

**Island Lake Conservation Area Master Plan - Stakeholder Advisory Committee  
Meeting # 4: Notes**

**Date:** Wednesday September 28<sup>th</sup>, 2016 **Time:** 6:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m. **Location:** Monora Park Pavilion (Banquet Room)

**Meeting Attendees:**

Organization	Committee Member
Access Orangeville, CVC Board of Directors	Councillor Gail Campbell
Credit Valley Conservation	Bill Lidster
Dufferin County, Dufferin County Forest	Caroline Mach
Friends of Island Lake, Orangeville Lions Club	Mike Walker
Island Lake Rowing Club	Ralph Manktelow
Mono Heritage Advisory Committee	Shirley Bennett
Métis Nation of Ontario	Bill Morrison
Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport	Carol Oitment
Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority	Jeff Andersen
Orangeville Arts & Culture Committee, Orangeville Business Improvement Area	Alison Scheel
Rotary Club of Orangeville	Charles McCabe
Rotary Club of Orangeville Highlands	Jeff Bathurst
Theatre Orangeville	Marsha Grant
Town of Orangeville	Ray Osmond
Upper Grand District School Board	Lynn Picard
Upper Credit Field Naturalists	Ron Jasiuk
Credit Valley Conservation	Mark Thompson
Credit Valley Conservation	Eric Baldin
Credit Valley Conservation	Kate Burgess
Credit Valley Conservation	Laura Rundle (minutes)

**Regrets:**

Carol Sheppard (Caledon Hills Bruce Trail Club), Chris Broom (Headwaters Community in Action), Dave Dyce (Headwaters Streams Committee), Jillian Van Niekerk (Ontario Parks), Michelle Harris (Hills of Headwaters Tourism Association), Mark Whitcombe (Orangeville Sustainability Action Team), Charles Cosgrove (Town of Orangeville), Kim Perryman (Town of Mono)

**Meeting Agenda:**

1. Review of Previous Meeting Minutes: Updates and Actions
2. Large Group Exercise: SWOT Analysis

**Handouts:**

1. Meeting Agenda
2. SWOT Analysis Worksheet

**Agenda Items:**

Topic	Discussion	Actions
SAC Meeting Review	<p>Bill Morrison, representing the Métis Nation of Ontario was welcomed to the SAC.</p> <p>A short recap of the ILCA SAC and previous meetings was provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Short review of previous meetings</li> <li>o ILCA Master Planning process</li> <li>o ILCA Master Plan Background Report Update</li> <li>o The agendas, presentations and minutes are available on CVC's website: <a href="http://www.creditvalleyca.ca/enjoy-the-outdoors/conservation-areas/island-lake-conservation-area/island-lake-management-plan/stakeholder-advisory-committee/">http://www.creditvalleyca.ca/enjoy-the-outdoors/conservation-areas/island-lake-conservation-area/island-lake-management-plan/stakeholder-advisory-committee/</a></li> </ul> <p><u>Discussion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A discussion on the SWOT analysis and where it fit in the master planning process was discussed. The results from the SAC's SWOT will be incorporated into the first Strategic Directions Report for ILCA (as opposed to the Background Report, which contains a characterization of the property).</li> </ul>	
ILCA SWOT Analysis	<p>The ILCA SAC undertook a SWOT Analysis to better understand the <i>Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities</i> and <i>Threats</i> of Island Lake Conservation Area. The SWOT Analysis was undertaken in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help us (SAC and CVC) define the preferred future of ILCA</li> <li>• Enable us (SAC and CVC) to better understand ILCA</li> <li>• SWOT is the next step in our strategic directions phase</li> </ul> <p>The results of the SWOT analysis will be used to inform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guiding Statements (vision, goal, objectives)</li> <li>• Confirm scope of management plan</li> <li>• Guide concept plan development</li> </ul> <p>A summary of the highlights from the small group discussions that took place during the meeting is located in Appendix A. All information recorded by meeting participants on worksheets and other medium is located in Appendix B. For the more visually inclined, Appendix C contains a series of word clouds to illustrate the important elements of our discussion</p>	

	The data collected from the SWOT is instrumental in the strategic directions phase of the master planning process.	
Final Notes and Next Steps	Our next meeting will take place on Wednesday, January 25 <sup>th</sup> , 2017 (6pm – 9pm). Next steps include discussions on how to address the weaknesses and threats that were identified as well as how to better play into our strengths and opportunities. We will also be focussing on identifying projects, programs and policies that are of interest to the SAC to include in the future master plan. A meeting agenda will be forwarded closer to the date.	All – Review SWOT data for gaps, inconsistencies or misinterpretations.

