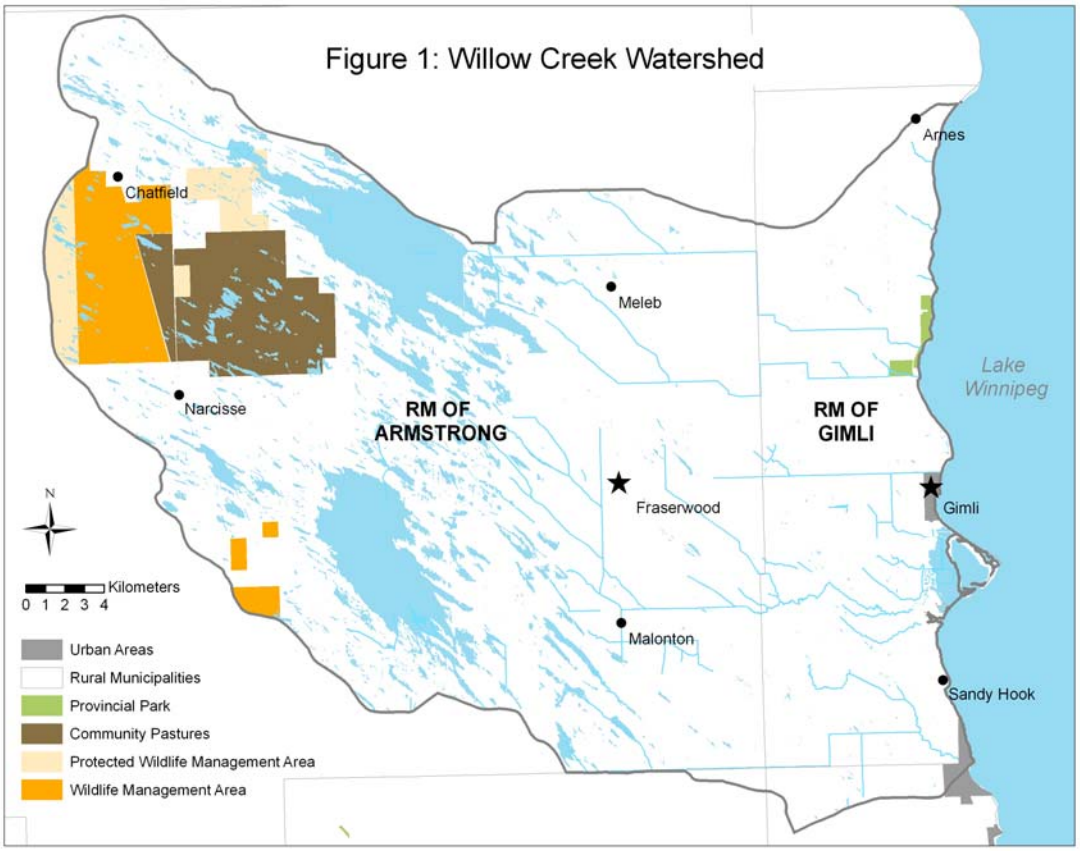
Willow Creek Watershed (05SB) Public Issue Summary

In December 2008, the East Interlake Conservation District (EICD) was designated as the Watershed Planning Authority for the Willow Creek watershed (05SB) by the Province of Manitoba. This designation gave the EICD the authority to develop a watershed management plan for the Willow Creek watershed (Figure 1). One of the first steps in the development of the watershed plan was to hold public forums to explore the land and water concerns of local residents and other stakeholders within the planning area. The issues identified at these public forums will provide direction to EICD on the scope of the Integrated Watershed Management Plan.



Early in the planning process, the EICD formed an eight person Project Management Team[1] (PMT) whose role is to guide the watershed management planning process for the Willow Creek IWMP. One of the first tasks completed by the PMT was the organization of public consultations. On July 24, the PMT set up a booth in Town of Gimli and conducted a survey of local residents. On August 10th, the PMT held a public open house in the community of Fraserwood.

[1] The project management team is comprised by: Barrie Sigudson (Chairman), Bill Barlow (Vice-chairman), Harold Foster (Chairman of EICD Board), Allen Evanchyshin (EICD sub-district member), Robert T. Krisjanson (Local fisherman), Adam Senga (EICD sub-district member), (Erin Shay (Watershed Planner – Manitoba Water Stewardship) and Stephen Carlyle (EICD Manager).

