

QUÉBEC STRATEGY FOR PROTECTED AREAS



Réserve de biodiversité projetée Albanel- Témiscamie- Otish

Conservation plan



February 2012

1. Protection status and toponym

The legal status of the reserve described below is that of proposed biodiversity reserve under the Natural Heritage Conservation Act (R.S.Q., c. C-61.01).

The permanent protection status sought is to be that of "national park" under the Parks Act (R.S.Q., c. P-9).

The provisional name is "Réserve de biodiversité projetée Albanel-Témiscamie-Otish". The official toponym will be determined at the time of assignment of permanent protection status to the land.

2. Plan and description

2.1. Geographic location, boundaries and dimensions

The boundaries and location of the Réserve de biodiversité projetée Albanel-Témiscamie-Otish are shown on the map attached as a Appendix.

The Réserve de biodiversité projetée Albanel-Témiscamie-Otish covers an area of 11,871.3 km² and is located almost entirely in Municipalité de Baie-James, outside the regional county municipality; a small portion in the sector of À l'Eau Froide lake is situated in Municipalité régionale de comté de Maria-Chapdelaine, and two other small portions to the east cover Municipalité régionale de comté du Fjord-du-Saguenay. The proposed reserve is located between 50° and 52° north latitude and between 70° and 75° west longitude, northeast of Ville de Chibougamau and the Mistissini Cree community.

Two roads give access to the reserve. Route 167 runs north from Chibougamau to Village de Mistissini, the northeast shore of Albanel lake and the mouth of the Témiscamie river. **As well**, there is a road on the northwest shore of Mistassini lake, by way of Route du Nord. In addition, a winter road crosses through part of the territory to the north of the Témiscamie river. This temporary road will be replaced by a permanent road and, to that end, four gravel deposits have been excluded from the perimeter of the projected biodiversity reserve.

A network of forest roads is located at the periphery, in the part of the proposed biodiversity reserve leading from Cosnier and Témiscamie lakes to Lac à l'Eau froide starting from Route 167.

Two corridors have been excluded from the portion of the reserve from the Témiscamie river to À l'Eau Froide lake to allow access to significant timber supply areas. Moreover, the unprotected land enclave in the western Rupert River sector will be accessible in the event of a resource exploitation project. However, the exact location of this kind of line will require a more stringent analysis of the target sector so as to limit as much as possible any impact on the integrity of the proposed biodiversity reserve.

Hydro-Québec uses the data from a meteorological station within the boundaries of the proposed biodiversity reserve. The station has been excluded from the proposed biodiversity reserve.

2.2. Ecological overview

The Réserve de biodiversité projetée Albanel-Témiscamie-Otish represents chiefly the Mistassini River Highlands natural province and to a lesser extent the Central Laurentian, Grande-Rivière Low Hills and Nord-du-Québec Central Plateau natural provinces. The proposed biodiversity reserve is the hydrographic hub of central Québec and the source of the Rupert, Eastmain and La Grande rivers that flow into James Bay, and of the Péribonka, Aux Outardes and Manicouagan rivers that feed the St. Lawrence River.

The proposed biodiversity reserve is characteristic of three major vegetation zones typical of Northern Québec. The northern limit of the boreal forest is approximately 60 km northwest of the Témiscamie river. At the foot of the Otish mountains, the forest is gradually replaced by taiga, open woodland dominated by black spruce, lichens and heaths. Vast tundra areas characterize the high peaks of the Otish mountains. A sizeable array of northern Québec components are to be found in the proposed biodiversity reserve.

With an area of 2,336 km², Mistassini lake is the largest natural lake in Québec and the source of the Rupert river. The Mistassini and Albanel lakes region is characterized by large limestone formations isolated within the Canadian Shield. This sedimentary bed supports calcicole flora unusual in a boreal forest. To date, 497 different species of vascular plants and more than 400 species of non-vascular plants have been listed. This special geology also explains the presence of a number of species of plants, bryophytes and lichens that are currently vulnerable in Québec.

The Rupert river starts its course toward James Bay, dividing into three branches and creating huge islands surrounded by interlacing lakes traversed by long eskers from which round hills emerge in the vast plain forming the spillway of Mistassini lake on the perimeter of the Sakami frontal moraine some 630 kilometres long. Large sand beaches form the bed of the downstream portion of the Témiscamie over 40 kilometres. Old-growth white spruce stands are interspersed on its shores and other old-growth forest ecosystems are home to woodland caribou along the historic canoe route linking Saint-Jean lake and the James Bay territory through À l'Eau Froide lake.