## Appendix A – Summary of SWOT from Meeting

### Island Lake Conservation Area Master Plan Stakeholder Advisory Committee SWOT Exercise *Wednesday, September 28<sup>th</sup>, 2016*

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats – Gaining a Better Understanding of Island Lake Conservation Area from the perspective of the Stakeholder Advisory Committee.

#### **Strengths**

Each group was asked to provide up to five strengths that they thought applied to Island Lake Conservation Area (ILCA). Strengths were defined as: *Strengths describe the positive attributes, tangible and intangible, internal to an organization. Strengths are within your control.*

- Vicki Baron Lakeside Trail (VBLT) (two groups mentioned this)
- Accessibility, including access without cost to the visitor
- Untapped potential including: recreation, education, (e.g. winter activities), cultural events
- Open all year; four seasons of recreation (two groups mentioned this)
- Good wilderness experience
- Location: ILCA is situated directly off of Hwy 10 and has a large catchment area (Dufferin and Peel Regions)
- Connections with local tourism and businesses
- Diversity of ecosystems to experience (two groups mentioned this)
- Partnerships and collaborative approach management (two groups mentioned this)
- Diverse recreation activities available
- Trails within ILCA (as well as the VBLT)
- CVC staff
- Historical significance (though this could be better communicated)

When asked what the biggest strength of ILCA was, the SAC responded:

- The trail system, including the VBLT
- Interest of the site by a variety of partner groups; meeting with partners to celebrate what we have now and make it better for the future (SAC)
- Protection of a natural area through structured recreation
- A variety of groups have sense of ownership over ILCA for a variety of reasons
- The opportunity for visitors to have a spiritual experience at ILCA – it is one of the few local areas where you can feel close to nature

## **Weaknesses**

Each group was asked to provide up to five weaknesses that they thought applied to ILCA. Weaknesses were defined as: *Weaknesses are aspects that detract from ILCA's value or place it at a competitive disadvantage. Weaknesses are within your control.*

- Appropriate funding for infrastructure maintenance and new infrastructure
- CVC hasn't identified a carrying capacity for the site, how many people is too many? This is especially important/difficult because of all of the new access locations for the trail
- Climate change
- Management priorities: the Permit to take Water (PTTW) requirements<sup>1</sup> were first priority when reservoir created however; ILCA has become a place for people to experience nature and recreation. In low water years (2007, 2016) some forms of recreation become limited or impossible (fishing, boating, rowing). Do we need to update our management priorities for the site. (two groups mentioned this)
- Parking, especially at access points to the VBLT (e.g. CVC does not have a formal agreement with Home Hardware – what if they withdrew their support?)
- Overuse by visitors: need a plan to protect park from overuse
- Signage
- Focal point, top of headwaters
- Lack of long-term partnerships (e.g. a one day event can turn into long-term relationship if it is cultivated)
- Lack of adjacent land to develop parking lots rather than taking down trees within park
- Vandalism, including impacts and encroachments from neighbouring properties
- Misuse by users (litter, over use)
- User conflict: unresolved cycling issues, aggressive cyclists, conflicts between trail users
- Trail maintenance, especially in the winter months (the VBLT is not accessible at this time)
- Interpretation and marketing activities
- One of the few local water bodies, and it doesn't have swimming as a recreation option
- More remote parking lots and access areas do not offer food or water for sale
- Seasonal fluctuations in reservoir depth and associated impacts on recreation

When asked what themes most stood out to them, the SAC answered:

- Management of reservoir, including water levels and potential impacts on recreation activities and natural heritage
- Lack of sustainable long-term funding (politics, volunteers and grant availability can all change)
- Conflicts between competing interests and recreational activities

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<sup>1</sup> A PTTW exists with the Town of Orangeville to ensure sufficient water flows to manage the downstream Orangeville Waste Water Treatment Plant

## **Opportunities**

Each group was asked to provide up to five opportunities that they thought applied to ILCA.