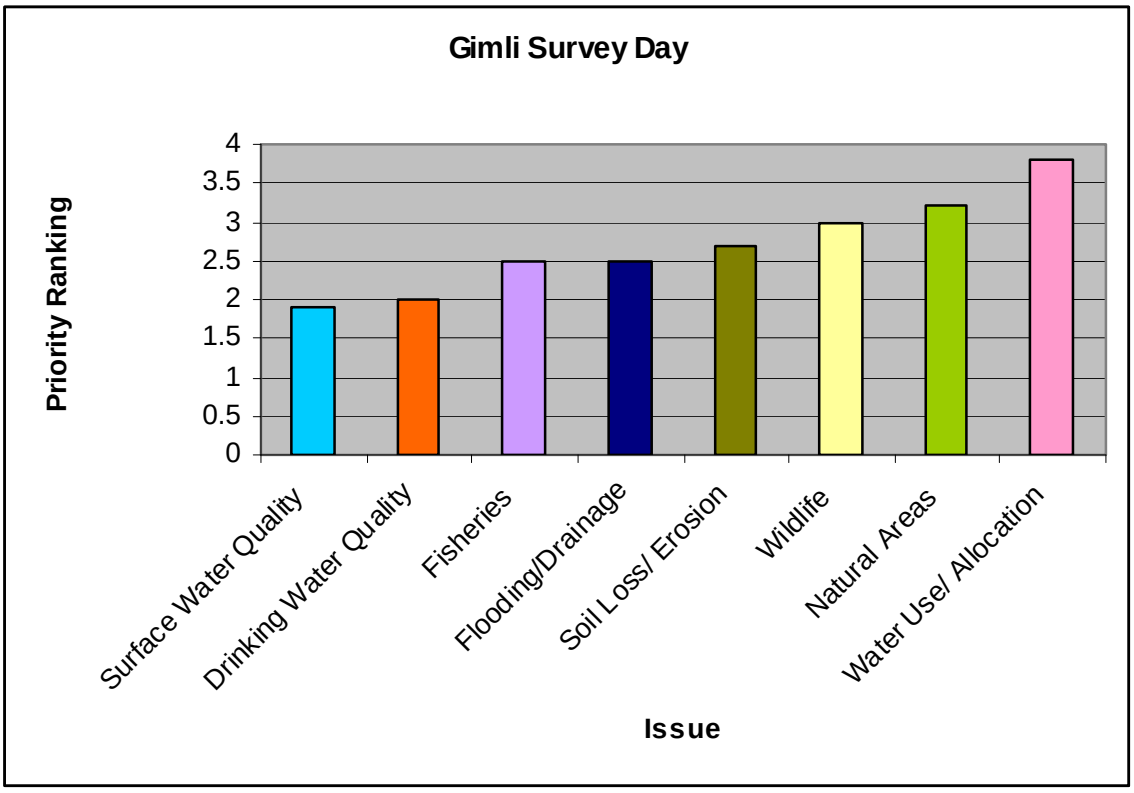
At both public events, residents were asked to prioritize land and water issues and provide additional information of their top three issues, including suggested solutions and what they would like the watershed to look like in 10 years. Every response was collected and compiled in a digital format, word for word, by members of the PMT. At the public open house in Fraserwood, the PMT also collected group responses for the top three issues and solutions. This allowed for table discussions on the land and water issues. The group comments provide for more general concerns within the watershed as opposed to very site specific issues garnered through individual responses. The group comments were also converted to a digital format and were used to aid in the identification and ordering of the top public issues. The complete list of public and group concerns will be posted on the EICD website at www.eicd.ca.

Individual Results

In total, 109 individuals participated in the public consultation process.

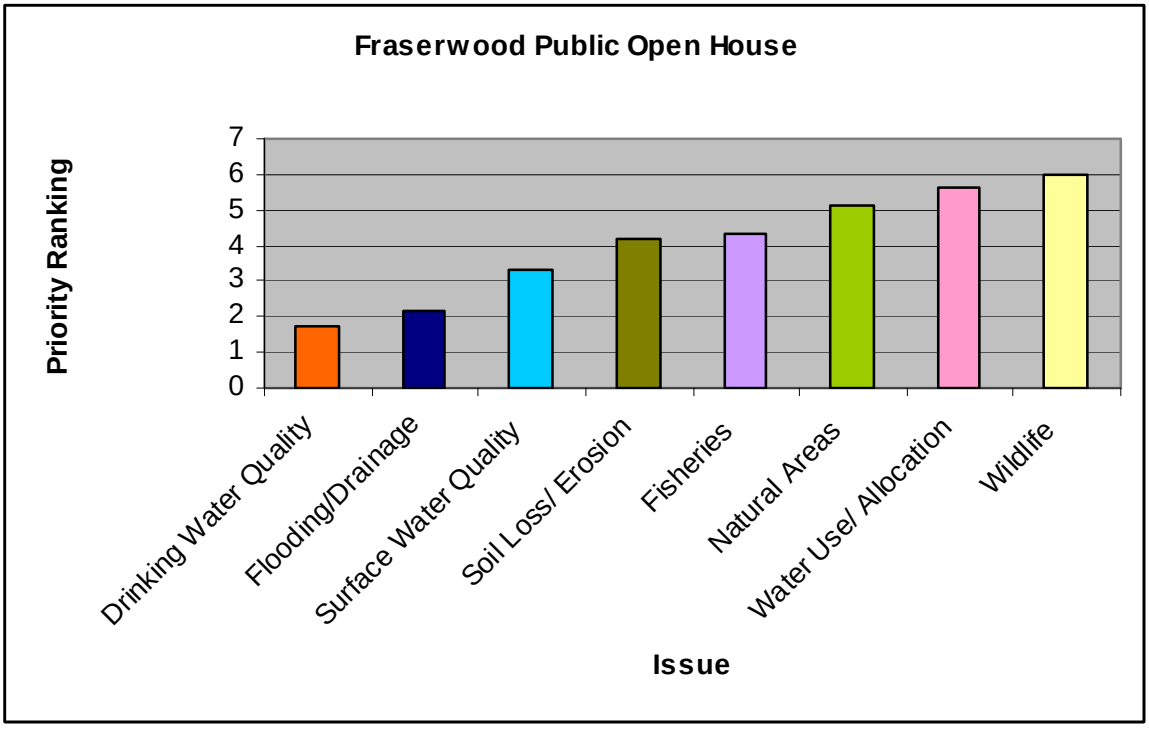
Gimli Survey Day

Members of the PMT collected 63 surveys on June 24, 2009 during the Gimli Survey Day. A summary of the issue prioritization is shown in the graph below, with surface water quality receiving the highest priority (most important issue), followed by drinking water quality, fisheries, flooding/drainage, soil loss/erosion, wildlife, natural areas and water use/allocation.



