5.8 Access and Landuse Dispositions

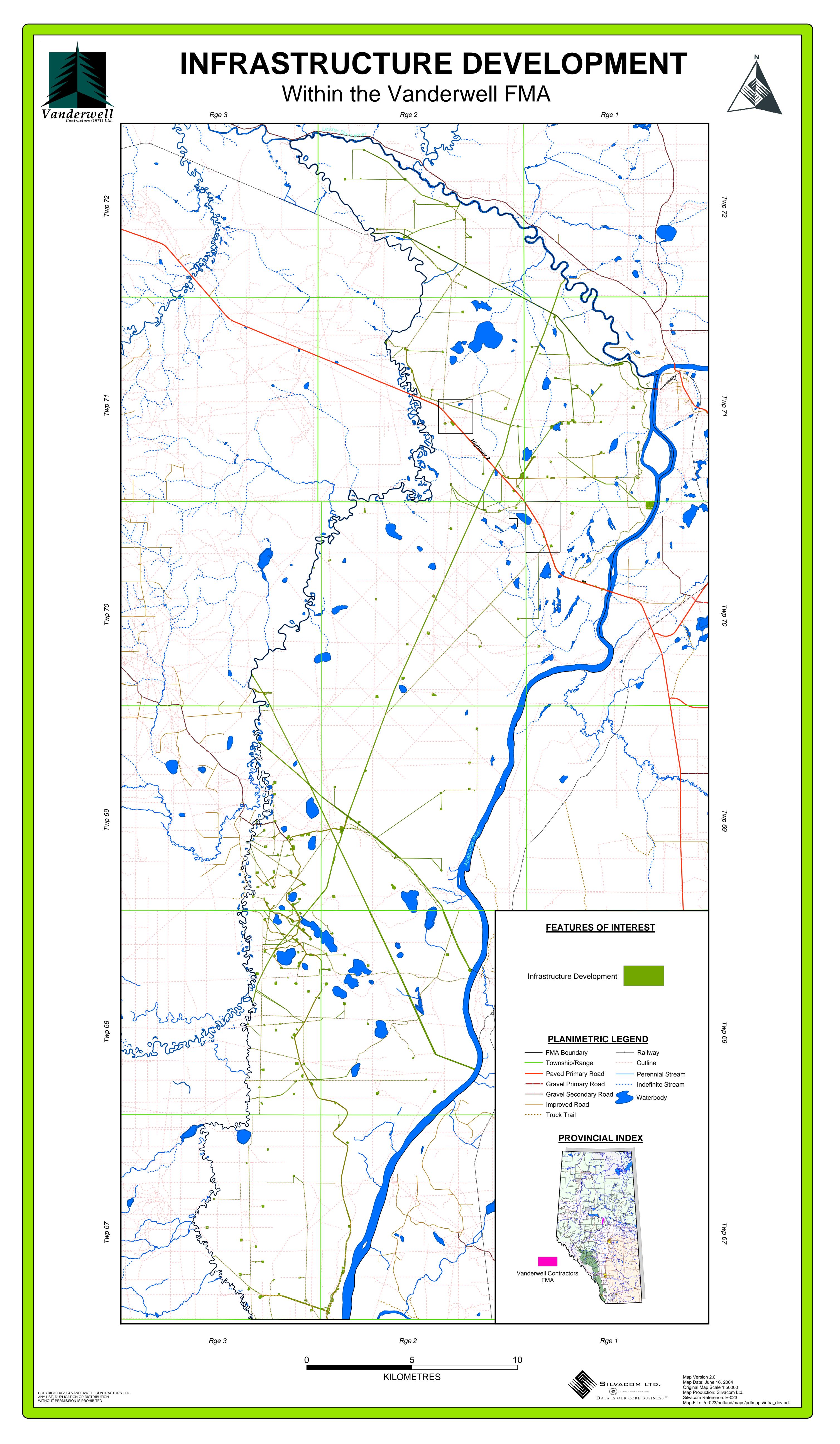
In the early 1960's Chevron developed the South Mitsue oil field. The infrastructure required to develop and maintain the South Mitsue oil field includes roads, power lines, pipelines and wellsites. As can be seen on Map 5-16, the southern portion of the FMA has had the most development.

