

A System Plan for **Manitoba's**

Provincial Parks



**Manitoba Conservation
Parks and Natural Areas Branch
Winnipeg, Manitoba**

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A System Plan for Manitoba's Provincial Parks

Introduction

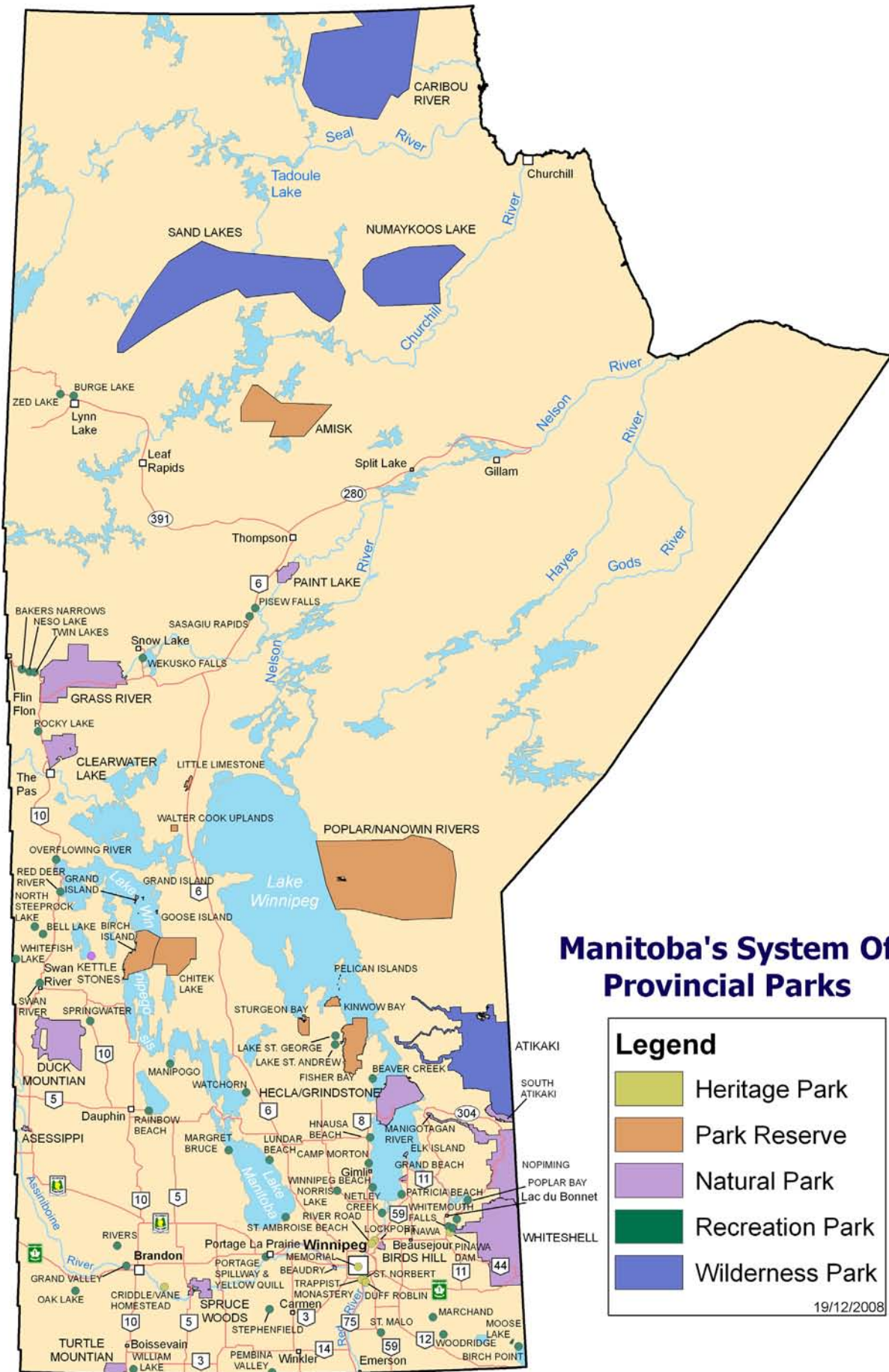
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Introduction

Provincial parks play an important role in the lives of Manitobans. Parks contribute to the conservation of our natural lands and cultural heritage, offer excellent camping, cottaging and other outdoor recreation opportunities, and contribute to Manitoba's economic well-being through tourism and resource development.

Together, Manitoba's provincial parks form the provincial **park system**. The purposes of this system are defined in *The Provincial Parks Act* as:

- (a) to conserve ecosystems and maintain biodiversity;
- (b) to preserve unique and representative natural, cultural and heritage resources; and
- (c) to provide outdoor recreational and educational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting.

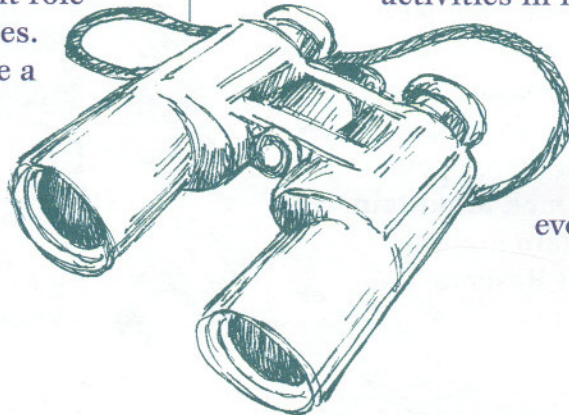
The park system comprises areas intended primarily for recreation as well as areas that have an important role in protecting natural landscapes. Many of our larger parks serve a variety of purposes including protection, recreation and resource use. A complete listing of Manitoba parks can be found in appendix 1.

What is a System Plan?

To help manage park lands, *The Provincial Parks Act* requires that a system plan be prepared and approved by the government of Manitoba. The overall intent of the system plan is to provide balance among the various demands placed on park land, and to ensure that an organized approach is taken to park protection, use and development over the long term. This system plan establishes park boundaries, classifies and elaborates the role of each park, and applies a series of land use categories to help guide park use and management.

The system plan was preceded and influenced by a provincial Natural Lands and Special Places Strategy and development of the new *Provincial Parks Act*. These events in turn were guided by government's expressed commitment to protect natural lands. The following discussion presents a brief history of Manitoba's parks to place the present park system into context. This discussion also traces the results of these activities in helping to shape

the current park system and setting the stage for its continued evolution.



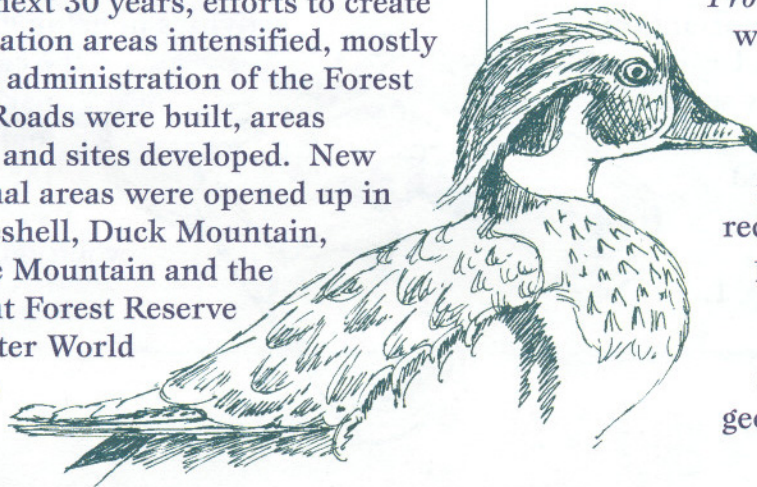
A Brief History of Provincial Parks

The Early Years

The origin of Manitoba's parks goes back to the early 1900s, when a number of forest reserves were established in Manitoba by the federal government. As new forestry roads opened the scenic woodlands to greater public access, interest in outdoor recreation began to grow. Campgrounds and cottages were built in the Turtle Mountain Forest Reserve, and cottage areas were established in the Whiteshell by railway employees on Crown lands bordering the rails at Brereton and Florence Lakes.

This trend accelerated after 1930, when control of Manitoba's natural resources was transferred from the federal to the provincial government. This transfer included such areas as the Turtle Mountain, Duck Mountain and Spruce Woods Forest Reserves, which later became provincial parks. In March 1931, the provincial government established the Whiteshell Provincial Forest Reserve, forerunner of our best known park land.

Over the next 30 years, efforts to create new recreation areas intensified, mostly under the administration of the Forest Service. Roads were built, areas surveyed, and sites developed. New recreational areas were opened up in the Whiteshell, Duck Mountain, Porcupine Mountain and the Cormorant Forest Reserve areas. After World War II, to meet still



increasing demands, the Lands Branch began developing cottage subdivisions, campgrounds and picnic areas on Crown land outside forest reserves and the Department of Public Works developed wayside parks along highways.

The First Provincial Act on Parks

Manitoba's first *Provincial Parks Act* was passed in 1960. The Act provided for the formal establishment of provincial parks and recreation areas. The focus of this legislation was to preserve such areas for recreational purposes, but mining, forestry and agricultural operations could continue provided that they respected recreational purposes. In 1961, Whiteshell, Turtle Mountain, Spruce Woods and Duck Mountain Provincial Parks, along with 40 existing recreation areas, were designated. Establishment of additional parks and recreational areas continued throughout the 1960s.

A Second Act on Parks

In the late 1960s, environmental awareness grew. With it came an increasing recognition that parks fulfilled purposes other than recreation. In 1972, *The*

Provincial Park Lands Act was passed to replace the 1960 legislation.

This second Act recognized that, in addition to outdoor recreation, provincial parks were to conserve and manage plants and animals and to preserve areas and features of geological, cultural,

ecological or other scientific interest. As in 1960, existing resource use activities could continue.

The First Park System Plan (1985)

The park system continued to grow throughout the 1970s and 1980s, as new parks were added. *A System Plan for Manitoba's Provincial Parks* was released in 1985. It noted that while many aspects of the provincial park mandate were being fulfilled, there was imbalance between "preservation and consumption" in the park system. In particular, the need for parks to represent the province's natural regions was recognized. Creation of Atikaki, Manitoba's first wilderness park, in 1985, was a key step towards addressing this imbalance.

A Commitment to Protect Natural Lands

Recognition of the need to protect natural lands has increased throughout the world. In 1990, Manitoba was the first jurisdiction in Canada to commit to the Endangered Spaces campaign of the World Wildlife Fund. The campaign is a cooperative effort to establish protected areas representing all of Canada's natural regions by the year 2000. In protected areas, logging, mining, hydro-electric development, oil and gas exploration and development and other activities that significantly and adversely affect habitat are prohibited. Such areas are important for the conservation of

ecosystems and biodiversity. Protected areas may include national and provincial parks as well as other land designations.

In making this commitment, it was anticipated that provincial parks would play a major role in protecting Manitoba's natural landscapes. The Natural Lands and Special Places Strategy was initiated to encourage broad public discussion on this topic.

Natural Lands and Special Places

This provincial strategy was launched in 1992 by the Manitoba Round Table on Environment and Economy. Meetings were held across Manitoba to address the many questions, issues and needs pertaining to natural, cultural and heritage resources, their development, use and protection. Among other findings, the meetings revealed widespread public support for a network of protected areas in Manitoba.

Work now began on two fronts: developing a methodology and approach to select representative lands that might be considered for protected status; and developing legislation to facilitate the establishment of protected areas.

i) Landscape Selection and Protection

Manitoba is committed to protecting a representative portion of each of eighteen natural regions and subregions found within the province. Representative areas are intended to encompass the biological and landscape diversity of natural regions. Natural regions, described more fully in appendix 2, are broad

areas that share similarities in geography, climate and vegetation. Manitoba has adopted an “enduring features” approach (see appendix 3), to assess the adequacy of representation provided by existing protected areas and to identify lands to be included within potential protected areas to fill out natural region representation.

The province’s approach to developing a network of protected areas is outlined in a series of two and three-year Action Plans, beginning in 1993. Follow-up documents entitled *An Action Plan for Manitoba’s Network of Protected Areas* and a subsequent *Action Plan Update* were released in 1996 and 1997 respectively. The 1997 update, appended to this system plan, outlines annual goals for the creation of protected areas.

ii) A New Act for Provincial Parks

The results of the 1992 Natural Lands and Special Places Strategy also formed the foundation for new legislation to guide provincial parks. A new *Provincial Parks Act* was passed in 1993, replacing the 1972 Act and making it the third such legislation on parks. The first 11 sections of this Act are appended to this document.

The Provincial Parks Act redefines park classifications and introduces land use categories, a broad land use zoning mechanism. In combination, park classification and land use categories are used to identify the main purpose of park lands—from protecting natural landscapes and

preserving cultural and heritage resources, to providing access, recreation or development opportunities, to supporting a combination of management goals.

The Act requires public consultation prior to Cabinet approval on the establishment of parks, on major park land use decisions, and on any modification of boundaries. The Act also provides for the creation of park reserves as an interim measure in the establishment of new parks and protected areas, and it requires that management plans be prepared for each park. Park reserves and management planning are further discussed below.

These legislative changes have enabled today’s provincial park system to assume a greater role in protecting natural lands, while reaffirming the recreational values of parks and permitting resource uses.

Protected Areas in Provincial Parks

The system plan identifies protected park lands as all parks classified as Wilderness and those portions of other classes of parks in the Wilderness, Backcountry, or Heritage Land Use Categories. In such areas, preservation of natural landscapes, features and ecosystems as well as cultural sites are primary objectives. Activities such as hiking, canoeing, trapping, hunting and fishing are not affected. Appendix 4 shows the distribution of park land by land use category.

Developing the System Plan

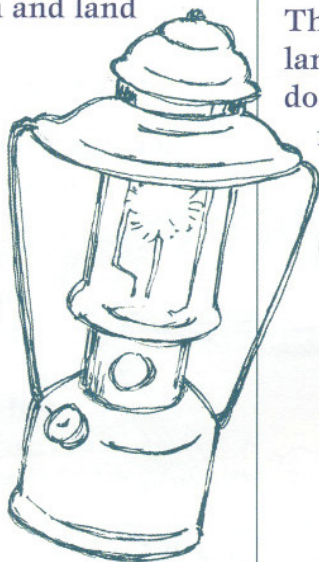
Identifying and establishing protected areas in parks while honouring existing land use commitments were key principles used to prepare the new system plan. With the new legislation in place, public consultations began on the preparation of the system plan.

Public Consultation

This plan was developed using two phases of public consultations, each involving meetings with public and stakeholder groups in various locations throughout Manitoba. Consultations began in November 1995 and concluded in February 1997.

During the first phase, existing land use commitments were reviewed and the role of provincial parks as protected areas was discussed. A summary of participants' comments was compiled on a park-by-park basis. A system plan "proposal" was then prepared for each park, detailing and mapping proposed boundaries, classification and land use categories.

System plan proposals for each park were the focus of the second phase with additional meetings scheduled as needed to review specific issues.



A wide range of opinion was expressed at these meetings. While not unanimous, there was general support for increased landscape protection in parks. At the same time, many participants expressed the view that economic opportunities in parks should be maintained, particularly in the areas of recreational services, commercial logging and mining. The final system plan attempts to balance these varying expectations.

During the review, it was determined that a number of undeveloped or underutilized sites should be removed from the park system. Many of these sites were on land reserved for future development as highway roadside rest areas. However, the recreation potential of these sites was considered to be minimal and the cost to develop or maintain them unjustified. The completed system plan was approved by Cabinet on March 15, 1997.

Future Consultation Requirements

The park boundaries, classifications and land use categories described in this document have been established by regulation. Under the new Act any proposed changes to these matters require public consultation prior to Cabinet review.

The New Park System and Beyond

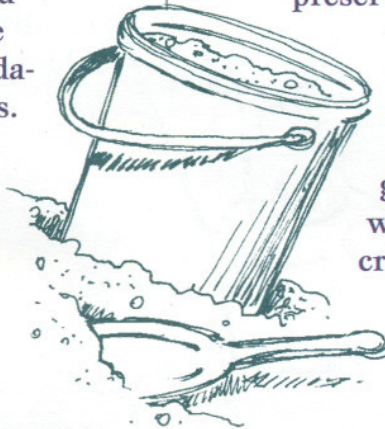
The provincial park system has evolved greatly over the years and will continue to change as Manitoba's network of protected areas grows and new park management ideals are embraced. Existing parks will require on-going management to ensure that the expectations set out in this system plan are achieved, and new parks will continue to be established to meet specific objectives.

New Park Establishment

This system plan represents a turning point in the direction of park management in Manitoba. While many of the traditional purposes and values associated with Manitoba's parks will continue to be fulfilled, careful attention will be given to opportunities to expand the park system consistent with the provisions of *The Provincial Parks Act*. A perspective on future directions and priorities is described below.

Wilderness Parks

New Wilderness Parks will be created in response to the provincial commitment to establish a network of protected areas. Enduring features analysis, special features and biological inventories will be used to help shape the boundaries of new Wilderness Parks. Consultations with, and the support of local communities, will be crucial in the establishment of new parks and in ensuring that these remote areas continue to be protected into the future.



Natural Parks

Areas now classified as Natural Parks will continue to be managed to honour existing resource use commitments. New Natural Parks will minimize the use of the Resource Management Land Use Category, and to the greatest extent possible, contribute to the provincial network of protected areas and provide outdoor recreational and educational experiences in a natural setting.

Recreation Parks

The present system of parks has made significant progress in achieving the stated purpose of providing outdoor recreation opportunities in a natural setting. Future recreation needs may change in type, location and intensity. The establishment of new Recreation Parks will be based on an assessment of recreational needs, economic viability, and existing community services. Such assessments would focus on sites that have the potential to provide an exceptionally high quality recreational experience.

Heritage Parks

Heritage Parks will be established to preserve unique and representative cultural and heritage resources of outstanding provincial significance. Partnerships with heritage groups and communities will be sought to further the creation of future Heritage Parks.

Park Reserves

To assist in the creation of new parks and interim protected areas, *The Provincial Parks Act* provides for the establishment of park reserves. Park reserves can be placed on candidate areas for an initial period of six months, providing time for consultation with those potentially affected by the creation of protected lands. Any provision of the Act or regulations can be applied to a park reserve. Park reserve designations and regulatory provisions can be extended for a further five years if more time is needed for consultation.

The park reserve mechanism provides for interim protection of areas under consideration. Areas selected for designation could ultimately become provincial parks or be placed under other appropriate designations including national parks, ecological reserves or wildlife management areas, for example.

Management Planning

Management plans will be prepared or updated for each provincial park under the general direction of the system plan. In contrast to the provincial scope of the system plan, management plans focus on the management and development of individual parks.

Management plan contents are determined by the purpose, needs and requirements of each individual park. Such plans may lead to the establishment of land-use zones and address resource management needs. Management plans will be developed in consultation with park users and stakeholders.

Definitions and Interpretation

Park summaries have been prepared for all provincial parks and park reserves. Each summary includes a park map and details about the park's classification, purpose, landscape and use.

Classification

A park's overall role in the provincial park system is identified by one of the four classifications listed in the Provincial Parks Act.

- **Wilderness Park**
- **Natural Park**
- **Recreation Park**
- **Heritage Park**

Classifications are defined in section 7(2) of the Act, and can be found in appendix 5 of this system plan. Park Reserves are not classified, but land use categories may be used to provide interim land use direction for Park Reserve lands.

Landscape

This section provides a general description of the landscape found within the park. Landscape types are based on Manitoba's Natural Regions, outlined in appendix 2.

Park Purpose

Park purpose statements define the role of each park in providing outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences, protecting areas and features, and accommodating resource uses.

Land Use Categories (LUCs)

Each park has been further described by the use of one or more LUCs. Six different LUCs can be used to help direct land use of broad areas within parks:

- Wilderness LUC
- Backcountry LUC
- Resource Management LUC
- Recreational Development LUC
- Heritage LUC
- Access LUC

Definitions of these land use categories are provided in section 7(3) of *The Provincial Parks Act*, which can be found in appendix 5.

Maps

Park boundaries and land use category boundaries are illustrated on individual park maps. A description of the current activities or land uses occurring within each LUC accompanies each map.

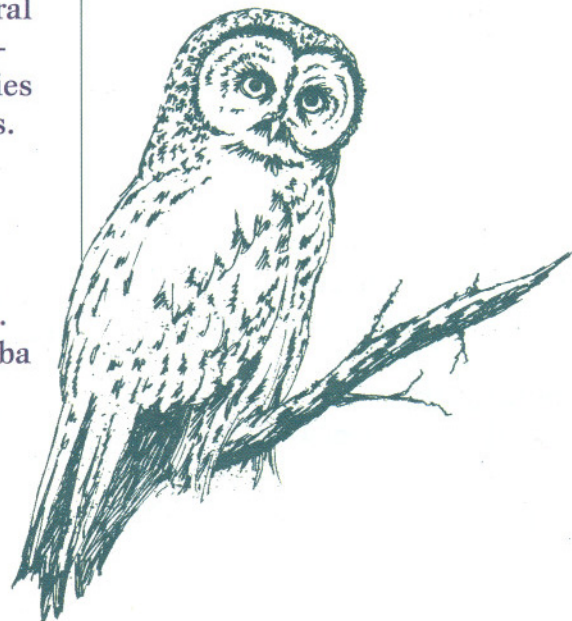
Simplified Maps: The maps used in this document are simplified versions of the official Director of Survey plans. Please contact the Manitoba Parks and Natural Areas Branch at 1-800-214-6497 (945-6784 in Winnipeg) for additional copies of current park maps and descriptions.

Official Maps: Copies of the official survey plans can be obtained at cost from the office of the Director of Surveys, Manitoba Natural Resources. Please call the Government of Manitoba Citizens' Inquiry Service (listed in your telephone book) for the current address and telephone number.

Revisions and Updates

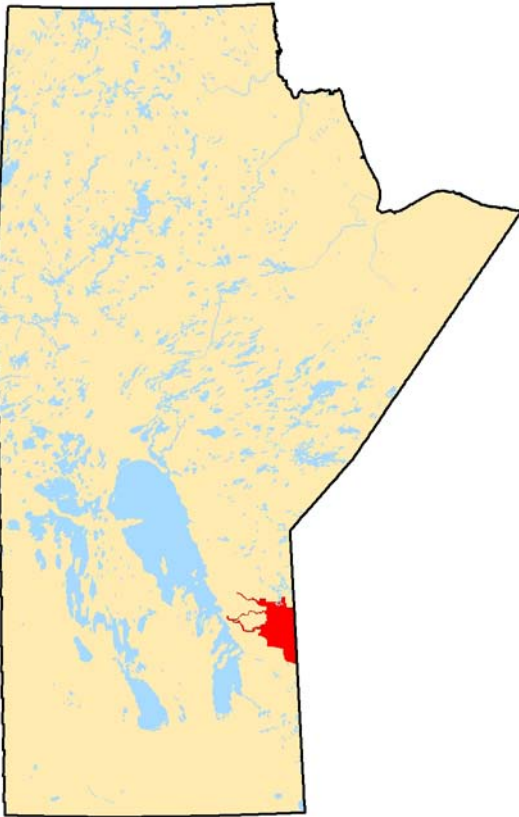
This document will be updated periodically as new parks are created or revisions to existing parks are made. When using the system plan, readers should ensure that they have the most current version of the map or page in question.

Please contact the Manitoba Parks and Natural Areas Branch at 1-800-214-6497 (945-6784 in Winnipeg) for current system plan information. All system plan pages are dated for easy identification, and the document itself is designed so that pages can be added or replaced as required.



Wilderness Parks

Atikaki



Established:

July 18, 1985

Classification:

Wilderness Park

Landscape Description:

Total park area is 3,981 km², characterized by a landscape of rock outcrops and granite cliffs interspersed with a complex of bogs, fens, marshes, rivers and riverbottom forest. The park features three river corridors and associated shorelines, including the Manitoba portion of the Bloodvein Canadian Heritage River.

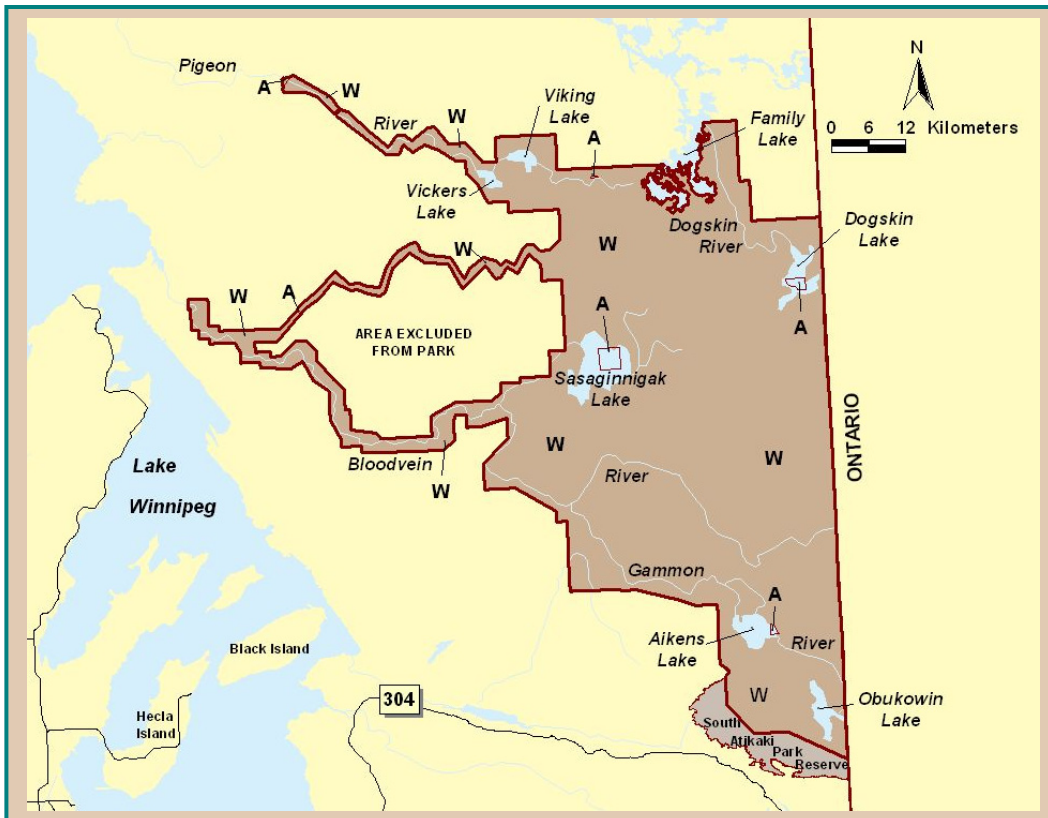
Park Purpose:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Lac Seul Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region.

The park will:

- Provide opportunities for a range of outdoor recreational experiences from canoeing and whitewater rafting, that depend on a pristine environment, to lodges and outcamps; and
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features and cultural heritage.

Atikaki



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19802

Land Use Categories

Wilderness (W)

Size: 396,265 ha or > 99% of the park.

- Protects significant areas of upland and lowland coniferous, deciduous and mixed forests, and peatlands in an undisturbed state.
- Protects habitat for a variety of plant and animal species including woodland caribou, wolverine, fisher, sturgeon, chestnut lamprey, bald eagles, great grey owls, prairie rush, white water-lilies and rattle-snake-plantain orchids.

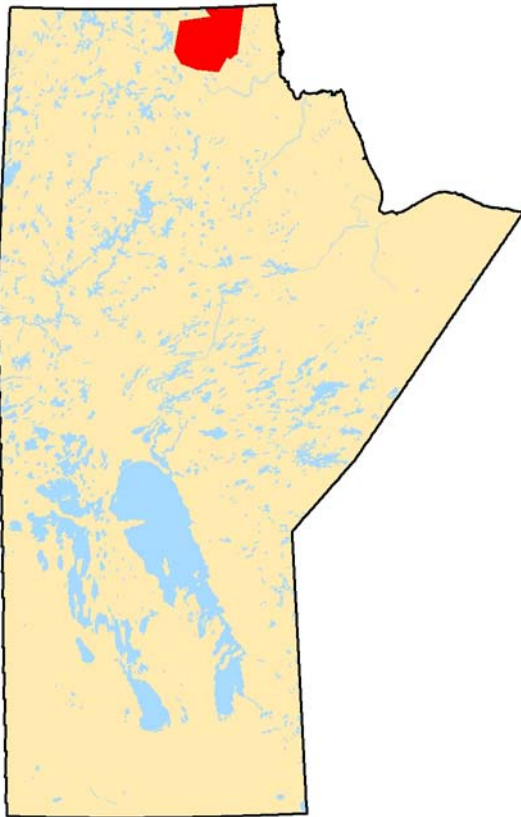
- Provides wilderness recreational opportunities including canoeing, wildlife viewing, white-water rafting, hunting and fishing.

Access (A)

Size: 1,865 ha or < 1% of the park.

- Accommodates lodges on Sasaginnigak, Dogskin, Aikens and Amphibian lakes.

