

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PEMBROKE MAP SHEET AREA, 31F ONTARIO

### LOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The area covered by the Pembroke map sheet comprises the northeastern section of central Ontario. The Ottawa River is the outstanding topographic feature of the area; the Ottawa and its main tributaries, the Petawawa, Bonnechere, Madawaska, and Mississippi rivers, form the drainage system for the entire area. There is a dense road network within 10 to 15 miles of the Ottawa River in the region of marine sediments where the clays and silts have been developed for agriculture. Road access is less developed on the moderately broken bedrock upland, which is composed of shallow till over bedrock and which supports mainly timber, wildlife, and recreation land uses. The valley of the Bonnechere River is an exception; it weakly broken sand and loam terrain has been somewhat developed for agriculture and has a moderately dense road network.

Pembroke is the major city of the area; smaller urban communities are Renfrew, Amprion, Carleton Place, and Lanark. There are a number of villages, which are for the most part concentrated in the western half of the area.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY

The relief pattern consists mainly of moderately to strongly broken and till-mantled bedrock uplands with localized areas of weakly broken lowlands covered by deep soil materials. These lowlands occur in a strip 10 to 15 miles to the southwest of the Mississippi and Ottawa rivers along the eastern boundary of the area; within the triangle bounded by Cabotage Lake, Lake Clear, and Lake Dore, and to the northwest of Lake Clear in a strip along the south side of Golden and Round lake that narrows and continues along the Basin River to slightly north of Basin Depot.

The weakly broken lowland adjacent to the Ottawa and Mississippi rivers is dominantly composed of deep clay and silt and is less than 600 feet above sea level. Deltaic materials were deposited by glacial Lake Algonquin in the vicinity of Camp Petawawa. These materials are granitic sands; they are coarse and medium textured sands near the northern boundary of the area, grading to coarse and very fine sand and silt at the southern end of the delta. Materials in the Bonnechere and Basin river lowlands are dominantly sands with local areas of loam and silt. The clays have a moderate to high lime content and the silts a moderate to low lime content. Deep waterlaid deposits in the lowlands have, for the most part, evened out the irregularities of the underlying bedrock to produce a weakly broken surface relief. East of the Mississippi River, however, the smooth surface relief of the lowland reflects the underlying level limestone and sandstone bedrock and the uniform cover of waterlaid deposits. Soil materials overlaying the moderately and strongly broken Precambrian bedrock uplands that occupy the rest of the area are dominantly shallow deposits of stony, bouldery, granitic, fine sand tills. Local variations of elevation within this upland are about 500 to 700 feet. The elevation in the vicinity of the scarp that extends from Cabotage Lake to Lake Clear is 800 to 900 feet.

### FOREST ECOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS

In general, the climate of the area is typical of Site Region 5E of Ontario, and a small part of the area in the southeast has a climate typical of Site Region 6E. The area lies within temperature zones 3, 4, and 5, and within moisture classes G, H, and K. The warmest zone extends along the eastern part of the area in the lowlands and the coldest zone is found in the west in the core of the uplands. The driest part of the area is the rain shadow region of the lowlands around Eganville, which is located to the east of an extensive upland. The area has a growing season of 175 to 189 days and a frost-free period of 100 to 135 days. The annual precipitation varies from 29 to 37 inches and the mean temperatures for July and January are 64°F to 69°F and 11°F to 14°F respectively.

The lowlands in the Ottawa Valley are mostly developed for agriculture, but farm woodlots are interspersed throughout. They occur on fresh to moist sites on a variety of soil materials. The uplands are devoted almost exclusively to timber production. Tamarack and black spruce are found on boggy areas and red maple and balsam fir on deep, wet organic materials and on moist mineral soil materials. Hard maple is dominant on shallow, somewhat dry, granitic, very fine sand tills, which have an ecoclimate that is normal for Site Region 5E. On sites with warmer than normal ecoclimates, hard maple - beech forests occur on fresh to moist, deep, tills and red oak on shallow till. Hard maple - yellow birch forests are found on moist lower slopes, which are periodically enriched with nutrients and aerated water supplied by telluric water. The dry sands usually support stands of white and red pine, but some jack pine is also found. This area is the southern limit of jack pine occurrence.