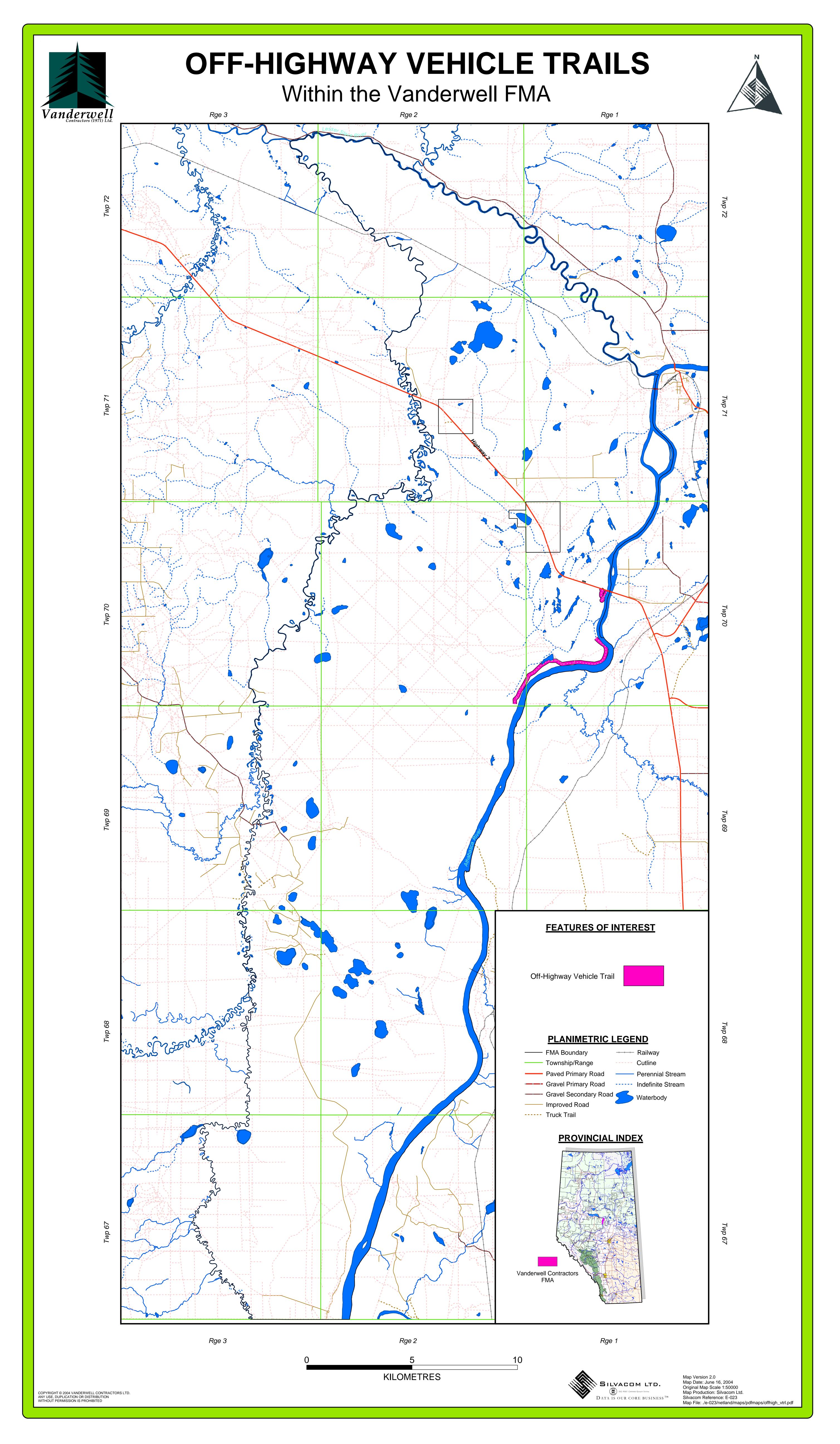
A field is also being developed in the Northern portion of the FMA. There are two main road systems heading north from Highway 2. The Slave Lake to Smith rail line also runs through the North end of the FMA.

There is one main pipeline corridor that runs North-South through the FMA, and a pipeline and power line that runs North West to South East.

Off-highway vehicle trails also exist throughout the FMA. Vanderwell has mapped these trails (Map 5-7), which for the most part follow the Athabasca River. In the winter, these trails are connected to an extensive trail system on the East side of the Athabasca River via trails across the ice.







