



Camping at a Lockstation

Rideau Paddling Guide 9 Tar Island to Rideau Ferry (Big Rideau Lake - north)

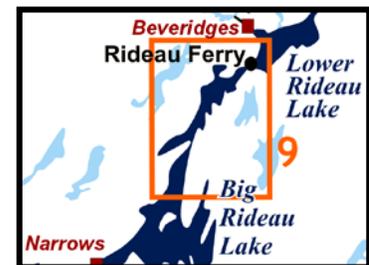
Rideau Canal National Historic Site and World Heritage Site, Ontario, Canada

by

Ken W. Watson

This is the northern part of Big Rideau Lake, with Tar Island and Murphys Point Provincial Park at the south end and Rideau Ferry at the north end. There is quite a bit of unsheltered open water, so paddlers, particularly canoeists, should ensure that they do a weather check to make sure the winds are light prior to heading out.

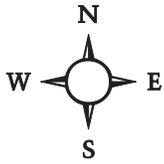
No specific route descriptions have been given for paddling the lake - you should explore it on your own. It's a big lake (hence the name) and has opportunities for several day paddles. The detailed map in this guide (which can be enlarged while viewing the PDF to any level of detail you desire) will allow for travel planning.



Water Access

Big Rideau Lake (north): There are two points of access to this section of Big Rideau Lake; Murphys Point Provincial Park at the south end and Rideau Ferry Conservation Area at the north end.

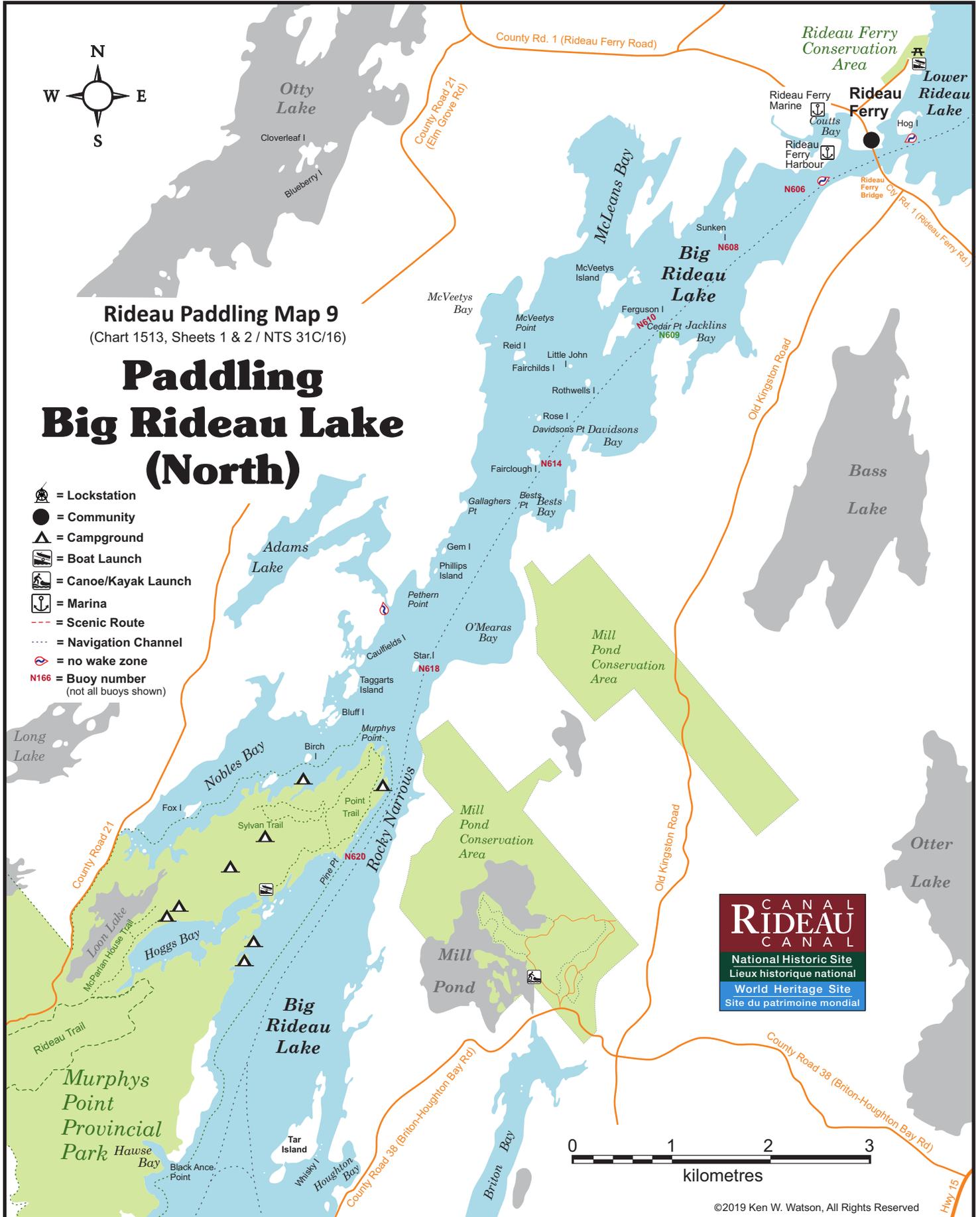
Murphys Point Provincial Park offers a ramp (44° 46.815'N - 76° 13.030'W) and lots of parking. Since it's also a campground, it makes a very good "base of operation" for paddling both north and south from the ramp. The **Rideau Ferry Conservation Area** boat launch ramp (44° 51.400'N - 76° 08.130'W) offers easy access with lots of parking to the north end of this section of the Rideau. There is also a small gravel municipal ramp in Rideau Ferry (44° 50.900'N - 76° 08.570'W), but there is no parking in the immediate vicinity. There are also two marinas in Rideau Ferry.



