

OTHER IMPACTS

Threat to biodiversity

The 185 hectares of wet meadows in l'Anse-à-l'Orme, targeted for the monster development, shelter an incredible diversity of plants, according to the David Suzuki Foundation, as well as 219 bird species, 16 fish species, reptiles and a large deer herd. Notably, 14 animal or plant species on the site are classed as vulnerable or threatened, due to habitat destruction. Let us also not forget the importance of educating future generations. Let's leave them unspoilt natural spaces rich in biodiversity in urban areas.

Threat of urban sprawl

Urban sprawl in Montreal is accelerating at an exponential rate...up by a 26-fold degree between 1971 and 2011. While population growth is increasing at a modest rate, the exploitation of green spaces for development profit continues unabated.

Among the other issues of concern, let us mention the synthetic field of the Mc Tavish tank despite the opposition of the friends of Rutherford Park; the disappearance of the chorus frog on île Perrot, the disappearance of the wetlands on the territory of the Ville St-Laurent Technoparc, the route of the future train of the Caisse de dépôt.

Montréal prides itself rightly in her mountain, but it is clearly not enough! The island of Montréal covers 500 km²! Green spaces are the lungs of our city, they ensure the health and the physical and psychological well-being of its citizens.

The last natural areas of the island of Montreal are under attack and citizen vigilance is essential more than ever!

Save the Anse à l'Orme!

Sign the petition!

<http://www.sauvons-Lal.ca>

Questions ? Want to join or support us ?
Contact us at sauvons.lal@gmail.com or find us on Facebook under "Sauvons L'Anse à L'Orme"

ANSE-À-L'ORME LAUNCHES THE ALARM!



Despite strong citizen protest (petition of 14,000 residents), Montreal is prepared to sacrifice 185 hectares of wet meadows in the heart of the city's most sensitive ecosystem at Anse-à-l'Orme for the construction of 6,000 housing units.

The 185 hectares in Pierrefonds West (an area the size of Mount Royal) are Montreal Island's largest remaining unprotected natural space.

WHAT IS L'ANSE-À-L'ORME?



L'Anse-à-l'Orme (Le corridor écoforestier de la rivière-à-l'Orme) harbours Montreal's richest biodiversity - forests, marshes and floodplains, streams, shorelines and wetland prairies - all part of the Island's only inland river ecosystem - Rivière-à-l'Orme. L'Anse-à-l'Orme, with its adjacent nature parks, east, west and north along Lac des Deux Montagnes offers outstanding ecological and economic potential for éco-récréo-agro-tourism – unique among urban agglomerations.



What would be the consequences of this project?

A threat to the city of Montreal's own objectives

Less than 6% of the Island of Montreal is actually protected, which means that we need 2,000 additional hectares to reach the city's own proclaimed objective of 10%. To date, the Coderre administration has conserved only 61 additional hectares.

Increase in traffic and in cars

The construction of 6000 homes will only increase traffic on Montreal's roads. Can we really imagine 10 000 new cars on highways 20 and 40 given the average of about 2 cars per household in the West Island?

A threat to Montrealers health

Each Montrealer has only a 1 tree per person ratio compared to the 3.65 trees per person that Torontonians have. According to Tree Canada, a mature tree absorbs about 2.5kg of carbon per year and can capture 7000 suspended particles per litre of air. One mature tree could furnish the daily oxygen of four people.

A threat to ecological connectivity

According to the David Suzuki Foundation, the loss of connectivity of animal populations which would result from the Cap Nature project would be 27% for reptiles, birds and small mammals.