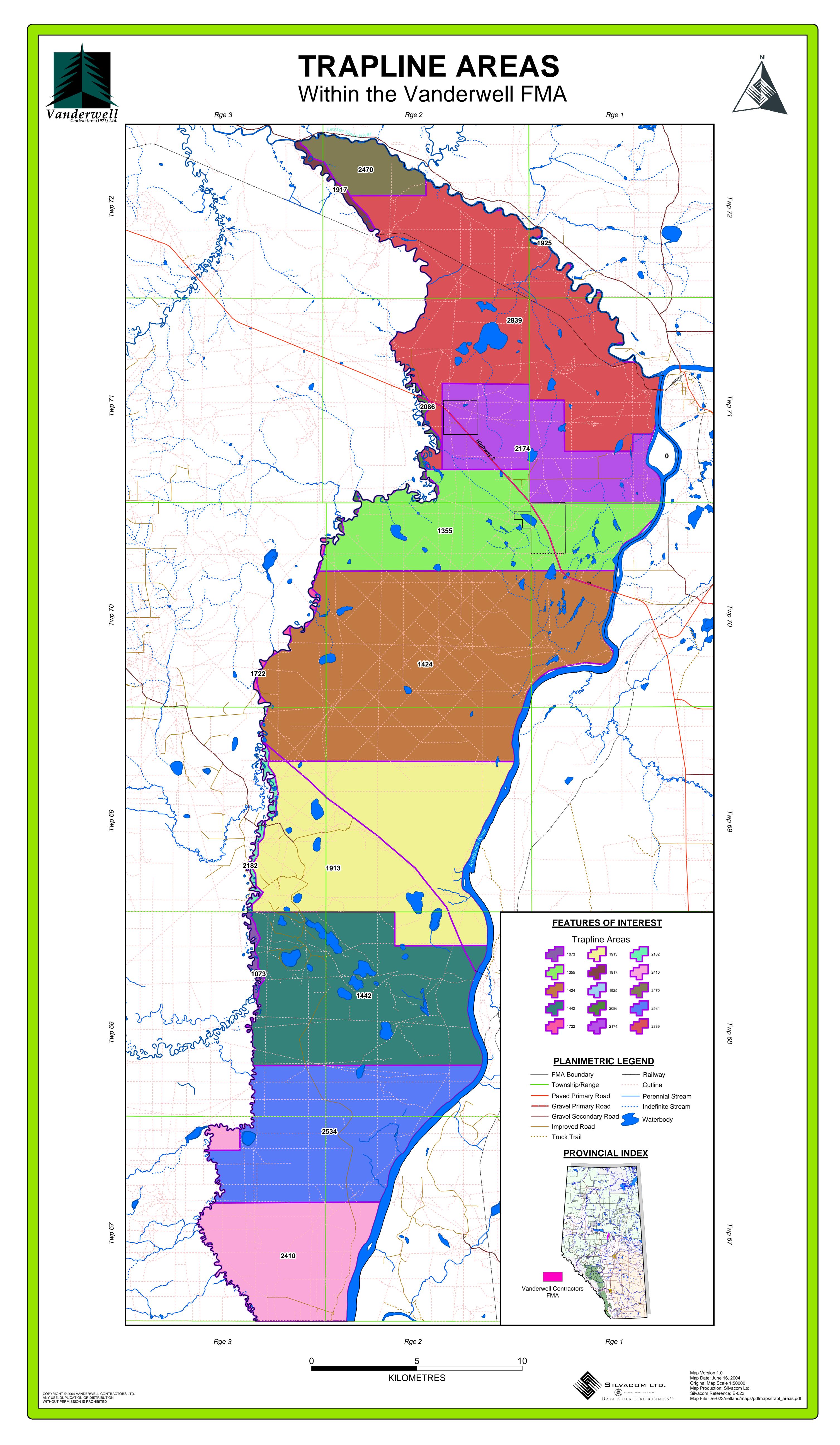
5.9 Registered Fur Management Areas

Fur Management Areas (traplines) cover the entire Vanderwell FMA. There are a total of 16 trappers that have part or all of their trapline within the Vanderwell FMA. Table 5.17 summarizes the amount of area of each trapline within the Vanderwell FMA and also breaks out the amount of area within recent burns. The spatial distribution of these traplines is displayed in Map 5-418.

TABLE 5.12: REGISTERED TRAPLINE AREAS

Trapline	In recent burns	Out of recent burns	Total
1	33	1551	1584
1073	114	0	114
1355	4366	1050	5416
1424	11797	392	12189
1442	6992	0	6992
1722	96	0	96
1913	8126	0	8126
1917	0	153	153
1925	0	19	19
2086	125	0	125
2174	2060	1558	3618
2182	216	0	216
2410	0	3852	3852
2470	474	592	1066
2534	3791	1973	5764
2839	2274	6929	9203
Total	40464	18069	58533





5.10 Water Resources

The East side of the FMA is bordered by the Athabasca River, the Slave River borders the North and the Saulteaux borders the West side. Within the FMA, there are very few permanent rivers. However, there are a series of intermittent water bodies that exist only during wet periods throughout the FMA. The FMA also contains a series of permanent lakes. The landscape surrounding the majority of the FMA's lakes and rivers has been burned in the Mitsue or Chisholm fires. A total of 1,973 ha are found in intermittent water bodies and permanent lakes.

