

History

Lake Newell was named after Frederick H. Newell, a director of the Bureau of Reclamation Service from the USA Federation Irrigation Project.

Mr. Newell served as an advisor to the Canadian Pacific Railway during the construction of the Lake Newell reservoir.

On June 7, 1914 the water was officially turned into lake Newell via the East Branch canal. The lake did not reach its desired irrigation level until 1916, almost 2 years later. Complete filling of the reservoir took 3 years.



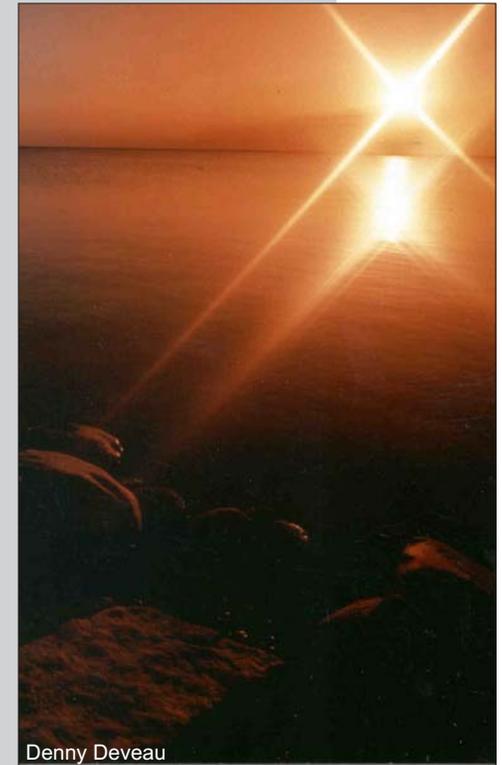
Location

Lake Newell is located 12 km (7 mi) south of Brooks on Secondary Highway 873

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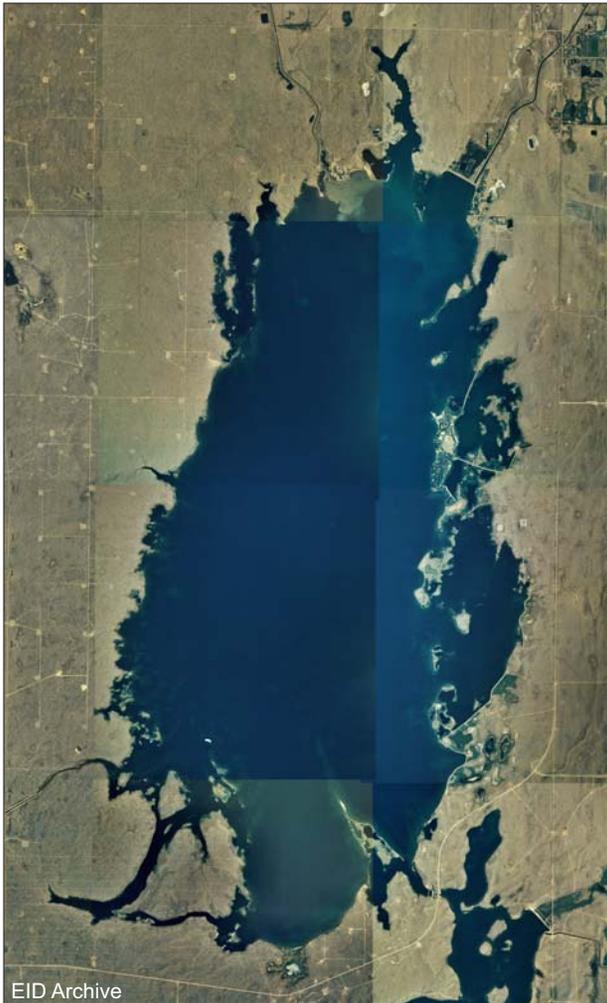


Where Water Works Wonders

**Lake
Newell**

Lake Newell

Lake Newell is 16 km (10 mi) long and 6.5 km (4 mi) wide, with a surface area of 67 sq km (26 sq mi). This makes it one of the largest man made lakes in Alberta. The lake has a total shoreline of approximately 70 km (43 mi) with a maximum depth of just under 20m (65 ft).



Kinbrook Island

Kinbrook Island is connected to the mainland by a paved road built on a causway. The island was originally developed by the Brooks Kinsmen Club, who began planting trees in 1945. On November 14, 1951, it became the Kinbrook Island Provincial Park.

The park is located 12km (7 mi) south of Brooks, and covers 38 ha (95 ac). There are 57 private cottages and 166 public campsites on this beautiful island, in addition to the public beach and boat launch.



The Kinbrook Marsh Trails are enjoyed by many visitors.

For more information on the different bird species at Kinbrook, refer to the "Eastern Irrigation District Bird Checklist".

Pelican Island



Pelican Island is located in the southwest corner of Lake Newell, and is a rocky island used for nesting by pelicans, cormorants and gulls. There is an 800 m (0.5 mile) restricted zone around the island which is off limits to the public. Boaters are not permitted close to the island because these colonial nesting birds are very susceptible to disturbance, and may abandon their nests if bothered.