The Otish mountains massif comprises a number of summits over 1,000 metres high, including Mont Yapeitso at 1,135 metres. The mountains are characterized by Proterozoic sedimentary formations with cuesta topography. The massif is one of the last regions in Québec to be freed from the ice after the Wisconsin continental glaciation 7,000 years ago. The tundra flora composed of lichens, moss and stunted shrub is characteristic of Arctic Québec landscapes. South slopes are home to old-growth white spruce forests over a hundred years old, which are rare at this latitude.

Naococane lake with its indefinite contour in the northern part of the proposed biodiversity reserve near the Caniapiscou reservoir contains numerous islands of all sizes that are remains of the submergence of one of the largest disintegration moraine in the world. It is a landscape typical of the Nord-du-Québec Central Plateau with as much water as land. Open woodlands are characteristic of the taiga and the

islands are home to the last balsam fir that take shelter there before disappearing entirely further to the north.

The area of the Réserve de biodiversité projetée Albanel-Témiscamie-Otish protects nine vascular plants that may be designated as threatened or vulnerable. In the south, Mistassini and Albanel lakes and the Témiscamie river are home to seven of those species, namely *Amerorchis rotundifolia*, *Calypso bulbosa* var. *americana*, *Carex petricosa* var. *misandroides*, *Drosera linearis*, *Salix arbusculoides*, *Salix maccaliana* and *Salix pseudo-monticola*. In the north, the Otish mountains have colonies of two of those species, *Agoseris aurantiaca* and *Gnaphalium norvegicum*. The southern part of the proposed biodiversity reserve is the habitat of three species of animals likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable, namely the caribou (ecotype woodland), the hoary bat and the southern bog lemming.

2.3. Occupation and land uses

There are three outfitting facilities and two campgrounds on the shores of Mistassini and Albanel lakes and at the mouth of the Rupert river. Three eco-tourism shelters for hikers are located northeast of the Otish mountains. An outfitting camp is situated at Pluto lake, at the southern piedmont of the Otish mountains, and there is a vacation resort lease at Naococane lake. Four commercial leases have been issued for the southern portion of the proposed biodiversity reserve, three of the sites (land rights) being in the same sector. Two of the sites have a floatplane base, one of which is beside the Témiscamie river bridge near Albanel lake to provide the only access currently possible to the Otish mountains.

Cree hunters and trappers have over one hundred camps throughout the region used to continue their traditional activities.

The proposed biodiversity reserve is on Category II and Category III land in the trapping territories of the Mistissini nation under the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement signed in 1975 and the Act respecting the land regime in the James Bay and New Québec territories (R.S.Q., c. R-13.1). It also touches upon the Roberval beaver reserve and includes part of the Lacs-Albanel-Mistassini-et-Waconichi wildlife sanctuary.

The Réserve de biodiversité projetée Albanel-Témiscamie-Otish has more than fifty listed archaeological sites, mainly along the Témiscamie river (nearly thirty sites), Albanel lake (about ten sites) and Mistassini lake (about ten sites), as well as the Colline-Blanche archaeological sites including a Mistassini quartzite quarry and the Antre du Lièvre or "Wapushakamikw". Those sites were classified in 1976 by the Ministère des Affaires culturelles (current Ministère de la Culture et des Communications). Other archaeological sites may be discovered in the Réserve de biodiversité projetée Albanel-Témiscamie-Otish. Such is the case with the Uupiichun portage sector between Albanel and Mistassini lakes where three French establishments dating to the contact period mentioned in the archives have not yet been located: Louis Jolliet's house, Dorval house and the Sainte-Famille mission.

3. Activities framework

§1. — Introduction

Activities carried on within the proposed reserve are governed mainly by the provisions of the Natural Heritage Conservation Act.

This Division prohibits activities in addition to those prohibited under the Act and provides the framework for the various activities permitted so as to better protect the natural environment in keeping with the conservation principles and other management objectives established for the proposed reserves. Accordingly, certain activities require the prior authorization of the Minister and compliance with the conditions determined by the Minister.