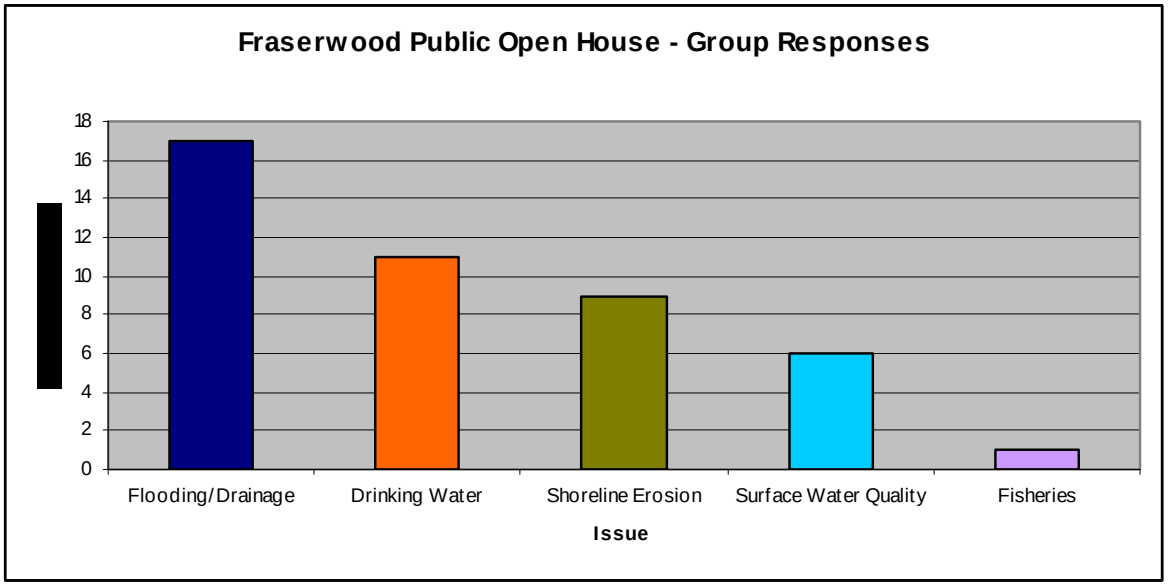
Fraserwood Public Open House

Members of the PMT collected 46 worksheets on August 10, 2009 at the Fraserwood Public Open House meeting. A summary of the issue prioritization is shown in the graph below, with drinking water quality receiving the highest priority (most important issue), followed by flooding/drainage, surface water quality, soil loss/erosion, fisheries, natural areas, water use/allocation and wildlife.



Group Results

The 46 residents who attended the Fraserwood Open House were divided into seven groups. As a group, they prioritized their top three issues. A summary of the group issue prioritization is shown in the graph below, with flooding/drainage receiving the highest priority (most important issue), followed by drinking water quality, soil loss / erosion, surface water quality and fisheries.



Summary

At both public consultation events, the top five priority issues based on individual and group responses were the same, but in different order. It was determined that the Willow Creek Integrated Watershed Management Plan will address these five issues, in no particular order: drinking water quality, flooding/drainage, surface water quality, soil loss/erosion, and fisheries.

Final Issue Ranking:

- Drinking water quality
- Flooding / Drainage
- Surface water quality
- Soil Loss / Erosion
- Fisheries

Drinking Water Quality

Respondent ID	Why an issue?	Solutions	In 10 years	Additional Comments
F1	Life sustaining, w/o potable drinking water we have no future.	Surface water management	Excess water would be gone, so wells won't be contaminated by flood waters.	
F2				
F3	Drinking water is what we need for people, livestock and wildlife.	Watershed drinking water still is good quality. We need to protect recharge areas for aquifers.	Still having good quality aquifers.	
F4	Don't want wells to be polluted.	Better drainage.	No flooding.	
F5				
F6				
F7	A need for good water.	Run off manure and fertilizer.	Hopefully good drinking water.	
F8				
F9	Overland flooding may contaminate wells. i.e.: overland flooding from this spring's runoff put many wells in danger of contamination.	Adequate drainage in anticipation of the WORST scenario.		Regardless of seasonal rains, snow melting, etc., landowners need not be in fear of contamination.
F10	without potable water life cannot exist. We have a good clean water supply now - let's keep it that way.	Cape and close as many abandoned and unused wells as possible. Have central wells for new property developments. i.e. 1 well instead of 50 individual wells. Where possible hook up homes to community wells instead of individual wells.	Decreasing possible contamination points by 25%.	Limit and hook up to major sewer systems to stop sewage from septic systems.
F11	Sustains all life, prevents illness when water is not contaminated by chemicals, toxins, disease carrying bacteria, parasites, etc.	Prevent overland flooding, have resources in place to check water quality for possible contamination, reduce the use of overland chemicals, and airborne chemicals, that effect water quality.	Improve drainage to prevent floods, have water treatment for urban area, continue to check individual water sources for contaminates.	As we do not have animals we would also include reduction of contamination from farm production. i.e.: beef, pork, turkey, chicken production that could effect H2O quality.
F12	Vital to health of humans and livestock - food chain.	Mandatory monitoring of wells, easy, inexpensive access to well testing.	Abundant supply of clean healthy water - free to everyone.	
F13	Our life is based on good drinking water.	Cut back on chemical use on the lands.		
F14				
F15	People need good water for themselves and also for livestock.			
F16	We get our drinking water from our own well and need to check the quality regularly.	Ensure that all farms, residents, communities, etc. are conforming to sewage treatment rules.	Water that is tested and passed every time. (for e. coli, etc.)	
F17				
F18	Most people in our area live on well water. If no proper drainage, soil becomes saturated with surface contaminated water, and fills aquifers faster than soil can purify the water, and everyone suffers bacterial and chemical contamination. Also, animals need clean drinking water. Spraying chemical weed suppressants, etc. in ditches does not fulfill this goal.	Proper drainage, holding facilities, better monitoring, and purification of water BEFORE it meets the lake.	Wells would test clean for bacteria, etc., no green sludge in the major drains to the lake.	
F19				
F20	We have great water, want to keep it that way.	Keep capping old wells. Drainage prevents water entering aquifers in the wrong places.		
F21	There a lot of abandoned wells that need to be capped so drainage need to be improved so the overland water does end up in aquifer.	Clean the drains and continue to cap the old wells.	As many old wells sealed and clean drains so the water actually leaves.	
F22	Everyone needs water. We are fortunate to have ample water but need to safe guard its quality and not pollute.	Monitor the flooding and the big animal industries. i.e.: hog barns. These are not farms but industries. Nutrient overload from Red River into lake.	Plentiful potable water.	
F23				
F24				
F25				
F26	We need all the drinkable water to be kept at a high state.	Needs to be pollution free.		
F27	Good clean water safe for human consumption.			
F28				
F29	Drinking water quality is my highest priority because if we don't have good quality water now and for the future, we haven't looked after our #1 resource.	Have water tested in drainage ditches and have tighter control on water management, famer's hog barns.	I hope that our local government and our Provincial government will enforce guidelines to ensure we have top quality water.	We in the Interlake have the best off water and we all must have this as top in our priority at all times doesn't matter if we are farmer, fishermen, businessmen, etc.
F30	No life without water.	Better drainage..		
F31	Need water to live/survive.	Make and keep drains to prevent back flooding.	good water.	
F32	In the 14 years that we have lived here we have had to shock our well due to contamination.	Drain the water so contaminate don't have time to sink into the aquifer.	Would not have to buy so much javex to shock the well. One less thing to worry about.	
F33	Make it safe, seal your wells, cap sink holes, stop overland flooding.	If our marsh's and small lake were drained down to there natural level they could be used for retention.		
F34	Without drinking water you cannot live.	Ensure existing drains are kept clean for proper drainage.		
F35	Drinking water is the basis of every living thing.	Cap and seal unused wells. Back flow prevented in wells (near top) if ground flooding occurs the contaminated water cannot go into a well.	Every user of drinking water would be safe from contamination.	