*Capability ratings and general description by G. N. Crombie, Lands and Surveys Branch, Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, using field work and published and unpublished material.*

### REFERENCES

Hills, G. A., July, 1959. A ready reference to the description of the land of Ontario and its productivity. Res. Prelim. Rep., Ontario Dep. Lands and Forests.

Chapman, L. J. and D. M. Brown. 1966. The Climates of Canada for Agriculture. Canada Land Inventory Rep. No. 3. Canada Dep. Forestry and Rural Devl., Ottawa.

### SITE REGIONS

For a description of Site Regions refer to the Ontario Regional Class Description in *Land Capability Classification for Forestry*, prepared for the Canada Land Inventory by R. J. McCormack, Department of Regional Economic Expansion. Report No. 4, 2nd Edition, 1970.

### QUÉBEC

#### LOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The area covered by the Pembroke map sheet comprises parts of Ontario and Québec between 45° and 46° north latitude and 76° and 78° west longitude. The area is in the Upper St. Lawrence and Middle Ottawa sections of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Forest Region.

In the Quebec part of the area, the part of the Ottawa River plain located between the Ottawa River and the Laurentian Plateau is in the Upper St. Lawrence Section, and the southern fringe of the Laurentian Plateau is in the Middle Ottawa Section.

The topography of the Ottawa River plain ranges from flat to gently undulating, with elevations ranging between 300 and 600 feet above mean sea level. The Laurentian Plateau extends from north to south across the area and merges into the Ottawa plain. This region has a flat to undulating topography that is cut by narrow valleys, and has elevations ranging from 600 to 1100 feet.

#### GEOLGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

The part of the area in the Upper St. Lawrence Section is underlain by Paleozoic formations consisting of Trenton, Black River, and Chazy limestones, Chazy schists and sandstones, and Beekmantown dolomites and sandstones. The surface deposits found in the Ottawa Valley have developed from materials deposited by the Champlain Sea following the glacial period, and from materials deposited by continental glaciation. The most extensive are the materials deposited by the Champlain Sea, which are mostly clayey and silty sediments, and sandy beaches and terraces. The glacial tills are generally covered by Champlain sediments, but are prominent in scattered locations.

The part of the area in the Middle Ottawa Section is chiefly underlain by metamorphic and intrusive Precambrian rocks. The metamorphic rocks, which are the most extensive, belong entirely to the Grenville series. They include crystalline limestones, paragneisses, quartzites, amphibolites, and pyroxenites. These strata have been lightly intruded by various granites and occasional pegmatites, syenites, diorites, gabbros, and diabases. In this part of the area, ground moraines, which cover all the hills, are the most important surface materials. Flaciofluvial deposits are found principally in main valleys, such as the Coulonge and Picancoc, and around lakes in the form of outwash plains, terraces, kames, and eskers. Deposits of fluvialite, marine, lacustrine, alluvial, and organic origin are also found in scattered locations.

#### CLIMATE

The area has a humid temperate climate. The average annual temperature is about 41°F, and the frost-free period averages 120 to 140 days. The average annual precipitation is 32 to 40 inches and is rather evenly distributed throughout the year.

#### FOREST ECOLOGY

The part of the area in the Upper St. Lawrence Section is characterized mainly by stands of black willow along the streams; stands of silver maple with red maple, elm-ash with bur oak, and swamp white oak with walnut on silty clay deposits; eastern white pine with red pine on sandy strings or terraces; maple with white elm, Laurentian or sugar maple with basswood and white ash on thick tills; and maple with red oak, and eastern white pine with red pine on hilltops.

Silver maple stands with red maple, and often with hybrids of these two species and occasionally elms generally grow on recent alluvium that may be flooded periodically. The soils may be Gleyed Regosols or Rego-Humic Gleysols, and the humus is a well-developed hydromull. The soil texture varies from sandy loam to clayey loam. The drainage is also variable mainly because of the irregular length of the flooding periods, and also because of the variability in soil structure and texture. Silver maple is well adapted to these site types and its mean annual growth may reach 105 cubic feet per acre on soils with a sandy clay loam texture and where drainage varies from moderately good to imperfect; these sites have been rated Classes 3 and 4, depending on drainage. The more clayey and less well drained soils do not increase the wood volume more than 65 cubic feet per acre annually. Silver maple stands on alluvial soils are rated Classes 2 and 3.