Opportunities were defined as: *Opportunities are external attractive factors that represent the reasons your business is likely to prosper.*

- Engaging youth and new Canadians at ILCA: youth involvement (patrols, etc.)
- Better communication of event opportunities (e.g. shared calendar of events between CVC and partners)
- Connect with like-minded partners to help support and fund programs, events
- Leverage infrastructure funding from provincial and federal government
- Reservoir management techniques to reduce impacts during low-water years (e.g. deepen lake via dredging)
- Better use of existing facilities (e.g. floating stage) – more festivals and events onsite
- Acquire properties adjacent to ILCA to expand its size (mentioned by two groups)
- Develop the commercial site on Hwy 10 – it can support more intensive uses and infrastructure (mentioned by two groups)
- Experiences in nature, e.g. natural playground, learn-to and guided experiences
- Strengthen partnerships, bring stakeholders together more often and for better discussions (what worked well this year, what didn't etc.)
- Better marketing and promotion – there is room to expand the type of available activities and attract different types of visitors (birders, etc.)
- More programs and events that are appropriate for the park
- Increase funding and resources, grants through CVCF bringing in more \$; explore options for high profile donors/philanthropic initiatives
- Is there more of a role for media to help get messages out? Events, reminders to respect rules and other users etc. Newspapers are looking for opportunities to tell stories and we should take advantage of this.
- Look for opportunities to modify the PTTW and release less water from the reservoir

When asked what themes most stood out to them, the SAC answered:

- The definition of recreation has evolved; we need to look at different types of recreation opportunities that appeal to diverse visitor groups
- How do we define sustainable recreation?<sup>2</sup> Do we need a specific definition of sustainable recreation for ILCA? We need to make sure that the current and future recreation opportunities onsite do not negatively impact the natural communities.
- From many perspectives, the value of nature is increasing to the general public. Literature supports links to nature and both mental and physical health. More people want to experience the outdoors and natural areas.

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<sup>2</sup> Sustainable recreation can be defined as: recreational opportunities that can exist in harmony with nature while also supporting social and economic benefits and requirements.

## **Threats**

Each group was asked to provide up to five threats that they thought applied to ILCA. Threats were defined as: *Threats include external factors beyond your control that could place ILCA at risk. We have no control over these, but could benefit by having contingency plans to address them if they should occur.*

- Climate change, loss of fish and habitat (mentioned by three groups)
- Emergency preparedness and contingency plans
- Less money for recreation
- Funding cuts, government deficits and future elections (mentioned by three groups)
- Political environment – elections can change perspectives and priorities
- Invasive species
- NIMBYism, resistance to change
- Incompatible development of adjacent lands (quarry, Craig pit)
- Development pressure surrounding ILCA
- Potential changing protection for ILCA
- Overuse of ILCA
- Over commercialization of property if goals and objectives change, direction from CVC Board, funding partners, etc.
- The #1 threat is funding. The data collected by CVC and its partners is important for lobbying for funds. Potential connections and partnerships include: value of ILCA to local businesses, revenue generation that is compatible with ILCA, private partnerships
- Operationally, carrying capacity is a threat. Difficult to have sustainable self-generating revenue (lack of activities like camping) while also managing the amount of people using ILCA.

## **Other Discussion**

- Trail use has increased substantially but municipal contributions has stayed relatively the same
- Communication is key: we know what a great resource ILCA is, but many don't. We need to better communicate successes, values, SWOT with public and partners, collaborative partnerships, etc.
- There is a movement in education toward outdoor education and outdoor classrooms: screen time to green time. CVC needs to support and take advantage of this.
- More discussion is needed on how to turn weaknesses into opportunities

## Appendix B – Additional SWOT Comments Recorded by SAC

### **Strengths**

Key strengths identified by the SAC include:

- Existing partnerships with various groups, stakeholders and the local community
- Access and Accessibility
- Existing facilities (specifically the trail system, amphitheatre and Sugar Bush)
- Location and proximity to communities and arterial roads
- Natural heritage, varied landscapes and significant species found onsite
- Trail System

