BLACKWATER CREEK

ORIGINAL PURPOSE To protect a site for research on sub-boreal forest types on a poor site, adjacent bogland, and intermediate vegetation types

OVERVIEW				
Date establish ORC #: Map number:	ed:	4 Dec. 1975 3071 93 O/12	Location: Latitude: Longitude:	Between Blackwater Creek and Williston Lake, 43 km NW of Mackenzie 55°34'N 123°38'W
Total Area: Land:		292 ha 292 ha	Elevation:	730 m
Access:		Access is availabl of the reserve.	e via logging ro	oads which pass within 1 km
Biogeoclimatic Zone: Biogeoclimatic Variant: Ecosection: Region: Management Area:		Sub-Boreal Spruc SBSmk2 Williston Parsnip Trench Omineca Omineca	e (SBS) n Moist Cool	
COMPOSITIO	N			
Physical:	The reserve is lo Reach of Willist which stretches east, between the are to the west. V no streams or lal and are developed	cated on a flat outw on Lake. It encompa- to the north, parallel e reserve and Willist While part of the res kes are present. Soils ed on extensive glac	ash plain about asses the southe to Blackwater con Lake, and th erve is boggy, o s vary from Org ial outwash.	15 km west of the Parsnip ern end of a huge treeless bog Creek. Low hills rise to the he higher Omineca Mountains drainage is unorganized and ganic to Podzolic in nature
Biological:	The reserve cont and transitional a 20% of the area, bogland.	ains extensive, dens areas in which tree i located in the centra	e, coniferous fo slands give a pa al and northern	prest stands, open bogland, arkland appearance. About part of the reserve, is
	Upland forests n spruce, but some have an understo mosses. In white while black spru forest type, trans black spruce, scr	hay be dominated by trembling aspen an ory dominated by dw spruce woodlands, ce stands are charac sitional between upla ub birch, and severa	/ lodgepole pind d balsam popla /arf blueberry, l black hucklebe terized by bunc and forest and t l mosses includ	e, white spruce, or black r are also present. Pine stands kinnikinnick, lichens, and rry and mosses are typical, hberry and mosses. A bog reeless bogs, consists of ling sphagnum.
	These treeless be birch and mosse cranberry is co-c	og communities have s, including both spl lominant with scrub	e been describe agnum and oth birch in some l	d, all dominated by scrub her types of moss. Bog locations. Wettest areas in the

bogs are characterized by a buckbean-marsh cinquefoil-swamp horsetail association. Many other plants are present.

The fauna has not been surveyed, but is not expected to be diverse.

MANAGEMENT CONCERNS		
SIGNIFICANT SPECIES	None listed	
THREATS		
Climate Change:	Researchers have projected the transformation of Sub-boreal Spruce forests to those more typical in Southern British Columbia in the coming years. Warmer temperatures and changed hydrology due to glacial retreat and altered precipitation may impact the productivity of the vegetation in this reserve, possibly decreasing the biodiversity that is already limited in this area. The large bog lands may dry up, depending on the changes in hydrology and extremes of warming, resulting in habitat loss for associated flora and fauna.	
Access:	Legitimate road in use posing the threat of harvest trespass within the reserve. Some trespass has already occurred.	
RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES	This is a good site for investigating the impacts of climate change on hydrology and ecological communities in a sub-boreal bogland.	

SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF SPECIES MENTIONED IN THE BLACKWATER CREEK ER ACCOUNT

Flora

aspen, trembling (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>)
birch, scrub (Betula nana)
blueberry, dwarf (Vaccinium caespitosum)
buckbean (Menyanthes trifoliata)
bunchberry (Cornus canadensis)
cinquefoil, marsh (Comarum palustre)
cranberry, bog (Oxycoccos oxycoccos)
horsetail, swamp (Equisetum fluviatile)
huckleberry, black (Vaccinium membranaceum)
kinnikinnick (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi)
moss, peat (Sphagnum spp.)
pine, lodgepole (Pinus contorta var. latifolia)
poplar, balsam (Populus balsamifera ssp. balsamifera)
spruce, black (Picea mariana)
spruce, white (<i>Picea glauca</i>)