White elm and black ash are the two main species of this stand. Bur oak, swamp white oak, butternut, red ash, and sometimes shagbark hickory and slippery elm are found in association with these species. These stands are now fairly scarce, but before the clearing of the land once grew over most of the Ottawa River floodplain and on small parts of its tributary valleys.

These stands are found on clayey or silty Humic Gleysols or Gleyed Melanic Brunisols with a hydromull as the surface horizon. Sites of these stands have been rated Classes 2 to 4, depending on drainage. On the best-drained soils, the mean annual growth is up to about 100 cubic feet per acre. On the other hand, on less well-drained soils, the mean annual growth reaches a maximum of 63 cubic feet per acre. Subclasses 2C and 3W have been used only for elm-ash stands with bur oak.

Stands of white elm and black ash predominate in association with occasional red ash, bur oak, and butternut on the same type of deposits as for elm-ash stands with bur oak; however, the drainage conditions are quite different. On these sites, which have been rated Class 4W, the ground water remains high most of the year and growth is slower.

Pure stands of eastern white pine and red pine, sometimes mixed with hemlock, grow well on sandy or sandy gravelly deposits. These deposits are generally well drained and sometimes excessively drained, and have Humo-Ferric Podzol soil development. Sites of fine and medium sands with good drainage have been rated Class 1 and sites of coarse or gravelly sands with excessive drainage 2W.

Stands composed mainly of sugar maple in association with white elm, black ash, basswood, and, on limestone sites, slippery elm and butternut can be found on the lower slopes, mainly on tills and occasionally on some alluvium of the plain overlying glacial tills. The soils are generally Gleyed Melanic Brunisols with a well-developed mull as the surface horizon. The drainage may be good, moderately good, or imperfect. These sites have been rated Classes 2C, 3W, 4W, and 4W.

Stands of sugar maple with white ash, basswood, and sometimes beech, bitternut hickory, and butternut are found on Orthic Melanic Brown soils derived from deep, well-drained, calcareous tills. The humus is a well-developed mull. Sites of well-drained calcareous tills have been rated Class 2C and well-drained tills that are free from calcareous rocks have been rated Class 3F.

Sugar maple and red oak are the main tree species on thin tills, outwash tills, and tills with a poor water-holding capacity. These stands also contain small amounts of ironwood, white ash, basswood, and beech. The presence of calcareous rocks is favorable to the growth of hickory and blue beech. Sites of outwash till outcrops on the clayey plain have been rated Class 3M, well-drained thin tills Class 4W, excessively drained thin tills Class 5W, and summits Class 6W.

Red oak stands with scattered white ash, eastern white pine, red pine, ironwood, and red maple grow on lithosols on the hilltops of the plain and on the edge of the Laurentian Plateau. The habitat is very dry and contains many rock outcrops. These sites have been rated Classes 6W and 7W.

In the Middle Ottawa Section, maple stands with yellow birch and maple stands with beech occur, in addition to a sparser distribution of the stands found in the rest of the area.

Stands composed mainly of sugar maple and yellow birch, with scattered basswood, beech, and white ash, occur on thick or thin, rather dry tills. The maple stand with beech grows on the upper slopes of mountains or on the top of rock-core drumlins. The humus is a moder or a mor and the soil is generally an Orthic or Degraded Dystric Brunisol. In some places, regeneration is very good for beech and nonexistent for yellow birch. This site-type has been rated Class 3m on thick tills, and Class 4W on thin soils.