Rideau Paddling Map 9
(Chart 1513, Sheets 1 & 2 / NTS 31C/16)

Paddling Big Rideau Lake (North)

-  = Lockstation
-  = Community
-  = Campground
-  = Boat Launch
-  = Canoe/Kayak Launch
-  = Marina
-  = Scenic Route
-  = Navigation Channel
-  = no wake zone
-  = Buoy number (not all buoys shown)



**CANAL
RIDEAU
CANAL**
National Historic Site
Lieu historique national
World Heritage Site
Site du patrimoine mondial



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Facilities

Lodging: If you're paddling and camping, the lockstations are a good choice for camp spots (a camping fee applies). Murphys Point Provincial Park offers both internal camping areas as well as some boat-in camping areas (including a couple of canoe/kayak only camping spots). There are also B&Bs and hotels (in Smiths Falls). For information about local accommodations see: www.smithsfalls.ca, www.rideauheritageroute.ca and www.rideau-info.com/canal/.

Supplies: Local sources for supplies is the village Portland (grocery) and the town of Smiths Falls (full services).

Big Boats

You'll be sharing the Rideau with big power boats (cruisers). The Rideau is generally not a crowded waterway and often you'll find the large boats in "packs" - travelling from lock to lock - once they pass by you won't see any for awhile. Some of these boats can generate a large wave. The general rule for a paddler and large waves is to meet them head on, this can actually be fun in a kayak (not as much fun in a canoe).

The main navigation channel is shown on the map as a blue dashed line - this is where the big boats will be travelling. So, if you wish to avoid these, pick a route away from the navigation channel. Many paddlers prefer paddling near shore, it's more interesting (i.e. wildlife, cottages) and it keeps you farther away from the waves produced by big boats.

There are several "no wake" zones on the Rideau - these have been marked on the maps. Boaters within these areas are supposed to be travelling at a slow enough speed (less than 10 kph) that their boat doesn't generate any potentially damaging or dangerous waves. .

Wind

A question often asked is which way does the wind blow? The prevailing wind, powered by the jet stream, is from the southwest. That's about the only rule of thumb. If a front is moving in then the wind can come from any direction. I've been on several paddles where I've been paddling into the wind on the way out in the morning and into the wind on the way back in the afternoon because the wind swung around 180 degrees (for some reason it never seems to work the other way around - at your back both ways). So, if you're going to travel the entire Rideau, going from Kingston to Ottawa improves the odds of having the wind at your back - but be prepared for anything.

Etiquette

Your trip planning should include a "leave no trace" approach - carry out what you carry in. Many areas are un-serviced (no garbage cans) - so plan to be self-contained. The lockstations provide waste disposal facilities.