F36	Get rid of all septic fields near the lake. Control development large pig farms. Monitor waste disposal.			
F37	Safe drinking is essential to good heart.	Modern and high tech treatment plant to ensure water quality.	High quality of drinking water.	
F38	My drinking water is not safe for drinking currently. This is because of the excess surface water in our area. The first year that I lived in my house was a dry year; since the last 3 years have been extremely wet my water is no longer drinkable.	Maintain proper surface water drainage help people with bad wells with testing and drilling of new wells if needed.	My drinking water would actually be safe to drink.	
F39				
F40	Drinking water is an absolute necessity.	Stop flooding.	Clean drinking water.	
F41	Need to survive.	Remove surface water so that it lowers the chance of contamination. Proper drainage. Seal old wells.	Residential and agricultural areas living in harmony.	
F42	I live along the lake and every time there is a strong storm from the North/East, we are subject to the dike being washed away and possible land loss to the lake.	The bank and dike has to be reinforced and maintained/no matter who I talk to nobody has any answers as to who is responsible for the upkeep of the dike. It is being eaten up by the lake.	Maintaining the land we have and not allowing the lake to take it over.	
F43		Prevent aquifer pollution by controlling sewage treatment field chemical application and manure management		
F44		Semi-urban areas lake side need a solution - water lines or sewer lines.		
F45		We use well water so maintaining a good level is important to us.		

Flooding/Drainage

Respondent ID	Why an issue?	Solutions	In 10 years	Additional Comments
F1				
F2	Farm producers have an incredible task of competing in world markets without the added stress of poorly drained hay, grain, livestock pastures in the region (watershed).	Complete a tour in pre-runoff, present and post-runoff seasons and witness the "battle weeks" as we drain to rivers, streams and eventually lake Wpg. The general flow is often restricted as poor planning and response time!	Other than late storms and elevated rain events, we should be able to access land when we need to.	
F3	Too much ag land is being flooded.	Better use of water retention areas.		
F4				
F5	We're in twsp 18 - Rge 2E N of sec 21 need a drain from Russel lake towards Willow Creek with a control structure to hold the water back until Willow Creek water drops down, drop it to 874 above sea level to relieve.			
F6	We are flooded and need a drain to Willow Creek from Russel Lake if heads get together and get it done with a control structure when the water is down after the spring runoff.			
F7	A need to grow good crops, harvesting ability.	More drainage.	Good workable land, good ability to grow and harvest crops.	
F8				
F9	Flooding of property caused by inadequate drainage inadequate ditch capacity along PR 231. Water flowing from Armstrong Municipality into Gimli Municipality causing same.	Widen ditches/ build dyking and improve culverts on North side of PR 231. The North ditch on PR 228 from Wpg Beach Hwy 8 -> 7 west is the blueprint for improving PR 231, including dyking.	Similar ditch capacity as mentioned above. No worry of flooding EVERY spring. Adequate culverts, etc.	Ditch drainage should reflect the worst case scenario. Over kill ditch drainage is the way to go.
F10	As a resident of the W.C. Drainage Area, that is close to the lake, all of the spring and heavy rain water must come past us to get to the lake. We have been flooded in the past and more and more water is being sent down our drainage ditch.	Quit draining marginal farm land. Most of this land is abandoned after 5-10 years. Get back to wetland (marsh) areas that hold water back. Make gates and restrictors on major drains to allow the spring opening to happen and the local water to move before opening the drains from west.	A logical plan that addresses the needs of all the residents of the watershed.	
F11	As we have bad flooding this is extremely stressful. Damage to home and property, displacement from home, affects resale of property.	Improve drainage, larger culverts, management of flow of water from west to east to lake Wpg., greater need for water diversion.	Minimized overland flooding.	
F12	My property has suffered overland flooding on a number of occasions. Many homes and properties are consistently flooded every spring and it can be prevented with planning and co-operation.	All levels of government and all RM's need to develop one drainage plan that will encompass the entire area, start cleaning the ditches of all the trees and debris that are hindering the flow of water to the lake.	Spring would be a season we could all look forward to instead of fearing its arrival.	
F13	The flooding from over land and improper drainage is a costly endeavour for all concerned. If done properly with planning it should prevent knee jerk improper decision made after the fact.			
F14	For the province of Mb to do their share on Hwy 231. Look after permanent residents before cottagers and campers, that's their living.	Increase the ditch on 231 on the opposite side of the industrial park (airport) west. You looked after the ditch and drainage east of the industrial pk on hwy 231.	Happy people in hwy 231 and farmland that's not flooding for miles.	Clean the ditches in the RM of Gimli and RM of Armstrong, Get the RM of Gimli and RM of Armstrong to get along on decisions about draining flood water and cleaning ditches, Burma Road provincial ditch to be deepened and worked on immediately!!
F15	You cannot farm flooded land.	Spray the main ditches where reed canary and bull rushes grow. This is the number one problem about draining water. Hydro is spraying trees in the ditches.		Improve the ditches whenever it is required. Some farms have been flooded for the last fifty years, also put in extra culverts.
F16	Our property is flooded regularly most springs due to overland flooding.	Widen and deepen the ditch along our road. Also replace the small culverts with much larger ones. Have the ability to divert some of the spring runoff to the ditch on the other side of the road. (HWY 231)	Well drained ditches able to handle to heavy flow of spring runoff.	
F17	Flooding.	Better drainage.	Improvements.	
F18	Standing water on our yard and in nearby ditches causes trees to rot/become diseased, attracts/spawns pests in the millions, compromises the roads we drive on, drives up pest control costs, living costs (carpenter ants like wet wood, even pressure treated), car maintenance costs (road washed out in 4 places), I could go on FOREVER. Several OLD trees in our area fell because waterlogged soil was too soft. Big loss.	Clean out, properly grade, and maintain ditches. We have 15-20 yr old trees in our one ditch, the other ditch is nonexistent. It has grown in and I now higher than our yard. Direct water towards large, unused ditches in the area. Gov. ditches on south side of 229 is ALWAYS dry, as are many others in the RM of Gimli.	When it rains, the water flows. When people hit the ditch, they live because there were no trees to hit.	
F19				
F20	Excess flooding, overland. Lack of proper drainage.	Clean ditches starting of at Lake, west. Identify the ditches that would do the most with the least amount of work. *222 needs larger culverts to take water from #8 now.	clean ditches, mowed grass, no cattails, clean from farm fields, no stagnant water.	

