

Quaternary Watershed:

LOWER BLACK RIVER

The Muskoka Watershed Report Card is a science based evaluation of the health of Muskoka's watersheds. It is produced by Muskoka Watershed Council every four years, with 2018 being the fifth Report Card.

The Report Card provides a snapshot of watershed health by evaluating 8 indicators, 4 of which measure the health of the watershed, and 4 that consider potential threats.

Andrews

Andrews

Three

South Longford Lake

South Longford Lake

Rebinson Lake

Rebinson Lake

Hunter's Lake

Hunter's Lake



Lower Black River Watershed Stats:

	Total Area (hectares)	Largest Lake	# of Lakes (over 8 hectares)	% Crown Land
	50,816	Riley Lake (150 ha)	23	41
_			% Protected Area	
# of Dams		% Wetland	(provincial parks, crown nature reserves, local land trusts)	
0		10	49	



Total Phosphorous

Innsufficient Data



The 1 sampled lake in the Lower Black River Watershed has steady phosphorous concentrations. However, a minimum of 3 sampled lakes is required for a quaternary watershed grade.

Benthic Macroinvertebrates

Insufficient Data

of Lakes Sampled: 0

A minimum of 3 sampled lakes is required for a quaternary watershed grade.



Invasive Species

Not Stressed

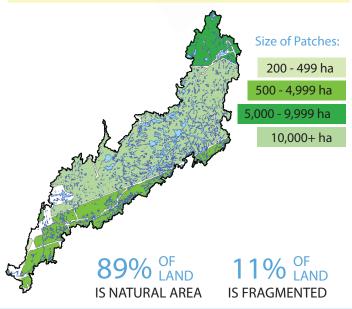
Invasive species reported in this watershed:

- Phragmites
- Spiny Waterflea



Fragmentation

Vulnerable



Calcium

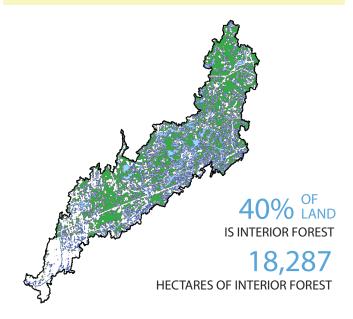
Insufficient Data

1 Lake NOT STRESSED (>2.0 mg/L)

O Lakes VULNERABLE (1.5-2 mg/L) O Lakes STRESSED (<1.5 mg/L)

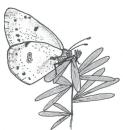
Interior Forest

Vulnerable



Species At Risk

Not Graded



There are 46 species at risk in the Muskoka Watershed and the West Virginia White Butterfly is one of them!

Climate Change

Vulnerable

Lakes in Muskoka today have appoximately 3 weeks less winter ice cover than in 1975.

Summer water temperatures in Muskoka's lakes are 0.5°C warmer on average than in 1980.