Caribou River



Established

1995

Classification:

Wilderness Park

Landscape Description:

Total park area is 7,640 km², characterized by the Caribou River system. This wild and pristine waterway is marked by rapids and waterfalls along its length. The park embodies an area of transition between boreal forest and tundra.

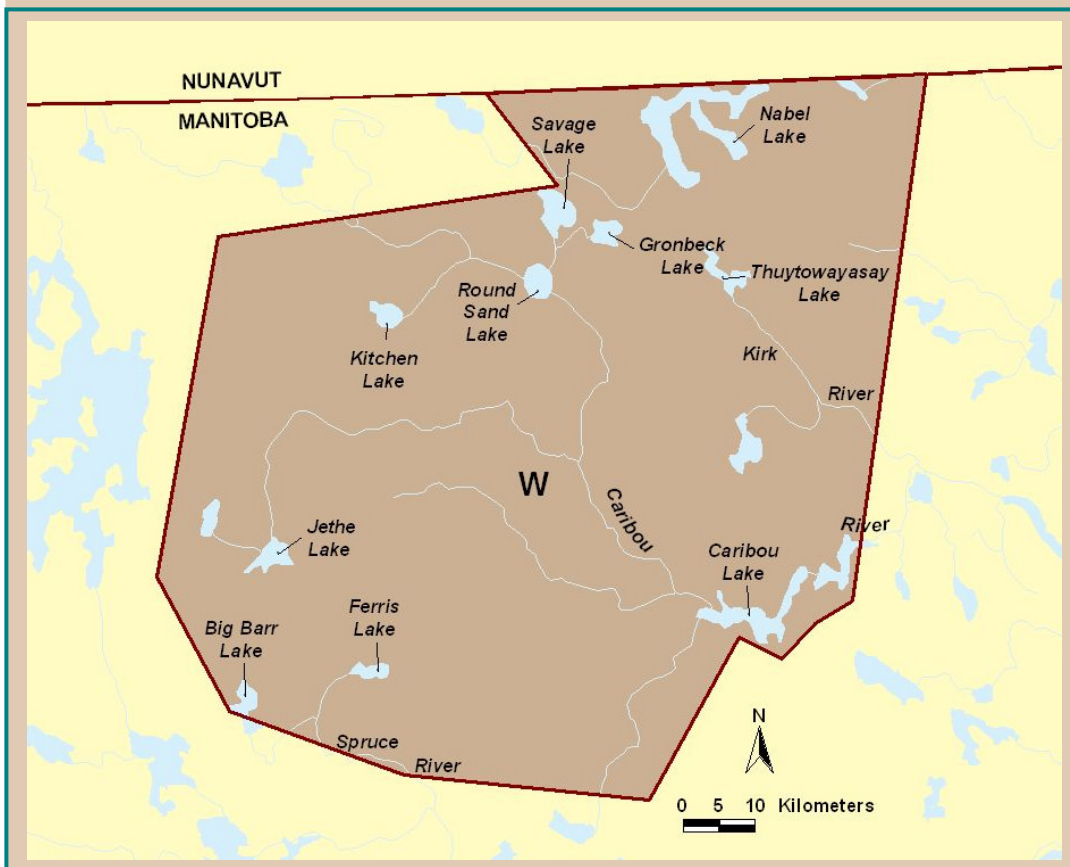
Park Purpose:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Kazan River Upland portion of the Northern Transition Forest Natural Region.

The park will:

- Protect winter range for barren-ground caribou in an undisturbed state;
- Provide opportunities for a range of outdoor recreational experiences that depend on a pristine environment; and
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features and cultural heritage.

Caribou River



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20154

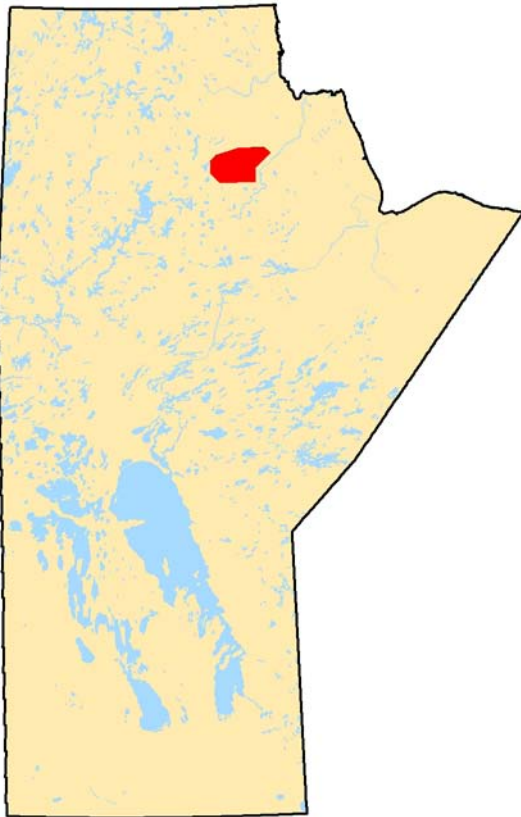
Land Use Category

Wilderness (W)

Size: 764,000 ha or 100% of the park.

- Protects natural lands and contributes to Manitoba's network of protected areas.
- Provides wilderness recreational opportunities such as canoeing, hunting and fishing.
- Provides undisturbed habitat for a barren-ground caribou, and a variety of small mammals and birds.
- Contains old HBC post buildings at Caribou Lake.

Numaykoos Lake



Established

1995

Classification:

Wilderness Park

Landscape Description:

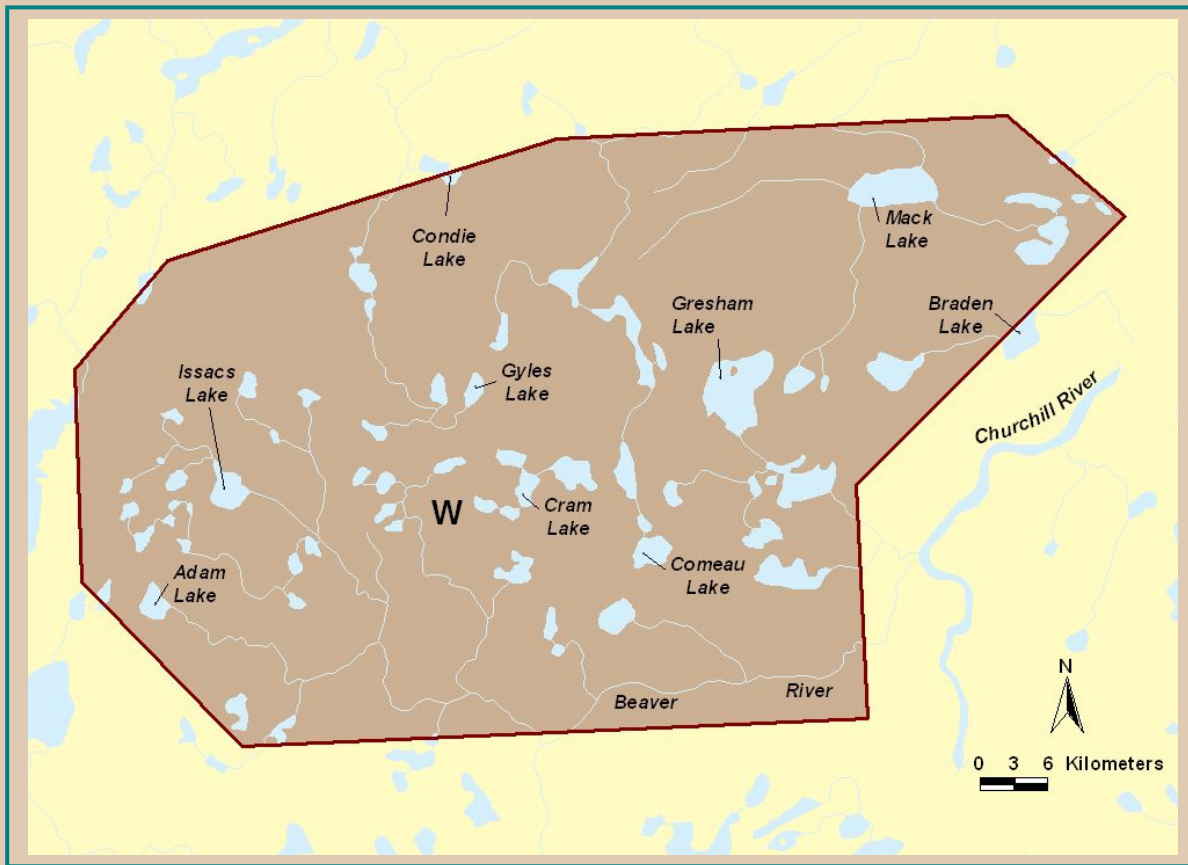
Total park area is 3,600 km², characterized by a relatively flat terrain and covered by large tract of peat. Frost polygons, formed by freezing and contraction of the surface, give the ground a distinctive patterned surface. The whitewater portion of the Little Beaver River runs through the park.

Park Purpose:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Selwyn Lake Upland portion of the Northern Transition Forest Natural Region.

The park will:

- Protect winter range for barren-ground caribou in an undisturbed state;
- Provide opportunities for a range of outdoor recreational experiences that depend on a pristine environment; and
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features and cultural heritage.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19692

Numaykoos Lake

Land Use Categories

Wilderness (W)

Size: 360,000 ha or 100% of the park.

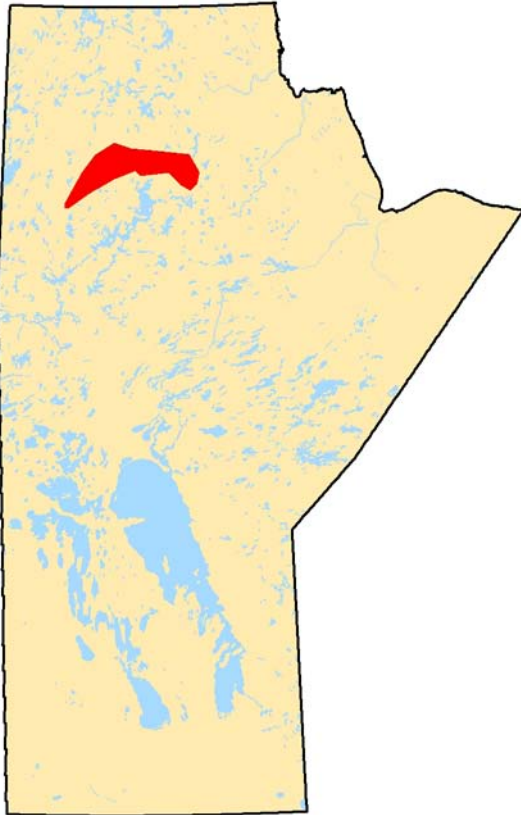
- Protects natural lands and contributes to Manitoba's network of protected areas.
- Provides undistributed habitat for a variety of mammals, birds and fish.

- Provides wilderness recreational opportunities including canoeing, wildlife viewing, white-water rafting, hunting and fishing.

Access (A)

- The addition of an Access LUC to accommodate development of a new lodge is anticipated. This proposal will be brought forward for public review when ready to proceed.

Sand Lakes



Established

1995

Classification:

Wilderness Park

Landscape Description:

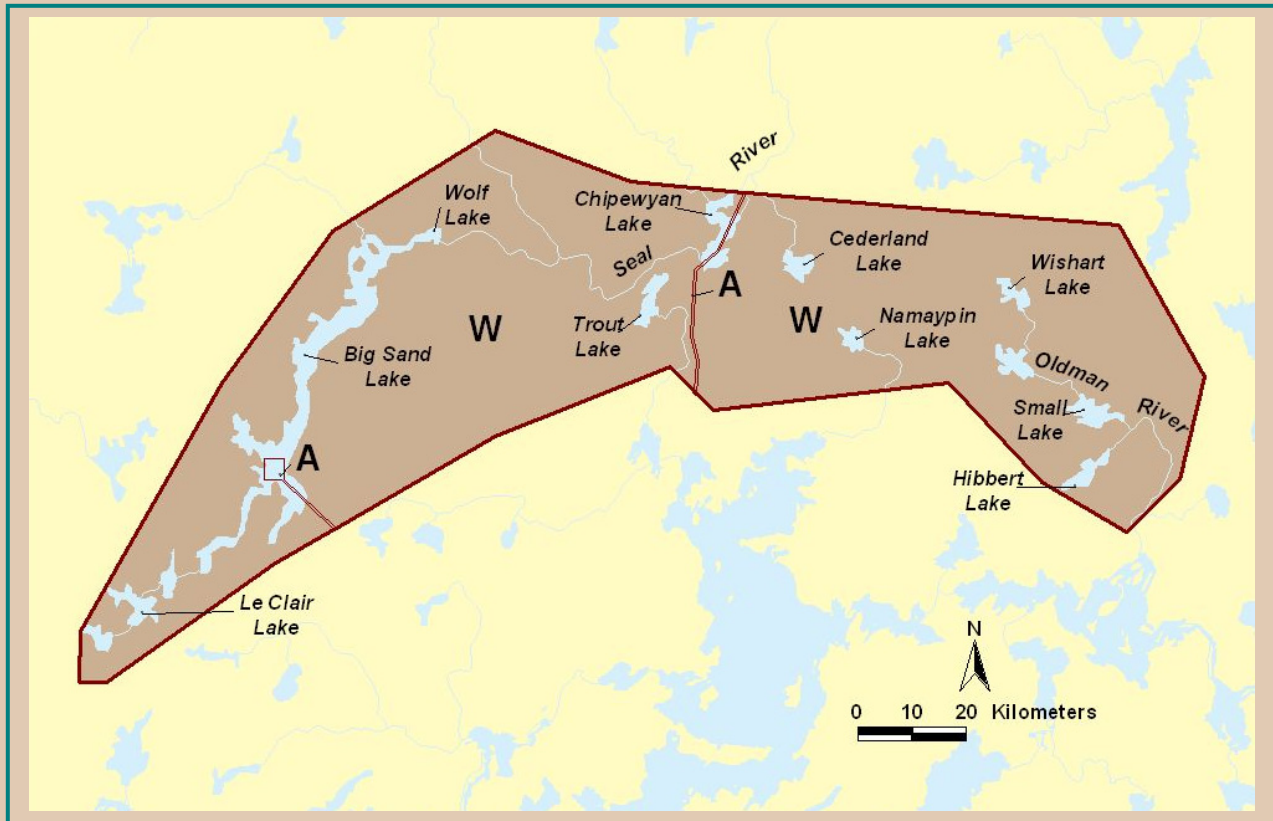
Total park area is 8,310 km², making it Manitoba's largest provincial park. The area is characterized by several outstanding waterbodies, including the South Seal River and Big Sand Lake. Other features include dramatic eskers and a nationally significant Caspian Tern breeding area.

Park Purpose:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Selwyn Lake Upland portion of the Northern Transition Forest Natural Region.

The park will:

- Protect winter range barren-ground caribou in an undisturbed state;
- Provide opportunities for a range of outdoor recreational experiences that depend on a pristine environment; and
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features and cultural heritage.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19689A

Sand Lakes

Land Use Categories

Wilderness (W)

Size: 826,400 ha or > 99% of the park.

- Protects natural lands and contributes to Manitoba's network of protected areas.
- Provides undisturbed habitat for a variety of mammals, birds and fish.
- Provides wilderness recreational opportunities such as canoeing, hunting, and fishing.

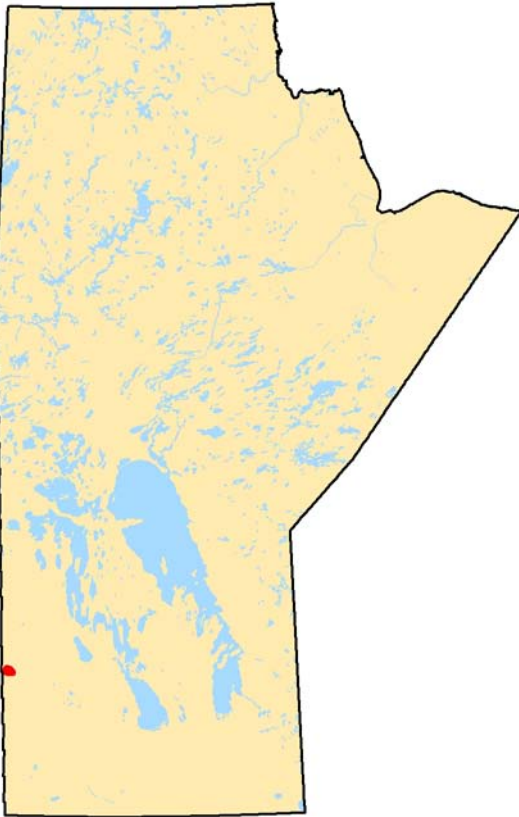
Access (A)

Size: 4,600 ha or < 1% of the park.

- Provides location for Big Sand Lodge, road access to Big Sand Lodge and winter road access through the park.
- An additional Access LUC to accommodate development of a new lodge is anticipated. This proposal will be brought forward for public review when ready to proceed.

Natural Parks

Asessippi



Classification:

Natural Park

Landscape Description:

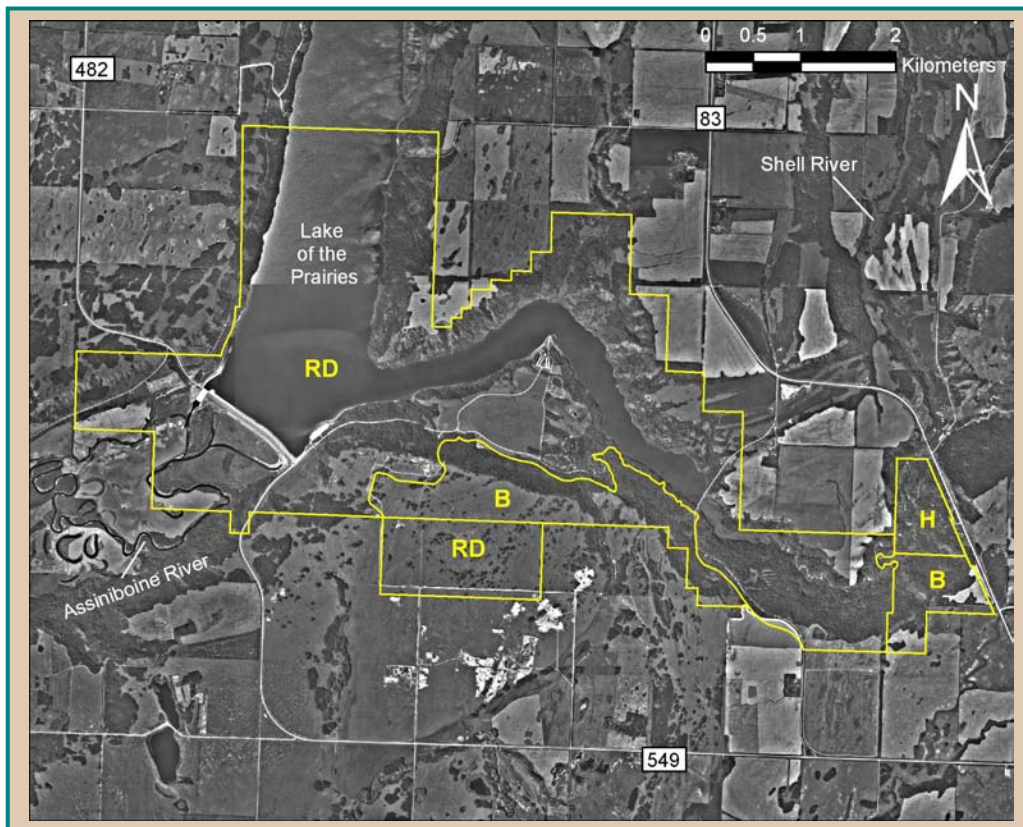
Total park area is 23.3 km², characterized by a varied landscape of forested valley walls, eskers, and mixed grass prairie. The park features Lake of the Prairies, a reservoir on the Assiniboine River.

Park Purpose:

To preserve areas that are representative of the Souris Till Plain Natural Region; and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities.

The park will:

- Provide a range of recreational opportunities and accommodate associated facilities and services such as campgrounds, trails and day use areas;
- Preserve and protect that values of the old Asessippi townsite as a regionally significant heritage site; and
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the area's glacial origins, natural features and manmade influences, and its history as a late 19th Century rural industrial centre.



Asessippi

Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19800

Land Use Categories

Backcountry (B)

Size: 270 ha or 12% of park.

- Protects remnant mixed grass prairie, portions of glacial spillways and forested valley walls.
- Provides nature-oriented recreational opportunities such as hiking.

Heritage (H)

Size: 55 ha or 2% of park.

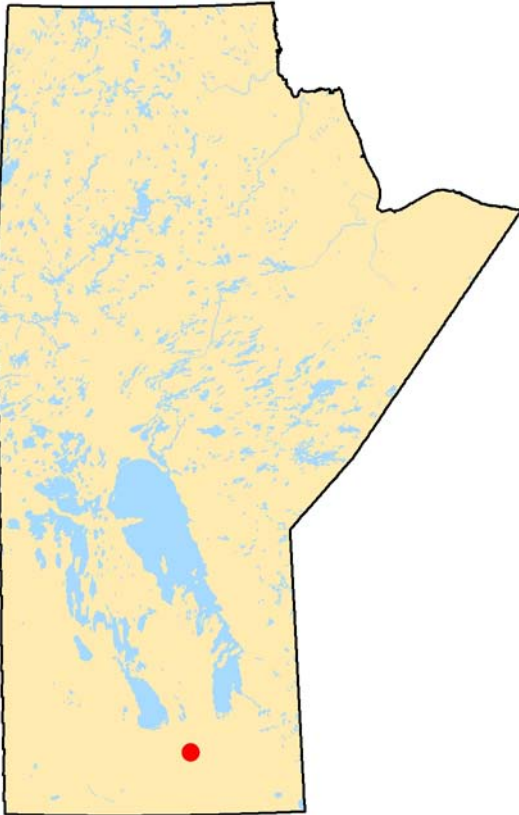
- Preserves the remaining buildings and lands surrounding the former Asessippi townsite.
- Protects portions of glacial spillways and forested valley walls.

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 2,005 ha or 86% of park.

- Provides recreational opportunities including campgrounds, beach, day use areas, concessions, trails and water-based activities.
- Preserves remnant mixed grass prairie, forested valley walls and glacial spillways.
- Allows limited levels of grazing and haying.

Beaudry



Established:

1974

Classification:

Natural Park

Landscape Description:

Total park area is 9.5 km², and is located 10km west of Winnipeg on highway 427. The park is characterized by the meandering Assiniboine River in a landscape of river-bottom forest and plains. A significant restoration of tall grass prairie is currently underway. A portion of the park is under agricultural cultivation.

Park Purpose:

To preserve an area representative of the Tall Grass Prairie Natural Region; and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities.

The park will:

- Protect and restore a tall grass prairie ecosystem, and examples of prairie river and riverbottom forest habitat;
- Provide nature-orientated recreational opportunities such as hiking and cross country skiing in a largely undisturbed environment, while accommodating low-density day-use facilities; and
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural and cultural heritage.

Beaudry



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20377

Land Use Categories

Backcountry (B)

Size: 488.8 ha or 51.3% of the park.

- Protects river bottom forest, prairie river/stream communities and tall grass prairie.
- Provides nature-oriented recreation such as hiking, mountain biking, and cross-country skiing, canoeing and fishing.

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 75.5 ha or 7.9% of the park.

- Accommodates day use recreation.

Resource Management (RM)

Size: 387.4 ha or 40.6% of park.

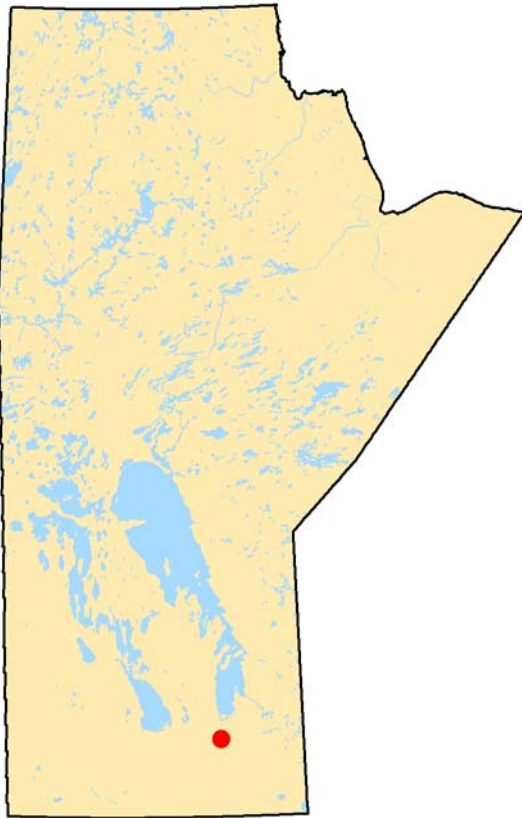
- Permits agricultural use as part of the park's tall-grass prairie restoration initiative.
- Contains park tree and prairie plant nursery (eastern unit).

Access (A)

Size: 1.7 ha or <1% of the park.

- Recognizes existing automobile right-of-way through Backcountry LUC.

Birds Hill



Established:

April 6, 1964

Classification:

Natural Park

Landscape Description:

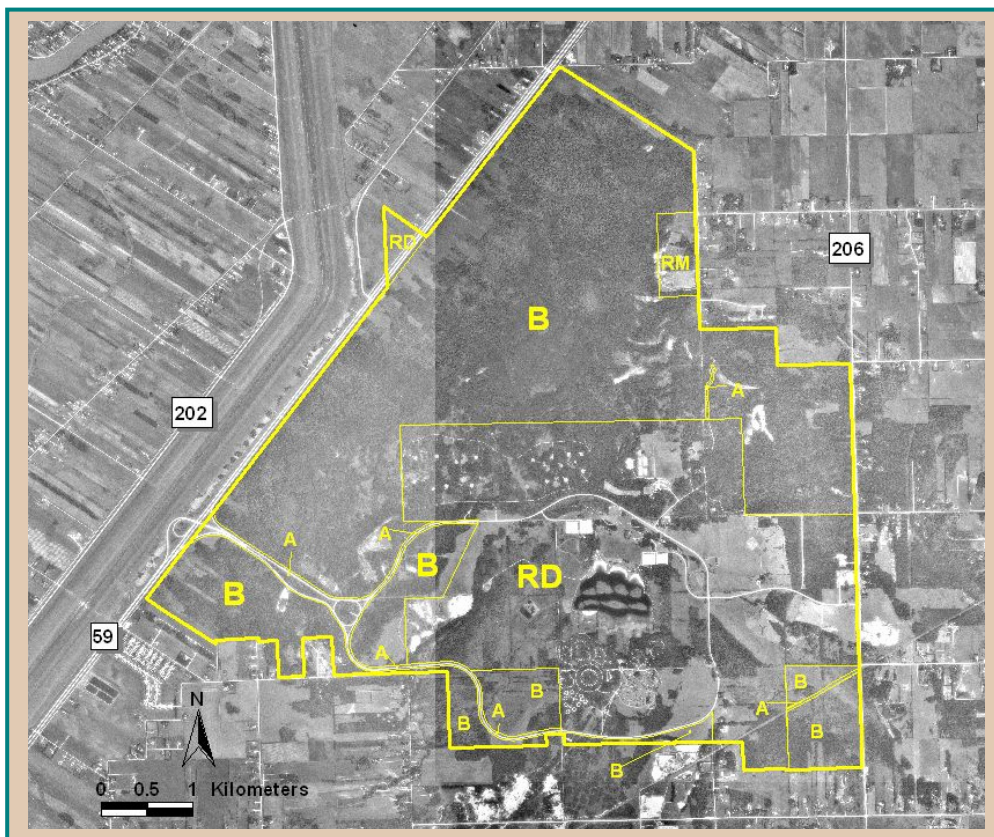
Total park area is 35.1 km², characterized by a mosaic of landscapes not commonly found in such close association, such as esker ridges, dry prairie, wet meadows, bogs and aspen oak and mixed boreal forest communities.

Park Purpose:

To preserve areas that are representative of the Aspen/Oak Parklands Natural Region, and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities.

The park will:

- Provide nature-orientated recreational opportunities such as hiking, horse-back riding, cross country skiing, mountain biking and wildlife viewing in a largely undisturbed environment;
- Provide opportunities for a wide range of high-quality intensive recreational activities and permit associated developments such as campgrounds, trails, and day-use areas; and
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features and cultural heritage, serving as a key year-round natural setting for introducing visitors to the provincial park system.



Birds Hill

Land Use Categories

Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19805

Backcountry (B)

Size: 2,060 ha or 59% of the park.

- Protects breeding sites for woodland and prairie birds and habitat for white-tailed deer.
- Protects examples of aspen/oak parkland, remnant patches of white spruce, black spruce/tamarack and cedar bog communities, relict patches of mixed grass prairie, and concentrations of orchids.
- Provides nature-oriented recreation such as hiking, cross-country skiing, horseback riding, mountain biking and snowmobiling.

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 1,350 ha or 38% of the park.

- Provides intensive recreational opportunities including campgrounds, beach, day use areas, self-guiding trails, amphitheater, riding stable and concession services.