As provided in the Natural Heritage Conservation Act, the main activities prohibited in an area to which status as a proposed biodiversity or aquatic reserve has been assigned are

- mining, and gas or petroleum development;
- forest management within the meaning of section 3 of the Forest Act (R.S.Q., c. F-4.1); and
- the development of hydraulic resources and any production of energy on a commercial or industrial basis.

The measures in the Natural Heritage Conservation Act and in this conservation plan apply subject to the provisions of the agreements under the Act approving the Agreement concerning James Bay and Northern Québec (R.S.Q., c. C-67) and the Act approving the Northeastern Québec Agreement (R.S.Q., c. C-67.1).

§2. — Prohibitions, prior authorizations and other conditions governing activities in the proposed reserve

§2.1. Protection of resources and the natural environment

3.1. Subject to the prohibition in the second paragraph, no person may establish in the proposed reserve any specimens or individuals of a native or non-native species of fauna, including by stocking, unless the person has been authorized by the Minister and complies with the conditions the Minister determines.

No person may stock a watercourse or body of water for aquaculture, commercial fishing or any other commercial purpose.

No person may establish in the proposed reserve a non-native species of flora, unless the person has been authorized by the Minister and complies with the conditions the Minister determines.

Before issuing an authorization under this section, the Minister is to take into consideration, in addition to the characteristics and the number of species involved, the risk of biodiversity imbalance, the importance of conserving the various ecosystems, the needs of the species in the ecosystems, the needs of rehabilitating degraded environments or habitats within the proposed reserve, and the interest in reintroducing certain species that have disappeared.

3.2. No person may use fertilizer or fertilizing material in the proposed reserve. Compost for domestic purposes is permitted if used at least 20 metres from a watercourse or body of water measured from the high-water mark.

The high-water mark means the high-water mark defined in the Protection Policy for Lakeshores, Riverbanks, Littoral Zones and Floodplains, adopted by Order in Council 468-2005 dated 18 May 2005.

3.3. No person may, unless the person has been authorized by the Minister and carries on the activity in compliance with the conditions the Minister determines,

- (1) intervene in a wetland area, including a marsh, swamp or bog;
- (2) modify the reserve's natural drainage or water regime, including by creating or developing watercourses or bodies of water;
- (3) dig, fill, obstruct or divert a watercourse or body of water;
- (4) install or erect any structure, infrastructure or new works in or on the bed, banks, shores or floodplain of a watercourse or body of water, although no authorization is required for minor works such as a wharf, platform or boathouse erected for private purposes and free of charge under section 2 of the Regulation respecting the water property in the domain of the State made by Order in Council 81-2003 dated 29 January 2003;
- (5) carry on any activity other than those referred to in the preceding subparagraphs that is likely to degrade the bed, banks or shores of a body of water or watercourse or directly and substantially affect the quality of the biochemical characteristics of aquatic or riparian environments or wetland areas in the proposed reserve, including by discharging or dumping waste or pollutants into those areas;
- (6) carry out soil development work, including any burial, earthwork, removal or displacement of surface materials or vegetation cover, for any purpose including recreational and tourism purposes such as trail development;
- (7) install or erect any structure, infrastructure or new works;
- (8) reconstruct or demolish an existing structure, infrastructure or works,
- (9) carry on an activity that is likely to severely degrade the soil or a geological formation or damage the vegetation cover, such as stripping, the digging of trenches or excavation work, although no

authorization is required for the removal of soapstone by beneficiaries within the meaning of section 1 of the Act respecting the land regime in the James Bay and New Québec territories (R.S.Q., c. R-13.1);

(10) use a pesticide, although no authorization is required for the use of personal insect repellent;

(11) carry on educational or research-related activities if the activities are likely to significantly damage or disturb the natural environment, in particular because of the nature or size of the samples taken or the invasive character of the method or process used; or

(12) hold a sports event, tournament, rally or similar event if more than 15 persons are likely to participate in the activity and have access to the proposed reserve at the same time; no authorization may be issued by the Minister if the activity involves motor vehicle traffic, unless it has been shown to the Minister that it is impossible to organize the activity elsewhere or that bypassing the proposed reserve is highly unfeasible.

The conditions determined by the Minister for the authorization may pertain to the location of the authorized activity, the methods used, the areas that may be cleared or deforested, the types of material that may be used including on-site materials, and the presence of ancillary works or facilities. The conditions may also include a requirement to ensure periodic follow-up or to report to the Minister, in particular as regards the results obtained from the research to which subparagraph 11 of the first paragraph refers.