Preparation & Safety

Please read the trip planning information on www.rideau-info.com/canal/paddling/. While these lakes are easy paddling, normal paddling preparations should be made (all required safety gear, maps, food, water, first-aid kit, etc.). Zebra mussels are present in many areas along the Rideau, so a pair of water shoes (to avoid cut feet) is recommended.

Please take all normal safety precautions, including checking the weather forecast before you head out and making sure that someone on shore knows your planned travel route and itinerary

Navigation

While the Rideau is generally easy to navigate, taking along a set of maps is a must (in addition to any GPS you might have). Although the map in this guide is an accurate 1:50,000 representation of the waterway (when printed to 8.5" x 11"), you may also wish to also have the 1:20,000 hydrographic chart for this section (Chart 1513). For power boat navigation, the charts are an absolute must (the map in this guide should not be used for power boat navigation). The charts are also very handy for the paddler, since they show the Rideau in great detail, including depths (which can be helpful when looking for wildlife habitat or just interesting places to paddle).

The charts also show all the navigation buoys. These are all numbered (red buoys have even numbers, green buoys have odd numbers) and so can be used as an aid in locating yourself on the map when you're on open water. A subset of those buoy numbers have been included on the paddling guide maps.

For those wishing to go off the beaten path or want to know more of the topography and geographic features of the surrounding countryside, the 1:50,000 NTS map for this section is 31C/16.

The Locks

Most Rideau lockstations offer facilities such as washrooms, water, recycling cans, waste cans and picnic tables. Most also allow camping for paddlers travelling the Rideau for a modest camping fee. Paddlers can portage the locks for free, but you owe it to yourself to lock through at least one lock in order to get the full experience of paddling the Rideau Canal. See www.rideau-info.com/canal/ for the current fee schedule.

Distances:

Circumference distances are approximate, following the main shorelines & bays. The navigation channel is shown on the map.

- Tar Island to Rideau Ferry along the navigation channel = 12.5 km (7.8 mi)
- Murphys Point Provincial Park (ramp) to Rideau Ferry along the navigation channel = 10 km (6.2 mi)
- Big Rideau Lake north Circumference (Rocky Narrows to Rideau Ferry - not including Adams Lake): = 40 km (25 mi)
- Adams Lake Circumference: = 8.3 km (5.2 mi)

The Lakes

Big Rideau Lake

In the pre-canal era this was a single lake that stretched from Westport to Stonehouse Island (Stonehouse Point at the time). The dam at Poonamalie raised the water in the lake by about 6 feet (1.8 m). The lock and dam and Narrows made the western end of the lake into a separate lake (Upper Rideau Lake). Big Rideau Lake has a maximum depth of 330 feet (100 m) with an average depth in the area covered by this guide of about 50 feet (150 m).

This part of Big Rideau Lake marks the northern edge of the Frontenac Axis, the exposure of very old (Pre-Cambrian) rocks of the Canadian Shield. North of Adams Lake, the geology changes to younger Paleozoic rocks - generally flat lying limestone and sandstone.

The land bordering the lake is mostly privately owned (the exceptions being Murphys Point Provincial Park (provincial - 1243 ha), the Mill Pond Conservation Area (provincial - 437 ha) and the Rideau Ferry Conservation area (provincial - 4 ha). Most of the lake has moderate density cottage and summer home development.

Points of Interest (listed south to north)

Murphys Point Provincial Park: This is a large provincial park with many interesting features. For the paddler, there are several boat-in campsites (including a couple of canoe/kayak only camping spots). It also features a number of interesting hiking trails (interpretive brochures are available in the park), the historic Silver Queen Mine (a phosphate and mica mine that operated from 1903 to 1920), old homesteads and an historic sawmill site (dating back to the 1820s). You can do a loop trip through the park from Hoggs Bay to Loon Lake to Nobles Bay and back to Hoggs Bay (12 km with 2 portages). The park is located on a beautiful spot on Big Rideau Lake and well worth a visit.

Hoggs Bay: This is a small, paddling-only lake (power boats are not allowed). At the end of the lake you'll find the historic sawmill site. A wooden sawmill was built here in about 1820 and was replaced by a stone structure in about 1852. It was severely damaged in the Great Fire of 1870 (which decimated large areas of Carleton and Lanark counties). You'll often find loons paddling around the bay.