F21	I feel that if the drainage is addressed the other issues will correct themselves or be easier to attain.	Clean drains and make sure the water actually goes in the drain not 2 miles away in a different drain and make sure the culverts are clean.	The RM of Gimli has never touched some of the ditches and the trees are anywhere from 1" to 10" to 16" trunks, so the ditches are actually full of trees so the water doesn't drain.	
F22	So many other problems are affected by this problem, correct the drainage.	Correct the drainage ditches and prov drains in RM of Gimli have been neglected for years leading to flooding, erosion. Affects our lake, farming, fishing, wildlife, our homes and have holding areas for flood waters to be released slowly at later times.		
F23	There is very little work done on drainage in the Willow Creek Watershed by the RM of Gimli, as drainage improves in the west it causes overland flooding on a continuous basis as the water moves toward the lake. Improvement to large drains./projects as well as a focus on ditch cleaning are needed.	As above, encourage municipalities to perform according to their mandate from the Province of MB, maintain their infrastructure of ditches and drains so that overland flooding is avoided and crop losses are minimized.	Clear ditches and drains with no water backing up into fields.	Regular maintenance of ditches and drains reduces costs to everyone, it cannot be changed overnight, but a regular program and focus on improvement is an important place to start.
F24	Drainage ditches full of willows and need canary grass.	They have to be cleaned out.	My land would not be flooded.	
F25	Fields are so wet can't take the hay off.	Better drainage.		Too much water comes through the farms and no place to drain.
F26	The main reason to control flood waters.			
F27				
F28				
F29				
F30	To protect all the drinking water.	Improve drainage, maintenance on existing drains.	Land that could be worked on.	
F31	Because it affects my area and type of farming. Kills valuable pasture by growing bull rushes.	Better drainage planning and management of Fish Lake Drain.	Like 40-50 years back when natural drainage wasn't messed with.	
F32	Because our yard site "almost" floods every year we have a lot of spring runoff or land a lot of rainfall.	Put drain through our property to the ditch.	80 acres that we could use as good pasture or hay instead of being under water.	
F33				
F34				
F35	Land and building damage.	Repair culverts etc. Proper surveying of ditches/culverts from lake back into the water shed area.		
F36	Flooding North of Gimli is across Hwy 222 in spring creates a danger for residents in the area. ie.: King Park Estate.	Proper drainage ditches around residential areas it. Around King Park Estate, not through it.	Drainage ditches in place.	
F37	We are loosing our sandy beaches and lake side properties.	controlling the level of water in lake wpg.	Lower levels of lake wpg.	
F38	Proper drainage ensures that surface water which may contain bacteria etc does not leech into y drinking water. Most of my property is also unusable because of poor drainage maintenance.	Identify ditches that have not been cleaned in over 10 years (mine has not been cleaned in over 20) and clean them. Then set up a maintenance schedule to maintain these ditches and ensure they are regularly cleaned.	Clean ditches with only light grass in them instead of 20 poplars.	
F39	Flooding of the property makes it necessary to wade in boots. Current knocked my wife down damage to buildings and driveway. Priority #1 - well water was contaminated. Flooding of crops too wet to seed, well water contamination, damage to building, damage to driveway.	Improve the flow of water on PR. 231 by deepening and dyking to prevent flooding of farmland and residences. Dyking of the farmland along PR 231 and increasing the flow through the culverts to match the capacity of the ditch.	Some good long range planning for water considering that in a dry year water will be required for livestock producers no more flooding of my property as I will be 82 and less able to deal with flooding.	
F40	Because of all the flooding of farmland.	Maintain and reconstruct ditches.	Proper drainage, no flooding.	
F41	We have a lot of overland flooding, very poor drainage. Lack of communication to improve drainage. Too many rules to follow (DFO) before you can dig.	Listen to local people who are directly affected by overland flooding. Work with other RM's in same watershed to help each other with solution.	Less overland flooding.	
F42	Living just inside the dike area along the lake we are subject to poor drainage and possibility of flooding. Poor drainage leads to backup of water on our property facing the lake.	Better drainage/new culverts etc.	No flooding of residential properties.	
F43		Apply water rights act whereby private and public drains must be licensed.		
F44		Possible allocation of some lands to water retention areas - not merely more drains		
F45	We get so much water down PR 231 that even the Provincial Highway site got flooded this year. I don't know if you can solve it the normal way; perhaps berms for homes and outbuildings and building up levels around them might help?	Either help landowners construct berms or dig a deeper ditch on PR 231		Every drainage system in the area was stressed this spring, partly because every drainage area upstream is being improved - e.g.- the swampy area on 231 just west of the old church - the changes in Fraserwood, etc.