- Provides location for equestrian centre facility and Winnipeg Folk Festival site.

- Contains areas such as the Kudlowich homestead and Papal site.

Resource Management (RM)

Size: 40 ha or 1% of park.

- Forest Protection Services office, nursery and equipment storage complex.
- Commercial removal of sand, gravel and clay prohibited.

Access (A)

Size: 60 ha or 2% of the park.

- Recognizes existing automobile and hydro transmission line rights-of-way through Backcountry L.U.C.

Clearwater Lake



Established:

April 30, 1963

Classification:

Natural Park

Landscape Description:

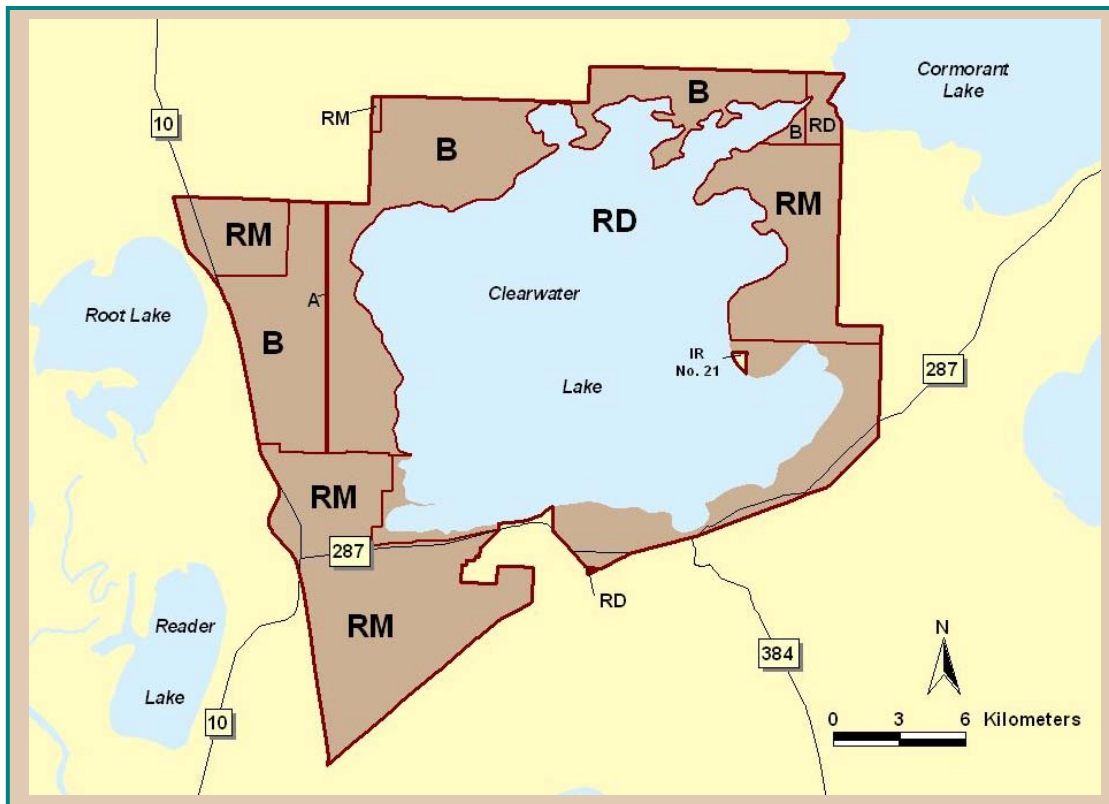
Total park area is 593 km², characterized by a Clearwater Lake which comprises almost half of the park. Large areas of spruce bog and boreal forest cover the land areas.

Park Purpose:

To preserve areas that are representative of the Mid-Boreal portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region; and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

The park will:

- Preserve the water quality of Clearwater Lake;
- Provide high-quality cottaging, camping, boating and fishing opportunities and permit related facilities and services;
- Accommodate commercial resource use such as mining in a manner that does not compromise water quality or other park purposes; and
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of Clearwater Lake's natural features.



Clearwater Lake

Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19807

Land Use Categories

Backcountry (B)

Size: 12,085 ha or 20% of the park.

- Protects string bog habitats and colonial bird and fish-rearing areas.
- Contains upland areas which help to maintain the High Quality water designation of Clearwater Lake.

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 33,565 ha or 57% of the park.

- Accommodates existing recreational development such as cottages, lodges, campground and day use areas along the PR 287 corridor.
- Provides lake-based recreation opportunities including fishing and boating, snowmobiling.

- Permits commercial resource use while recognizing the recreational values of the park.

Resource Management (RM)

Size: 13,530 ha or 23% of the park.

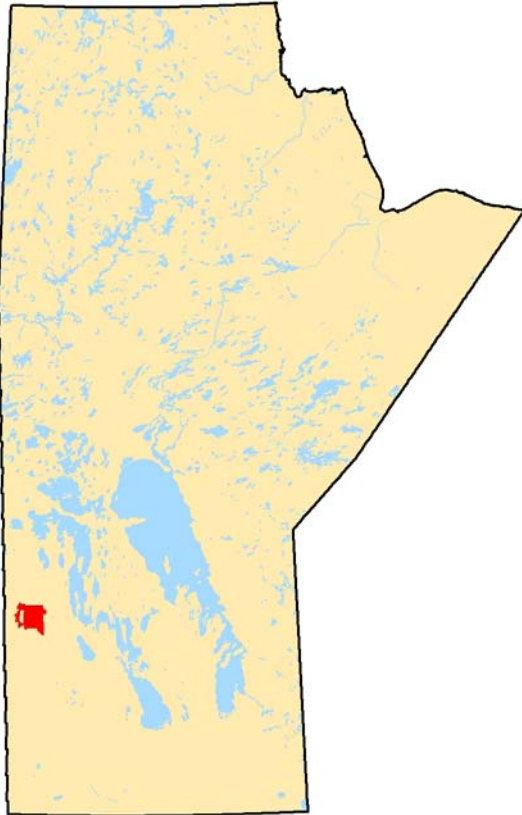
- Permits commercial resource opportunities including mining.
- Provides recreational opportunities such as hiking, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling.

Access (A)

Size: 85 ha or <1% of the park.

- Provides access for hydro lines passing through the Backcountry LUC.

Duck Mountain



Established:

June 1, 1961

Classification:

Natural Park

Landscape Description:

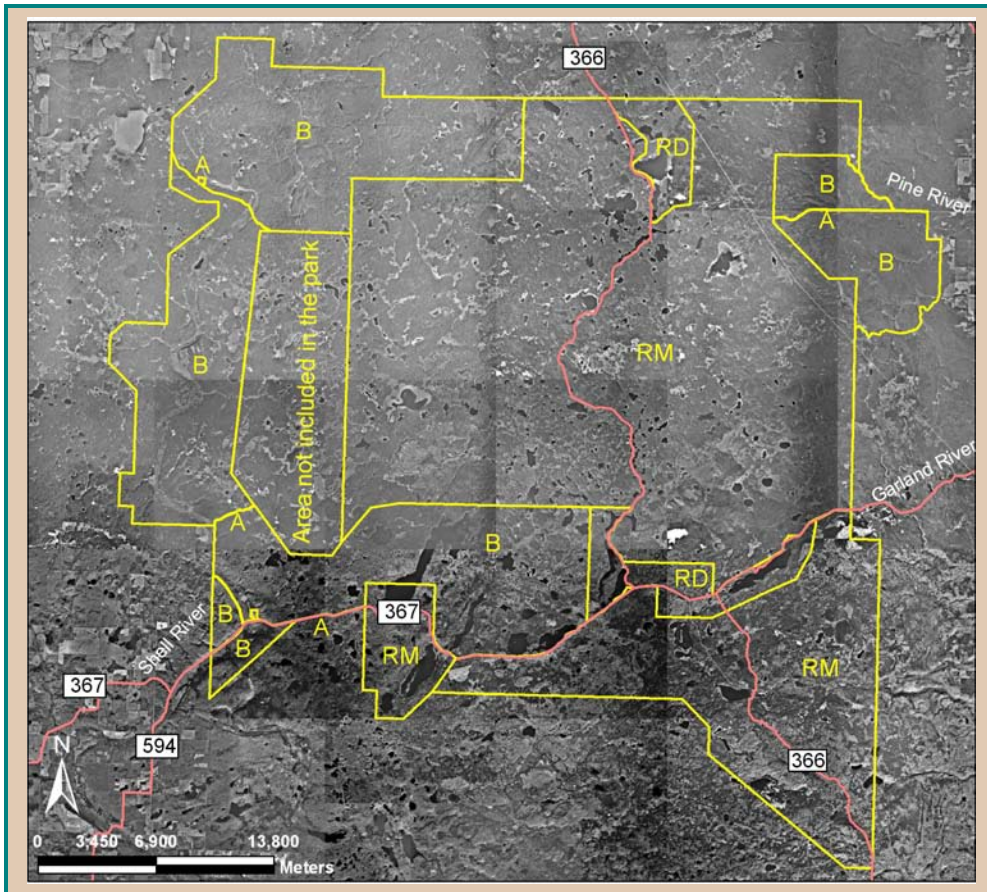
Total park area is 1,424 km², characterized by forested hills interspersed with lakes. The hilly terrain in the area is the remains of deposits left by a receding glacier. River valleys, wetlands and streams are also characteristic of the area's glacial origins.

Park Purpose:

To preserve areas that are representative of the Western Upland Natural Region; and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

The park will:

- Provide nature-orientated recreational opportunities such as hiking, canoeing and other trail-based activities in a largely undisturbed environment;
- Provide high-quality cottaging, camping and fishing opportunities, and accommodate associated facilities and services;
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features and cultural heritage; and
- Accommodate commercial resource uses such as forest harvest, where such activities do not compromise other park purposes.



Duck Mountain

Land Use Categories

Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19809

Backcountry (B)

Size: 46,836 ha or 33% of the park.

- Protects mid-boreal forests, transitional grasslands, glacial spillways and associated river valley ecosystems.
- Provides nature-oriented recreational opportunities such as hiking, cycling, hunting and snowmobiling in a largely undisturbed environment.

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 8,750 ha or 6% of the park.

- Provides a range of intensive recreation including camping, swimming, day use, hiking, cottaging and fishing.
- Accommodates recreational services and facilities commercial lodges and concessions.

- Permits commercial resource use while recognizing the recreational values of the park.

Resource Management (RM)

Size: 86,719 ha or 61% of the park.

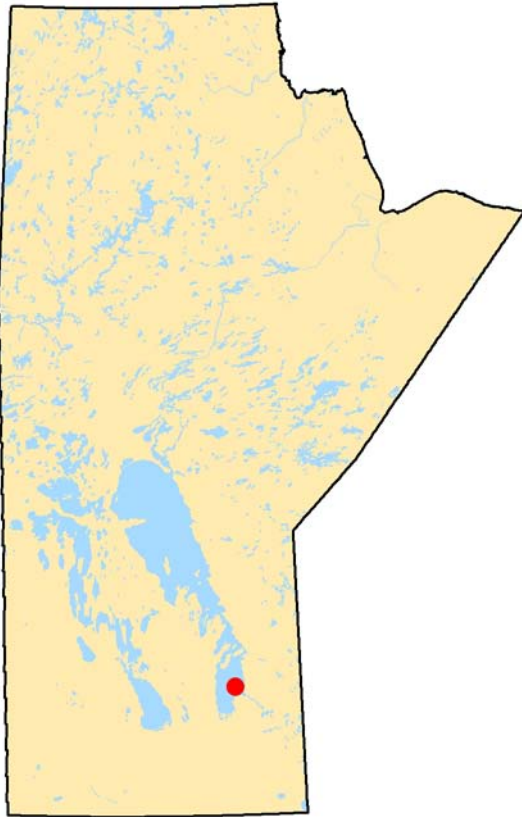
- Permits commercial resource use including forestry.
- Provides recreational opportunities such as hiking, snowmobiling, hunting and fishing.

Access (A)

Size: 125 ha or <1% of the park.

- Provides a route of access through the Backcountry LUC, and accommodates a gravel pit.

Elk Island



Classification:

Natural Park

Landscape Description:

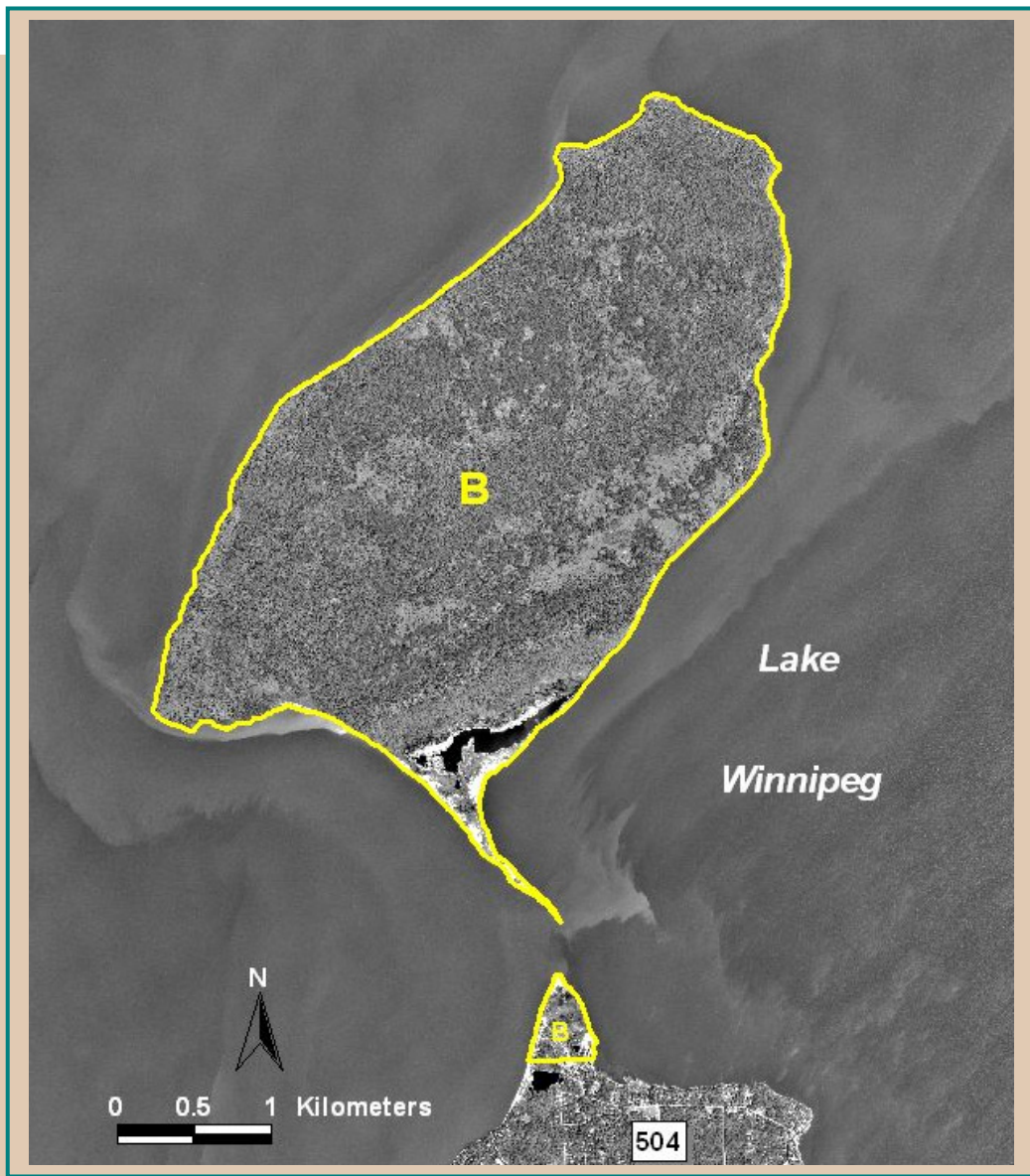
Total park area is 10.7 km², characterized by a wide range of shoreline habitats, open beach dunes, a small lagoon, lime-stone outcrops, glacial debris, and boreal forest communities of jackpine, spruce, fir and aspen.

Park Purpose:

To preserve areas that are representative of the Lake of the Woods portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region; and accommodate nature-oriented recreational opportunities.

The park will:

- Preserve the island's mixed-wood, shoreline and wetland habitats and provide protected habitats for species such as the endangered piping plover;
- Provide a largely undisturbed backcountry setting for nature-oriented recreational activities such as hiking; and
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of Elk Island's natural features.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19811

Elk Island

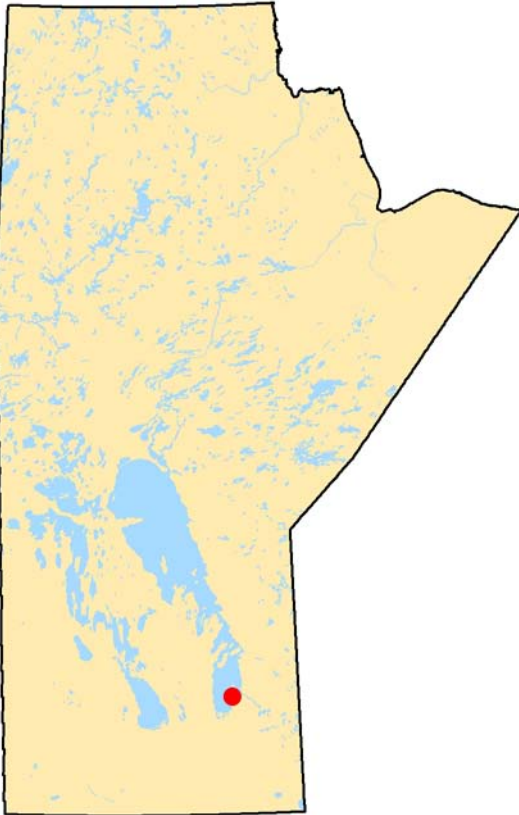
Land Use Category

Backcountry (B)

Size: 1,069 ha or 100% of the park.

- Protects isolated natural communities and provides nesting habitat for piping plovers.
- Provides opportunities for nature-oriented recreation such as hiking and wildlife viewing.

Grand Beach



Established:

May 4, 1961

Classification:

Natural Park

Landscape Description:

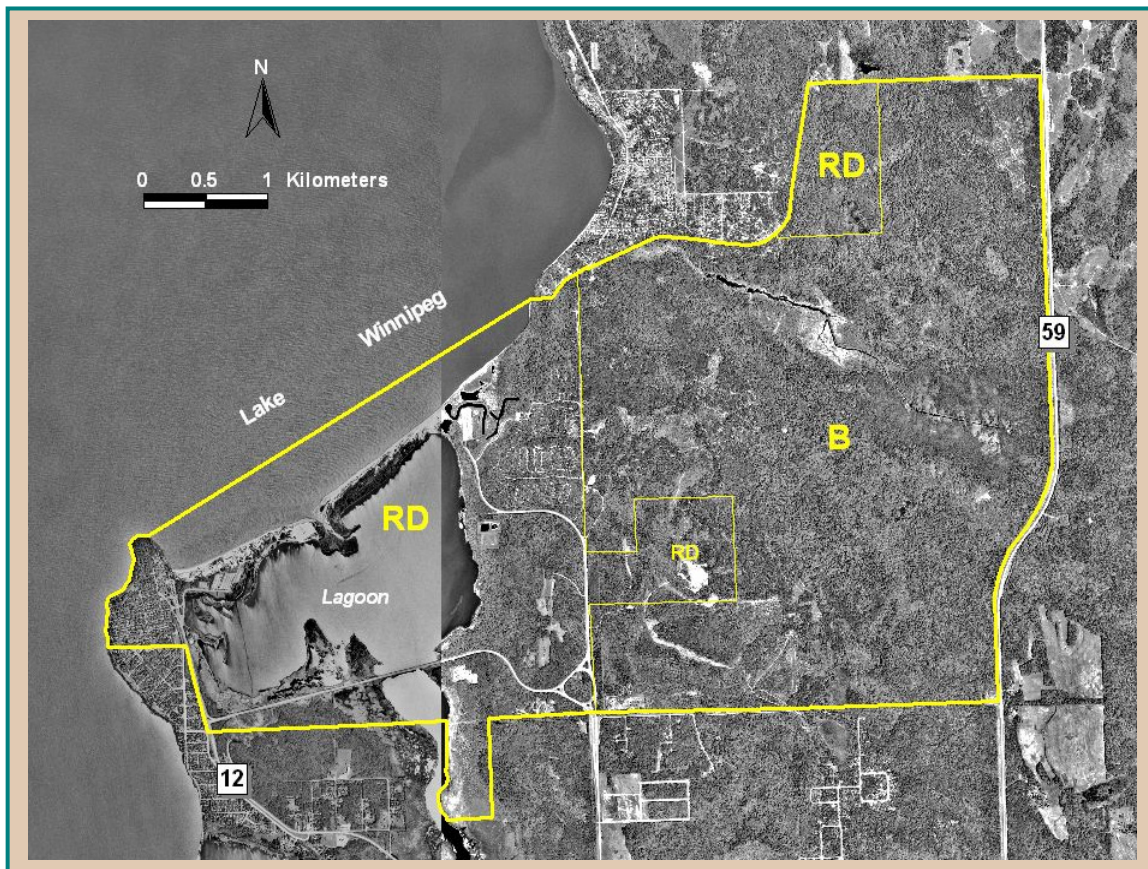
Total park area is 24.9 km², characterized by Manitoba's most popular beach, active sand dunes, jackpine forest, spruce bog, and a large lagoon/marsh complex.

Park Purpose:

To preserve areas that are representative of the Lake of the Woods portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region; and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities.

The park will:

- Protect unique and outstanding features such as beach sand dunes and habitat for the endangered piping plover;
- Provide high quality recreation opportunities such as swimming, camping, cottaging, hiking and cross-country skiing; and
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the unique natural features and recreational history of Grand beach.



Grand Beach

Drawn from Director of Surveys # 19813

Land Use Categories

Backcountry (B)

Size: 1,405 ha or 56% of the park.

- Protects ancient beach ridges.
- Provides opportunity for nature-oriented activities such as hiking, mountain biking and cross-country skiing.

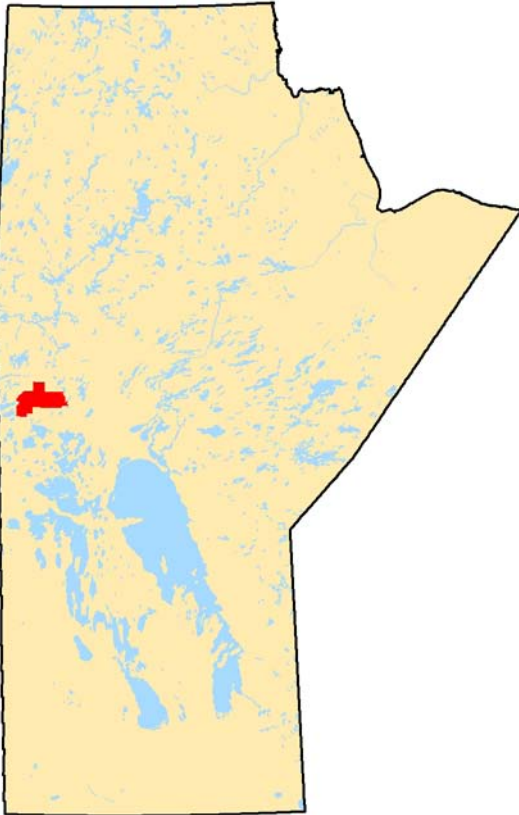
Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 1,085 ha or 57% of the park.

- Provides recreational opportunities such as swimming, hiking, biking, and cross-country skiing.

- Accommodates intensive recreational development including campgrounds, cottages, day use area, road and trail network, and park administration areas.
- Promotes public appreciation of the park's natural and cultural history, and provides public education about piping plover habitat.
- Accommodates existing gravel extraction activities.

Grass River



Established:

April 30, 1963

Classification:

Natural Park

Landscape Description:

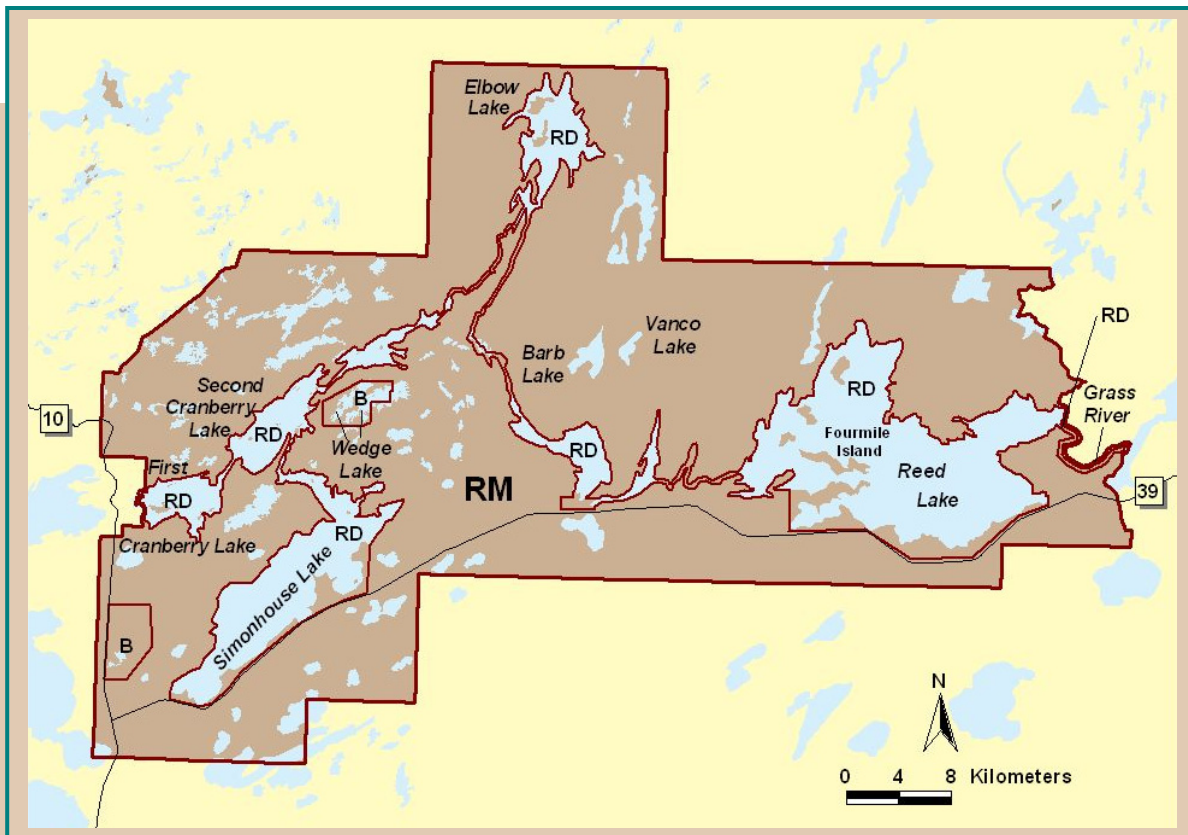
Total park area is 2,279 km², characterized by the rivers and lakes of the Grass River system, and the contact zone between the Pre-Cambrian shield and the Manitoba lowlands.

Park Purpose:

To preserve areas that are representative of the Churchill River Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region, and the Mid-Boreal portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region; and accommodate a diversity of recreation opportunities and resource uses.

The park will:

- Preserve woodland caribou habitat and the high water quality of the Grass River;
- Promote canoeing, camping and fishing opportunities, and permit related facilities and services;
- Promote public appreciation and education of the cultural and natural history of the Grass River; and
- Accommodate commercial resource uses such as forestry and mining, where such activities do not compromise the other park purposes.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19815

Grass River

Land Use Categories

Backcountry (B)

Size: 2,895 ha or 1% of the park.

- Protects unique palsa hazel (permafrost) features and Wedge Lake woodland caribou calving islands.

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 53,410 ha or 24% of the park.

- Promotes remote recreational canoeing opportunities on the Grass River system.
- Accommodates recreational developments such as campgrounds and group camps, lodges, interpretive sites and trails.

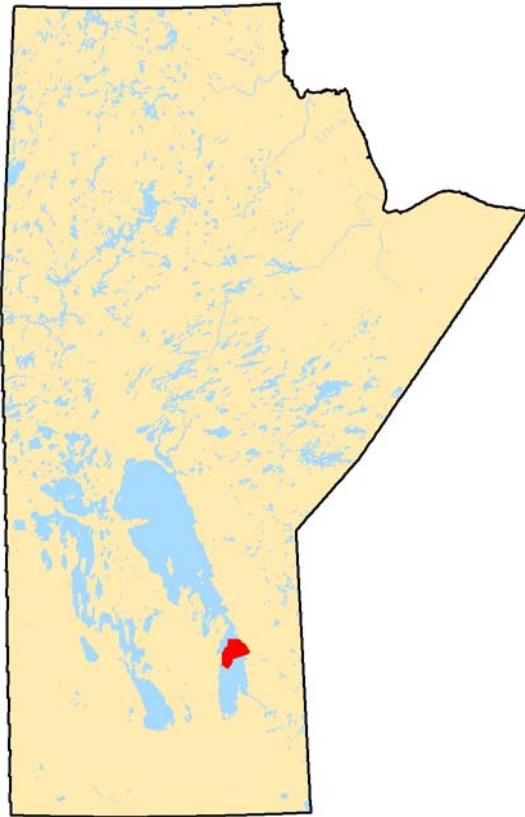
- Permits existing and future mining development, including the possibility of an all-season river crossing, while recognizing the recreational values of park.

