
| 108 | Masons Mountain Nature Reserve | Inverness | 831 ha (2,052 acres) | <p>Located near South West Margaree, this relatively large natural forest patch is a mix of mature and old hardwood forest stands on steep slopes and canyons, and spruce-fir forest on narrow plateau ridges. Protection of the area helps represent Mason's Mountain Natural Landscape in the protected areas network.</p> <p>This area has potential for backcountry hiking/exploring.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_masonsmountain.asp</p> | <p>December 2014</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2014-503</p> | December 2014 |
| 117 | Montrose Nature Reserve | Colchester | 26 ha (63 acres) | <p>This is a small hemlock ravine in the lowlands between the Cobequid Mountains and Cobequid Bay. An easily accessible site, it offers opportunities for old forest viewing and education.</p> <p>http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_montrose.asp</p> | <p>December 2014</p> <p>O.I.C. # 2014-504</p> | December 2014 |

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|--------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| 132 | Petite Bog Nature Reserve | Hants | 799 ha (1,973 acres) | The Petite Bog area is representative of the bogs of the low-lying Walton River Clay Plain Natural Landscape, and provides habitat for some rare sedges and grasses. Primarily bog, it also contains some black spruce and red pine forest. Petite bog has been used for climate change research. http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_petitiebog.asp | December 2014 O.I.C. # 2014-505 | December 2014 |
| 154 | Rush Lake Nature Reserve | Guysborough | 307 ha (758 acres) | The Rush Lake area features one of the last remnants of mature Acadian forest in Liscomb Game Sanctuary. It is a "stepping stone" for wildlife movement in a region extensively used for forest harvesting and contains habitat for endangered mainland moose. This site features an impressive mix of mature red spruce, sugar maple, and yellow birch forest, as well as healthy and mature American beech trees. Rush Lake is a scenic and remote area on the upper reaches of the Liscomb River canoe route. http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_rushlake.asp | December 2014 O.I.C. # 2014-506 | December 2014 |
| 158 | Seven Falls Nature Reserve | Inverness and Victoria | 693 ha (1,712 acres) | Situated along the Cabot Trail, this area is characterized steep river canyons with mature yellow birch and sugar maple forest. It contains at least seven waterfalls. This is a highly scenic and rugged landscape. http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_sevenfalls.asp | December 2014 O.I.C. # 2014-507 | December 2014 |
| 167 | Slade Lake Nature | Cumberland | 25 ha | The Slade Lake area is a small ecological "hot spot" outside of Oxford, consisting of a small forest patch with karst features such as sink holes and vernal pools. It is home to | December 2014 | December 2014 |

| Site # | Name | County | Area | Description | Designation Approval | Designation in Effect |
|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| | Reserve | | (61 acres) | several rare plant species and is a refuge for eastern white cedar, a listed species-at-risk in Nova Scotia. http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_sladelake.asp | O.I.C. # 2014-508 | |
| 186 | Tennycap River Nature Reserve | Hants | 346 ha (855 acres) | This area consists of two mixed forest patches at the headwaters of Tennycap River. The patches contain karst features such as sinkholes and have potential for bat hibernacula. Forests include a mix of young and old hardwoods and red spruce. http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/protectedareas/nr_tennycap.e.asp | December 2014 O.I.C. # 2014-509 | December 2014 |