Frontenac Axis/Lake Iroquois/Champlain Sea: Geologically, as you paddle from Rocky Narrows to Rideau Ferry, you'll be passing through the irregular northern exposure of the Frontenac Axis, the northern part of glacial Lake Iroquois, and the southern limit of the Champlain Sea. Information about these events can be found in the Geology Section.

In the area near Rocky Narrows (very generally in the area of Otty Lake and west of Nobles Bay) there was quite a bit of small scale mining done in the late 1800s and early 1900s, primarily for phosphate (apatite) and mica, plus a bit for graphite. See the maps in the Geology of the Rideau Canal section.

Conglomerate: A bit of an oddball rock exposure, geologically speaking, can be found on the east shore in the southern part of Rocky Narrows (44° 47.050'N 76° 12.090'W). A conglomerate is a type of sedimentary rock containing poorly or unsorted rocks (often of different rock types). In this case it contains pieces and boulders (up to 0.6 m / 2 feet in size) of marble, granite, pegmatite and some quartz in a matrix of limestone. The oddball part is that it post-dates the older Precambrian rocks (it sits unconformably on top of these) but appears to pre-date the younger sedimentary rocks, perhaps representing the erosional remnant of an early member of the younger Paleozoic rocks.

William McLaren Cottage: As you come into Rideau Ferry, you'll notice a group of red roofed buildings with a distinctive roof shape on the southeastern shore. William McLaren acquired this property in 1898. It contained the pine log house built by the Donaldson family (a neighbour of the Oliver family – see below) in 1817. This log house can still be seen, it's the closest building to the water. In 1901 the veranda, second storey and chimney were added.

Rideau Ferry: There are two marinas, a restaurant and extensive public dockage in this location. In its heyday, this was a busy spot with a couple of hotels servicing the Rideau traveller. This location was originally known as Oliver's Ferry after John Oliver, who set up a ferry business here in 1816 (the same year that Perth was founded). John met an untimely death in about 1821 (suicide) and the ferry business was taken over by his son William (who also met an untimely death – shot by a neighbour in a dispute about wandering cows in 1842). Over time, stories have grown that the Olivers didn't ferry all their customers, that skeletal remains of some of these unfortunate travellers were found in the Oliver's buildings. That story is recounted in *Tales of the Rideau*.

Rideau Ferry Bridge: This location was used as a crossing to Perth starting in the fall of 1816, when a road was built from present day Toledo and a ferry service was set up by John Oliver. A ferry service continued in this spot until 1874, when a fixed bridge with an incorporated swing bridge was built (similar in style to the Brass Point Bridge). The fully wooden bridge was replaced with steel spans in 1896. The entire bridge was replaced with the present concrete high level (8.0 m / 26 ft) bridge in 1968.

Route Suggestions

No specific route suggestions have been provided. If you're launching from the ramp in Murphy's Bay Provincial Park, do a paddle first in Hoggs Bay - motorboats are not allowed in the bay so it can be very peaceful

Geology of the Rideau Canal

As you paddle the Rideau Canal, the route you follow is defined by its geology. The area is underlain by part of an old mountain range, the Grenville Mountains, eroded down over many millions of years. Much of this eroded mountain range has been covered by younger sedimentary rocks, but portions of the old mountains are exposed, partly a result of their original topography and partially due to the eroding away of younger overlying rocks. This area is known as the Frontenac Axis. In essence, if you paddle from Kingston to Smiths Falls, you'll be paddling over a (very old) mountain range.

The Frontenac Axis can be thought of as a ridge connecting the extensive area of the Canadian Shield to the north and the Adirondack mountains to the south. On the Rideau, the southern irregular boundary of the Frontenac Axis is near Kingston Mills and the northern irregular boundary is on the northern reaches of Big Rideau Lake. The Frontenac Axis is made up of rocks formed 1.35 to 1.06 billion years ago (Precambrian: middle to late Proterozoic age) and then deformed and metamorphosed 900 million years ago. The rock types that you'll be able to see as you travel through the Frontenac Axis include granite, syenite, monzonite, migmatite, gabbro, quartzite, marble, gneiss and pegmatite. Many of the lakes are underlain by marble (crystalline limestone) which provides some buffering against acid rain.