Surface Water Quality

Respondent ID	Why an issue?	Solutions	In 10 years	Additional Comments
F1	Presently unable to make a living farming due to excess water. I have lived and farmed here since 69 and conditions have never been worse. We have always had natural water retention in our lakes and sloughs but at present we have no space left to hold water.	Presently bush is being killed by excess water which is destroying livestock pasture and wildlife habitat. 1. Increase drainage capacity and once down to a workable level then a sustained release system.	Productive farmland with our wetlands back to sustainable levels.	
F2	As I have worked within the South Interlake for over 30 years I have watched water quality issues surface on a number of fronts. Surface water and proper drainage seem to go hand in hand.	Far stronger stewardship where phosphate nutrient loading from detergents and commercial fertilizers overuse of all sources, but primarily urban centres.	Less imbalance in nutrient overload and subsequent algal blooms on lake. i.e.: cyanophytes (blue green).	recognize the work already established by the LWRC in concert w/ the industry's involvement in due diligence. Stop blaming and recognize the solution is all of us !
F3				
F4	Flooding can cause nutrient pollution.	Good drainage.	No nutrients and chemicals running off lake.	
F5				
F6				
F7				
F8				
F9				
F10	Without the lakes and creeks the area would suffer with lack of revenue by the fishing industry and tourism. A quality lake is a revenue positive lake.	Slow the agricultural water down to try and drop the nutrient load out before it hits the lake. Keep the existing drains clean and open. When highways and Municipality do roadwork make sure that down stream culverts can handle new volumes.	Nutrient load down by 30% with a plan to reduce it even more.	
F11	Important to sustain the life of lake Winnipeg for future generations so that industry, fisheries, tourism, wildlife can grow and be maintained.	Reduce the effluent that enters the lake, manage chemicals that are used in the environment to improve water quality, improve testing and continued research on solutions that work to improve conditions.	The lake would be used for industry, eco tourism, fishing, recreation.	
F12	I am concerned that the surface water makes its way into our drinking water, gardens, yards where our children play.	Monitor and manage run off from agricultural property.		
F13				
F14				
F15				
F16	I do not want to see Lake Winnipeg turn into one giant cesspool.	All communities near the rivers and lake "must" ensure they have proper sewage treatment facilities.	A beautiful, pristine lake teeming with fish.	
F17	Sewage disposal.	Better sewage controls.	Clear water coming out of a sewage pipe.	No pollution (garbage) going in the rivers or lakes by residents.
F18	Entire ecosystems depend on clean water, especially our local food chain; of which we are a part. Chemicals and other non-organic or neuro-inhibitive sprays, etc., disrupt the natural balance we and animals, insects, etc., need in order to stay healthy.	No chemical weed suppressant sprayed along ditches. Manual/machine cleaning of sediment and vegetation along all ditches, even small ones. Regular mowing of shoulders, graders that do not toss all gravel and dirt off road and into ditch.	Grading/mowing/dredging/ would be prompt and professional, so no weed chemicals would be need. Then at least government generated contaminants could be at a minimum.	
F19				
F20	Water quality to lake to preserve lake, would be better recreation in future.	Better drainage keep water off good farmland prevents N and P loss or manure runoff, ditches are dirty and algae are growing. Drainage prevents sewage runoff, also, build certain areas as retention areas (less water).		
F21	If the drains are cleaned there will less backup onto fields every time we get a big rain. Less water on fields less crop nutrients and chemical runoff.	Clean the drains and ditches.	Clean drains. No farmer likes to see his inputs run off with flooding in the lake, it is expensive and for the crops use, it doesn't do the lakes and creeks any good.	
F22	This is what our animals drink, waters our crops use, what our fishers take from, what we use for recreation. No one wants to swim in polluted water or eat fish from such a lake.	Keep runoff controlled and pollutants out of ditches and streams. Stop draining wetland. Leave them natural.		
F23	Concern regarding the drainage of cottage and residential areas and their sewer set-ups. Many people along our lake have effluage grey water going straight into the lake and there is no control over this. The attitude is "it don't hurt if I don't" some people do not even know the dangers.	Inspection of sewer lines/set-ups along lake.	More control and less effluage hose straight into the lake.	
F24				
F25				
F26				
F27				
F28				
F29				
F30				
F31				
F32	The quality of surface water affects my well water.	?	?	
F33				
F34	Proper drainage and monitoring of all drains would ensure the quality of the surface water in no fertilizer being introduced by excessive draining of farmers fields.	Ensuring that nontoxic fertilizers are being introduced to the farmers at an affordable cost.		