5.11 Recreation Resources

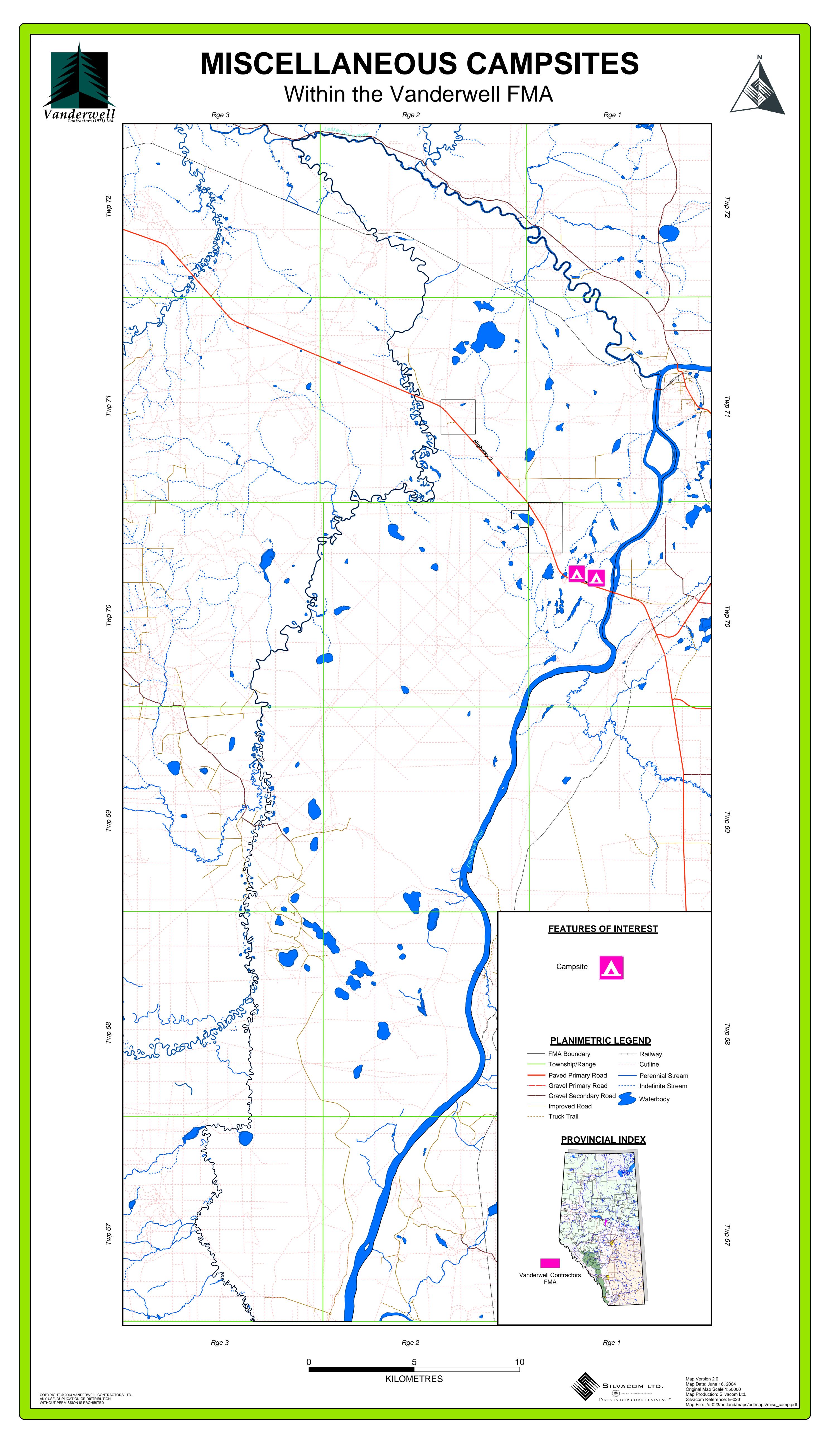
Different types of recreational users spend time in the Vanderwell FMA at different times of the year. In the fall many hunters drive the road system hunting large game. In the summer there are a number of miscellaneous campsites that are used along the North side of Highway 2. The location of these campsites can be seen in Map 5-19.