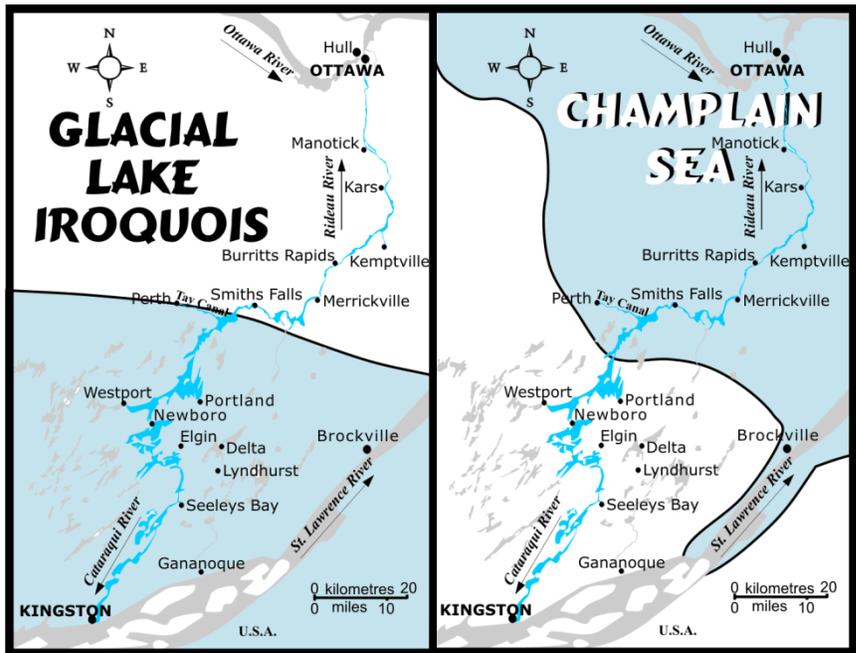
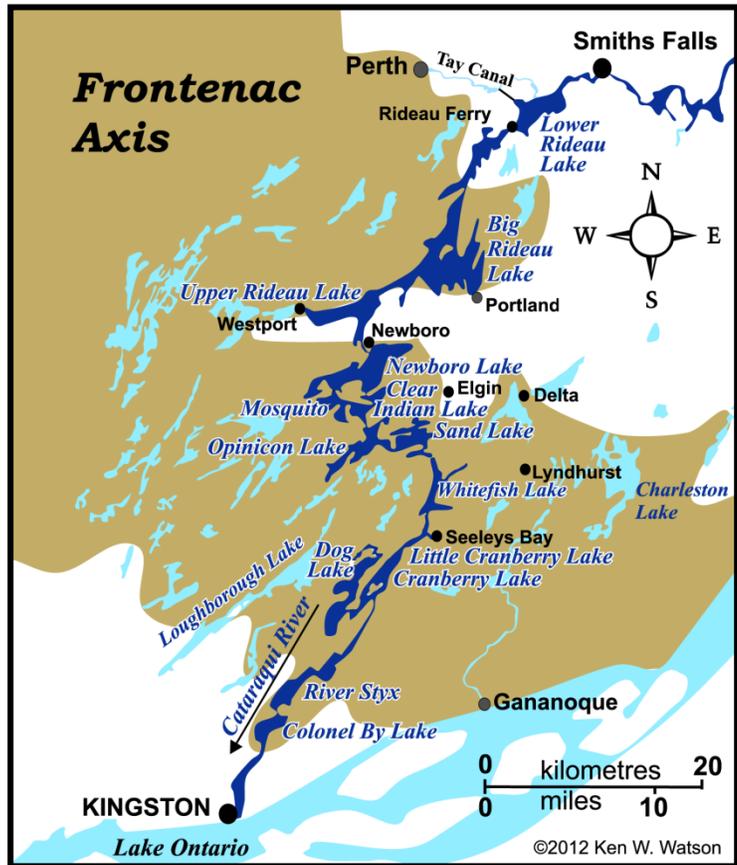
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To the north and south of the Frontenac Axis are younger, 520 to 460 million year old (Paleozoic: Cambrian to Lower Ordovician age) rocks including limestone, sandstone, dolomite, shale and conglomerate. Most of these rocks were laid down in a shallow sea that covered this area, which was near the equator at that time (part of Laurentia which eventually became part of North America due to continental drift). The rocks near Kingston are dominated by limestone which provided much of the building material for the early town (hence the nickname, Limestone City). In the centre part of the Rideau, on the margin of the Frontenac Axis, the younger sedimentary rocks tend to be dominated by sandstone. Beyond that, from Smiths Falls to Ottawa the rocks are mostly dolomite, limestone and shale.