ID	Comment	Theme	Sub-Theme
21	The bridges and trail systems, very accessible!	Accessibility	Trails
27	Accessible to all ages and levels of physical fitness level (Island Lake Trail)	Accessibility	
31	Accessibility	Accessibility	
36	Free access to trails	Accessibility	Trails
38	Pet friendly	Pet Friendly	Accessibility
39	Accessible or on the way to being so	Accessibility	
46	Accessibility	Accessibility	
59	Very accessible	Accessibility	
54	Historical context (Muir, Indigenous, Early European settlement)	Cultural Heritage	
8	Strong CA management team	CVC Staff	
25	Location and care taken by CVC to ensure property is beautiful, accessible and meets community's needs	CVC Staff	Accessibility
34	Well managed	CVC Staff	
7	Good existing attractions, facilities (trails, shelters, gazebos, bridges)	Existing Facilities	
17	Many features (trails, sugar bush, protected area, wetland)	Existing Facilities	
18	Public facilities cared for by staff daily in "good" weather	Existing Facilities	Maintenance
19	Features to draw people in to visit (amphitheatre, dry stone wall, sculpture, memorial tree forest, sugar bush trails)	Existing Facilities	
42	Sugar bush	Existing Facilities	
44	Amphitheatre	Existing Facilities	
61	Great amenities/features	Existing Facilities	
15	Local support	Partnerships	Local Community
5	Close to population centre	Location	
26	The uniqueness of the location near to an urban community	Location	
29	Location (for appreciation, recreation, tourism)	Location	
35	Proximity to town	Location	
40	Location (highway, proximity to Orangeville)	Location	
47	Proximity to population centres	Location	
62	Close to population centre	Location	
124	Close to large urban centres	Location	

<b>3</b>	Beautiful and valued natural area	Natural Heritage	
<b>6</b>	Geography (lakes, wetlands, forest)	Natural Heritage	
<b>12</b>	Large land and water base for diversity of management opportunities	Natural Heritage	Diversity
<b>22</b>	Varied landscapes (lake, gardens, hardwood forest, fields)	Natural Heritage	Varied Landscape
<b>23</b>	"Island" of nature within a rural setting = wildlife corridor	Natural Heritage	
<b>24</b>	Peaceful lake with good nature viewing opportunities while canoeing, kayaking – even a novice could safely try!	Natural Heritage	
<b>33</b>	Scenic beauty	Natural Heritage	
<b>57</b>	Significant natural heritage features (provincially significant wetlands)	Natural Heritage	
<b>58</b>	Trails – gaining popularity, significant economic impact, tourism potential	Natural Heritage	
<b>1</b>	Supporters and Champions	Partnerships	
<b>2</b>	Multi stakeholder involvement	Partnerships	
<b>9</b>	Good community involvement (FOIL, Lions, Rotary)	Partnerships	
<b>10</b>	Municipal funding agreements for maintenance and repair	Partnerships	Funding
<b>14</b>	Partnerships	Partnerships	
<b>16</b>	Strong tourism group	Partnerships	
<b>20</b>	Partnerships (UGDSB and use during the week for education)	Partnerships	
<b>45</b>	Partnerships	Partnerships	
<b>51</b>	Service club support	Partnerships	
<b>55</b>	Stewardship leaders (Friends of island Lake, Rotary, educational institution)	Partnerships	
<b>28</b>	Cycling passage	Recreation Programming	
<b>30</b>	Four season recreation opportunities	Recreation Programming	Year Round
<b>56</b>	Year-round potential for growth	Recreation Programming	Year Round
<b>43</b>	Lake	Reservoir	
<b>4</b>	Perimeter trail	Trails	
<b>13</b>	Trail system	Trails	
<b>32</b>	Trails	Trails	
<b>37</b>	Trails are a significant asset	Trails	
<b>41</b>	Trail system	Trails	
<b>48</b>	Trail system	Trails	

## **Weaknesses**

Key weaknesses identified by the SAC include:

- Lack of sustainable funding
- Existing user conflicts (bike use and off-leash dogs were noted)
- Maintenance/Visitor Education as it relates to littering as well as winter maintenance of trails
- Lack of/maintenance of existing infrastructure
- Over use of ILCA
- Undeveloped potential for recreation programming (swimming and winter recreation were noted)

<b>ID</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>Sub-Theme</b>
<b>82</b>	Trail loops are very long, some people don't realise turning back means an equally long trek back to their start spot	Accessibility	
<b>105</b>	Lack of sitting areas (west end)	Accessibility	
<b>103</b>	Water levels (climate change)	Climate Change	Reservoir Management
<b>81</b>	Dog walkers, off-leash dogs scare wildlife and poop everywhere (magic spots, base of maples Grade 1's tap...)	Enforcement	Visitor Education
<b>100</b>	Dogs off leash	Enforcement	Visitor Education
<b>90</b>	No access to food	Existing Amenities	
<b>92</b>	No camping	Existing Amenities	
<b>107</b>	Food	Existing Amenities	
<b>66</b>	Maintenance and repairs to existing structures	Existing Facilities	
<b>70</b>	More and updated infrastructure	Existing Facilities	
<b>68</b>	Unpopular planning decisions	Incompatible Development	
<b>85</b>	History of the area	Interpretation	
<b>112</b>	Under promoted history	Interpretation	
<b>122</b>	Significance of its ecological location should be promoted more	Interpretation	
<b>96</b>	Invasive species	Invasive Species	
<b>79</b>	Houses close by = easy access for bored kids or vandalism	Location	
<b>87</b>	Location (for protection, lots of use)	Location	
<b>94</b>	Proximity to Orangeville	Location	
<b>95</b>	Right off highway	Location	
<b>78</b>	Litter and garbage	Maintenance	Visitor Education
<b>80</b>	Fisher people litter. Fish hooks, line and sinkers, Styrofoam and worm boxes endanger waterfowl (some rare/endangered/migrants)	Maintenance	Visitor Education
<b>93</b>	Winter maintenance of trail	Maintenance	
<b>101</b>	Litter	Maintenance	Visitor Education
<b>113</b>	Under maintained winter trail	Maintenance	
<b>91</b>	Under promoted	Marketing	
<b>108</b>	Under promoted	Marketing	
<b>64</b>	Too many visitors	Over Use/ Carrying Capacity	

<b>77</b>	Focus on getting more people to come to the conservation area may threaten its natural beauty	Over Use/ Carrying Capacity
<b>115</b>	Vulnerable area – avoid over capacity	Over Use/ Carrying Capacity
<b>120</b>	Need recreation/tourism capacity measurement – indicators	Over Use/ Carrying Capacity
<b>121</b>	Need a plan – more aggressive up front plan to avoid overuse	Over Use/ Carrying Capacity
<b>83</b>	Develop winter recreation	Recreation Programming
<b>89</b>	Inadequate swimming	Recreation Programming
<b>106</b>	Swimming	Recreation Programming
<b>109</b>	Day use	Recreation Programming
<b>110</b>	Water and recreation	Recreation Programming
<b>111</b>	Undeveloped winter potential	Recreation Programming
<b>74</b>	Many divisions, red tape and hoops to jump through when big projects want to be done (municipalities, CVC)	Red Tape/ Bureaucracy
<b>98</b>	Red tape, bureaucracy	Red Tape/ Bureaucracy
<b>116</b>	Decision making bureaucracy	Red Tape/ Bureaucracy
<b>75</b>	Conservation area staff are not around all year. Colder weather has less staff, less service and less presence to stop vandalism and park abuse	Seasonal Staffing
<b>99</b>	Staffing in winter	Seasonal Staffing
<b>117</b>	Fewer staff present at times	Seasonal Staffing
<b>97</b>	Signage	Signage
<b>114</b>	Only 3 acre developed area	Small Development Area
<b>63</b>	Vagueness of annual budget process	Sustainable Funding
<b>65</b>	Insufficient operational funding	Sustainable Funding
<b>86</b>	Financial	Sustainable Funding
<b>67</b>	Life cycle replacement funding not in place	Sustainable Funding
<b>71</b>	No capitol asset replacement	Sustainable Funding
<b>73</b>	Appropriate funding for use	Sustainable Funding
<b>118</b>	Willingness to pay, park pass or free	Sustainable Funding
<b>119</b>	Need “secure” funding	Sustainable