3.4. Despite subparagraphs 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the first paragraph of section 3.3, no authorization is required to carry out work referred to in subparagraph 1 of this section when the requirements of subparagraph 2 are met.

(1) The work involves

(a) work to maintain, repair or upgrade an existing structure, infrastructure or works such as a camp, cottage, road or trail, including ancillary facilities such as lookouts or stairs;

(b) the construction or erection of

i. an appurtenance or ancillary facility of a trapping camp, rough shelter, shelter or cottage such as a shed, well, water intake or sanitary facilities; or

ii. a trapping camp, rough shelter, shelter or cottage if such a building was permitted under the right to use or occupy the land but had not been constructed or installed on the effective date of the status as a proposed reserve; or

(c) the demolition or reconstruction of a trapping camp, rough shelter, shelter or cottage, including an appurtenance or ancillary facility such as a shed, well, water intake or sanitary facilities.

(2) The work is carried out in compliance with the following requirements:

(a) the work involves a structure, infrastructure or works permitted within the proposed reserve;

(b) the work is carried out within the area of land or right-of-way subject to the right to use or occupy the land in the proposed reserve, whether the right results from a lease, servitude or other form of title, permit or authorization;

(c) the nature of the work or elements erected by the work will not operate to increase the area of land that may remain deforested beyond the limits permitted under the provisions applicable to the sale, lease and granting of immovable rights under the Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State (R.S.Q., c. T-8.1) and, if applicable, the limits allowed under an authorization for the structure, works or infrastructure; and

(d) the work is carried out in compliance with the conditions of a permit or authorization issued for the work or in connection with the structure, infrastructure or works involved, and in accordance with the laws and regulations that apply.

For the purposes of this section, repair and upgrading work includes work to replace or erect works or facilities to comply with the requirements of an environmental regulation.

3.5. No person may bury, abandon or dispose of waste, snow or other residual materials elsewhere than in waste disposal containers, facilities or sites determined by the Minister or in another place with the authorization of the Minister and in compliance with the conditions the Minister determines.

Despite the first paragraph, an outfitting operation does not require an authorization to use a disposal facility or site in compliance with the Environment Quality Act and its regulations if the outfitting operation was already using the facility or site on the effective date of the protection status as a proposed reserve.

§2.2. Rules of conduct for users

3.6. Every person staying, carrying on an activity or travelling in the proposed reserve is required to maintain the premises in a satisfactory state and before leaving, return the premises to their natural state to the extent possible.

3.7. Every person who makes a campfire must

(1) first clear an area around the fire site sufficient to prevent the fire from spreading by removing all branches, scrub, dry leaves and other combustible material;

(2) ensure that the fire is at all times under the immediate supervision of a person on the premises; and

(3) ensure that the fire is completely extinguished before leaving the premises.

3.8. In the proposed reserve, no person may

- (1) cause any excessive noise;
- (2) behave in a manner that unduly disturbs other persons or interferes with their enjoyment of the proposed reserve; or
- (3) harass wildlife.

For the purposes of subparagraphs 1 and 2 of the first paragraph, behaviour that significantly disturbs other persons and constitutes unusual or abnormal conditions for the carrying on of an activity or for the permitted use of property, a device or an instrument within the proposed reserve is considered excessive or undue.

3.9. No person may enter, carry on an activity or travel in a vehicle in a given sector of the proposed reserve if the signage erected by the Minister restricts access, traffic or certain activities in order to protect the public from a danger or to avoid placing the fauna, flora or other components of the natural environment at risk, unless the person has been authorized by the Minister and complies with the conditions the Minister determines.

3.10. No person may destroy, remove, move or damage any poster, sign, notice or other types of signage posted by the Minister within the proposed reserve.

§2.3. Activities requiring an authorization

3.11. No person may occupy or use the same site in the proposed reserve for a period of more than 90 days in the same year, unless the person has been authorized by the Minister and complies with the conditions the Minister determines.

- (1) For the purposes of the first paragraph,
 - (a) the occupation or use of a site includes
 - i. staying or settling in the proposed reserve, including for vacation purposes;
 - ii. installing a camp or shelter in the proposed reserve; and
 - iii. installing, burying or leaving property in the proposed reserve, including equipment, any device or a vehicle;
 - (b) "same site" means any other site within a radius of 1 kilometre from the site.

