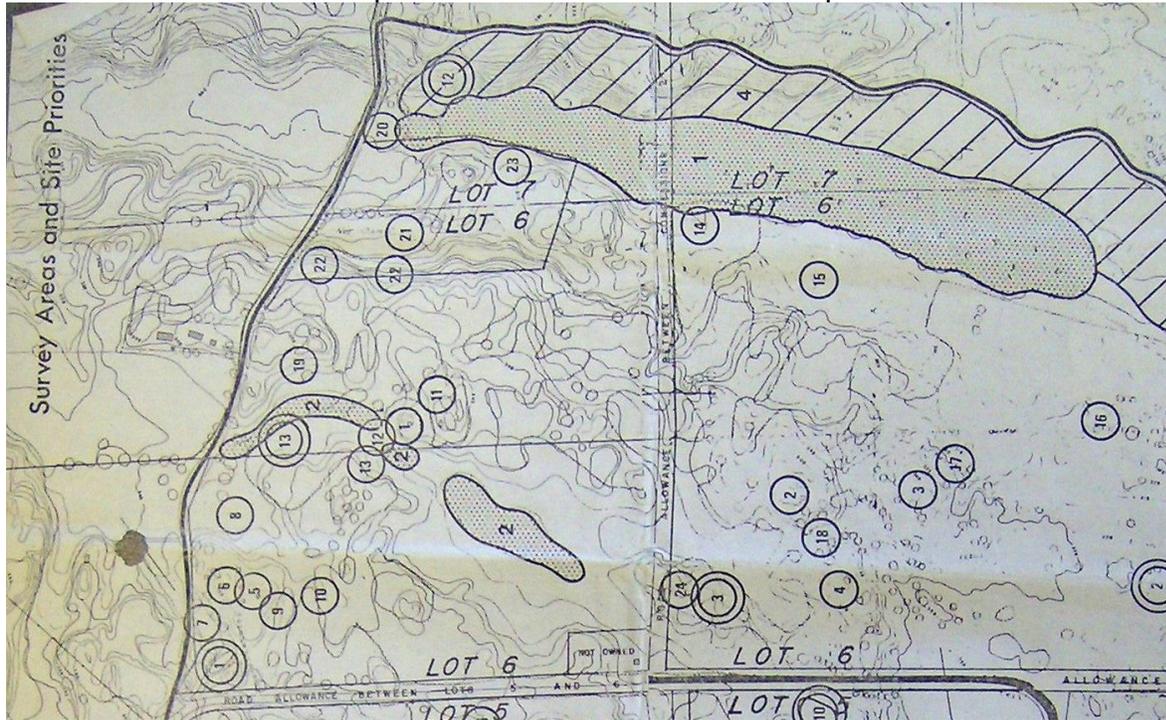


The following is an extract of a map from *Environmental Study of the Marchwood area of Kanata* prepared by students of Sir Robert Borden High School under the direction of Mr. Hugh Gibson Feb 1976 shows the Beaver Pond (Area 1) with at least two tributaries at the south side. The description of Area 2 which is below the Beaver Pond at the left side is said to be connected to the Beaver Pond. While the area has been developed, there are still remnants of parts of this on other current maps.



“Area 1.

This is the extensive beaver pond, that marks the northern limit of the Marchwood study area. The pond is very shallow and plant litter filled. Water depth only rarely exceeds 4 feet and over the majority of the area is less than 2 ½ feet deep. The pond bottom is composed of nutrient-rich organic sediment of considerable depth. The base rock of the pond area is Precambrian and supplies an impermeable bowl for this natural reservoir. If it is anticipated that this 12 acre pond is to be retained as a feature of future development, very careful study of water input/output and pond bottom examination must be considered. The pond presently has a beaver colony despite trapping efforts. Even if this colony is eliminated, it will be re-established within one season by a flourishing colony on area 2.

Area 2

If one refers to the drainage patterns included in the map display, it can be seen that a shallow lateral drainage valley feeds into the major northern beaver pond (area 1) from the south. At present, this drainage pattern bears two open water areas that exist because of beaver dams and a third (the one closest to area 1) that, in the past, has been a beaver pond but presently is a willow swamp. The uppermost pond is beaver colonized. The small pond is not colonized – simply

dammed to increase the safe habitat area of the beaver colony. It is from this colony and one just west of the Goulborn forced road that area 1 can be recognized continuously. The ponds and swamp of area 2 are organic litter filled. The ponds are very shallow (to 4 feet) and formed in a manner similar biologically and geologically to area 1. There is no clearly defined creek input or output from these reservoirs. The drainage is too generalized and insufficient to create a stream bed naturally. The Precambrian shores of these three water interest possibilities are abrupt and well forested”