More recently, three events have impacted on the landscape - the ice last age, glacial Lake Iroquois and the Champlain Sea. During the last ice age, which peaked about 20,000 years ago, the Rideau area was covered by ice up to 1.5 kilometres (1.0 mi) thick. The ice polished and moved rocks, excavated some of the landscape and left large deposits of sand and gravel. The weight of the ice depressed the landscape by about 175 m (575 ft) below where it is today.

By 14,000 years ago, the climate began to warm up, melting the glaciers and forcing them to retreat. In the area of Lake Ontario, today's exit of the lake down the St. Lawrence River was blocked by ice and a large lake, about 30 m (100 ft) higher than today's Lake Ontario, formed. That lake, known as Lake Iroquois, extended as far north as Perth and Smiths Falls.

Evidence of that lake exist today in



Very generalized representations of glacial Lake Iroquois and the Champlain Sea in the Rideau region.

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form of glaciolacustrine (a big word for glacial lake) deposits. These include near shore sediments such as gravel and gravelly sand, and deeper water deposits such as silt and clay. These deposits are found all over the southern Rideau, including on heights of land, such as near the top of Rock Dunder. This is because the overall landscape was depressed, and features such as Rock Dunder formed part of the bottom of this large lake.

By about 13,350 years ago a channel opened up in the ice dam (near Rome, NY), rapidly draining much of the lake. At the same time the land was rising as the weight of the ice was removed (this rising is called "isostatic rebound").

As Lake Iroquois and subsequent glacial lakes were getting smaller, the glaciers were continuing their retreat from the St. Lawrence lowlands. About 13,000 years ago this allowed waters from the Atlantic Ocean to mix with glacial melt-waters and river drainage to create a brackish sea known as the Champlain Sea which extended past (west and south) of Ottawa.

The southern limit of this sea on the Rideau Canal was near Nobles Bay of Big Rideau Lake. If you were paddling the sea back then, you would have been enjoying it in the company of whales. The bones of a humpback whale were found near Smiths Falls and beluga (white) whale bones have also been found in Champlain Sea deposits. This sea retreated as the glaciers moved north and the land continued to undergo isostatic rebound. By about 11,100 years ago, the central Rideau had risen above sea level and the land that we see today was being revealed. Rivers and streams continued to modify the landscape up until the building of the Rideau Canal.

There are some interesting geological features in the Ottawa area. The northern part of the Rideau River is the youngest part of the waterway (outside of canal altered sections) since, in the immediate post-glacial period, the Ottawa River had a channel to the south of where it is today, across much of urban Ottawa to the Mer Bleue area (where the trace of the old Ottawa River channel can be clearly seen). It eventually shifted north (due to isostatic rebound) to its present location and cut a deep channel. The faster excavation by the Ottawa River, through the underlying limestone rocks, compared to the Rideau River, formed Rideau Falls.

Another geological feature at Ottawa is that much of the area is underlain by a thick clay layer, a type of "quick clay" known locally as Leda clay (named after a type of small clam found in the clay deposits). Quick clay is a clay that is not well bonded and is subject to liquefaction, that is, when vibration is induced, it can turn into a liquid and flow. When undisturbed, it looks and acts like a normal solid form of clay. It was formed by glacial silt settling out on the bottom of the Champlain Sea. There it formed a stable type of marine clay, "glued" with salt. When the sea retreated due to the rising land, this clay was exposed to rainfall that removed much of that salt bonding, creating the unstable clay that is present in much of the region today. Earthquakes can cause this clay to liquefy, leading to landslides. Ottawa is a seismically active region (earthquake prone) and, in the future, an earthquake is going to play havoc with the city (if I lived in Ottawa, I'd check to see if my house is sitting on bedrock or on clay).