F35	E. Coli warnings swimming/recreational fishing hazards to humans/animals and plants/insects.	Stop thinking sewage is a reusable natural resource. Stop dumping sewage in lakes/rivers/streams. Unsure of ways to dispose of sewage.	Don't have cattle holding areas/feeding areas beside creeks, major drainage ditches, etc.	
F36				
F37				
F38				
F39	Hazard to children who spend summers at the beach. This is being blamed on seagulls and higher water levels but I wonder how much is caused by sewage flow into the lake.	Improved water treatment.		
F40	You need clean surface water in order to get clean well water.	Proper drainage to stop contaminated water from getting in wells.	Chemical free surface water.	
F41	We don't want to pollute our lakes/creeks.	Less chemicals along creeks and ditches. Proper drainage to prevent potential of contamination of surface water.		
F42				
F43		Prevent aquifer pollution by controlling sewage treatment field chemical application and manure management		
F44		Cleanup and regulations of those in drainage area of swamps and streams.		
F45		Our concern is with activity which would cause high levels of e-coli, etc.		

Soil Loss / Erosion

Respondent ID	Why an issue?	Solutions	In 10 years	Additional Comments
F1				
F2				
F3				
F4				
F5				
F6				
F7				
F8				
F9				
F10				
F11				
F12				
F13	There is a lot of soil loss/erosion where the water from the watershed enters the lake. This loss/erosion leads to chemical entering the lake. The overall depth of the lake is affected as well as septic fields run off is a problem with the flooding of the land especially with high lake levels.	Maintain the present dike system along the lake with proper drainage (culverts with control outlets) and topping up the lake edge at the dike with rocks to prevent land erosion. The dike at present hold overland water from entering the lake which creates flooding begin the dike. Therefore flooding septic field and holding tanks which enters the lake.	This would help clean up the lake.	
F14				
F15				
F16				
F17				
F18				
F19				
F20				
F21				
F22				
F23				
F24				
F25				
F26				
F27				
F28				
F29	Soil loss for farmer's is a big issue, weather it be from to much water, or to dry conditions.	We have to preserve our wetlands and not drain them because these are our filter's for our ground water.	I strongly believe that things are going to get worse, because everyone wants all land drained.	
F30	Water washing way productive land.	Wide drains that can be cut.	More productive land.	
F31	Flooding and runoff after takes away what valuable soil there is.	Better water runoff planning.		
F32				
F33				
F34				
F35				
F36	I live on the lake and have a concern regarding the high water level and erosion of my shoreline.	The dike and shoreline must be reinforced with rock. If hydro maintains the lake level above 712 they accept responsibility for protection of the shoreline.	Manitoba Hydro/government accept responsibility for maintain shoreline erosion control along the shoreline in residential areas.	Maximum 715 is not acceptable as a max level. It is too high and potential damage and shoreline erosion is too great.
F37				
F38				
F39				
F40				
F41				
F42				
F43		Educate farmers re. advantages of zero till techniques and shelter belts.		
F44		Coordinated study of lake erosion by concerned RM's and a need to stabilize bank but this would have some leadership and study.		
F45		Not a problem on our particular property but N.B. to others, esp. on lake.		

Wildlife				
Respondent ID	**Why an issue?**	**Solutions**	**In 10 years**	**Additional Comments**
F1	fishing is a huge industry in this area and also a tremendous draw for tourism. Both are necessary for the Interlake to prosper.	Lake WPG water quality starting with the USA and the City of WPG pollutants.	Growing up in the 50's we would swim for clams in the sand eyes open we could see them. It would be nice if future generations could have that experience.	
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F43		Maintain and develop wildlife management areas co-operative with ducks unlimited in their efforts to preserve upland and wetland habitat.		
F44		More attention to control amount of wildlife.		
F45		We're getting to be a residential area in many parts of Gimli RM but crow control and skunk control are N.B.		

Fisheries

Respondent ID	Why an issue?	Solutions	In 10 years	Additional Comments
F1				
F2				
F3	Fisheries are an important industry. Fish need clean water, so if the fisheries start failing we are not doing a good job in the watershed.	Irrigation of sewage rather than dumping it in the drains and lake.	Abundant fish.	
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F17	If we clean up our sewage fishing should improve.			
F18				
F19	The creek that runs from Fish Lake and crosses highway 9 300 ft south of mile 115. The culvert is too high and blocks fish from going upstream.	Fix culvert.		
F20				
F21				
F22				
F23	The fishing industry is one of the main industries in our area and we need to maintain it's reliability.			
F24				
F25				
F26				
F27	Affecting the fish - a lot of people live off the fish as an occupation.	Less pollution - from the cities.		
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F37	Fish is a healthy food and is an important for good health. Fishing provides a good income for many families.	Clean up lake Wpg in the North and phosphorus in the south.	Pollution free waters in lake wpg.	
F38				
F39				
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F42				
F43		Minimize environmental impacts (negative) on habitat		
F44		Pollution - high priority		
F45				

Natural Areas

Respondent ID	Why an issue?	Solutions	In 10 years	Additional Comments
F1				
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F7	A need for wildlife to grow and continue.	Control the loss of wetlands.	We would still have wildlife.	
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F26	To keep the water clean at all times for our use.			
F27				
F28				
F29	We have to protect our natural areas for future generations so that they can enjoy what many of us here now take fro granted.	Have many of the wetlands stay as they are and plug the drain's that man has made to them, so all people would be further ahead and not only look after the few people that draining these wetlands help.	I hate to see 10 years ahead in this issue, if we all don't do anything about this "NOW"	
F30				
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F38	I am an avid hunter and so is my family. Without proper habitat for wildlife I cannot hunt. I also like the natural beauty of our area and would like to maintain this. Recently the Snowpass Club ruined a natural trail along willow creek that I have used since I was little.	Work with associations and local land owners to ensure people make the right decisions when it come to land improvement. It would also be beneficial to work with local hunters to ensure wildlife populations stay in check. We have an abundance of Coyotes in our area that are reaching nuisance levels.	Proper levels of wildlife and nice trails for locals to use.	
F39				
F40				
F41				
F42				
F43		Maintain and develop wildlife management areas co-operative with ducks unlimited in their efforts to preserve upland and wetland habitat.		
F44				
F45		The more wetlands you remove the greater the flooding problems will increase - retention areas in wet yrs. Help clean the water, etc.		