Funding			
<b>76</b>	Very close to neighbourhoods, some neighbours view it as “their” park, “dog” park and feel no need to pay for a park pass or respect rules	User Conflicts	Location
<b>84</b>	Conflicting usage	User Conflicts	
<b>88</b>	Too many recreation opportunities can clash	User Conflicts	
<b>102</b>	Aggressive cyclists	User Conflicts	
<b>104</b>	Rogue bike use	User Conflicts	
<b>187</b>	Conflicting usage	User Conflicts	
<b>69</b>	Lake level/water use priorities	Water Treatment Plant	Reservoir Management
<b>72</b>	Water level control, low water level provincial plan	Water Treatment Plant	Reservoir Management

## **Opportunities**

Key opportunities identified by the SAC include:

- Increased or enhanced education and interpretation
- Cultural, social and recreational focused events
- Growing partnerships with the community, agency partners, industry, volunteers and new Canadians and youth
- Expansion of current recreation programming options

ID	Comment	Theme	Sub-Theme
159	Improved accessibility	Accessibility	
139	Citizen science groups to help see what creatures, plants, birds are here	Citizen Science	
140	Bio Blitz at ILCA	Citizen Science	
133	Development of commercial property	Commercial Property	
50	Educational potential	Education/Interpretation	
141	Migratory birds stopover – viewing platforms/blinds	Education/Interpretation	Birding
142	More interpretive signs	Education/Interpretation	
146	Identifying different habitats – education	Education/Interpretation	
149	history of the area	Education/Interpretation	Cultural Heritage
169	Best practise site	Education/Interpretation	
173	Education is key	Education/Interpretation	
53	Cultural potential (theatre, DCCRC, etc.)	Events	
134	Running events	Events	Organized Runs
136	Use of trails for “runs”, “walks” for causes and even marathons?	Events	Organized Runs
147	Festival site	Events	
168	Festival site	Events	
162	Funding (federal, provincial, Liberal government)	Funding - Grants	
11	Possible expansion areas to north and north east	Land Acquisition	
131	Expansion through gravel pit	Land Acquisition	
166	Acquire adjacent properties as they become available	Land Acquisition	
157	Highway advertising, signage	Marketing	
158	Marketing	Marketing	
154	Food concessions	New Amenities	
161	Target new Canadians and urbanites looking for affordable Canadian experiences. Great opportunity to educate and connect them to the environment, make it fun. Target Region of Peel residents for these programs. Park may be outside the region but if users come from region that helps.	Partnerships	New Canadian Engagement
128	Increased community usage (events, festivals)	Partnerships	Connection with Community
155	Community gathering place	Partnerships	Connection with

			Community
165	Community	Partnerships	Connection with Community
123	Multi stakeholder involvement	Partnerships	
129	Partnerships with communities, industry ie Memorial Forest	Partnerships	
135	Partnerships with other agencies, municipalities, tourism, service clubs, theatre Orangeville, rowing club	Partnerships	
138	Connect with bird watching groups	Partnerships	Birding
151	partnerships (many around this table)	Partnerships	
153	CVC – NVCA partnerships	Partnerships	
156	Volunteerism	Partnerships	
163	Partnerships (government, tourism, service clubs, CVC-NVCA)	Partnerships	
164	Volunteerism	Partnerships	
125	Youth patrol – user education	Partnerships	Youth Engagement
172	Youth stewardship patrols	Partnerships	Youth Engagement
49	Recreational potential	Recreation Programming	
52	Athletic potential (rowing, jogging)	Recreation Programming	
132	Experiences in nature (playground, arts and culture)	Recreation Programming	
160	Programming (Star gazing, “learn to” series e.g. snowshoeing, camping and how to deal with danger/critters, fish or ice fish, winter programming, build a bird/bat box, safe fire, canoeing/kayaking) – Need to promote this better - it’s not a wide enough reach	Recreation Programming	Education/Interpretation
170	Packages with Orangeville, indigenous	Recreation Programming	
171	Leading research re sustainable and ecological balance	Research	Citizen Science
150	dredge the lake - increase depth, rowing, moderate temps/fluctuating water levels	Reservoir Management	
167	Dredging	Reservoir Management	
143	A sustainable, ecologically friendly way of offering worms for sale (deposit on containers?)	Sustainability	Bait
144	<u>Fishing line recycling program</u> <u>(<a href="http://www.boatus.com/foundation/monofilament">www.boatus.com/foundation/monofilament</a> how to build a recycle spot for fishing line)</u>	Sustainability	Fishing Line
127	Increased funding sources	Sustainable Funding	
60	Tourism	Tourism	
130	Link to Credit River trail system	Trail Connections	Credit Valley Trail
137	Bruce Trail nearby connect with members	Trail Connections	Bruce Trail
145	Link with other natural areas, trails (Monora)	Trail Connections	
126	Habitat philanthropy		
148	John Muir		
152	upgrade or change the water treatment plant	Waste Water Treatment	