*Capability classification by D. Waltz, Sir George Williams University, in cooperation with the Research Service of the Québec Department of Lands and Forests. Text prepared by J. L. Carrier, Research Service, Department of Lands and Forests, Québec. Information from Québec soil survey reports has been used.*

## DESCRIPTION DU TERRITOIRE DE LA FEUILLE DE PEMBROKE - 31F ONTARIO

### EMPLACEMENT ET AMÉNAGEMENT

Le territoire représenté sur la feuille de Pembroke couvre le nord-est de la partie centrale de l'Ontario. La rivière Outaouais, caractéristique topographique principale du territoire, constitue avec ses affluents les rivières Petawawa, Bonnechère, Madawaska et Mississippi le système d'écoulement des eaux de tout le territoire. Un réseau routier assez dense existe sur une bande de 10 à 15 milles le long de la rivière Outaouais, dans la région où l'on a mis en valeur à des fins agricoles les terres de sédiments et siliceux. Au-delà de cette bande, sur les hautes terres moyennement accidentées, à soi profond, la roche de fond est recouverte d'un léger manteau alluvial et où dominent les activités relatives à l'exploitation forestière, à la faune et aux loisirs, le réseau routier devient de plus en rudimentaire. La vallée de la rivière Bonnechère fait exception car ses terres sablonneuses et limoneuses, légèrement accidentées ont été quelque sorte mises en valeur à des fins agricoles et il en est résulté un réseau routier moyen dense.

Pembroke est la principale ville du territoire; Renfrew, Amprion, Almonte, Carleton Place et Lanark comptent parmi les villes de moindre importance. On trouve aussi quelques villages situés pour la plupart dans l'estuaire du territoire.

### PHYSIOGRAPHIE

La topographie consiste surtout en hautes terres plus ou moins accidentées dont la roche de fond est recouverte de dépôts alluviaux et, en basses terres moyennement accidentées, à soi profond. Ces dernières se trouvent dans une étroite bande de 10 à 15 milles au sud-ouest des rivières Mississippi et Outaouais le long de la frontière orientale du territoire, à l'intérieur, à l'intérieur de triangle bordé par les lacs Cabotage, Clear et Dore; elles se rencontrent aussi au nord du lac Clear, sur une bande le long de la rive sud des lacs Golden et Round, qui se rétrécit et continue le long de la rivière Basin vers un point juste au nord de Basin Depot.

### ÉCOLOGIE FORESTIÈRE

En général, le climat du territoire, comme le démontre la croissance végétative en certains endroits particuliers, est typique de la région écologique ontarienne 5E. Dans le coin sud-est du territoire, il y a une petite région écologique 6E. Le territoire fait partie des zones de température Chapman 3, 4 et 5 (il y a 7 pour le Canada, la première étant la plus chaude). On trouve la zone la plus chaude dans les basses terres occidentales. Le territoire fait partie des classes d'humidité G, H, et K (il y a 9 au Canada, la plus humide étant M). La région la plus sèche du territoire est dans les basses terres près d'Eganville à l'est d'une vaste étendue de hautes terres. La saison végétative oscille entre 175 et 189 jours et il y a de 100 à 135 jours sans gel. Les précipitations annuelles se chiffrent de 29 à 37 po; la température moyenne en juillet varie de 64°F à 69°F et en janvier de 11°F.

Les basses terres légèrement accidentées adjacentes aux rivières Outaouais et Mississippi consistent en une couche argileuse et siliceuse profonde dont l'altitude est au-dessous de 600 pi. Aux environs du camp Petawawa, des dépôts deltaïques se sont formés quand les eaux du lac glaciaire Algonquin à la décharge de stade Fossmill se déverseront dans l'enfoncement qu'occupait alors la vallée de l'Outaouais. Les matériaux de ce delta sont constitués de sables granitiques à texture moyen ou grossière dans la région boréale du territoire; un peu plus au sud, la même texture s'accompagne de sable siliceux alors qu'à la pointe australe du delta, un sable très fin et siliceux s'associe à ce dernier mélange. Dans les basses terres des rivières Bonnechère et Basin, on trouve surtout du sable entrecoupé de nappes siliceuses et limoneuses. L'argile est moyennement ou très limoneuse et les terres siliceuses moyennement ou peu limoneuses. La couche profonde de sédiments alluviaux est responsable de la topographie légèrement accidentée des basses terres. Toutefois, à l'est de la rivière Mississippi, les couches horizontales de calcaire ou de grès plus ou moins profondément couvertes de dépôts alluviaux, répondent à la même topographie dans cette partie des basses terres.