Resource Management (RM)

Size: 171,625 ha or 75% of the park.

- Permits commercial resource opportunities including mining and wild rice harvesting.
- Preserves woodland caribou habitat and string bogs.

Hecla/Grindstone



Established:

August 13, 1974

Classification:

Natural Park

Landscape Description:

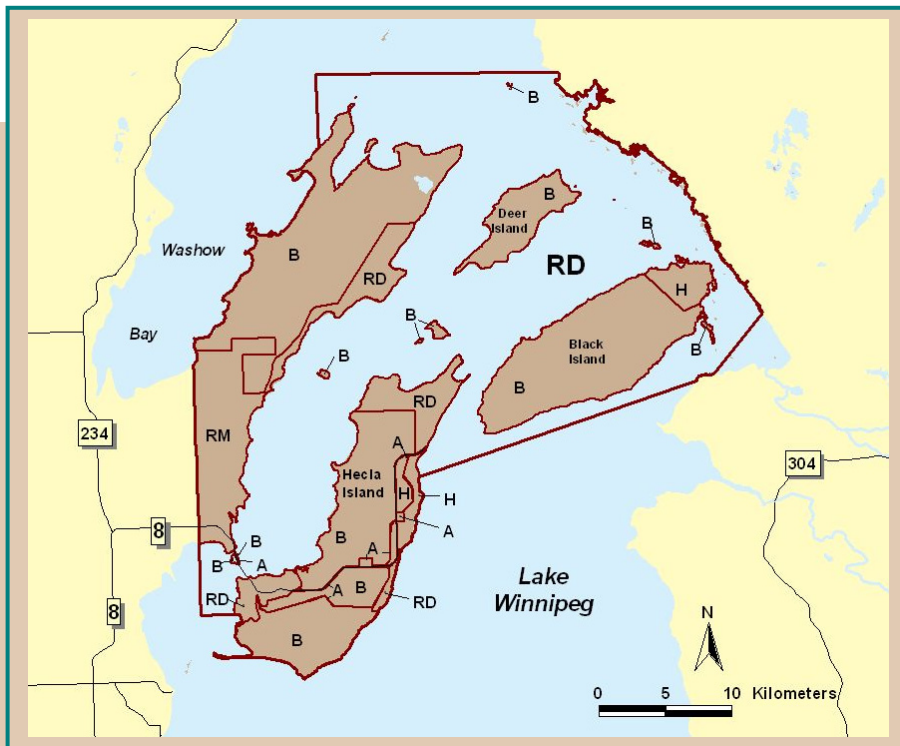
Total park area is 1,084 km², characterized by a peninsula of land, a series of islands and adjacent waters in Lake Winnipeg. Landscapes are varied, and include areas of coniferous and mixed forests, limestone cliffs and silica sand beaches, as well as marshes, bogs, fens and wet meadows.

Park Purpose:

To preserve areas that are representative of the Mid Boreal Lowlands Natural region; and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

The park will:

- Provide nature-orientated recreational opportunities such as hiking, wildlife viewing and cross country skiing in a largely undisturbed environment;
- Provide opportunities for a wide range of high-quality intensive recreational activities and permit associated developments such as campgrounds, commercial resorts, harbors and cottaging;
- Protect and maintain aboriginal cultural sites on Black Island and the Icelandic fishing settlement on Hecla Island;
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features; and
- Accommodate commercial resource uses such as hay and peat leases, where such activities do not compromise other park purposes.



Hecla / Grindstone

Land Use Categories

Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19816A

Backcountry (B)

Size: 34,220 ha or 32% of the park.

- Provides recreation opportunities such as hiking, cross country skiing, snowmobiling, and enhanced wildlife viewing areas.
- Protects special areas and sites including relict red pine community, colonial nesting islands, limestone cliff formations and natural salt licks.
- Protects undisturbed habitat for wildlife including colonial nesting birds, bald eagles and moose.

Heritage (H)

Size: 2,200 ha or 2% of the park.

- Protects sites that are significant to Icelandic and Aboriginal cultures.

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 66,090 ha or 61% of the park.

- Provides a range of recreational

opportunities including campgrounds, beach, day use areas, boating, fishing, water sports, harbors, self-guiding trails, amphitheater, visitor centre, resort complex, rental cabins, and cottaging.

- Preserves special features such as Grassy Narrows Marsh, abandoned quarries and limestone cliff formations.
- Permits commercial fishing.

Resource Management (RM)

Size: 5,660 ha or 5% of the park.

- Permits commercial resource opportunities including haying and peat mining.

Access (A)

Size: 270 ha or <1% of the park.

- Provides existing automobile and public utility rights-of-way through backcountry and heritage areas of the park.

Kettle Stones



Classification:

Natural Park

Landscape Description:

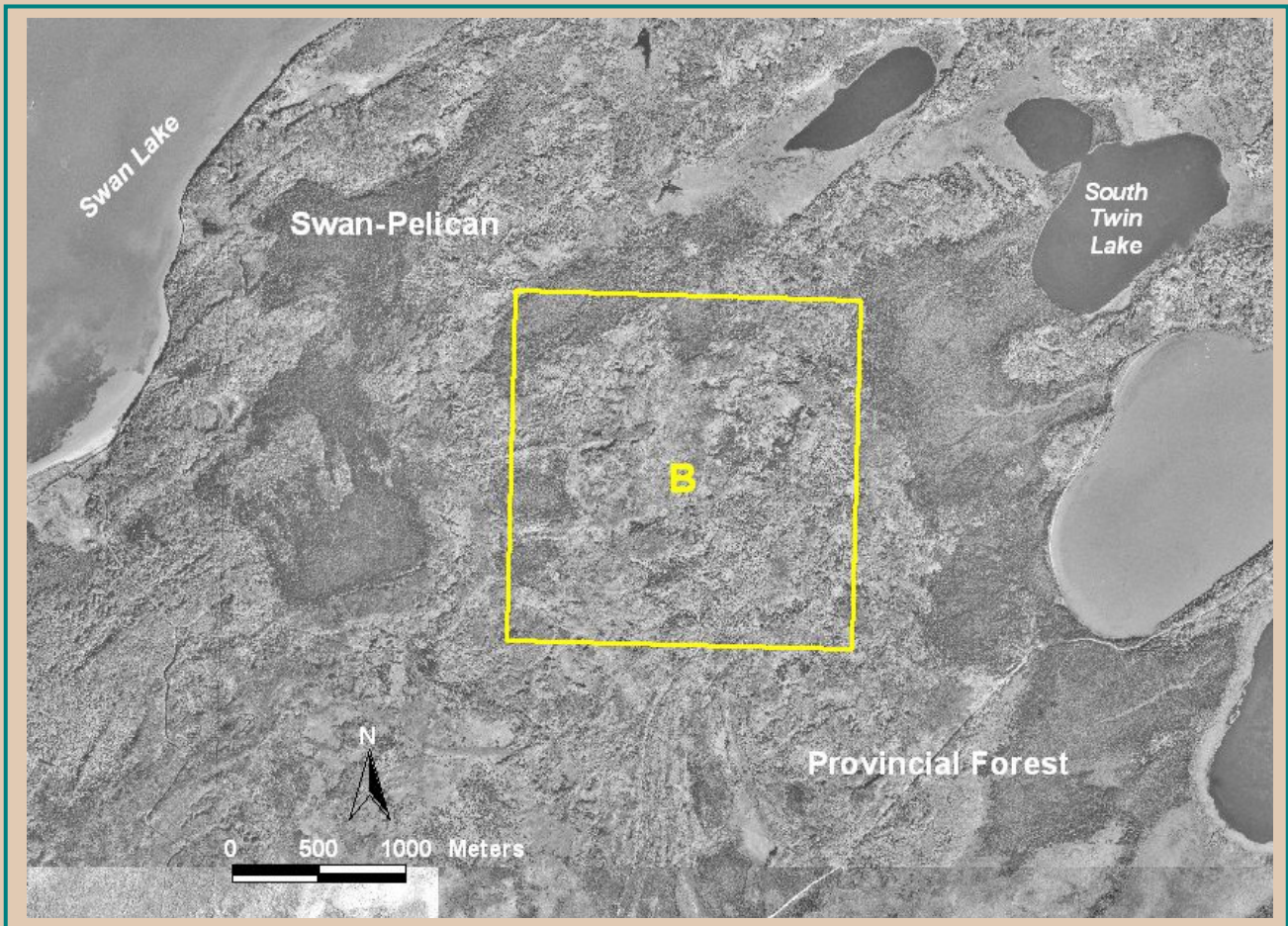
Total park area is 4.0 km², characterized by mixed-wood habitats, remnant prairie areas and sandstone concretions called kettle stones.

Park Purpose:

To preserve areas that are representative of the Interlake Plain portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural region; and accommodate nature-oriented recreational opportunities.

The park will:

- Protect the kettle stones and preserve mixed-wood and prairie habitats;
- Provide a largely undisturbed backcountry setting for nature-oriented recreational activities such as hiking; and
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the kettle stones and the park's other unique natural features.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19818

Kettle Stones

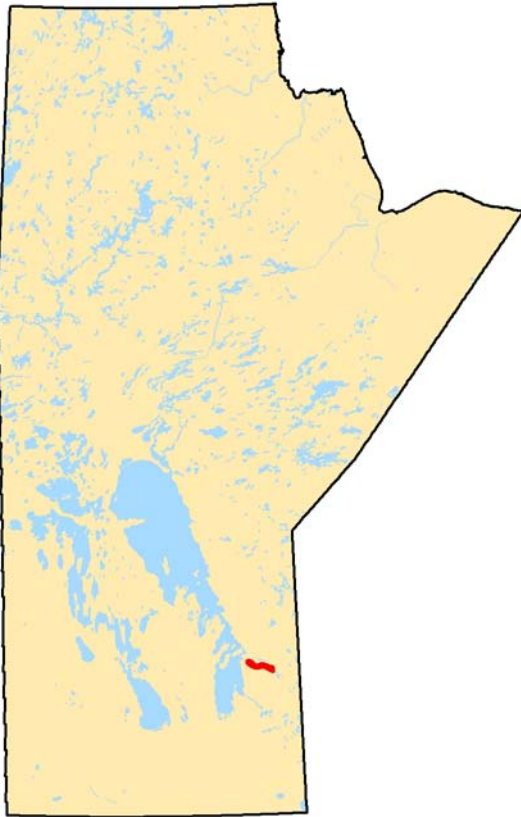
Land Use Category

Backcountry (B)

Size: 400 ha or 100% of the park.

- Protects mixed-wood habitat, remnant prairie areas and kettle stones.
- Provides nature-oriented recreational opportunities such as hiking.

Manigotagan River



Landscape Description:

The Manigotagan River is one of eastern Manitoba's most valuable canoe routes due to its easy accessibility, close proximity to Winnipeg, variety of navigable rapids and wilderness experience. The park extends from Big Clearwater Lake at the northeast corner of Nopiming Provincial Park to the PR 304 river crossing just east of the community of Manigotagan. The corridor includes the river and a 750-meter setback from each shore. Total park area is 74.3 km².

Established:

December 1, 2004

Classification:

Natural Park

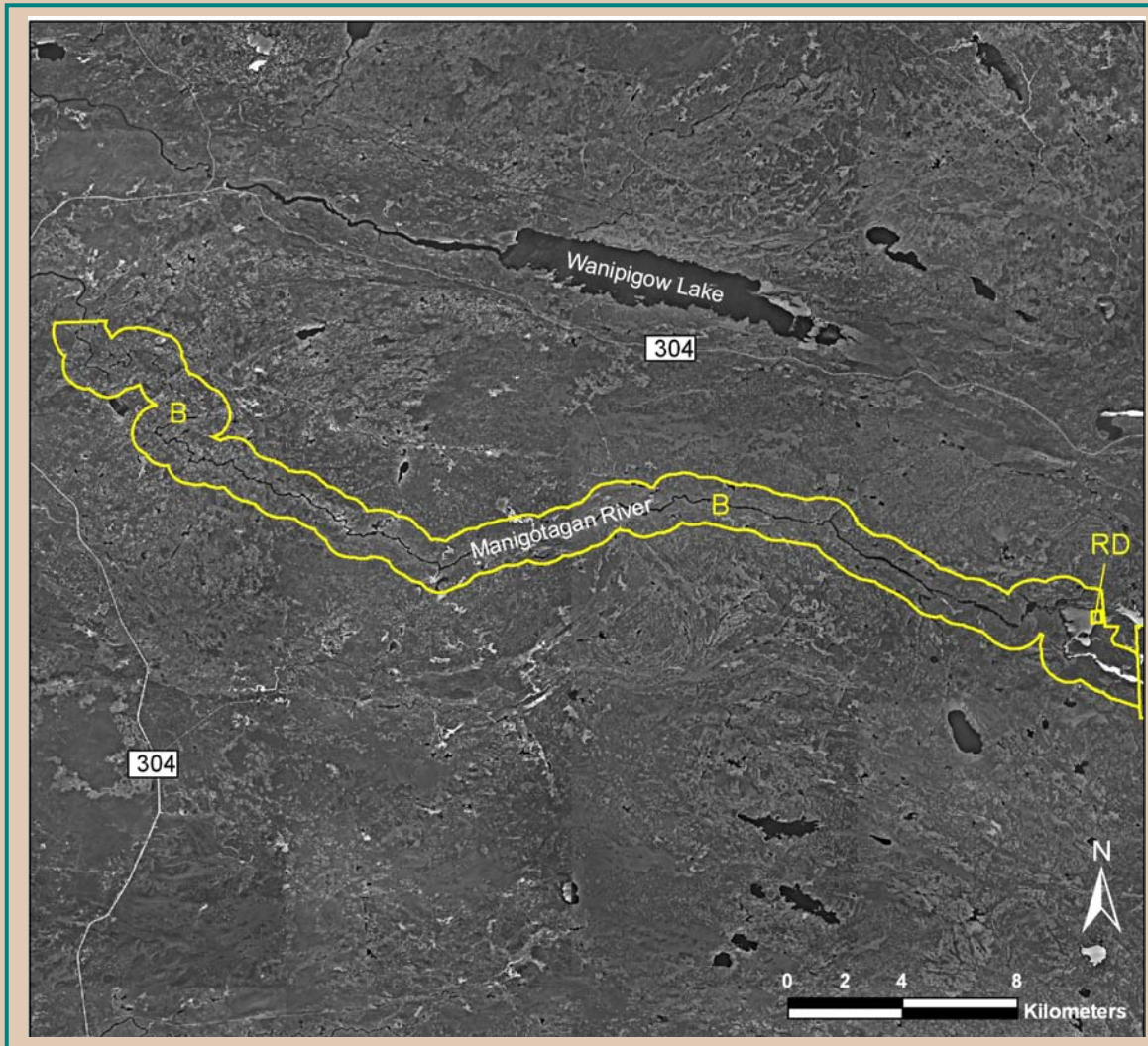
Park Purpose:

To maintain the backcountry canoeing experience along the Manigotagan River, preserve the river's water quality and protect the intact natural condition of areas representative of the Lac Seul Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region.

The park will:

- Provide a backcountry setting for activities such as canoeing and traditional and cultural activities that depend on largely a undisturbed environment;
- Preserve the Manigotagan River's aquatic and shoreline habitats;
- Promote public appreciation of the natural and cultural values of the Manigotagan River corridor and emphasize the need to respect and maintain the river's values and water quality;
- Be managed in a manner which will recognize and respect treaty rights and the goals and values of the regional communities;

Manigotagan River



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20286

Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 16 ha or 1% of the park reserve.

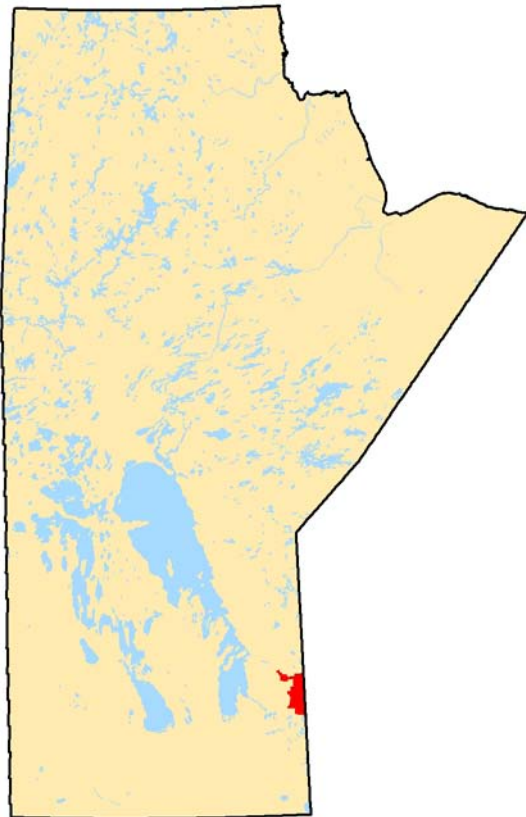
- Accommodates a pre-existing mining claim near Mud Turtle Lake

Backcountry (B)

Size: 7416 ha or 99% of the park reserve.

- Protects the range of natural, cultural and recreational values found in this corridor and helps maintain the water quality of the river.

Nopiming



Established:

April 2, 1976

Classification:

Natural Park

Landscape Description:

Total park area is 1,429 km², characterized by rock outcrops, lakes and rivers of the Canadian Shield. Nopiming is dominated by jack pine, scattered marshes and black spruce/tamarack. Bogs are common in this area.

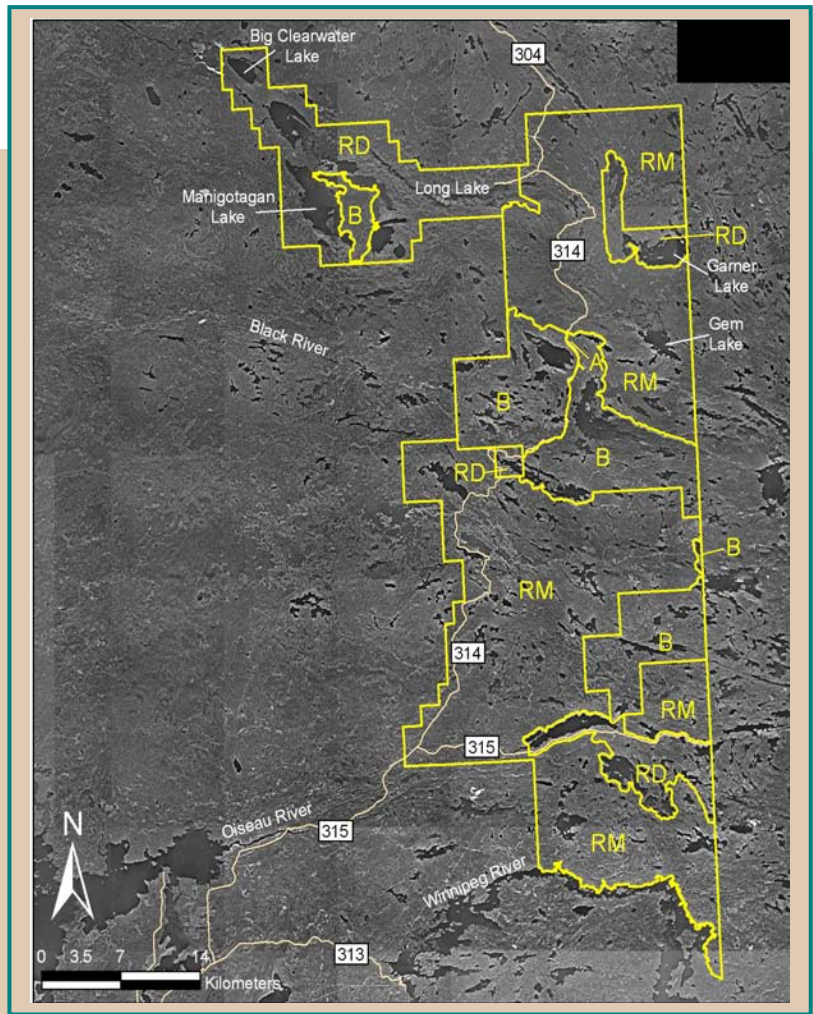
Park Purpose:

To preserve areas that are representative of the Lac Seul Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region; and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

The park will:

- Preserve areas of woodland caribou habitat;
- Provide nature-oriented recreational opportunities such as canoeing, hiking and mountain biking in a largely undisturbed environment;
- Provide high quality cottaging, camping, boating and fishing opportunities, and accommodate related facilities and services;
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of Nopiming's natural and cultural heritage; and
- Accommodate commercial resource uses such as forestry and mining where such activities do not compromise other park purposes.

Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19820



Nopiming Land Use Categories

Backcountry (B)

Size: 27,305 ha or 19% of the park

- Protects boreal forest communities and woodland caribou habitat, notably caribou calving areas.
- Provides nature-oriented recreational opportunities such as canoeing, fishing, water route camping and remote hunting/fishing outcamps.

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 27,526 ha or 19% of the park.

- Accommodates intensive recreational facilities such as campgrounds, commercial lodges, recreational staging areas, cottage subdivisions and non-profit camps.

- Permits commercial resource use while recognizing the recreational values of the park.

Resource Management (RM)

Size: 88,040 ha or 62% of the park.

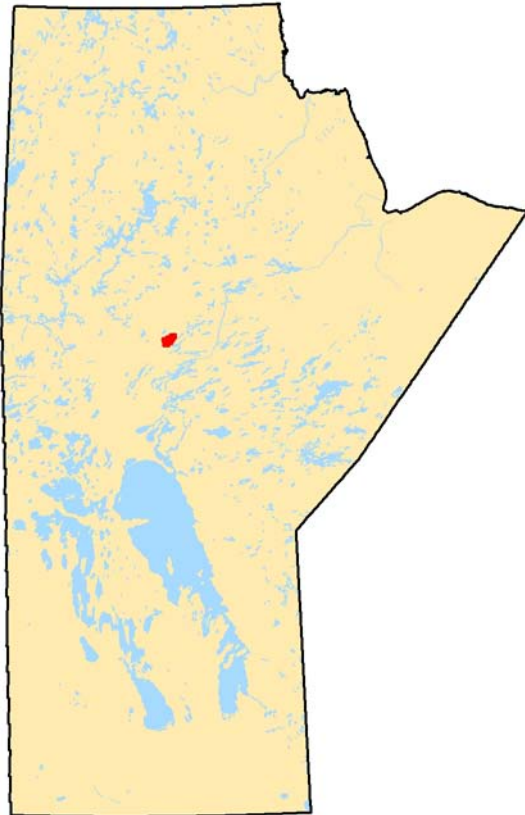
- Permits commercial resource opportunities such as mining, wild rice and bait fish harvest.
- Provides recreational opportunities including fishing, canoe routes, trails, recreational roads, interpretive signs and pullovers, and existing remote cottages.

Access (A)

Size: 43 ha or <1% of the park.

- Provides road access through the Backcountry LUC.

Paint Lake



Established:

December 23, 1971

Classification:

Natural Park

Landscape Description:

Total park area is 227 km², characterized by the waters and shores of Paint Lake, a portion of the Grass River system. The Paint Lake area was first used commercially for the transport of furs along the Grass River. Today it boasts boating, cottaging, camping, beaches, playgrounds and guided nature tours during summer. In the winter, recreational activities include snowmobiling and cross country skiing.

Park Purpose:

To preserve areas that are representative of the Hayes River Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest natural Region; and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

The park will:

- Conserve ecosystems and maintain biodiversity;
- Preserve unique and representative natural, cultural and heritage resources and;
- Provide outdoor recreational and educational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20389

Paint Lake

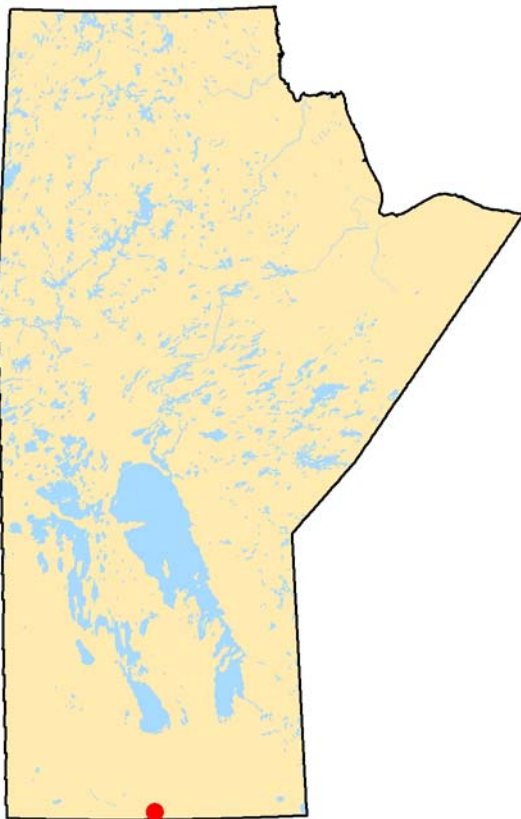
Land Use Categories

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 22,740 ha or 100% of the park.

- Permits recreational developments and uses including camping and day use areas, cottaging, boating, fishing, snowmobile and cross-country ski trails.

Pembina Valley



Established:

1997

Classification:

Natural Park

Landscape Description:

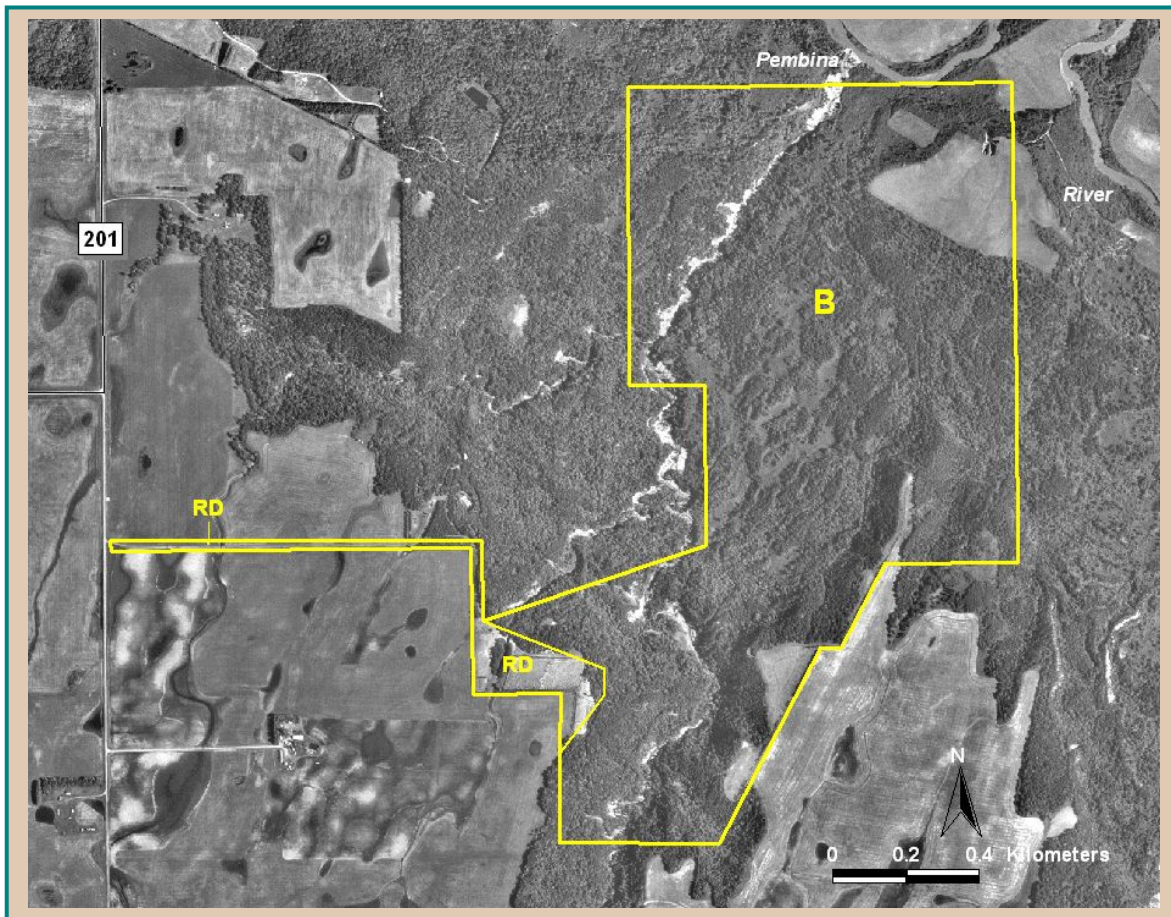
Total park area is 1.8 km², located just off PR 201, south of Morden. Lush Forests and meadows make up a majority of the park landscape which is home to a variety of flora and fauna. The topography of the valley is ideal for thermal updrafts, attracting many species of bird to the area.