## **Threats**

Key threats identified by the SAC include:

- Changes to current funding sources (funding cuts, changes in funding sources)
- Climate Change and impacts to recreation and the natural environment
- Over use/incompatible use of ILCA
- Demands from the downstream waste water treatment plan

<b>ID</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>Sub-Theme</b>
<b>175</b>	Funding withdrawal from partner communities	Changes to Current Funding Sources	
<b>176</b>	Loss of community support (fundraising)	Changes to Current Funding Sources	
<b>177</b>	Shortage of grant funding sources	Changes to Current Funding Sources	
<b>193</b>	Funding cuts	Changes to Current Funding Sources	
<b>194</b>	Funding	Changes to Current Funding Sources	
<b>203</b>	Funding	Changes to Current Funding Sources	
<b>204</b>	Funding cuts (municipal, Conservatives)	Changes to Current Funding Sources	
<b>191</b>	Low water levels (global warming, climate change)	Climate Change	Reservoir Management
<b>195</b>	Low water (global warming)	Climate Change	
<b>202</b>	Climate change	Climate Change	
<b>205</b>	Drought (revenue, habitat)	Climate Change	Reservoir Management
<b>183</b>	Highway so close by – road salts, turtle mortalities	Highway	
<b>186</b>	Success will change things	Incompatible Development	
<b>197</b>	Over development	Incompatible Development	
<b>210</b>	Incompatible development	Incompatible Development	
<b>190</b>	Invasive species	Invasive Species	
<b>208</b>	Invasive species (plants, animals, fish)	Invasive Species	
<b>207</b>	Farmland, adjoining property use	Land Use Impacts	
<b>198</b>	Fear of litigation	Liability Concerns and Policies	
<b>199</b>	Over regulation	Liability Concerns and Policies	

<b>180</b>	The amount of garbage, litter left behind by the “larger” numbers of visitors – animals get into it and its “dropped” all over the conservation area (come on a Monday morning after a long weekend!)	Maintenance	Visitor Education
<b>179</b>	Media focusing on negatives (“aggressive” coyote)	Negative Marketing	
<b>196</b>	NIMBYism	NIMBYism	
<b>209</b>	NIMBYism	NIMBYism	
<b>200</b>	Over commercialization	Over Commercialization	
<b>174</b>	Close to large urban centres (overuse, development pressure)	Over Use/Carrying Capacity	
<b>184</b>	Anyone can access <u>many</u> easy access points	Over Use/Carrying Capacity	
<b>185</b>	Love to death	Over Use/Carrying Capacity	
<b>189</b>	Too many competing uses	Over Use/Carrying Capacity	
<b>201</b>	Over use	Over Use/Carrying Capacity	
<b>188</b>	Community resource vs facility for tourists	User Conflicts	
<b>181</b>	People coming in to “harvest” things from the park (Birch bark stripped from living trees using a knife in large swatches)	Visitor Education	
<b>182</b>	People thinking they can do “whatever they like” because they paid to be there	Visitor Education	
<b>178</b>	Loss of fisheries and water activities/events due to low water levels	Water Treatment Plant	Climate Change
<b>206</b>	Sewage demands for water	Waste Treatment Plant	
<b>192</b>	Upgrade or change the water treatment plant	Water Treatment Plant	