Mining in the Rideau Region

The rocks of the Frontenac Axis are host to some small mineral deposits, several of which were mined in the mid-late 1800s and in the early 1900s. In the Rideau Canal region, minerals such as apatite (for phosphate), mica, feldspar, graphite and iron were mined. A few of these old mining areas have been noted in the guides.

Some of the earliest mining in the region was for rocks to be used for the dams and locks of the Rideau Canal. Rocks of the Frontenac Axis were not suitable for this purpose (too hard and often fractured) and so quarries to mine rocks for the canal were established in the younger sedimentary rocks, mining sandstone or limestone. You can see the local sedimentary geology reflected in the type of rocks used for the building of the locks and dams along the Rideau; limestone in the southern area, sandstone (Potsdam sandstone) in the central Rideau and dolomitic limestone and limestone in the northern part.

The first mine on/near the Rideau Canal (excluding the small scale iron mining near Lower Beverley Lake in the early 1800s) was the iron mine on Iron Island near Newboro opened by the Chaffey brothers, John, Benjamin and Elswood, in about 1850. Phosphate mining (for fertilizer, most was shipped to England) started in the Rideau area in about 1867 and continued to the early 1890s. By the late 1880s, mica mining was also underway. Apatite (phosphate) and mica form in the same geological environment, so several mines which started off mining phosphate were later mined for mica. Mica mining ended in the 1920s as the value of the mineral fell to uneconomic levels.

Today, mining in the region is mostly surface quarrying for sand, gravel, and stone.

Wildlife of the Rideau Canal

The Rideau spans a wide variety of ecosystems, due in part to the underlying geology and man's activity in the last 200 years. The Frontenac Axis, a section of the Canadian Shield (Precambrian rocks - very old) underlies the Rideau from Kingston Mills to Lower Rideau Lake. These hard rocks form rugged topography (hills, ravines), including the basins for the lakes on the system. Most of the lakes are underlain by crystalline limestone which acts as a buffer against acid rain (hence the lakes are very productive for fish and other aquatic life). Outside of the Frontenac Axis, younger (Palaeozoic) flat lying sedimentary rocks form the underlying bedrock (it is from these rocks that the stones for the dams and locks were quarried).

The area has been actively logged since before the canal was built, the entire area cut over several times. Most of the region (including many of the islands in the lakes) was farmed or used for cattle pasture at one time. By the early 20th century, small farms on poor Frontenac Axis lands were being abandoned in favour of better (more productive) pastures.

So today, along the Rideau you'll find forested areas (some now 100 years mature), active farmland, scrubland and abandoned farmland, low density cottage/summer home developed (rural) land and urban land. The forests are generally mixed, deciduous trees (oak, maple, ash, basswood, birch, elm) and conifer trees (most commonly white pine, white spruce and cedar). On flat lying topography you'll find cedar swamps, hardwood (black ash & silver maple) swamps, and bogs. Along the margins of the Rideau Canal you'll find cattail marshes. All these areas support a varied and healthy wildlife population.

The following is a list of the most common wildlife that you might spot on your Rideau journey. Note that photos of many of these birds and animals can be found on my Rideau website at:

www.rideau-info.com/canal/ecology/fauna.html

Water Birds

Common Loon - on all the lakes, this bird is distinctive for its haunting call. It's a diving bird, swimming underwater to catch fish

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Great Blue Heron - along the entire Rideau, a large bird usually seen wading near shore.

Green Heron - most commonly in the shallow water sections (Colonel By Lake, River Styx, Rideau River) this is a small heron. Usually seen perched in a tree.

Canada Goose- yes, we have these (more each year)

Ducks - most commonly the Mallard duck (quacks when flushed), American Merganser duck (a pointed red bill) and Wood duck (squeaks when flushed).

Pied-billed Grebe - In some areas you'll also spot the reclusive Pied-billed Grebe (a small diving bird).

Ospreys - now common along the Rideau - often spotted in their large nest made of sticks perched high in a pine tree or a power line stanchion. It dives to catch fish (quite spectacular to see)

Ring-billed Gull - a gull with mark on bill

Terns - the Common Tern, a large white tern with dark bill and the Black Tern, small tern with black body (adult)

Trumpeter Swans - An extirpated native species in this region, they were re-introduced in the 1990s. Favourite haunts include Opinicon Lake and Big Rideau Lake (near Narrows and Portland).