- (2) Despite the first paragraph, no authorization is required if a person,

- (a) on the effective date of the protection status as a proposed reserve, was a party to a lease or had already obtained another form of right or authorization allowing the person to legally occupy the land under the Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State or, if applicable, the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (R.S.Q., c. C-61.1), and whose right to occupy the land is renewed or extended on the same conditions, subject to possible changes in fees;

(b) in accordance with the applicable provisions of law, has entitlement under a sublease, an assignment of a lease or a transfer of a right or authorization referred to in paragraph a, and whose right to occupy the land is renewed or extended on the same conditions, subject to possible changes in fees; or

(c) elects to acquire land the person legally occupies on the effective date of the protection status as a proposed reserve, pursuant to the Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State.

3.12. (1) No person may carry on forest management activities to meet domestic needs or for the purpose of maintaining biodiversity, unless the person has been authorized by the Minister and carries on the activities in compliance with the conditions the Minister determines.

The conditions determined by the Minister for the authorization may pertain, among other things, to species of trees or shrubs, the size of the stems that may be cut, the quantities authorized and the places where the activities may be carried on.

(2) Despite subsection 1, the authorization of the Minister is not required if a person staying or residing in the proposed reserve collects wood to make a campfire.

An authorization is also not required if a person collects firewood to meet domestic needs in the following cases and on the following conditions:

(a) the wood is collected to supply a trapping camp or a rough shelter permitted within the proposed reserve if

i. the wood is collected by a person in compliance with the conditions set out in the permit for the harvest of firewood for domestic purposes issued by the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife under the Forest Act;

ii. the quantity of wood collected does not exceed 7 apparent cubic metres per year;

(b) in all other cases if

i. the wood is collected within a sector designated by the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife as a sector for which a permit for the harvest of firewood for domestic purposes under the Forest Act may be issued, and for which, on the effective date of the protection status as a proposed reserve, a designation as such had already been made by the Minister;

ii. the wood is collected by a person who, on the effective date of the protection status as a proposed reserve or in any of the three preceding years, held a permit for the harvest of firewood for domestic purposes allowing the person to harvest firewood within the proposed reserve;

iii. the wood is collected by a person in compliance with the conditions set out in the permit for the harvest of firewood for domestic purposes issued by the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife under the Forest Act.

(3) Despite subsection 1, an authorization to carry on a forest management activity is not required if a person authorized by lease to occupy land within the proposed reserve in accordance with this conservation plan carries on the forest management activity for the purpose of

(a) clearing the permitted areas, maintaining them or creating visual openings, or any other similar removal work permitted under the provisions governing the sale, lease and granting of immovable rights under the Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State, including work for access roads, stairs and other trails permitted under those provisions; or

(b) clearing the necessary area for the installation, connection, maintenance, repair, reconstruction or upgrading of facilities, lines or mains for water, sewer, electric power or telecommunications services.

If the work referred to in paragraph *b* of subsection 3 is carried on for or under the responsibility of an enterprise providing any of those services, the work requires the prior authorization of the Minister, other than in the case of the exemptions in sections 3.13 and 3.15.

(4) Despite subsection 1, an authorization to carry on a forest management activity to maintain a sugar bush and harvest maple products for domestic needs is not required if

(a) the activity is carried on by a person who, on the effective date of the protection status as a proposed reserve or in any of the three preceding years, held a sugar bush management permit issued by the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife under the Forest Act allowing the person to carry on within the proposed reserve the activities associated with operating a sugar bush;

(b) the activity is carried on within a zone for which the permit obtained allowed the carrying on of sugar bush operations on the effective date of the protection status as a proposed reserve or in any of the three preceding years; or

(c) the activity is carried on by a person in compliance with the conditions set out in the sugar bush management permit issued by the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife under the Forest Act.

§ 2.4. Authorization exemptions

3.13. Despite the preceding provisions, an authorization is not required for an activity or other form of intervention within the proposed reserve if urgent action is necessary to prevent harm to the health or safety of persons, or to repair or prevent damage caused by a real or apprehended disaster. The person concerned must, however, immediately inform the Minister of the activity or intervention that has taken place.

3.14. The members of a Native community who, for food, ritual or social purposes, carry on an intervention or an activity within the proposed reserve are exempted from obtaining an authorization.

