ORIGINAL PURPOSE To protect unique hot spring, river bank, and forest environments along the Liard River

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OVERVIEW				
Date established: ORC #: Map number:	29 June 2000 4232 94 M/66	Location: Latitude: Longitude:	110 km SE of Watson Lake 59°38'N 126°54'W	
Total Area: Land:	724 ha 724 ha	Elevation:	600 m	
Access:	Accessible via the Alaskan Highway.			
Biogeoclimatic Zone: Biogeoclimatic Variant: Ecosection: Region: Management Area:	Boreal White and Black Spruce (BWBS) BWBSdk2 Liard Dry Cool Liard Plain Peace Liard			
GOLD GOTTON				

COMPOSITION

Physical:

Located between the Alaska highway and the Liard River, immediately east of the Coal River, the reserve faces Portage Brule Rapids, a series of rapids of the Liard River stretching over more than 2 kilometres. Several hot and warm springs are located on the rocky banks of the Liard and empty directly into the river. At flood stage some of these springs are covered by water. Most of the reserve is composed of upland and high glacial outwash terraces. A minor portion near the mouth of the Coal River has low gravel shores, a narrow band of low-bench, and some high-bench alluvial floodplain.

Biological:

The higher-volume hot springs form small circular pools surrounded by a ring of herbaceous and graminoid vegetation, while the lower volume springs tend to be simple seeps on sloping ground. Both kinds show multi-hued and finely patterned skirts of lime deposits on their downhill sides. Most of the hotsprings vegetation in this area is composed of common plants, mainly rushes, sedges, grasses, <u>Asteraceae</u> and mosses. The exception is the swollen beaked sedge which is rare in British Columbia.

The following four forest communities have been documented in the reserve:

- 1) White spruce lodgepole pine fuzzy-spiked wildrye. The community occupies upland sites and has occasional inclusions of aspen and a variety of shrubs.
- 2) Black spruce Labrador tea step & feathermosses. This community occurs on poor sites of glacial outwash materials.
- 3) Lodgepole pine black spruce step moss, a community intermediate in species combination and site quality between 1 and 2.
- 4) White spruce mountain alder red-osier dogwood mixed herb step moss. This is a tall, vigorous forest on the small portion of high-bench alluvial floodplain that occurs near the western extreme of the reserve.

Cultural:

The reserve lies in the traditional territory of the First Nations of Treaty 8 and the Kaska Dena.

Historic fur trade cabins remain within the reserve.

On the slope above the hot springs is a portage trail which was actively used during the Hudson's Bay Company explorations of the area from 1830-1860.

MANAGEMENT CONCERNS

SIGNIFICANT SPECIES	BC LIST STATUS	COSEWIC STATUS	CF PRIORITY
Wood Bison slender wedgegrass swollen beaked sedge	Red listed Blue listed Blue listed	Threatened (2000)	1 4 3
Fisher Grizzly Bear	Blue listed Blue listed	Special Concern (2002)	2 2

THREATS

Changes in the hydrology in this area may effect the mineral **Climate Change:**

springs and the associated flora and fauna.

Increase in visitors to springs could have significant negative Access:

impact on ecosystem.

RESEARCH Reserve protects a good site for study into hot spring formation **OPPORTUNITIES**

and the occurrence of beaked sedge.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF SPECIES MENTIONED IN THE PORTAGE BRULE RAPIDS ER ACCOUNT

Flora

alder, mountain (Alnus incana ssp. tenuifolia)

aspen, trembling (*Populus tremuloides*)

dogwood, red-osier (Cornus stolonifera)

feathermoss, red-stemmed (*Pleurozium schreberi*)

Labrador tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*)

moss, step (*Hylocomium splendens*)

pine, lodgepole (Pinus contorta var. latifolia)

sedge, swollen beaked (Carex rostrata)

spruce, black (Picea mariana)

spruce, white (*Picea glauca*)

wedgegrass, slender (Sphenopholis intermedia)

wildrye, fuzzy-spiked (Leymus innovatus)

Fauna

Bear, Grizzly (Ursus arctos)

Bison, Wood (Bos bison athabascae)

Fisher (*Martes pennanti*)