Other Birds

There are many other types of birds that you might spot in the near-water environment; red-tailed hawks, red-winged blackbirds, turkey vultures, turkeys, ruffed grouse and many more (bring along your bird book).

Reptiles and Amphibians

Turtles: we've got lots of turtles - most common are the Common Map Turtle (a peaked shell and yellow-orange lines on the skin and shell); Midland Painted Turtle (a flat smooth shell with bright red splotches along the edge) and the Common Snapping Turtle (can get very large, a prehistoric looking turtle). You'll often find Map and Painted turtles sunning themselves on logs and rocks. The Snapping turtle almost always stays in the water, you'll find it floating or slowly swimming near marshy areas. There are also three other less commonly seen turtles, the Stinkpot Turtle (aka Musk Turtle) a small turtle found in areas with aquatic plant growth; Blanding's Turtle with a "war helmet" type shell and bright yellow chin and throat, usually found in wetlands and the Spotted Turtle, a small turtle with bright yellow spots on its shell, usually found in areas with aquatic plants and a silt bottom.

Frogs: we have lots of frogs that will provide you with a nightly serenade. The two biggest are the bullfrog and the green frog. Also the leopard frog, spring peeper and many others.

Snakes: we do not have any poisonous snakes. The two largest snakes are the Northern Water Snake and the Black Rat Snake - both generally found near water. The common garter snake can also be found throughout the region.

Mammals

In the near shore environment you'll likely spot muskrats and beavers. You may even spot the somewhat reclusive river otter (found in the lakes here as well as rivers). And there are the usual Eastern Ontario mammals to be sometimes found near the water: raccoons, black, grey and red squirrels, chipmunks, foxes, coyotes, white-tailed deer and skunks. Black bears, although quite rare in the region, are present.

Fish

The Rideau is home to healthy populations of many fish species. The lakes and most of the rivers are home to species such as Large Mouth Bass, Small Mouth Bass, Northern Pike and Crappie. Lake Trout are present in some lakes that have depths in excess of 80 ft / 24 m (i.e. Big Rideau Lake). There are Walleye in some areas (i.e. Upper Rideau Lake and the Rideau River) and Muskellunge (Musky/Maskinonge) in some sections of the Rideau River.

Aquatic Plants:

The Rideau hosts quite a variety of aquatic plants.

Submerged Plants: Waterweed (like aquarium plants); Pondweed; Smartweed (holds flower above surface of water); Tape-grass (like underwater grass, flower on coiled stem); Coontail (like a thick furry coon's tail); Water-milfoil (one species an invasive plant).

Aquatic Plants (floating): White Water-lily (white fragrant flower); Bullhead Water-lily (round yellow flower); Frogbit (invasive alien, small floating leaf like water lily); Duckweed (food for ducks, tiny plant)

Aquatic Plants (emergent): Cattail (big brown seed heads); Pickerelweed (blue flowers on stalk); Flowering Rush (invasive alien); Arrowhead (arrowhead-pointed leaves, white flowers); Purple Loosestrife (invasive alien, now controlled by beetles in some areas).

Oh - and those amorphous green blobs floating under the water in near-shore areas. They are benign (not due to pollution), a type of filamentous green algae. Their abundance is due to zebra mussels which don't eat this type of algae, but do eat their competition (single-celled algae) - and so, by removing the competition, have allowed these blobs to expand in numbers and length of season.

My thanks to Simon Lunn and the Rideau Roundtable (www.ridearoundtable.ca) for assistance with the wildlife and aquatic plants information.

Those interested in some tips for taking good photos of wildlife should view "The Nature of Wildlife Photography" on my website at: www.rideau-info.com/canal/ecology/nature-photography.html

One photography hint, a very simple one, is to choose a paddling route that puts the sun to your back for most of the day. Try to choose a route that has you on a west shore in the morning, a north shore at mid-day and an east shore in the afternoon. For those doing the entire Rideau, this means going from Kingston to Ottawa rather than the other way around. This will put the wildlife that you see on your paddle in the best light.

Errors

If you find any errors or omissions in this guide, please let me know (rideauken@gmail.com) and I'll get them fixed.

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