For greater certainty, the provisions of this conservation plan also apply subject to the authorization exemptions and other provisions in the Act respecting hunting and fishing rights in the James Bay and New Québec territories (R.S.Q., c. D-13.1).

3.15. Despite the preceding provisions, the following activities and interventions involving the transmission, distribution or production of electricity carried out by Hydro-Québec (Société) or by any other person for Hydro-Québec do not require the prior authorization of the Minister under this conservation plan:

(1) any activity or intervention required within the proposed reserve to complete a project for which express authorization had previously been given by the Government and the Minister, or only by the Minister, in accordance with the Environment Quality Act (R.S.Q., c. Q-2), if the activity or intervention is carried out in compliance with the authorizations issued;

(2) any activity or intervention necessary for the preparation and presentation of a pre-project report for a project requiring an authorization under the Environment Quality Act;

(3) any activity or intervention relating to a project requiring the prior authorization of the Minister under the Environment Quality Act if the activity or intervention is in response to a request for a clarification or for additional information made by the Minister to the Société, and the activity or intervention is carried out in conformity with the request; and

(4) any activity or intervention by the Société, if the conditions for the carrying out of the activity or intervention have been determined in an agreement between the Minister and the Société and the activity or intervention is carried out in compliance with those conditions.

The Société is to keep the Minister informed of the various activities or interventions referred to in this section it proposes to carry out before the work is begun in the reserve.

For the purposes of this section, the activities and interventions of the Société include but are not restricted to pre-project studies, analysis work or field research, work required to study and ascertain the impact of electric power transmission and distribution line corridors and rights-of-way, geological or geophysical surveys and survey lines, and the opening and maintenance of roads required for the purpose of access, construction or equipment movement incidental to the work.

§2.5. General provisions

3.16. Every person who applies to the Minister for an individual authorization or an authorization for a group or a number of persons must provide all information or documents requested by the Minister for the examination of the application.

3.17. The Minister's authorization, which is general or for a group, may be communicated for the benefit of the persons concerned by any appropriate means including a posted notice or appropriate signage at

the reception centre or any other location within the proposed reserve that is readily accessible to the public. The Minister may also provide a copy to any person concerned.

§3. *Activities governed by other statutes*

Certain activities likely to be carried on within the proposed reserve are also governed by other legislative and regulatory provisions, including provisions that require the issue of a permit or authorization or the payment of fees. Certain activities may also be prohibited or limited by other Acts or regulations that are applicable within the proposed reserve.

A special legal framework may govern permitted activities within the proposed reserves in connection with the following matters:

- Environmental protection: measures set out in particular in the Environment Quality Act (R.S.Q., c. Q-2) and its regulations;
- Removal of species of flora designated as threatened or vulnerable: measures set out in the Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species (R.S.Q., c. E-12.01) prohibiting the removal of such species;
- Development and conservation of wildlife resources: measures set out in particular in the Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife (R.S.Q., c. C-61.1), including the provisions pertaining to outfitting operations and beaver reserves and the measures contained in applicable federal legislation, in particular the fishery regulations; in Northern regions: special measures set out in the Act respecting hunting and fishing rights in the James Bay and New Québec territories (R.S.Q., c. D-13.1);
- Archaeological research: measures set out in particular in the Cultural Property Act (R.S.Q., c. B-4);
- Access and land rights related to the domain of the State: measures set out in particular in the Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State (R.S.Q., c. T-8.1) and in the Watercourses Act (R.S.Q., c. R-13) and, in Northern regions, in the Act respecting the land regime in the James Bay and New Québec territories (R.S.Q., c. R-13.1);
- Operation of vehicles: measures set out in particular in the Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State (R.S.Q., c. T-8.1) and in the regulation respecting motor vehicle traffic in certain fragile environments made under the Environment Quality Act;
- Construction and development standards: regulatory measures adopted by regional and local municipal authorities under the Acts applicable to them.

4. Responsibilities of the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks

The conservation and management of the Réserve de biodiversité projetée Albanel-Témiscamie-Otish are the responsibility of the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks, who is therefore responsible for the monitoring and control of activities permitted there. In managing the reserve the Minister works with the collaboration and participation of other government representatives having specific responsibilities in or adjacent to the territory, such as the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife. In the exercise of their powers and functions the Ministers will take into consideration the protection sought for these natural environments and the protection status that has now been granted them.

APPENDIX

Map of the Réserve de biodiversité projetée Albanel-Témiscamie-Otish