Park Purpose:

To preserve areas that are representative of the Pembina/Tiger Hills Natural Region of Manitoba, and accommodate nature-oriented recreational opportunities.

The park will:

- Protect the representative features of the glacial spillway and river valley ecosystem, including deciduous forest and river habitats;
- Provide nature-oriented recreational opportunities such as hiking and wildlife viewing in a largely undisturbed environment; and
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features.



Pembina Valley

Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20106

Land Use Categories

Backcountry (B)

Size: 171 ha or 96% of the park.

- Protects the natural habitat and landforms of the glacial spillway and river valley ecosystem including deciduous forest and aquatic habitat.
- Provides opportunities for nature-oriented recreation, such as hiking and wildlife viewing in a largely undisturbed environment.

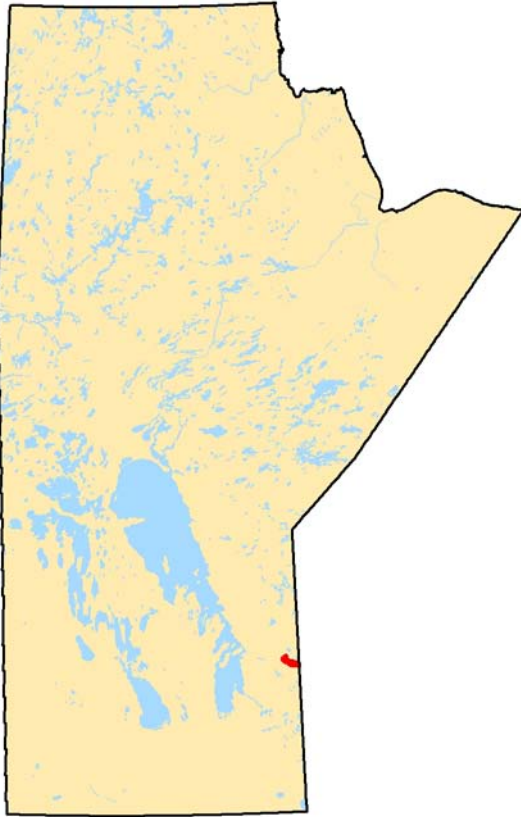
- Contains small open meadow areas that are being managed to revert back to native vegetation.

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 7 ha or 4% of the park.

- Accommodates recreation, day-use and maintenance areas.

South Atikaki



Established:

1997

Classification:

Natural Park

Landscape Description:

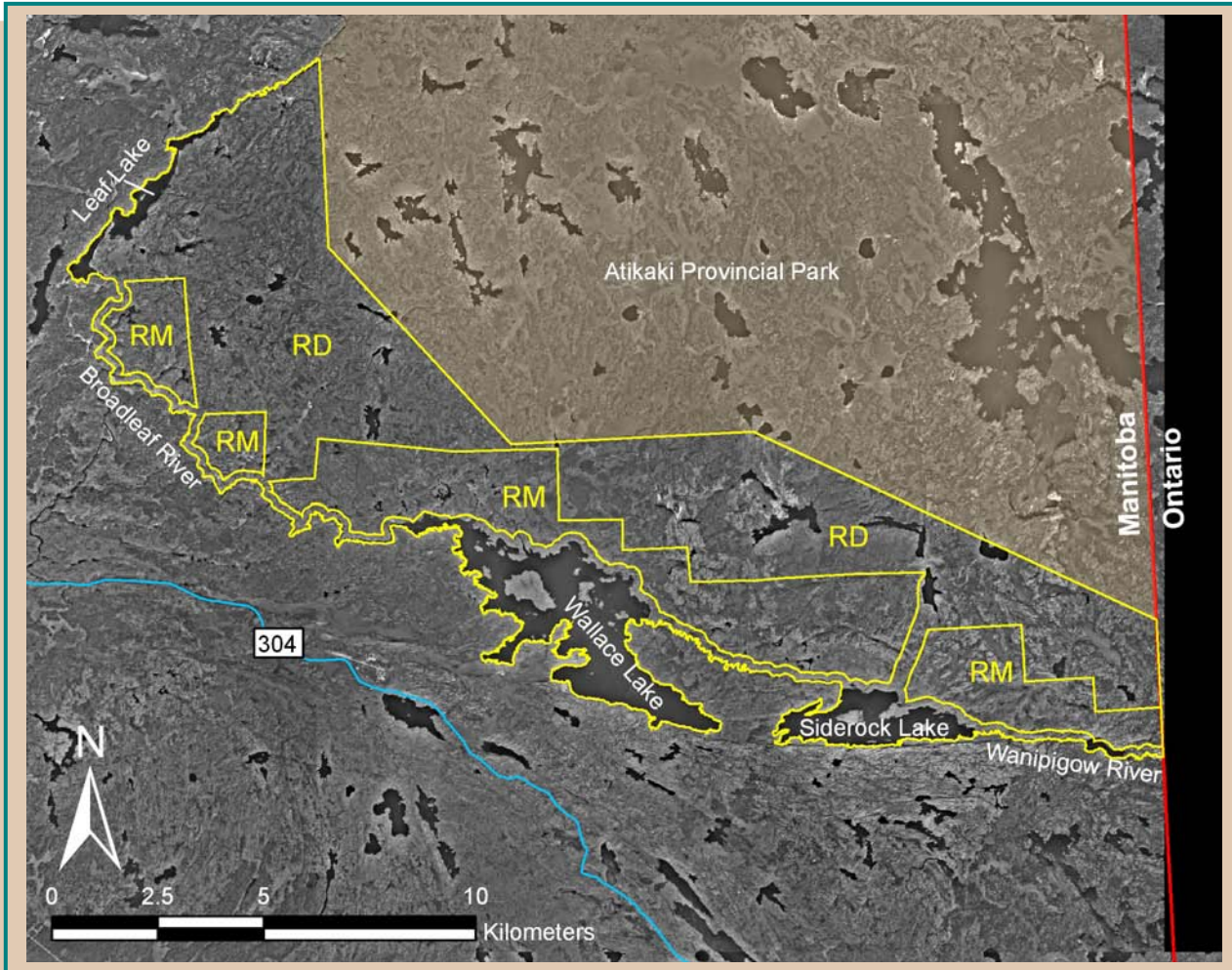
Total park area is 139.5 km², characterized by a landscape of forested rock outcrops and granite cliffs interspersed with a complex of bogs, fens, marshes and rivers. The park features two river/lake systems that border South Atikaki along its northwest and southern limits. Canoe routes through both its eastern and western margins provide access north to Atikaki Provincial Park.

Park Purpose:

To maintain habitat for woodland caribou and the existing natural condition of the canoe route access to Atikaki, and accommodate a variety of nature-oriented recreational opportunities while respecting existing commitments to the mining industry.

The park will:

- Provide a natural setting for nature-oriented recreational activities and the important canoeing access routes to Atikaki that depend on a largely undisturbed environment;
- Protect undisturbed habitat for the woodland caribou throughout their annual cycle; and
- Accommodate mining in a manner that does not compromise other primary park purposes.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20238

South Atikaki Land Use Categories

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 10,250 ha or 73% of the park.

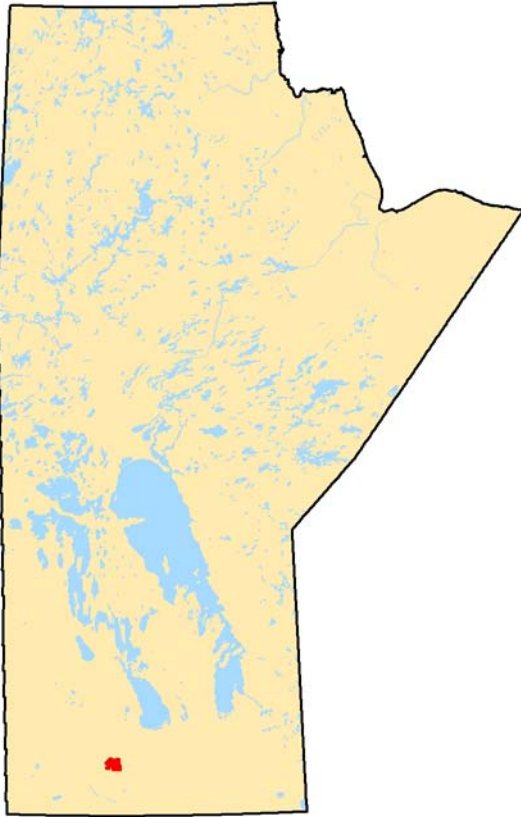
- Provides a range of non-intensive recreational opportunities including remote canoe routes, fishing and hunting.
- Maintains significant areas of upland and lowland coniferous, deciduous and mixed forest habitat for a variety of plant and animal species including woodland caribou, bald eagles and white water-lilies.

Resource Management (RM)

Size: 3,700 ha or 27% of the park.

- Recognizes the potential for mineral development in the context of the recreational values of the park.

Spruce Woods



Classification:

Natural Park

Landscape Description:

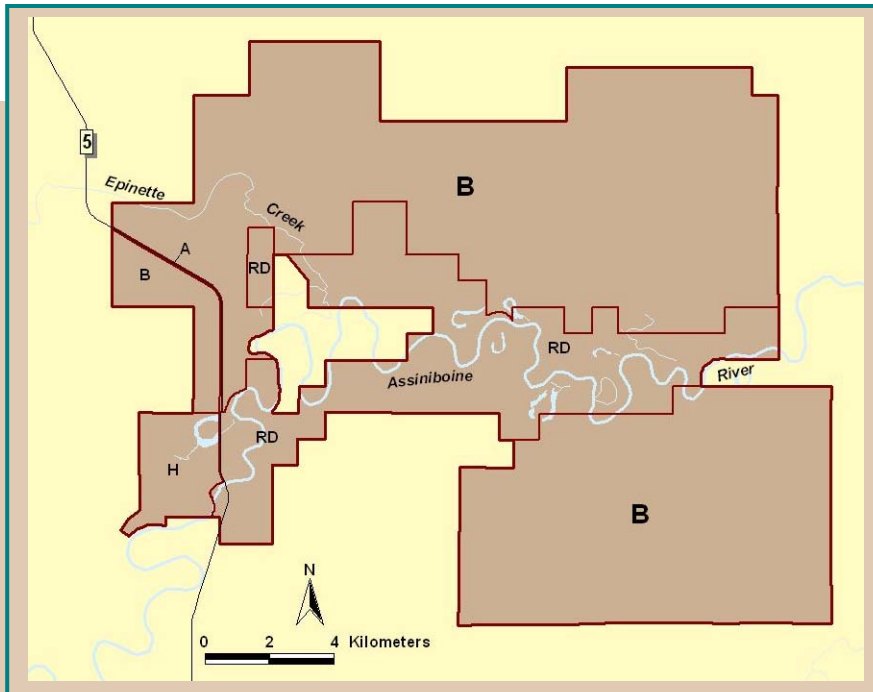
Total park area is 269 km², characterized by spruce parkland, upland deciduous forest, mixed grass prairie, open and stabilized sand dunes, and riverbottom forest.

Park Purpose:

To preserve areas which are representative of the Assiniboine Delta Natural Region; and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

The park will:

- Provide nature-oriented recreational opportunities such as hiking, cross country skiing, horseback riding and wildlife viewing in a largely undisturbed environment;
- Provide opportunities for high-quality intensive recreational developments such as trails, campgrounds, day-use areas and picnic sites;
- Protect and profile Aboriginal heritage in the Spirit Sands area and the early settlement along the Assiniboine River Valley; and
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features.



Spruce Woods

Land Use Categories

Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19825

Backcountry (B)

Size: 20,270 ha or 75% of the park.

- Protects natural areas including colonized sand dunes, native prairie areas, hognose snake and skink habitat and relic boreal forest communities.
- Protects archaeological sites including the Pine Fort site.
- Provides nature-oriented recreational trails for activities such as hiking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling. Limited vehicle access occurs.
- Provides hike-in camping areas and cross-country skiing warming shelters.
- Contains grazing leases.

Heritage (H)

Size: 825 ha or 3% of the park.

- Protects culturally significant sites and provides information about Aboriginal use of the Spirit Sands and early rural

settlement along the Assiniboine River valley.

- Protects open and colonized sand dunes.

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 5,795 ha or 22% of park.

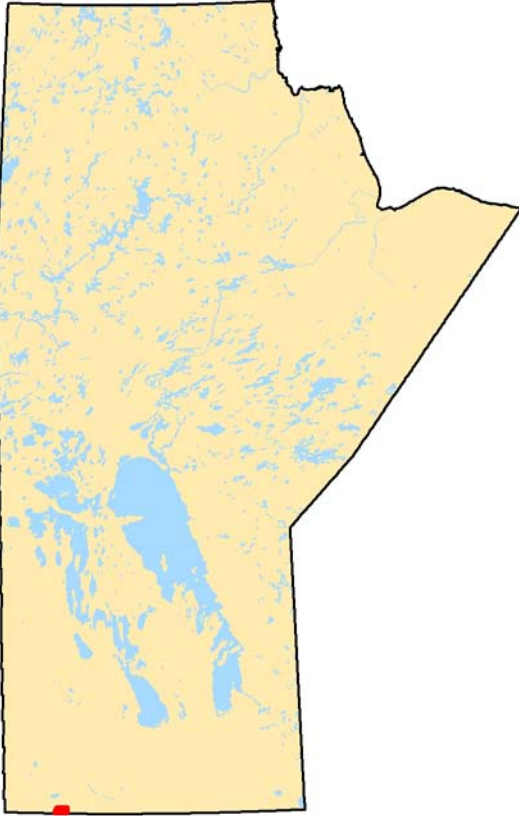
- Provides developed recreational facilities including campgrounds, day use areas, equestrian and canoe-in campgrounds, visitor reception centre.
- Preserves special sites including river bottom forest, and contains the S.S. Alpha wreckage and former homesteads.
- Contains agricultural haying and grazing leases.

Access (A)

Size: 60 ha or <1% of the park.

- Accommodates PTH 5 through the backcountry areas.

Turtle Mountain



Landscape Description:

Total park area is 186 km², characterized by undulating hills, marshland, deciduous forest cover and shallow lakes.

Park Purpose:

To preserve areas that are representative of the Turtle Mountain Natural Region; and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

The park will:

- Provide nature-oriented recreational opportunities such as hiking, biking, cross country skiing, snowmobiling and hunting in a largely undisturbed environment;
- Provide opportunities for high-quality intensive recreational developments such as campgrounds and all-season day-use areas;
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features; and
- Accommodate commercial resource uses such as oil and gas activities where such activities do not compromise other park purposes.

Established:

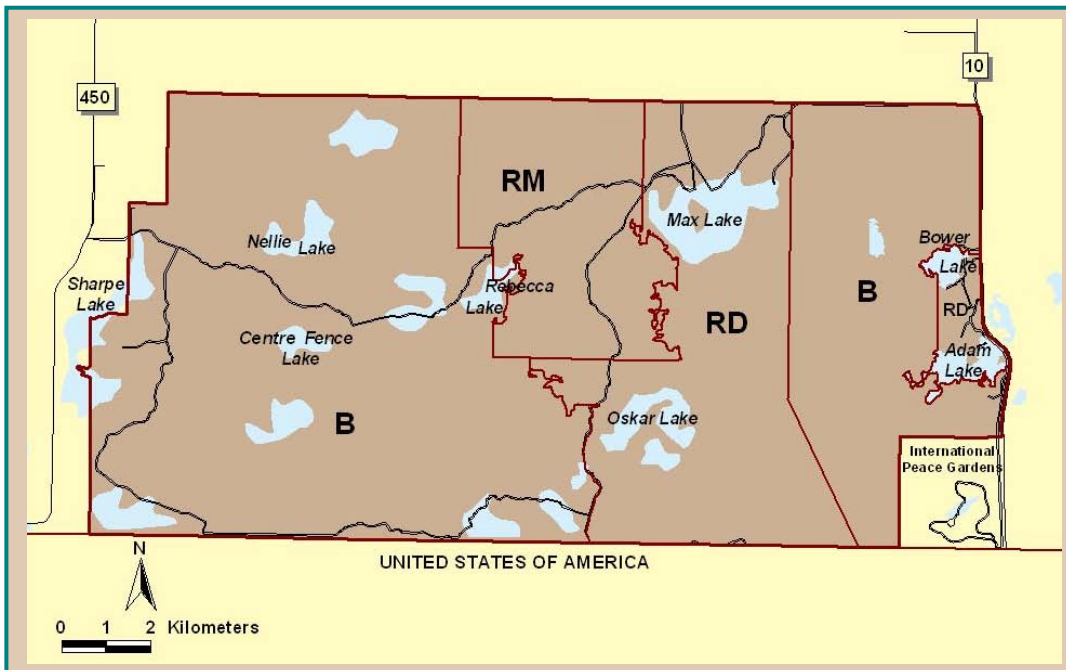
June 1, 1961

Classification:

Natural Park

Turtle Mountain

Drawn from
Director of Surveys
Plan # 19827



Land Use Categories

Backcountry (B)

Size: 12,050 ha or 65% of the park.

- Protects undisturbed habitat for moose, turtles and waterfowl, and protects concentrations of orchids.
- Provides trails for nature-oriented recreational opportunities such as hiking, cross country skiing, mountain biking and snowmobiling. Limited vehicle access occurs.
- Protects red-necked grebe nesting colonies.

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 4,280 ha or 23% of the park.

- Permits intensive recreational developments and activities including campgrounds, youth camps, cottaging and recreational trails and staging areas.

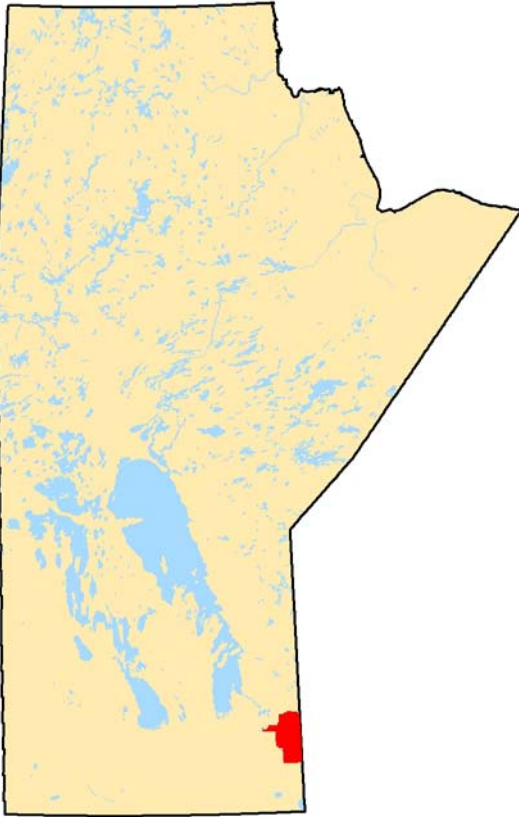
- Preserves unique features including climax oak/elm forest community and red-necked grebe nesting colonies.
- Permits commercial resource opportunities such as oil/gas exploration and extraction, and fuelwood cutting where it does not compromise recreational opportunities.

Resource Management (RM)

Size: 2,240 ha or 12% of the park.

- Permits commercial resource opportunities including oil/gas exploration and extraction, fuelwood cutting. Commercial forestry is not permitted.
- Provides recreational and interpretive trails.

Whiteshell



Park Purpose:

To preserve areas that are representative of the Lake of the Woods portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region; and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

The park will:

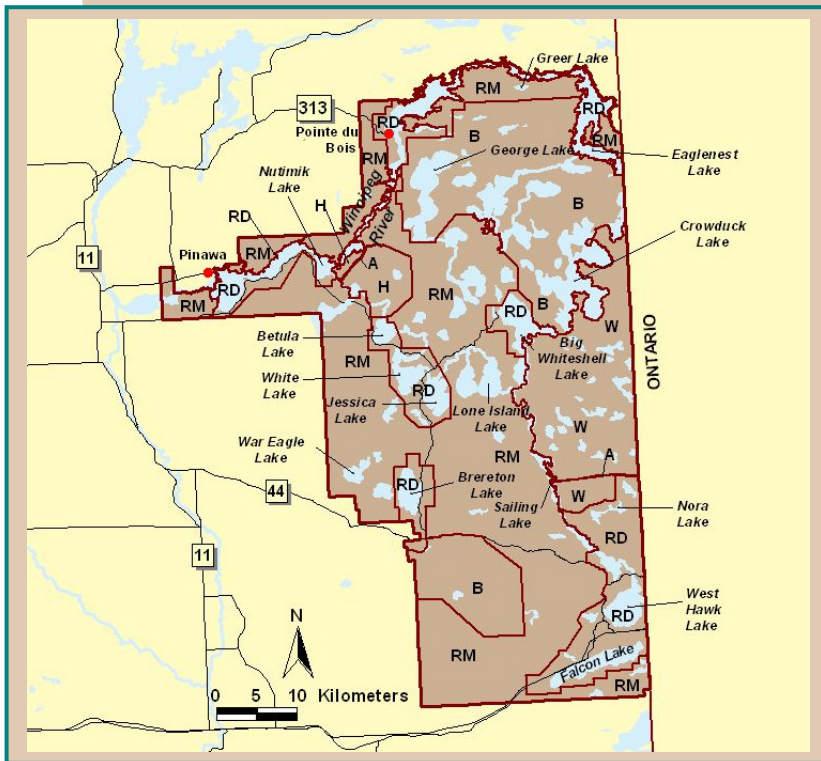
- Provide nature-oriented recreational opportunities such as hiking, canoeing, mountain biking, snowmobiling and cross country skiing that depend on a pristine or a largely undisturbed environment;
- Provide high-quality cottaging, camping, boating and fishing opportunities, and accommodate related commercial developments, services and facilities such as lodges, trails, campgrounds, day-use areas and picnic sites;
- Protect and profile historical, cultural and archaeological sites;
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features; and
- Accommodate commercial resource uses such as mining and wild rice harvesting where such activities do not compromise other purposes.

Classification:

Natural Park

Landscape Description:

Total park area is 2,721 km², characterized by numerous lakes, rivers and rugged Canadian shield. Forested areas are typically boreal forest of black spruce, white spruce and balsam fir, intermixed with trembling aspen, balsam poplar, and poorly drained tamarack or black spruce fens and bogs.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19829

Whiteshell

Land Use Categories

Heritage (H)

Size: 5,820 ha or 2% of the park.

- Protects culturally significant Aboriginal sites in the Tie Creek Basin.

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 48,280 ha or 18% of the park.

- Provides a range of intensive recreational facilities including campgrounds, cottage subdivisions, horseback riding, day use areas, hiking and cross-country ski trails, canoe routes, sport fishing, and snowmobile trails.

- Permits commercial resource use while recognizing the recreational values of the park.

Resource Management (RM)

Size: 126,860 ha or 47% of the park.

- Provides recreational opportunities including canoe routes, sport fishing, hunting, snowmobile, hiking and cross-country ski trails.
- Permits mining and wild rice harvesting.

Access (A)

Size: 95 ha or <1% of the park.

- Provides access through wilderness and heritage areas of the park.

Wilderness (W)

Size: 31,320 ha or 11% of the park.

- Protects natural lands and contributes to Manitoba's network of protected areas.
- Provides wilderness hiking and canoeing opportunities in the Mantario area.

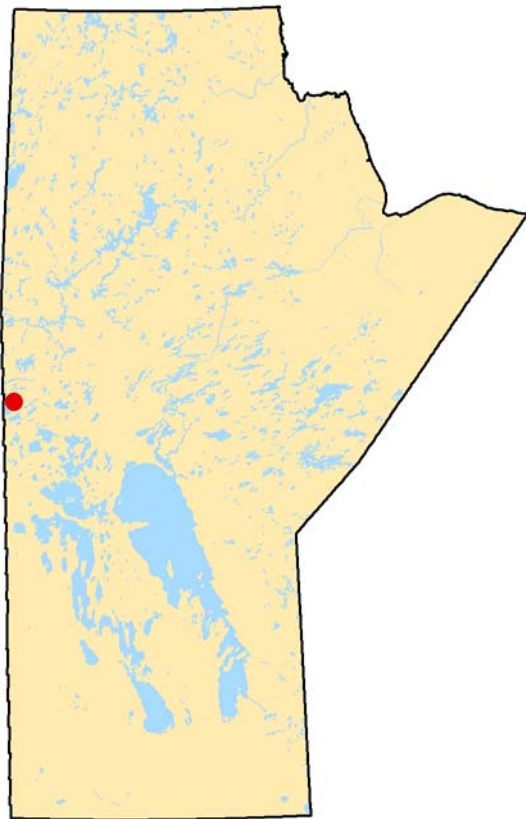
Backcountry (B)

Size: 59,715 ha or 22% of the park.

- Protects natural lands and contributes to Manitoba's network of protected areas.
- Provides nature-oriented recreational opportunities including canoeing, hiking and sport fishing, hunting and remote cottages.
- Accommodates commercial lodges and outcamps.

Recreation Parks

Bakers Narrows



Established:

June 24, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

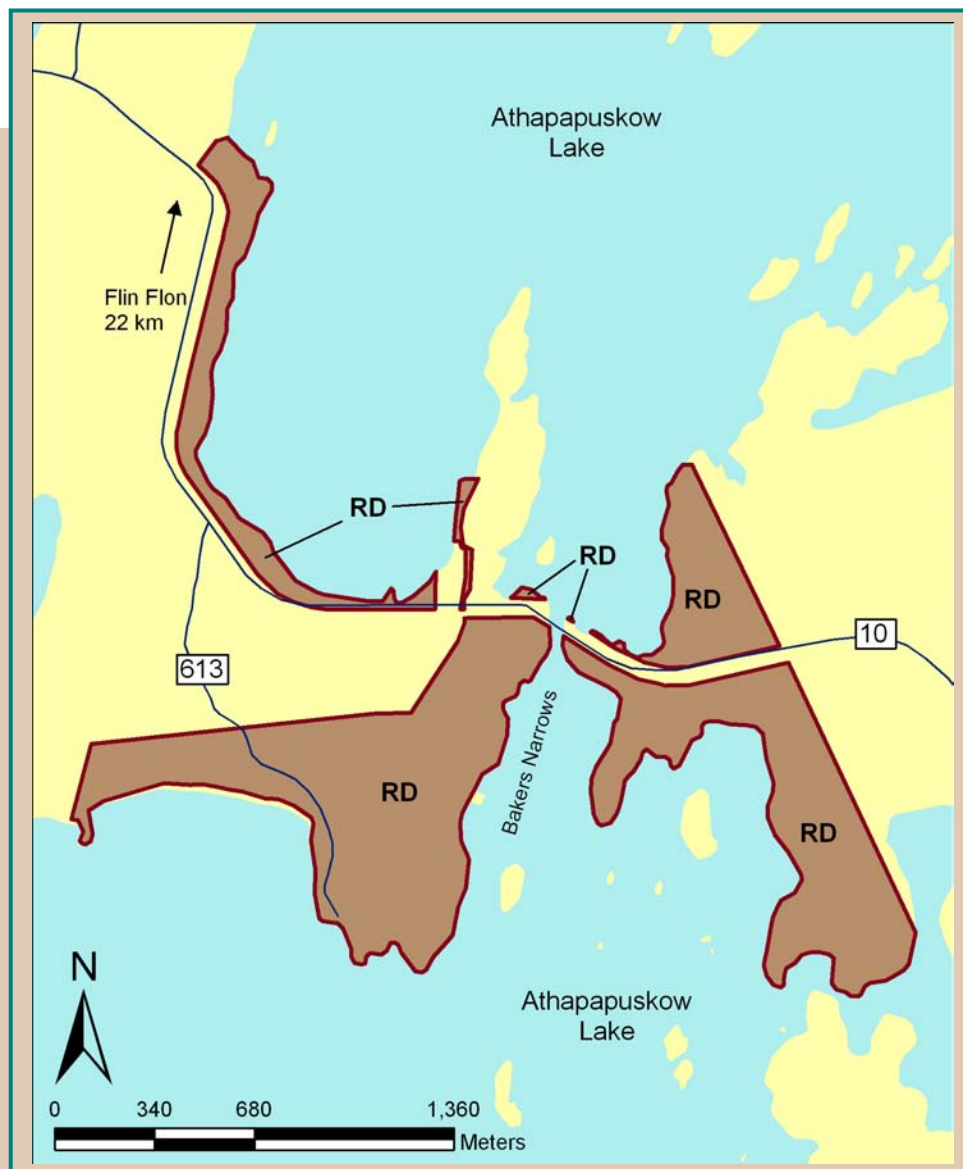
This park is on Athapapuskow Lake in the Churchill River Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region. This region includes a major greenstone belt of intruded metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rock. These formations have been important producers of copper, zinc, gold and silver. While no mining has occurred in the park, a large dock on Athapapuskow Lake was originally used in the transport of ore by barge from the area's first mines. Vegetation is predominately boreal mixed forest.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in northwestern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Offer camping, boating, fishing, beach and day use opportunities for residents of nearby communities and visitors to the area; and
- Accommodate an existing cottage subdivision.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19830

Bakers Narrows

Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 145.12 ha or 100% of the park.