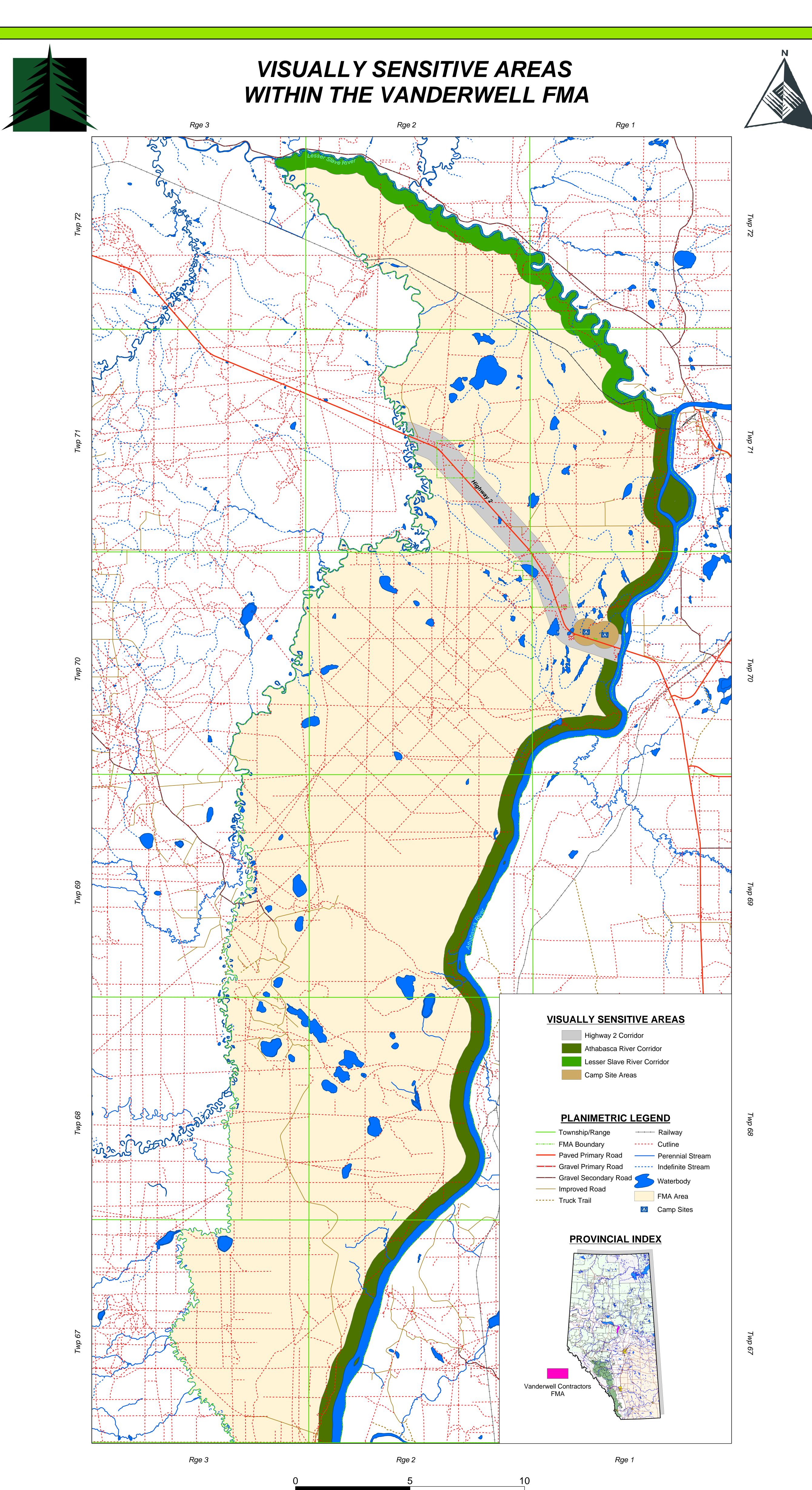
Throughout the year, off highway vehicle users utilize a network of trails that follow the Athabasca River (Map 5-17). In the winter months this trail system is connected via ice trails to an extensive trail system on the East side of the Athabasca River.

5.12 Visually Sensitive Areas

The Planning Team has identified areas within the FMA that are sensitive to aesthetic concerns (Map 5-20).







KILOMETRES

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Map Version 1.00
Map Date: March 10, 2004
Original Map Scale 1:50000
Map Production: Silvacom Ltd.
Silvacom Reference: E-023
Map File: ./e-023/netland/maps/
visuallysensitive.mxd