Water Use / Allocation				
Respondent ID	**Why an issue?**	**Solutions**	**In 10 years**	**Additional Comments**
F1				
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F27	Clean water in the lake near Gimli - for tourists - swimming (less pollution)			
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F42				
F43		Develop priority for allocation based upon society, environment, and economy needs.		
F44				
F45		Not a problem to us, unless the lake runs dry.		

Gimli Survey Day - July 24, 2009

ID #	Drinking Water Quality	Surface Water Quality	Wildlife	Fisheries	Flooding/ Drainage	Soil Loss/ Erosion	Water Use/ Allocation	Natural Areas	Additonal comments
1	maintain safe aquifer	reduce phospahtes, study septic fields on lakefront	manage the deer		many drainage ditches are plugged	assist landowners with lakeshore erosion		additional reserved parklands	
2	Artesian well water needs to be protected	Control lake contamination	Control skunk population		More accountability of Hydro \ Raise lake level by 1.0 min				
3	We live in the area and would like to safely drink the water	Impact on health of Lake Winnipeg		I would think a significant contributor to the local economy				Kind of goes hand and hand with wildlife	
4		Sewage treatment in Gimli, close back-up water valves to plant		Fish market					
5		Algae in the lake. Laws - chemical free. The Water Quality is huge - too much overland flooding/ farming, septic fields and lagoons			Review the Hecla cause-way, increase drainage through this area - bring it back to natural state	More education for lakefront owners re: artifical groins and how best conserve the shoreline			Limit or look at number of persons using the lake in summer months. Consider the impact of gas powered boats on the lake.
6									
7		Viability of lake - fish and wildlife		Curcial resource		distruction of shoreline affects wildlife		if habitat for wildlife disappears so does the wildlife - also affects the quality of lake water	
8					high water levels	high water levels and storms			
9									
10					high water level	high water level/ storms/wind			
11									
12		Runoff issues. Fertilizer, Pesticides, Hog barn, etc. Effects many areas including fish, wildlife, drinkability.							
13	Health Issues	Health Issues		Quality and quantity of fish and livelihood of the fisherman	landowner property value				
14	Need good quality water								
15	Recharge area protection					Lakefront Protection			
16									
17									
18	Have my own well	Algae growth has had negative affects on my commercial fishing business	Contaminated water cannot be health for wildlife consumption	The fish population have been unbelievable since 1997 but with the algae growth it will soon be a deteriment to the fish populations.	Drainage has seemed to help with flooding but the larger drainage ditches are also flushing fertilizers, etc into the lake.	Has been devasting to owners of lakefront property	Not onformed on this subject as I have my own well in the country	Loss of wetlands (drained for building and farming) is affecting health of Lake Winnipeg	
19	We need it everyday	They feed the bugger bodies of water	This is an indicator of a healthy environment	a healthy lake = health economy (ie. netherlands)	This need to be done way smarter	This is killing agriculture	Smarter water use = less money spent on water treatment plants	Wetlands need to be conserved for natural filtration	
20	When our water in contaminated it will be gone								
21	We need to perserve our drinkin water	We need to reduce pollution							
22									
23		Lake Winnipeg							Recyling - Willow Island need pick-up.
24		Water shouldn't be subjecte to human devices	Habitat should be able to live lives sufficient to themselves	Habitat should be able to live lives sufficient to themselves	Would life to know why areas are flooding			Should be left in pristine order	
25									
26									
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31	Need of quality water for health	Healthy lake for fish and recreation			Mosquitoes and farm land not useable				
32					Extreme				
33				It's my livelihood and its being polluted					
34		Drainage					Drainage		
35	Health								
36									
37									
38	Need to drink water				Always flooded				
39						Shore loss			
40									
41		General Concern		Protect fish stocks and health		Shoreline eriosion			
42									
43	I need drinking water		I enjoy the wildlife	My son is a fisherman.					
44		Wpg dumpng sewage into Red River.			Farmland getting wetter.				

45	This area has excellent drinking water.	Important issue - more regulation need for individuals live on water - more control over sewer lines		Need to maintain this renewable resource.	This municipality has not focused on drainage for many years.		Concern for all.	There needs to be a plan in order to preserve and maintain the wild or they will be lost.	
46									
47									
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51	We need water to live!								
52		Relates to everything (all connected)							
53			So my kids/family can go in beach.						
54	Many chemicals seeping into water table such as oil, pesticides, etc.	Municipality spraying for weeds/ vegetation instead of cutting causing runoff of harmful chemicals to the lake.			Many drainage ditches full of vegetation.				
55	Concerns about the lake.	water, runoffs, where is the fertilizer		pollutants in the water	education to people				
56		Too much waste going into our own lakes.							
57		Ties into all (erosion, chemicals, etc.)							
58									
59		I want ot keep lake clean so I can swim/fish/sail.				My cabin is about to fall into the water.		Keep Manitoba sustainable.	
60									
61		Polluted lake impacts people, business, tourism, and use of lake for recreation. Can impact property value.			Very poor drainage in whole area causes mosquito breeding ground.	Property damage, use of lake beaches, erosion adding more soil to lake and effects fish habitat.			
62							Water for agriculture use needs to be limited.		
63						Manitoba Hydro needs to lower lake levels!			