- Developments include campground, viewing tower with interpretive signs, picnic sites and day use areas.
- Waterfront has three beaches, a dock and boat launch.
- Cottage sub-division contains approximately 150 lots.

Beaver Creek



Established:

June 7, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

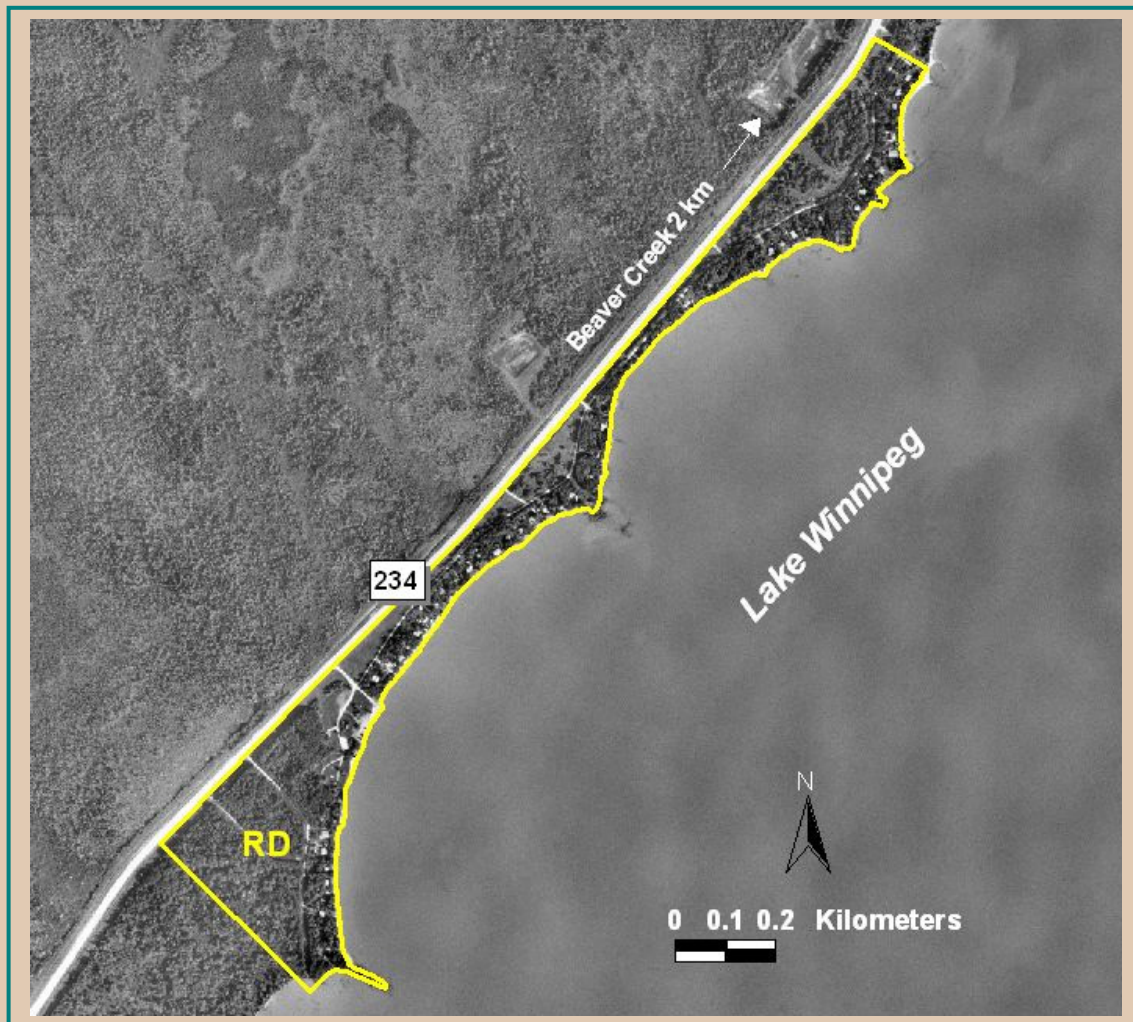
Beaver Creek is located in the Mid Boreal Lowland portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region. Situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, it is bounded by the lake and Provincial Road 234. The park has a beach and extensive grassed areas. Total park area is 0.28km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in the Interlake Region.

The park will:

- Accommodate cottaging, camping, picnicking, beach and day use;
- Serve as a recreational destination for the nearby communities; and
- Provide boat access to Lake Winnipeg.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19831

Beaver Creek

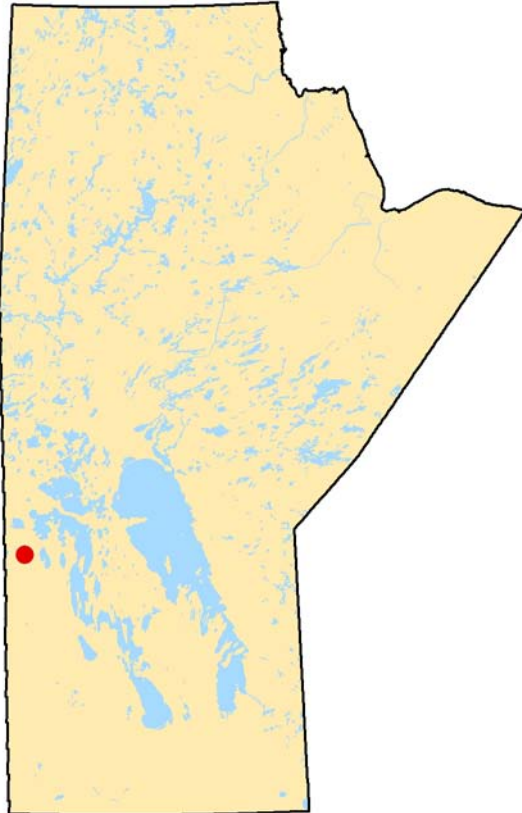
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 28.14 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include camping area, picnic area and day use areas
- Two cottage subdivisions are located north and south of the camping and day use areas.
- Public boat launch provides access onto Lake Winnipeg.

Bell Lake



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

On the north shore of Bell Lake in the Porcupine Provincial Forest, this small recreation park contains campsites and a picnic area. It is located in the Western Upland Natural Region, a hilly upland area that includes the Porcupine, Duck and Riding Mountains. The natural region is dominated by mixed stands of broadleaf and coniferous vegetation, chiefly spruce and aspen. The park is bounded on the east by Bell Creek and on the north by Provincial Road 365. Total park area is 0.04km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in western Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide camping and day use opportunities in the Porcupine Provincial Forest; and
- Provide access to Bell Lake for fishing and water-based recreational activities.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19832

Bell Lake

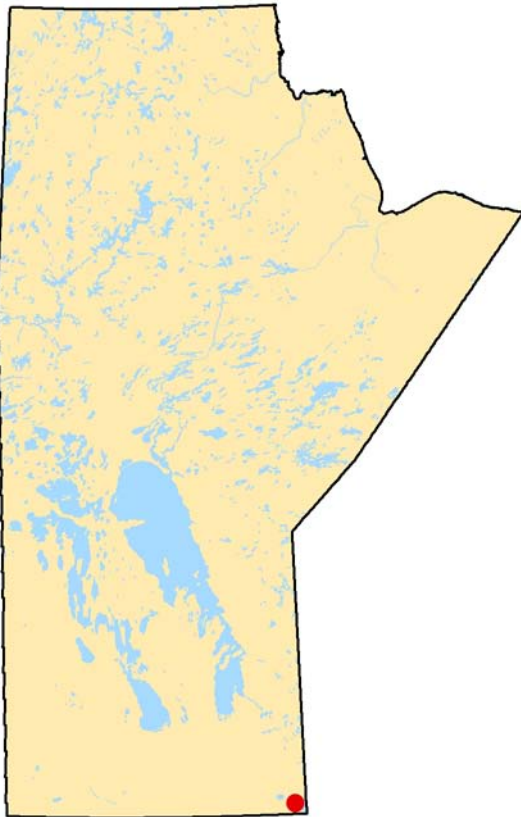
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 3.957 ha or 100% of the park.

- Development includes camping area, picnicking area and boat launch.
- Facilitates boating and angling on Bell Lake
- Provides hunting access in the fall.

Birch Point



Established:

November 8, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

This recreation park is located on the north shore of Buffalo Bay on Lake of the Woods within the Lake of the Woods portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region. The park is characterized by low-lying areas of mixed forest vegetation.

Park Purpose:

To provide opportunities for sport fishing and other water based recreational activities in a natural setting in southeastern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide camping and boating opportunities; and
- Provide access to Lake of the Woods.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 16341-39A

Birch Point

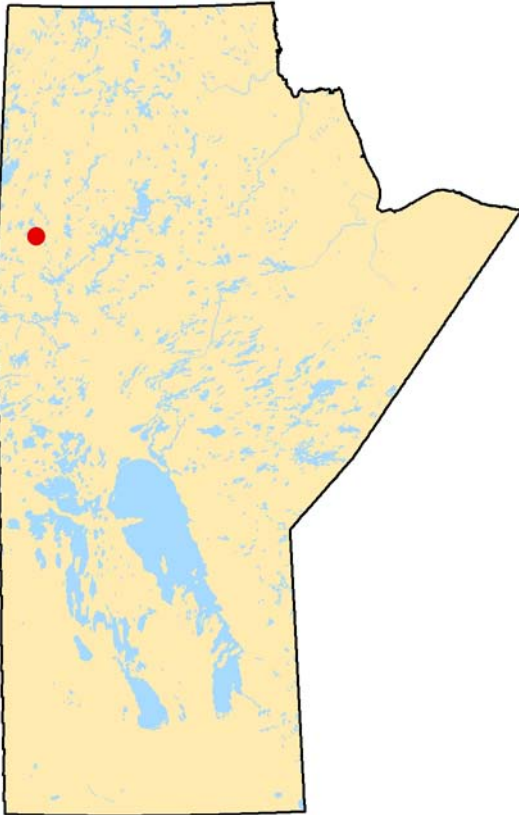
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 13.10 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include camping area and boat launch.
- Accommodates sport fishing.
- Provides main point of access to Lake of the Woods.

Burge Lake



Established:

June 24, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

Burge Lake is located in the Churchill River Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region. This region is known for its rugged landscape - a combination of coniferous forests and boggy wetland areas. The recreation park is located on the west shore of Burge Lake. This is approximately 10km north of the Town of Lynn Lake on PTH 398. Total park area is 0.06km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in northern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide camping, beach and day use opportunities; and
- Accommodate an existing cottage subdivision.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 11621

Burge Lake

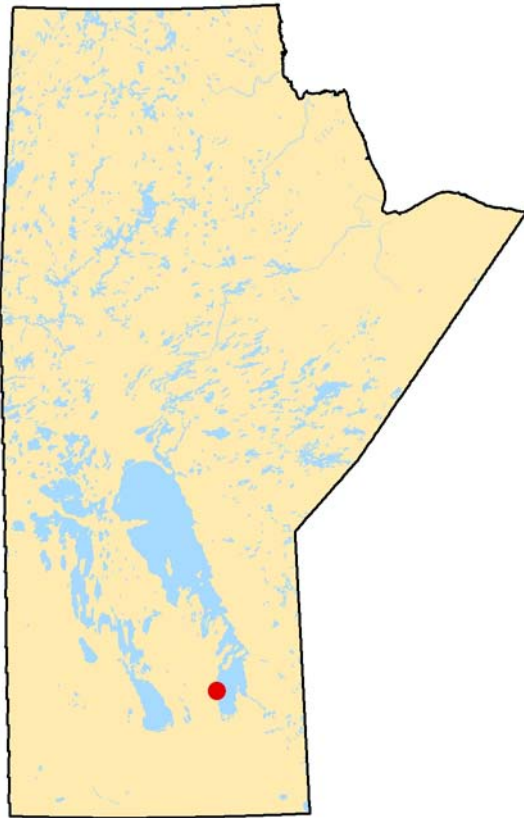
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 6.12 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include camping area, picnic area, beach, playground and boat launch.
- Cottage subdivision has approximately two dozen road accessible lots.

Camp Morton



Landscape Description:

The area was first developed in 1920 by Monsignor Morton as a summer camp for Roman Catholic children. In 1974, the camp and adjacent lands were designated a provincial park. One of the park's finest features is a mature forest of white spruce, green ash, bur oak and birch that follows the park shoreline and provides habitat for eagles, hawks, songbirds and shorebirds. Inland, treed areas are typical of the Interlake Plain portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region, but are fragmented by trail, roads, group use areas and other developments. Across the highway, a 93 hectare forest offers hiking and ski trails and provides a wintering area for deer and other wildlife. Historic reminders of a children's camp built by Monsignor Morton in the 1930s include a tower, stack wall buildings, and stone fences.

Established:

December 10, 1974

Classification:

Recreation Park

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting and to preserve the remains of Camp Morton church camp.

The park will:

- Provide outdoor recreational opportunities such as family vacation cabins, group camping, picnicking, wildlife watching, hiking and cross-country skiing;
- Preserve and promote public awareness and appreciation of Camp Morton as a locally significant aspect of Manitoba's cultural history; and

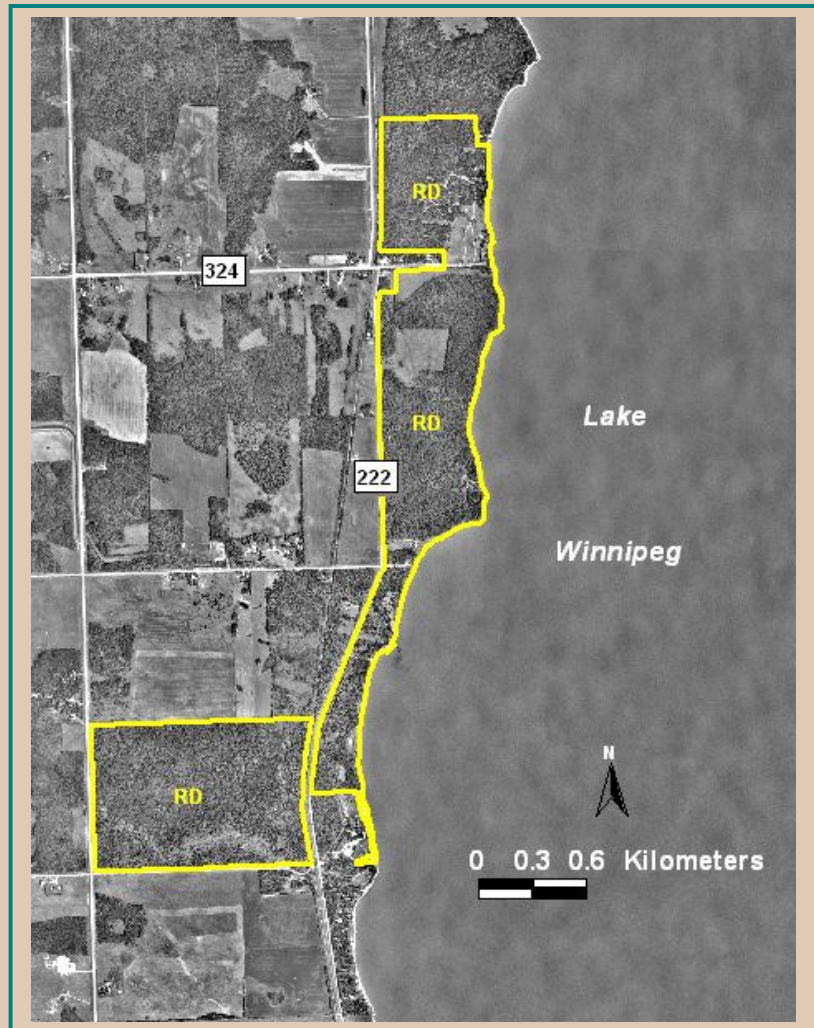
Camp Morton

Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

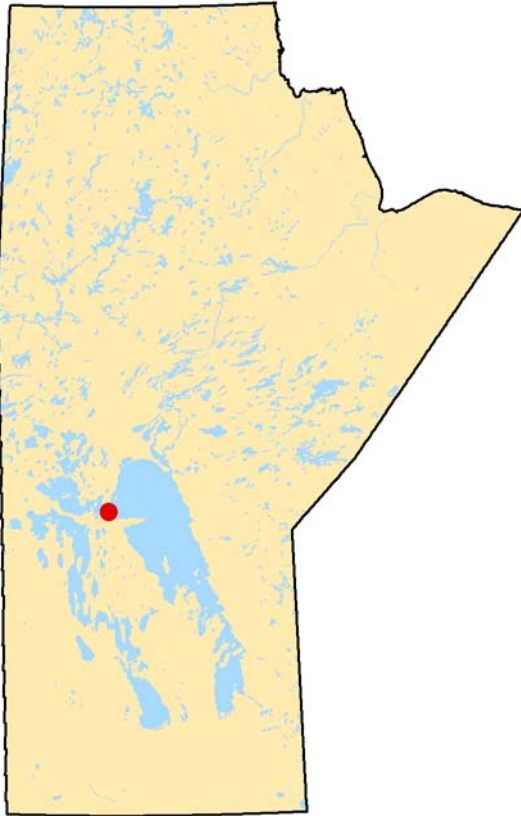
Size: 250.23 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include historic buildings with interpretive signs, sunken garden and other landscape features.
- Hiking trails, cross-country ski trails and warm-up hut (maintained by the Gimli Cross-Country Ski Club).
- Group use area, picnic areas, beach, recreation hall, rental cabins and playground.
- Preserves mature Lake Winnipeg shoreline forest.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20273

Grand Rapids



Classification:

Recreational Park

Landscape Description:

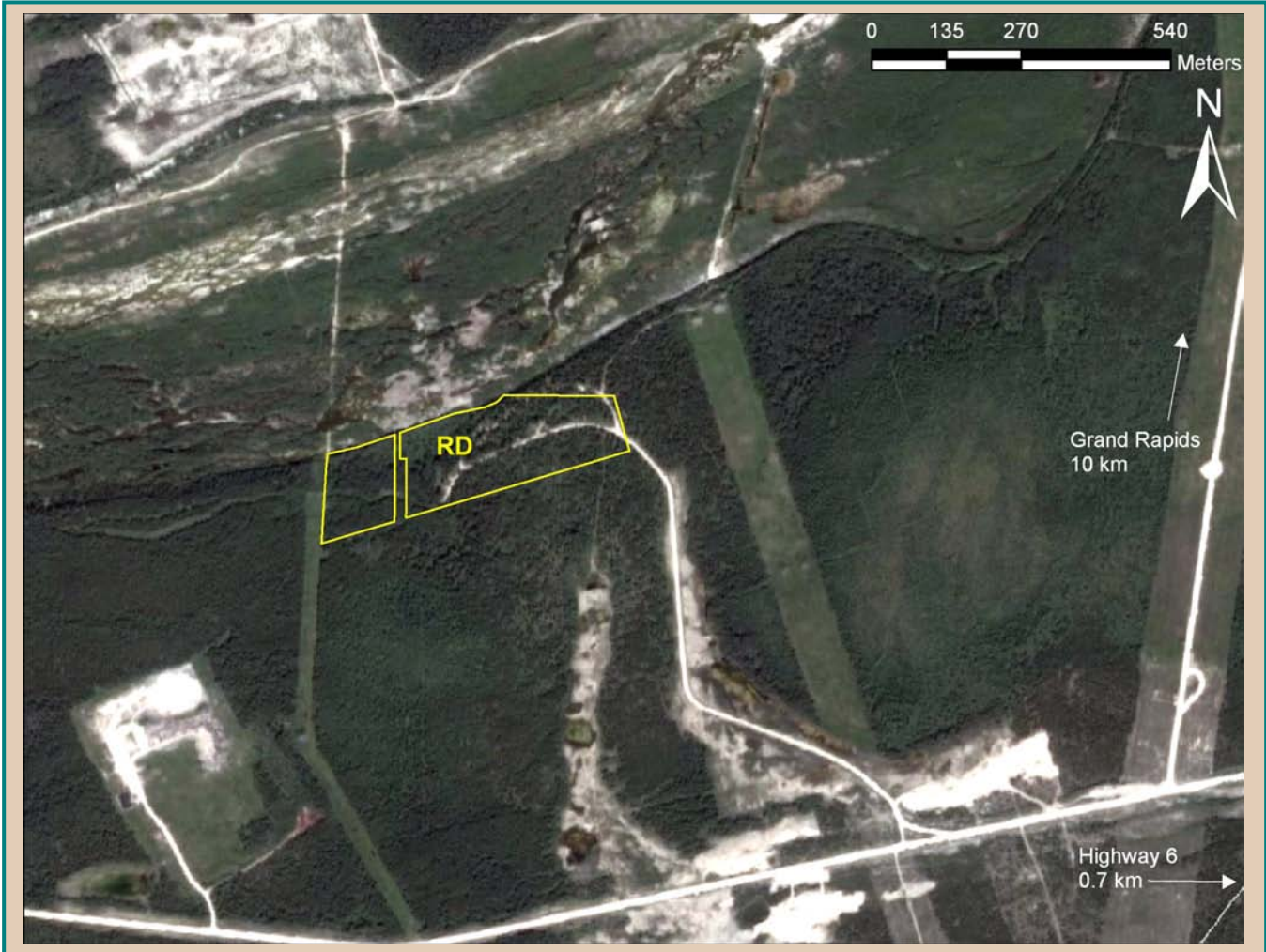
The park is located on the banks of the original Grand Rapids of the Saskatchewan River. The river bed adjacent to the park is now dry due to the Grand Rapids hydro development upstream. Vegetation is typical of the Mid Boreal Lowland portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region. Grand Rapids was a focal point of activity from the time of its early inhabitation (500-2500 BC), to the completion of the Grand Rapids hydroelectric development in 1964. The rapids controlled access to the Saskatchewan River, the only major transportation route to the northwest interior. They were particularly important during the fur trade era. Grand Rapids also boasted a thriving sturgeon fishery, no longer sustainable today.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting for in central Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide day use and picnic facilities.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19833

Grand Rapids

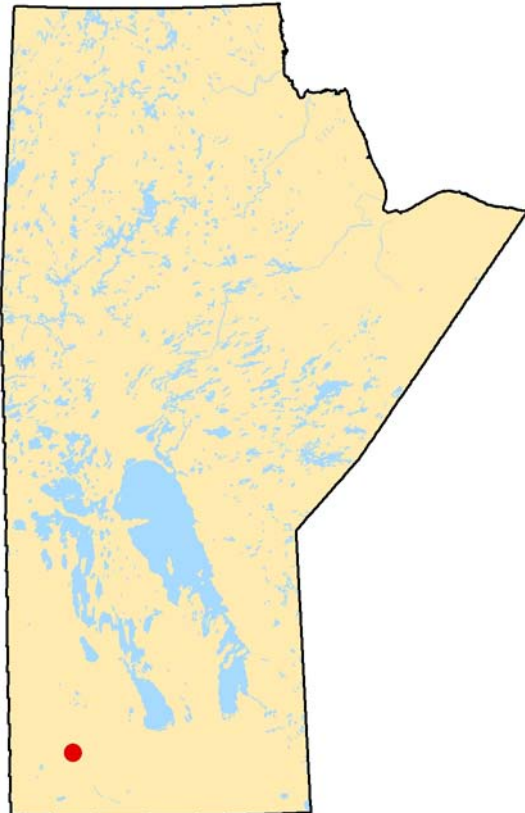
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 7.358 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include a day use and picnic area.
- Provides a convenient rest area for travelers.

Grand Valley



Established:

November 8, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

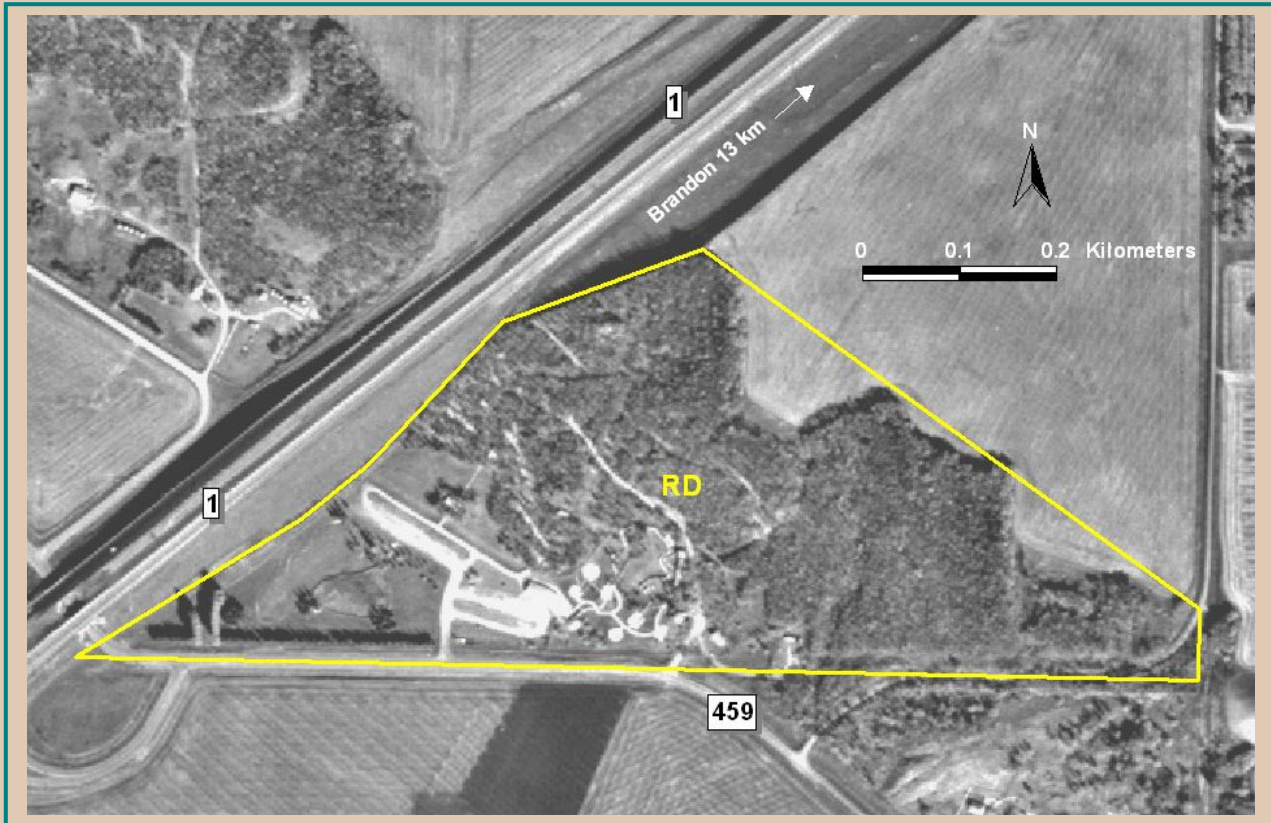
Grand Valley is situated in the Assiniboine River valley, approximately 13 km's west of the city of Brandon. The Assiniboine River valley is the largest of several river valleys intersecting the Manitoba escarpment (the area of separation between the first prairie level and a second higher level to the west). The park's topography is typical of the Souris Till Plain Natural Region. Total park area is 0.26km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in southwestern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide for public awareness and appreciation of the Stott site, an area where, for at least 1200 years, Native people periodically stampeded bison down the valley slope onto the flood plain where the animals were trapped and killed; and
- Provide camping and day use recreational opportunities.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19761

Grand Valley

Land Use Category

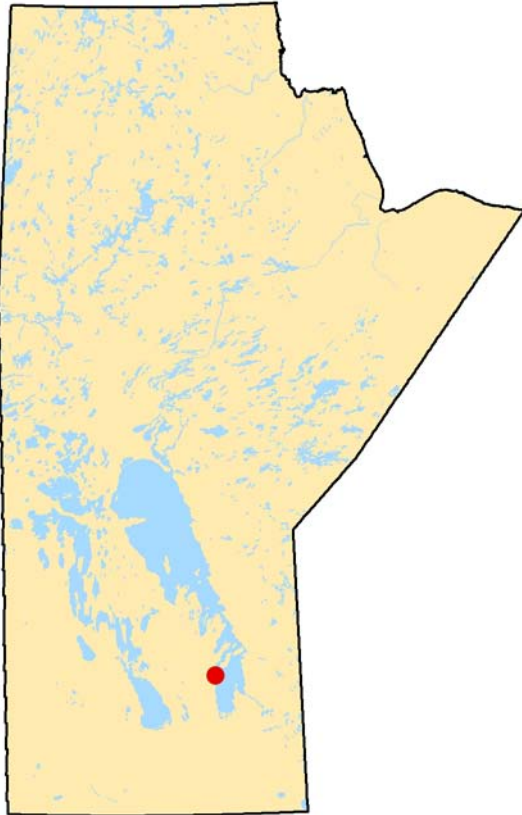
Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 26.19 ha or 100% of the park.

- Park has a major interpretive development including reconstructed "buffalo pound" self-guiding trail with interpretive signs and viewing tours of the Assiniboine River Valley.
- Developments include a campground, picnic area.
- Proximity to Trans-Canada Highway makes park a convenient rest area for travellers.

Other: Park is under lease to private operator.