Les matériaux recouvrant la roche de fond précambrienne des hautes terres moyenement ou très accidentées se composent surtout d'alluvions rocheuses, graniques, de till et de sable fin. L'altitude varie de 500 à 700 pi dans les hautes terres; elle est de 800 ou 900 pi sur l'escarpement entre les lacs Cabotage et Clear.

Bien que sur les hautes terres de la vallée de l'Outaouais on ait mis l'agriculture en valeur, on trouve ici et là des fermes boisées sur des terrains frais ou humides et de composition variée. Sur les hautes terres, on se livre presque exclusivement à la production de bois d'œuvre. Le mélèze lardin et l'épinette noire poussent dans les endroits marécageux, l'érable rouge, l'épinette noire poussent dans les sols profonds et mouillés de matériaux organiques et sur des sols minéraux humides. L'érable dur prédomine sur les sols alluviaux peu profonds, secs, graniques et de sable très fin où le climat est normal pour la région écologique 5E. On trouve des forêts d'érables durs et de bouleaux jaunes sur les pentes inférieures humides qui viennent enrichir de façon périodique des agents nutritifs et de l'eau aérée en provenance d'eaux telluriques. Les peuplements de pin rouge, de pin blanc et parfois de pin gris se limitent surtout à des sables secs; le territoire étudié ici constitue en fait la limite australe de la présence de cette essence.

*Classement des possibilités et description par G. N. Crombie, service des terres et de pédologie, ministère des terres et forêts, de l'Ontario, d'après des études sur le terrain et des travaux publiés ou inédits.*

### RÉFÉRENCES - Voir texte anglais

### RÉGIONS ÉCOLOGIQUES

Pour la description des régions écologiques forestières, se reporter au classement écologique de l'Ontario, inclus dans le rapport n° 4, 2<sup>e</sup> éd. de l'inventaire des terres du Canada intitulé *Land Capability Classification for Forestry* (Classement des possibilités forestières), préparé par R. J. McCormack du ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale.

### QUÉBEC

#### EMPLACEMENT ET AMÉNAGEMENT

Le territoire inscrit sur la feuille de Pembroke se situe entre 45 et 46° de latitude nord et 76 et 78° de longitude ouest. Le Québec et l'Ontario se partagent cette portion de territoire qui couvre une partie des sections forestières L.2 et L.4c de Rowe.

Dans la province de Québec, la section forestière L.2 est formée par la partie de la plaine outaouaise mise entre la rivière Outaouais et le Plateau laurentien. La section L.4c est confinée à la bordure méridionale du Plateau laurentien.

La topographie de la plaine varie d'une à l'autre de l'ouest à l'est et son altitude est de 300 à 600 pi.

D'étroites vallées, au relief plat ou ondulé, orientées du nord au sud et débouchant dans la plaine outaouaise, délimitent le Plateau laurentien. L'altitude varie entre 600 et 1 100 pi.

### GÉOLOGIE ET GÉOMORPHOLOGIE

Les assises géologiques de la section L.2 sont des formations paléozoïques constituées des calcaires de Trenton, de Black River et de Chazy, des schistes et grès de Chazy, de la dolomie et des grès de Beekmantown.

Les dépôts de surface du quaternaire qui se rencontrent dans la vallée de l'Outaouais sont de deux ordres: les matériaux déposés par la mer Champlain, à la suite de la fonte graduelle de la dernière nappe de glace de la période glaciaire et, par les matériaux qui déposaient le grand glacier continental. Les premiers, de loin les plus importants, sont en majorité des sédiments argileux et limoneux, des grèves et terrasses de nature sableuse. Les tills glaciaires sont pour la plupart recouverts de sédiments Champlain et font saillie ici et là à travers les dépôts de la plaine.

Les assises rocheuses de la section L.4c sont constituées, dans l'ensemble, de roches métamorphiques et intr