Hnausa Beach



Established:

June 7, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

On the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, Hnausa Beach in the Interlake Plain portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region. The focus of the park is its sandy beach. Interior areas have been developed for camping and day use. Total park area is 0.1km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in Manitoba's Interlake.

The park will:

- Provide opportunities for camping and day use, particularly swimming and beach activities; and
- Preserve the sandy beach and beach habitat.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19834

Hnausa Beach

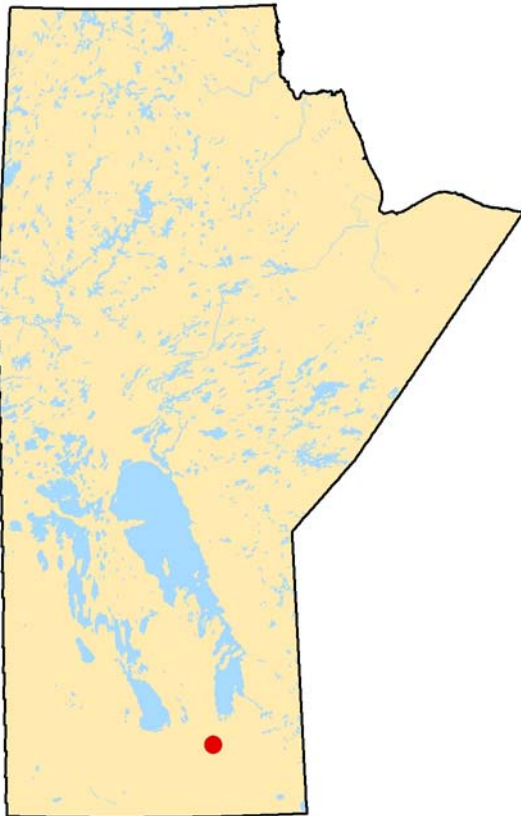
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 9.70 ha or 100% of the park.

- Developments include campground, beach, picnic shelter and playground.

Hyland



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

Hyland Park is on the east bank of the Red River, just north of Winnipeg and is located in the Aspen/Oak Parkland Natural Region. Hyland Park has a long and colorful history as a recreation site. In the early 1900s, the riverboats SS Winnitoba, SS Bonitoba and finally the SS Kenora, began excursion trips between Winnipeg and Hyland Park. When the riverboats ceased operation, park ownership changed several times and was eventually donated by Imperial Oil to the province of Manitoba for use as a boat launch area. Total park area is 0.05km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in southern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Serve as an accessible location for tennis, picnicking and day use; and
- Provide boat access to the Red River.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19835

Hyland

Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 4.47 ha or 100% of the park.

- Park has tennis courts, modern washrooms, boat launch and picnic shelter.

Lake St. Andrew



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

This small recreational park is situated in the Mid Boreal Lowland portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region. It is located on the west shore of Lake St. Andrew, a lowland area dominated by numerous lakes and streams. There is limited development in the park with most areas in their natural state. Total park area is 0.02km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in Manitoba's Interlake.

The park will:

- Offer opportunities for fishing, boating and day use; and
- Provide water access to Lake St. Andrew.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19836

Lake St. Andrew

Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 2.493 ha or 100% of the park.

- Developments include a boat launch and picnic area.
- The park is a popular fishing location.

Lake St. George



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

Lake St. George is located in the Mid Boreal Lowland portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region. Much of the park is in its natural state. Lake St. George is one of numerous water bodies and streams that typify this area of Manitoba. Lowland areas of the park are used by staging waterfowl, particularly redhead and canvasback ducks. Upland vegetation is primarily mixed forest dominated by conifers.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in Manitoba's Interlake.

The park will:

- Offer camping, cottaging, fishing, picnicking, wildlife viewing and day use opportunities; and
- Provide water access to Lake St. George.

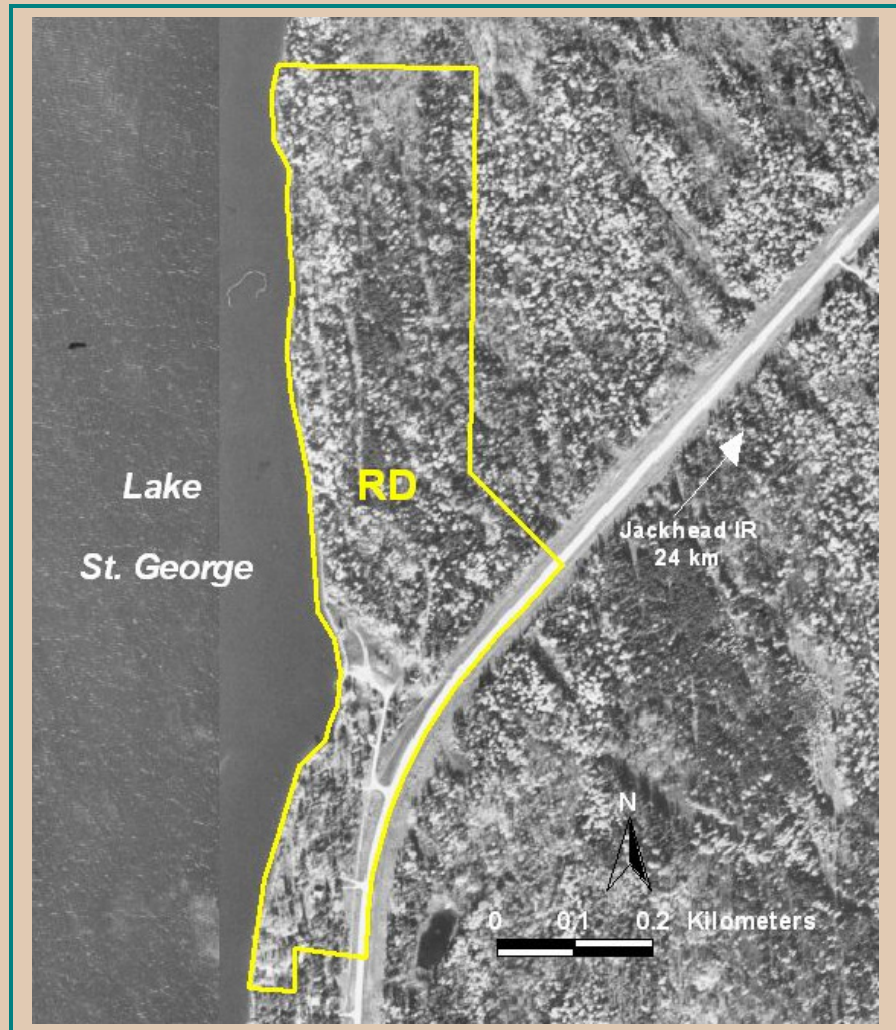
Lake St. George

Land Use Category

*Recreational
Development (RD)*

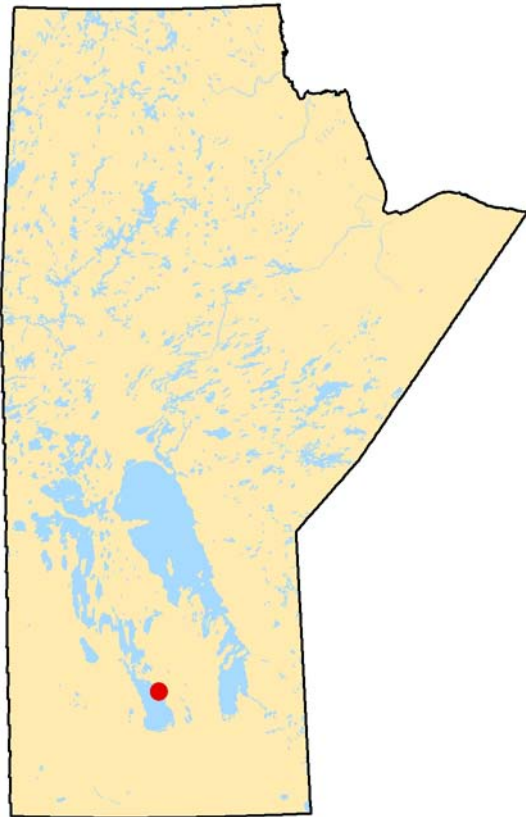
Size: 21.48 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include boat launch, picnic areas, lodge, camping areas and snowmobile trails.
- The park is a popular regional day use destination.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19837

Lundar Beach



Established:

June 7, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

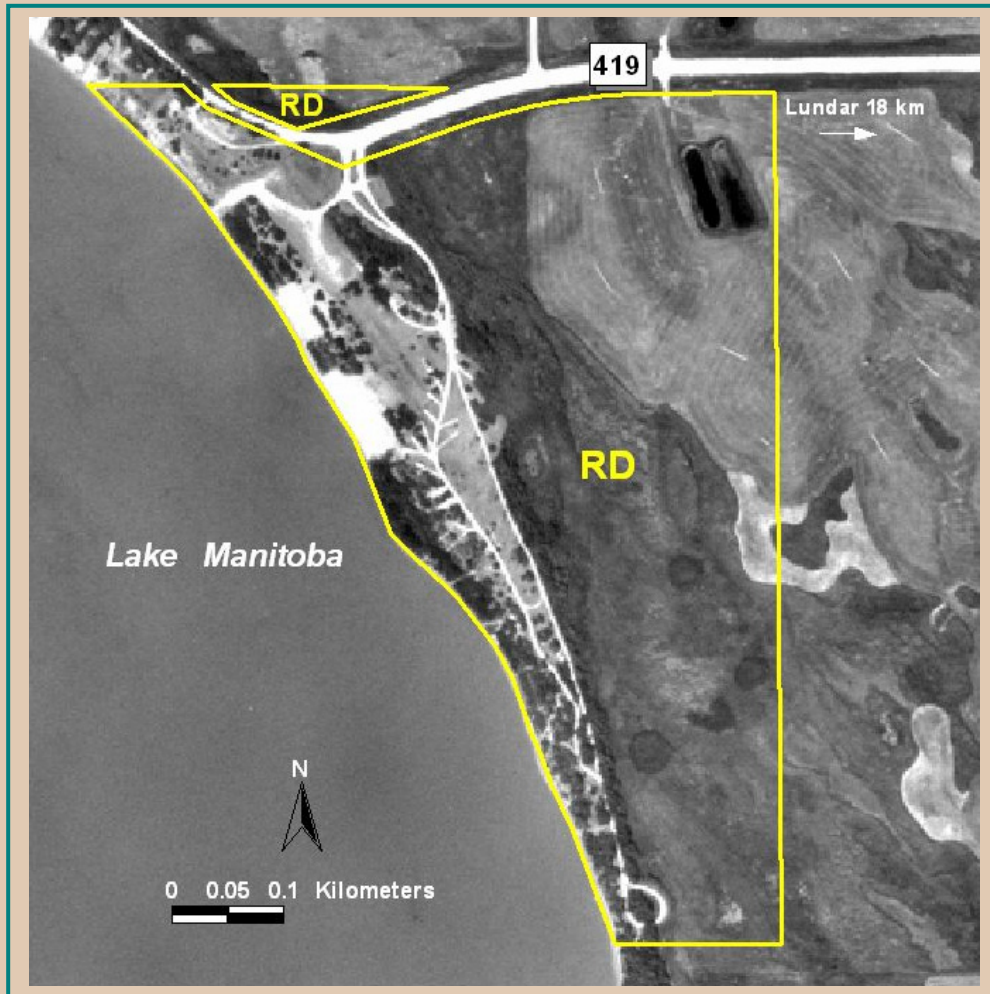
Developed primarily as a camping and day use park, Lundar Beach is located on the east shore of Lake Manitoba. As its name suggests, the park boasts a high quality sand beach. Vegetation is typical of the Aspen/Oak Parkland Natural Region. The park follows a shoreline beach ridge, with Lake Manitoba to the west and a marshy area to the east. Total park area is 0.23km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in the Interlake Region.

The park will:

- Offer camping, swimming, picnicking and day use opportunities; and
- Provide boat access to Lake Manitoba.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19839

Lundar Beach

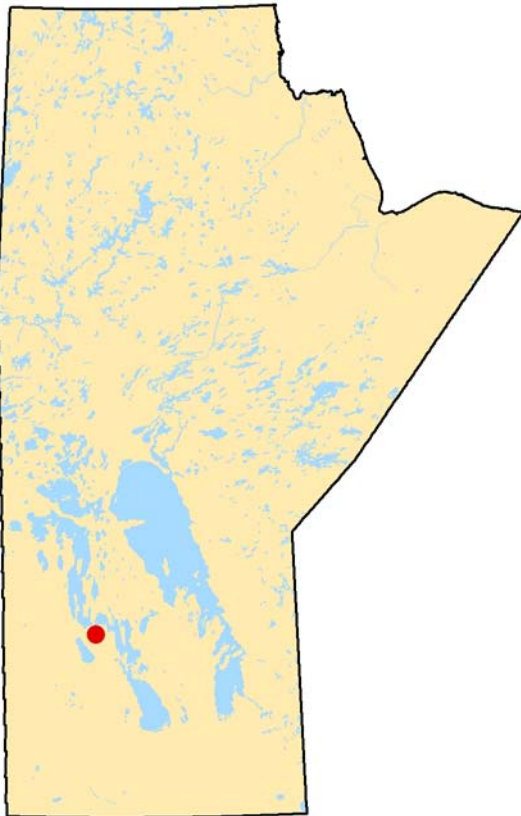
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 23.41 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include picnic areas, showers, playground, cook-shack, boat launch and a short self-guiding trail.
- Campground has a variety of basic and electrically serviced campsites, some with direct access to the beach.

Manipogo



Established:

June 19, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

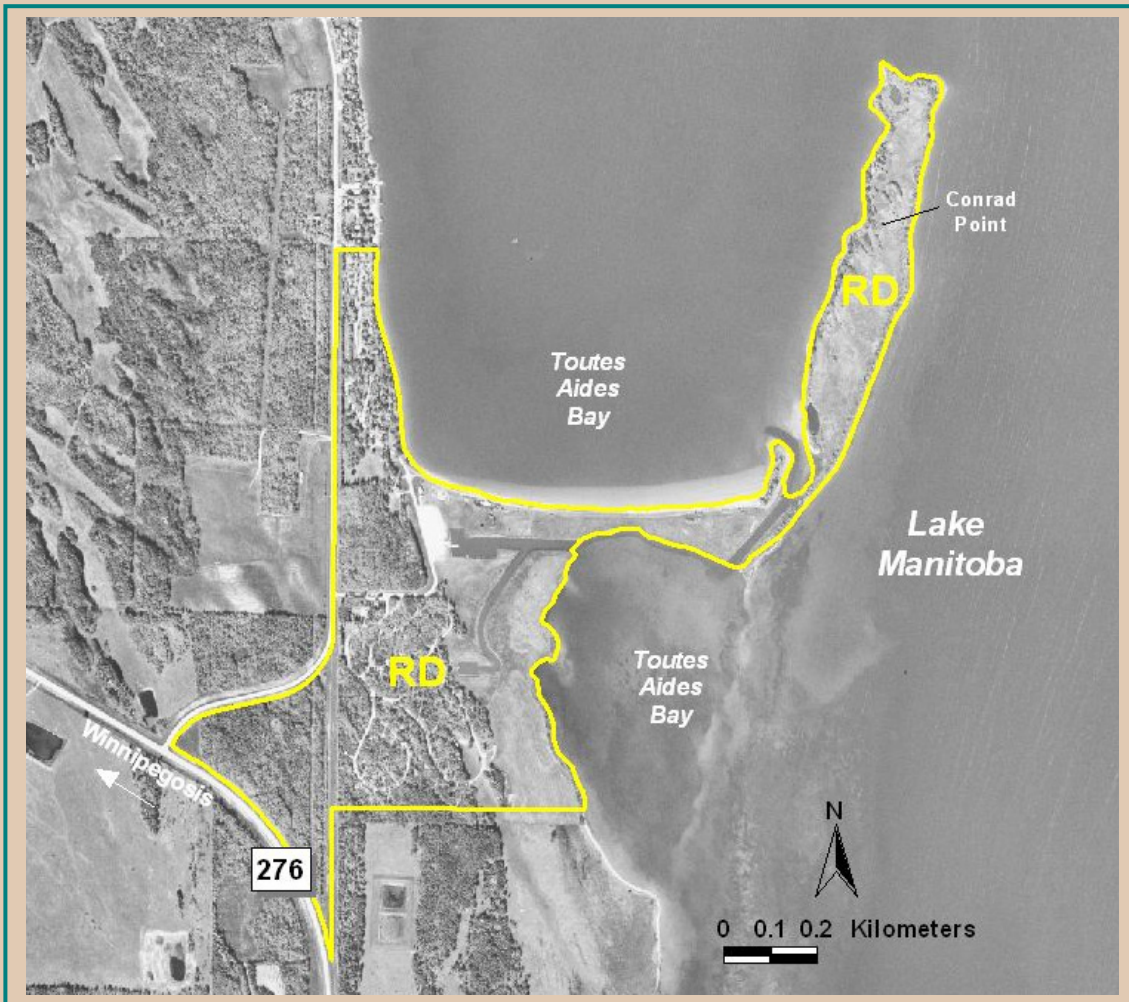
Located in the Interlake Plain portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region, Manipogo Provincial Park is situated on a flat, low-lying ridge of land on the west shore of Lake Manitoba. Conrad Point, a good bird viewing area, extends into Totes Aides Bay on Lake Manitoba.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in western Manitoba.

The park will:

- Offer camping, fishing, beach and day use opportunities; and
- Provide a site to view a wide variety of bird species.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19841

Manipogo

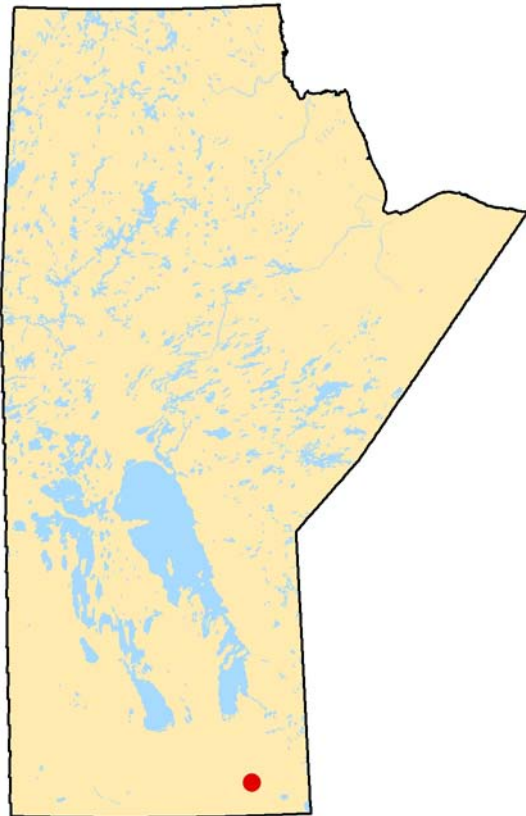
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 60.69 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include a campground, picnic area and boat launch.

Marchand



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

Marchand is a small park in the Sandilands Provincial Forest of southeastern Manitoba. Jack pine forests dominate this area, which is part of the Lake of the Woods portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region. The park is situated on an extensive sand and gravel ridge that underlies the southern half of the provincial forest and provides a good base for recreational trails.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in south-eastern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Serve as a staging area for cyclists, horseback riders, snowmobilers and cross-country skiers using trails in and adjacent to the park; and
- Provide picnicking and day use opportunities for residents of southeastern Manitoba.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19842

Marchand

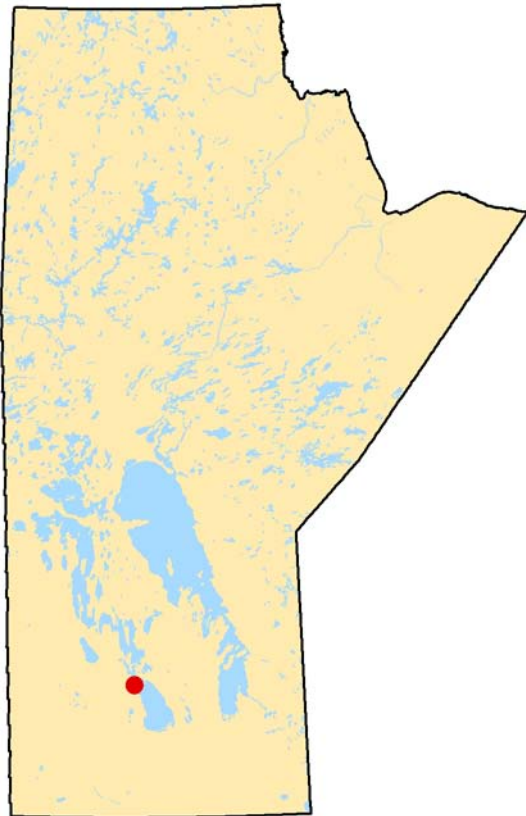
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 1.784 ha or 100% of the park.

- Park is primarily a day use and staging area for a regional trails system.

Margaret Bruce



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

Margaret Bruce is located on the west shore of Lake Manitoba. Being at the northern end of a series of beach ridges that extend along the entire west shore of the lake, the park includes a natural shale beach. Vegetation is typical of the Aspen/Oak Parkland Natural Region. Total park area is 0.05km².

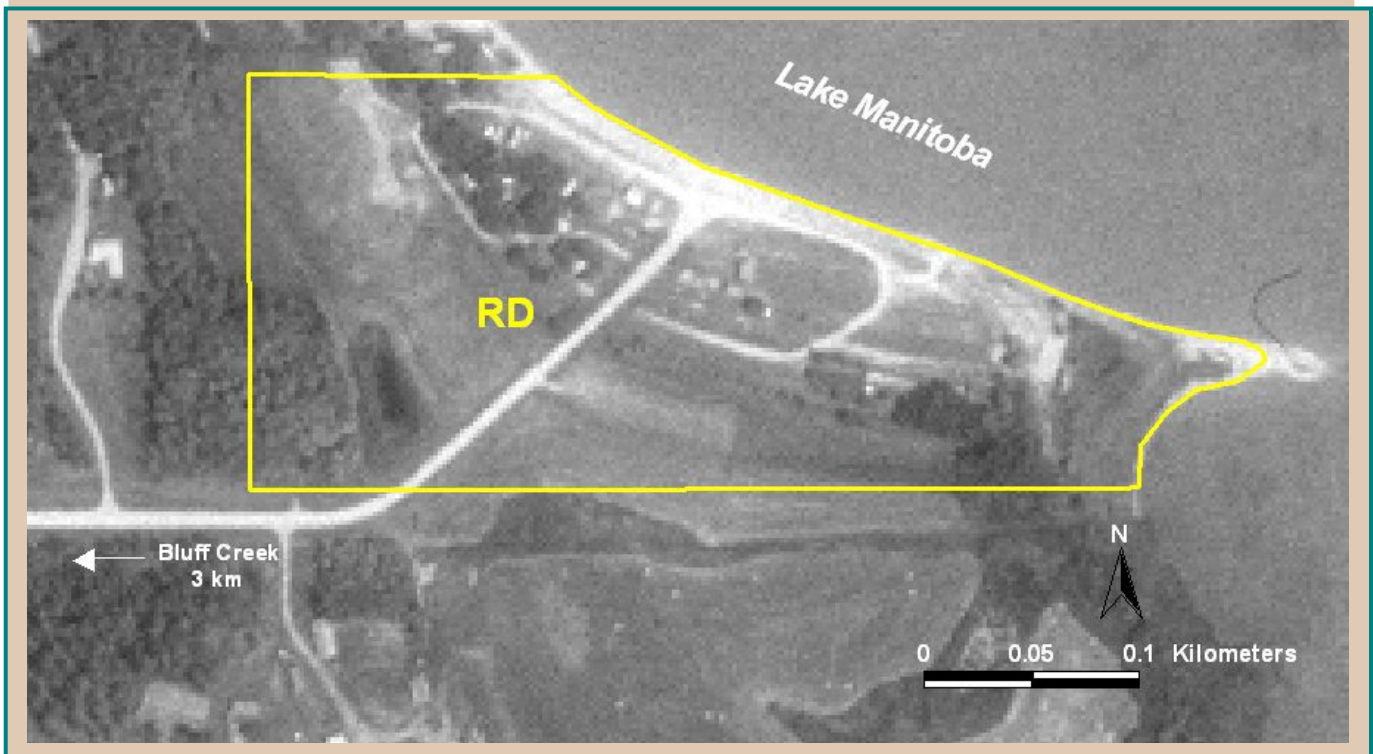
Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in western Manitoba.

The park will:

- Accommodate campground and picnicking areas; and
- Provide beach and swimming opportunities on the west shore of Lake Manitoba.

Margaret Bruce



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19763

Land Use Category

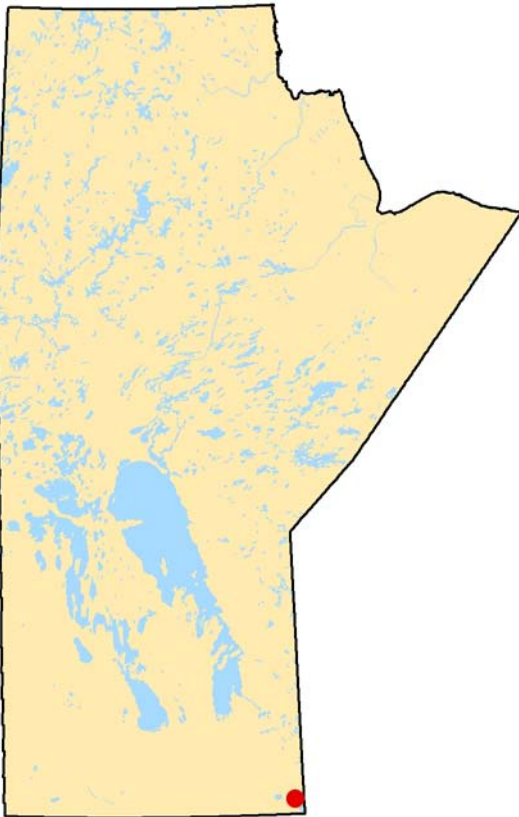
Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 6.05 ha or 100% of the park.

- Park has transient and seasonal camping sites.

Note: Park is under lease to a private operator.

Moose Lake



Established:

November 8, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

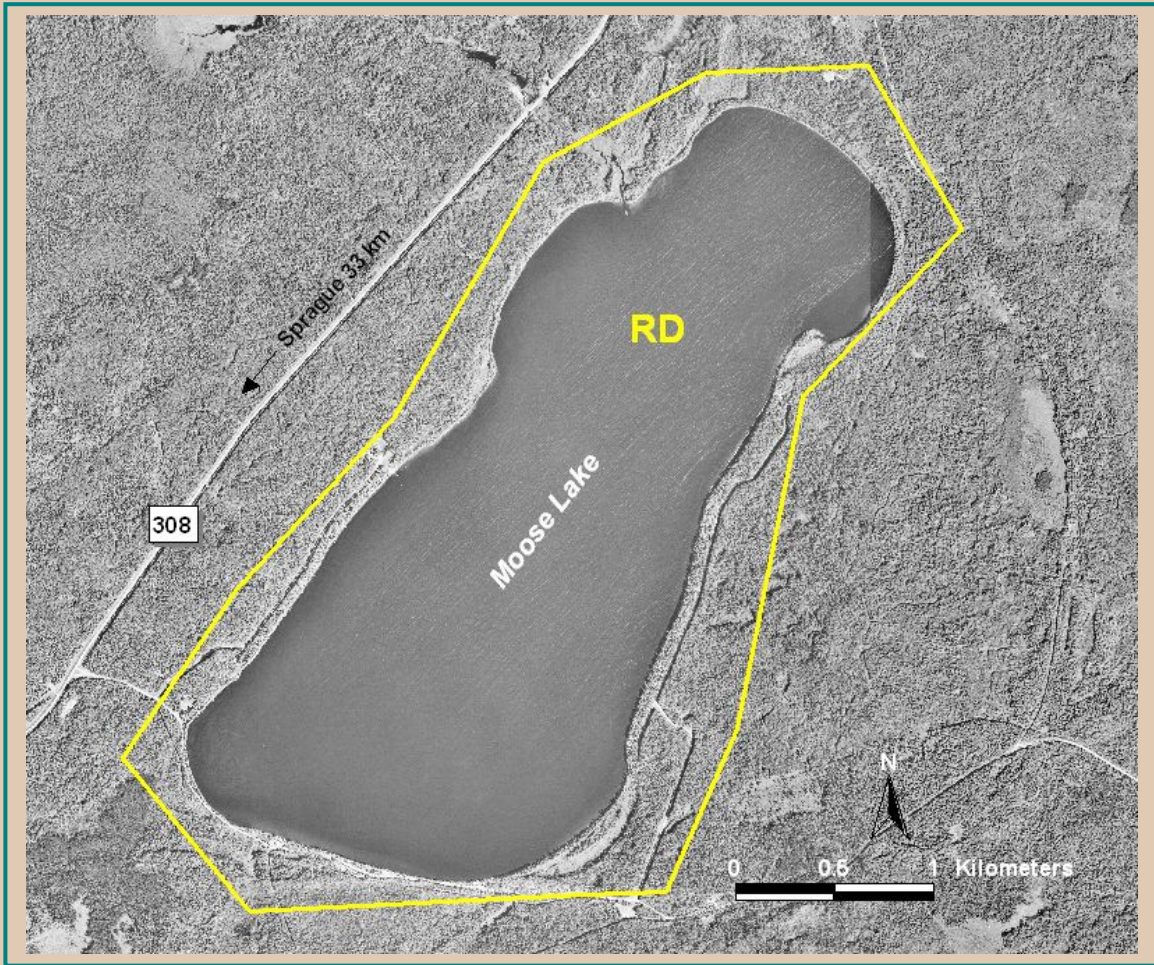
Moose Lake and the surrounding shoreline form this park in southeastern Manitoba. Much of the forested shoreline has been developed with cottages, campsites, sports area and beach. The lake itself is shallow and subject to periodic winter-kill. The park is situated in the Lake of the Woods portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region. The east shore of the lake contains a 2 ha. site of ecological interest, dominated by white pine, with some birch, and a few red pine. Total park area is 9.56 km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in eastern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide opportunities for camping, swimming, fishing, snowmobiling, boating and lodge facilities; and
- Provide cottaging opportunities and accommodate associated facilities and services; and
- Preserve a unique white-pine dominated stand, one of very few known to be thriving in Manitoba.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19751

Moose Lake

Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 956.0 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include a beach, campground, playground, boat launch, and a lodge.
- Cottage sub-division has 90 road accessible lots.

Neso Lake



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

This small recreation park provides access to Neso Lake and the Mistik Creek canoe route. It is located in the Churchill River Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region. Vegetation is predominately mixed forest.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in northwestern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide access to Neso Lake for fishing and water-based recreational activities; and
- Serve as a staging area for the Mistik Creek canoe route.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19664

Neso Lake

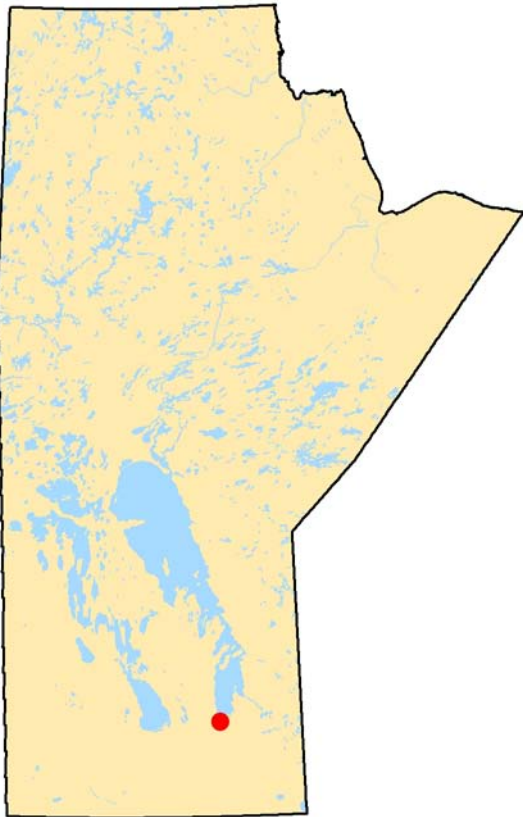
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 1.33 ha or 100% of the park.

- Provides access for water based recreation activities.
- Facilities include a picnic area and boat launch.

Netley Creek



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

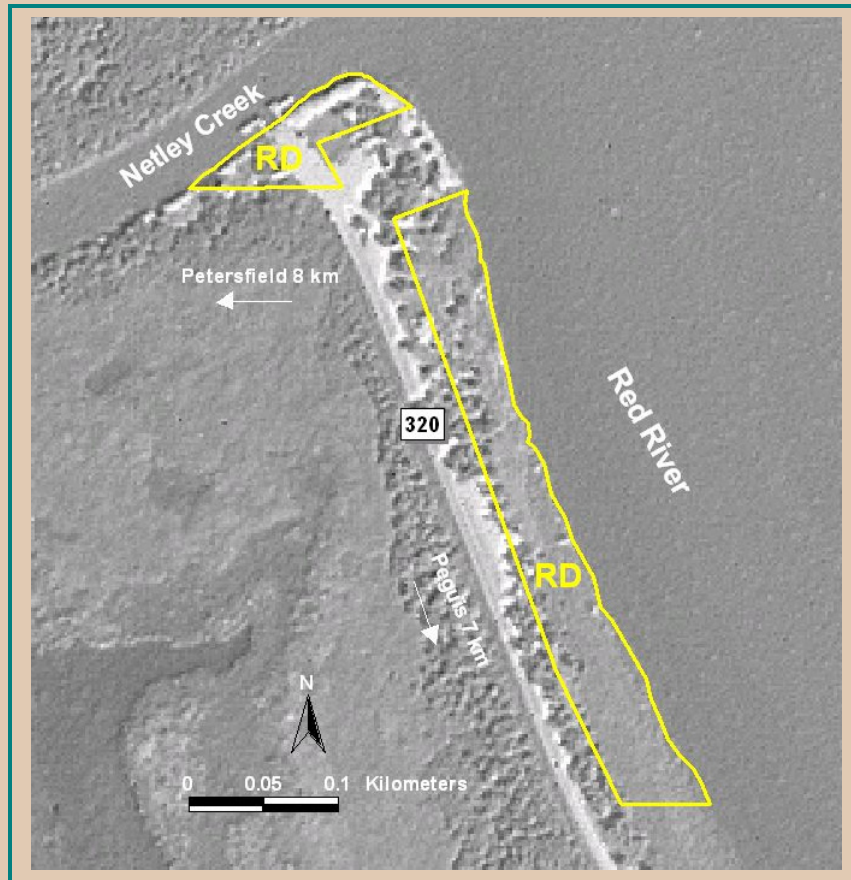
Netley Creek Provincial Park is located at the southern edge of Netley Marsh, an internationally renowned wetland harbouring a rich plant and animal community. The park includes campsites, a picnic area, and a boat launch. Vegetation surrounding the park is typically marsh or river bottom forest, both components of the Interlake Plain portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in southern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Offer camping, fishing and day use opportunities;
- Provide water access to Netley Creek and the Red River; and
- Promote public appreciation of wetland habitats.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19657

Netley Creek

Land Use Category

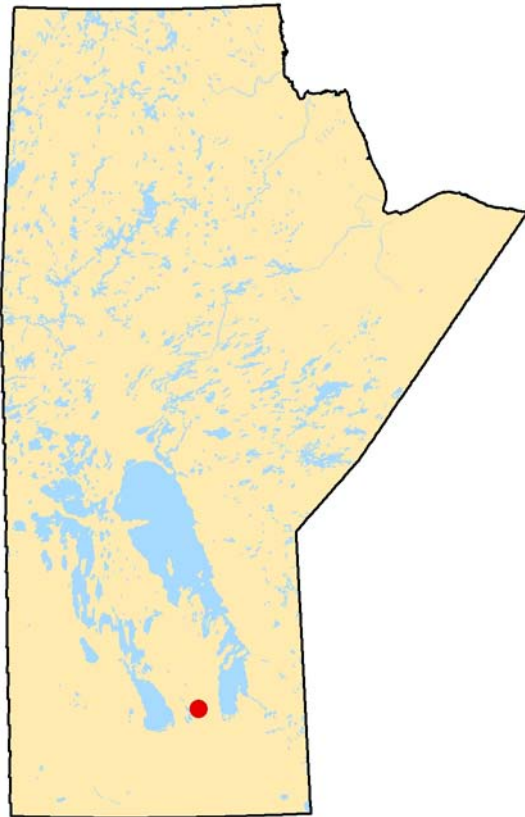
Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 1.524 ha or 100% of the park.

- Developments include campground, boat launch, picnic areas.
- Access from park to adjacent waterways provides opportunity for fishers, hunters and canoeists.
- Viewing tower with interpretive signs provides waterfowl and marsh bird viewing opportunities.

Other: Park is under lease to private operator.

Norris Lake



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

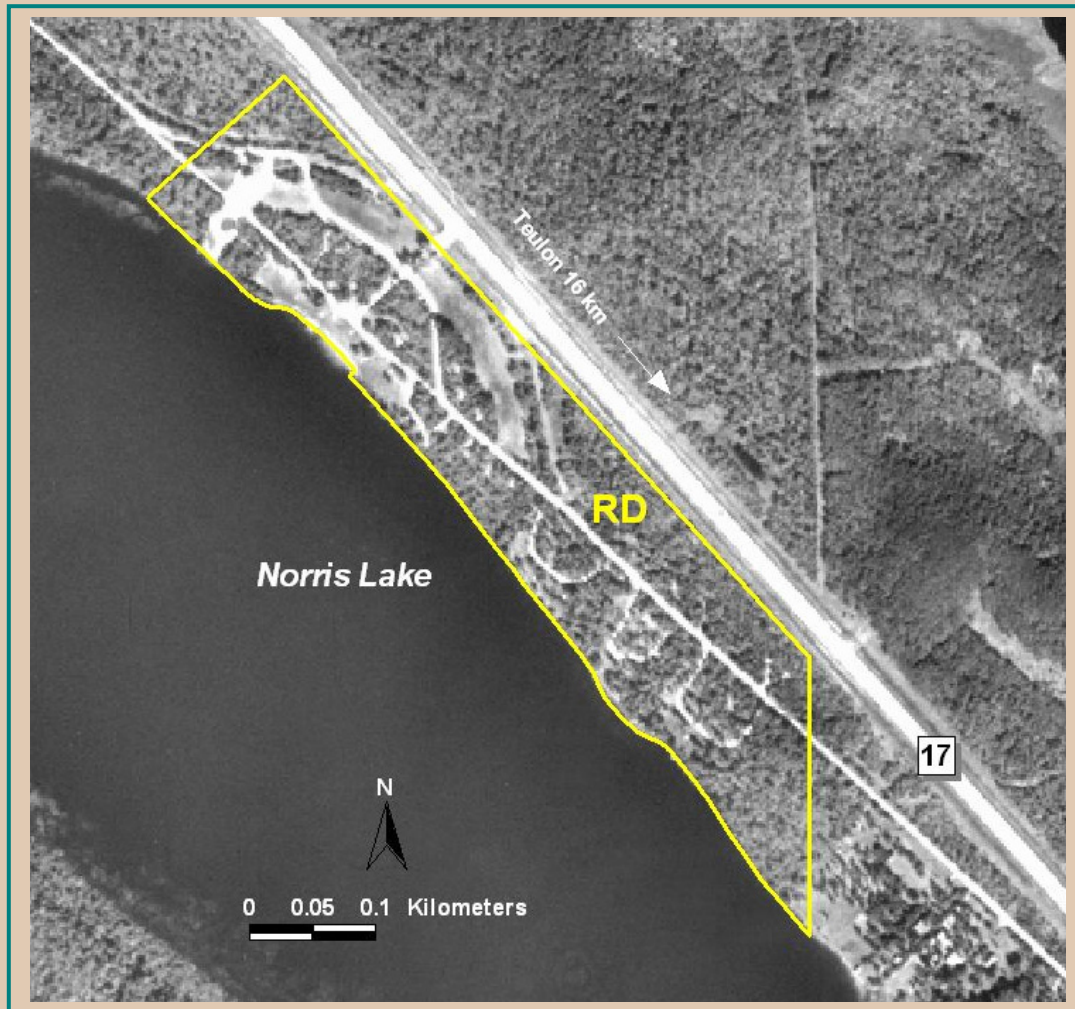
Situated on the northeast shore of Norris Lake, the park is approximately 20km northwest of Teulon. This park lies in the Interlake Plain portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region. Norris Lake has a natural sand beach and is home to an abundance of garter snakes and geese. Total park area is 0.08km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in central Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide opportunities for camping, fishing, boating, picnicking, beach and day use; and
- Provide access to Norris Lake for swimming and water-based recreation.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20275

Norris Lake

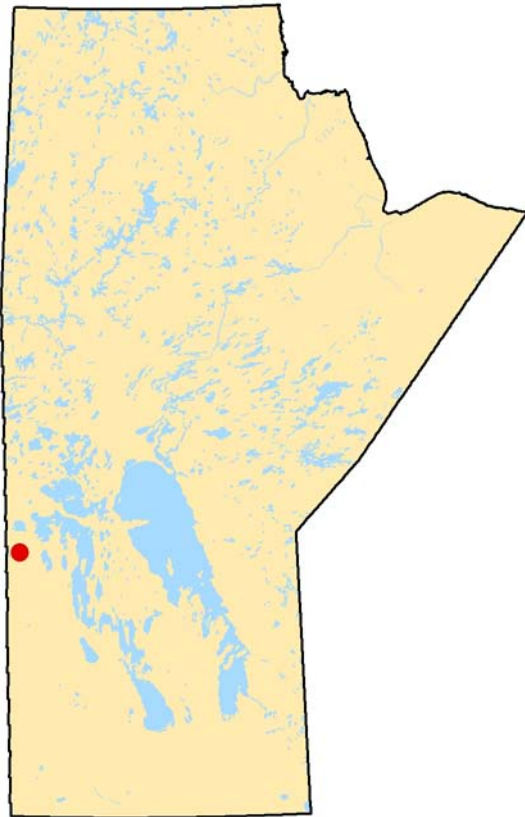
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 8.685 ha or 100% of the park.

- Developments include road, campground, boat launch, washrooms and picnic area.
- Provides access to water-based recreation activities on Norris Lake.

North Steeprock Lake



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

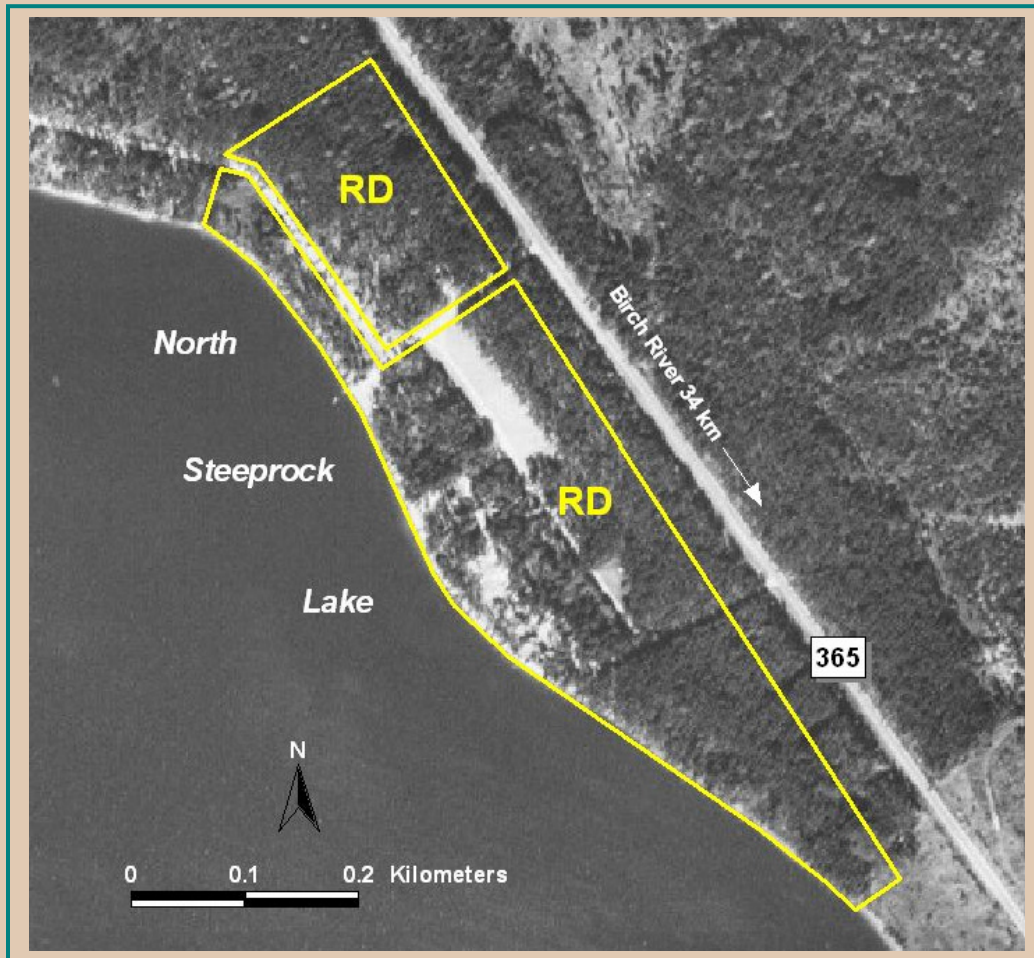
Located on the east shore of North Steeprock Lake in the Porcupine Provincial Forest, this park is best known by local campers and anglers. It is located in the Western Upland Natural Region, a hilly upland area that includes the Porcupine Hills, and the Duck and Riding Mountains. This natural region is dominated by mixed stands of broadleaf and coniferous vegetation, chiefly spruce and aspen. Total park area is 0.13km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in western Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide camping, beach and day use opportunities; and
- Provide access to North Steeprock Lake for fishing and water-based recreational activities.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19844

North Steeprock Lake

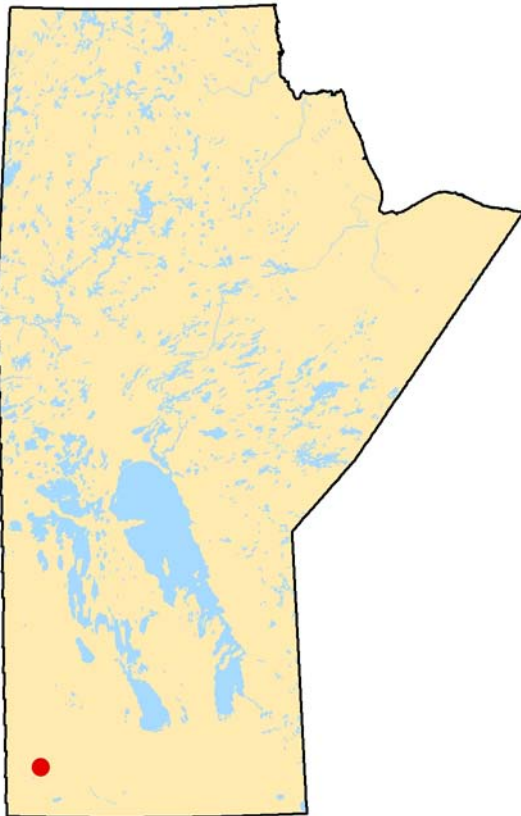
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 13.646 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include campsites, picnic area and boat launch.
- Beach and adjacent lake provide opportunity for fishing and other water-based recreation.

Oak Lake



Established:

November 6, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

This park in southwest Manitoba is on the east shore of Oak Lake, one of the larger waterbodies in this corner of the province. Although the park itself has been developed as a picnic area, the lake and surrounding wetlands are important waterfowl staging areas and birding destinations. Located in the Souris Till Plain Natural Region, the park is situated on poorly drained, gleysolic soils of the lacustrine (lake) origin, an indication that Oak Lake once covered a larger area than it does today. The park includes a significant beach in the area, which has been used by Piping Plovers, an endangered species, in the past for nesting. Total park area is 0.11km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in western Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide opportunities for picnicking and day use;
- Maintain recreational use of the sand beach, and
- Protect Piping Plover nesting habitat and provide bird watching opportunities.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19893

Oak Lake

Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 11.40 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include picnic area, sports area and playground.
- Beach and adjacent lake provide opportunity for water-based recreation.

Overflowing River



Established:

November 8, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

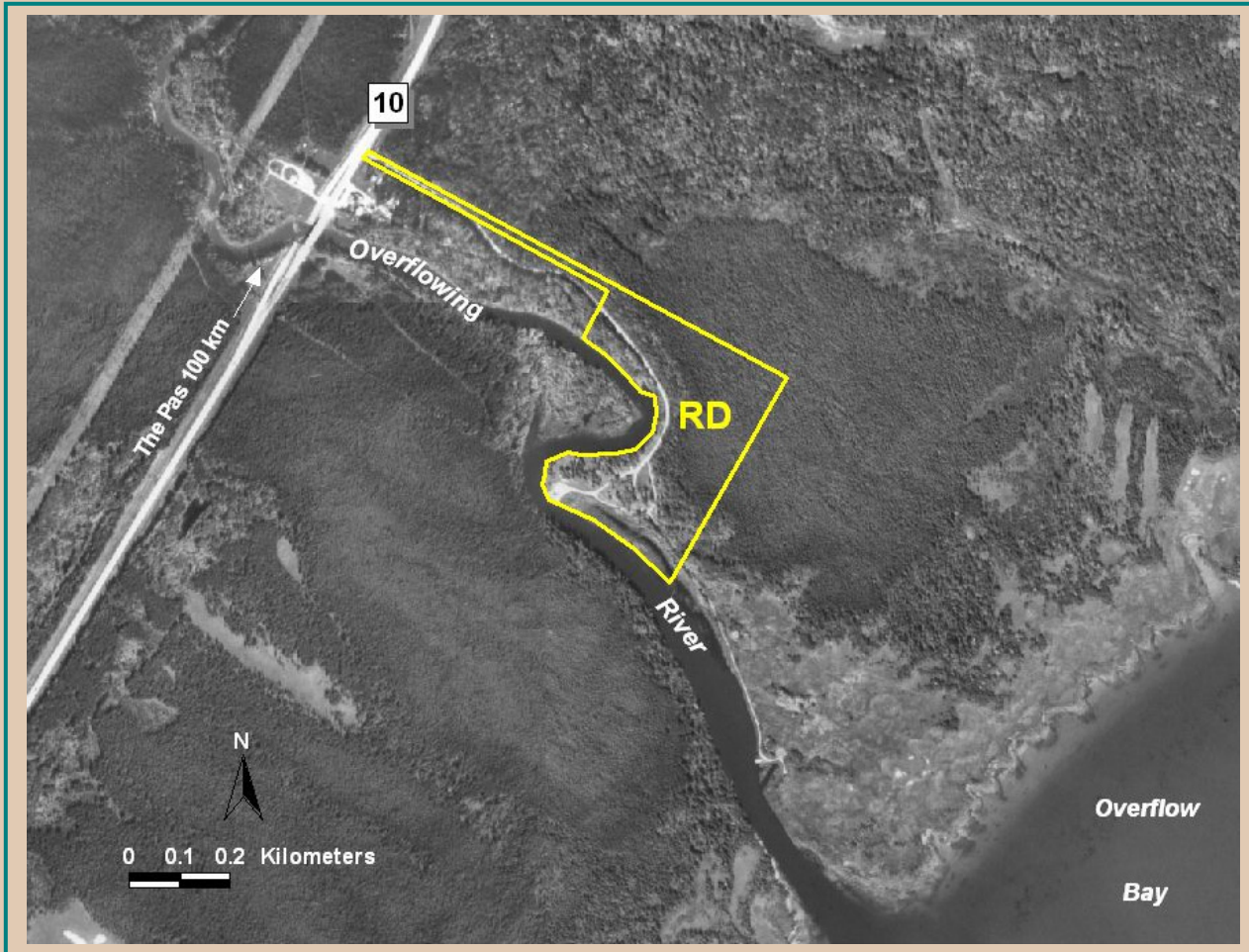
The park is located on the east bank of the Overflowing River, just north of its mouth on Overflow Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. The park is located in the Mid Boreal Lowland portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region. Total park area is 0.13km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in western Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide a point of access to Overflowing River and Lake Winnipegosis;
- Provide opportunities for camping and fishing.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19765

Overflowing River

Land Use Category

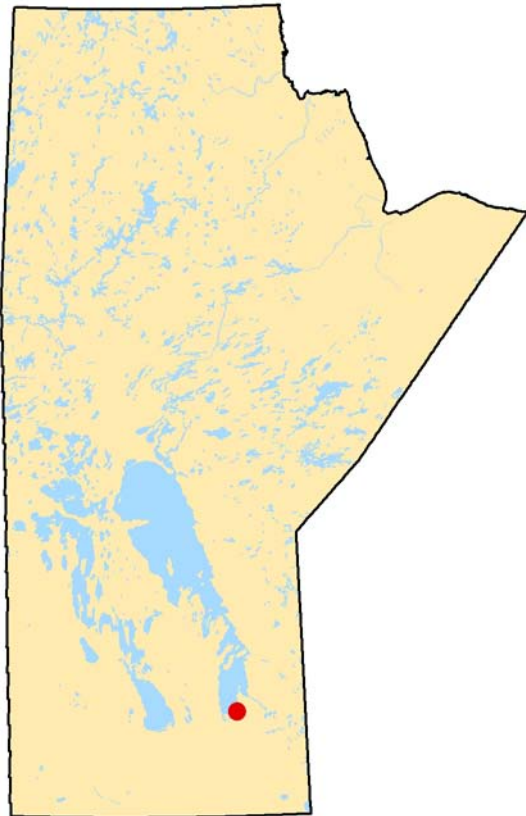
Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 13.108 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include campground, boat launch and picnic area.
- Boat launch provides access to Overflowing River and Lake Winnipegosis.

Other: Park is under lease to private operator.

Patricia Beach



Established:

June 7, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

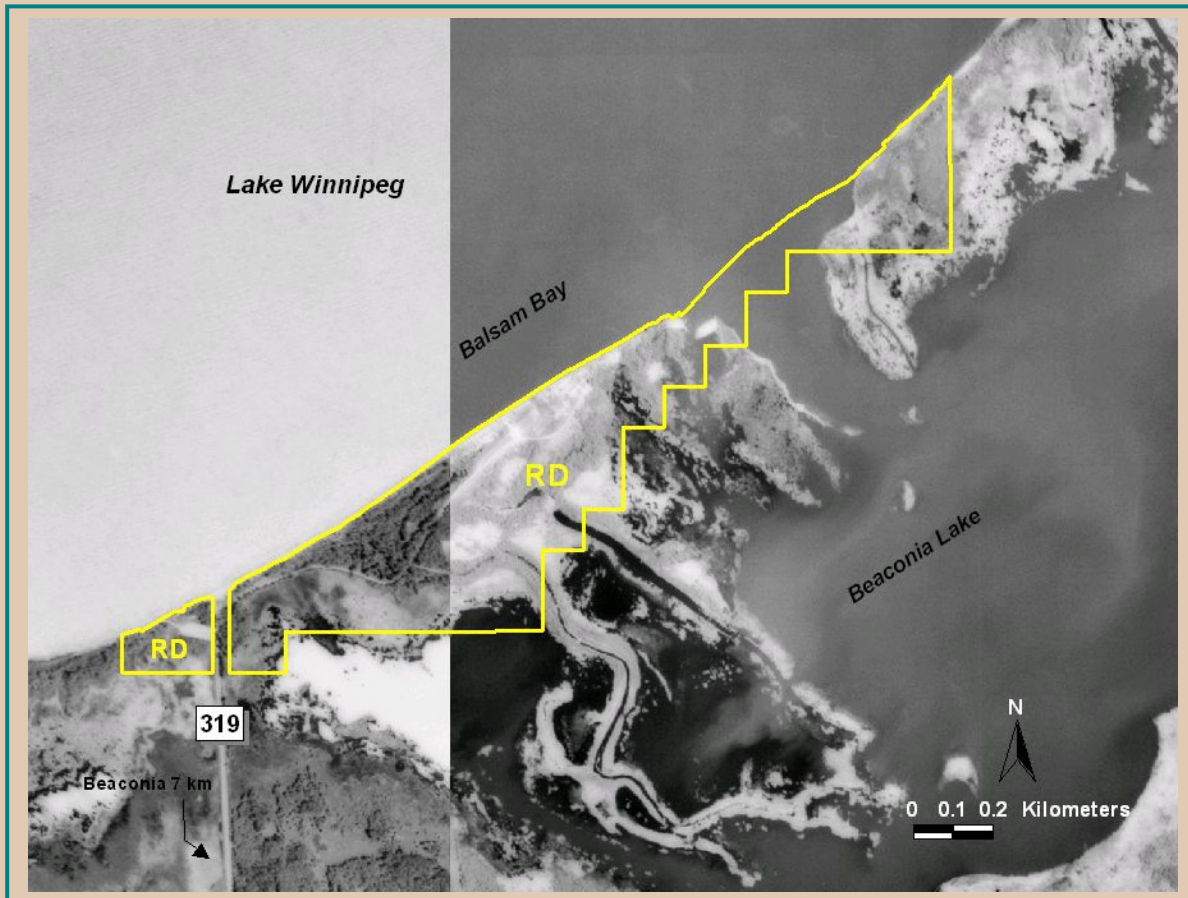
Patricia Beach is the closest large sand beach to Manitoba's largest population center, Winnipeg. Located in the Interlake Plain portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region, the park is on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. Patricia Beach includes a natural sand beach, sand dunes and a lagoon. The beach and dune areas are regularly used by the Piping Plover for nesting. Total park area is 0.54km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in southern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide beach and swimming opportunities on the shores of Lake Winnipeg;
- Preserve lagoons and wetland habitats to provide nesting habitat for water birds;
- Protect Piping Plover nesting habitat; and
- Promote public awareness and appreciation of the sand dunes and lagoon habitats, particularly piping plover nesting sites.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19845

Patricia Beach

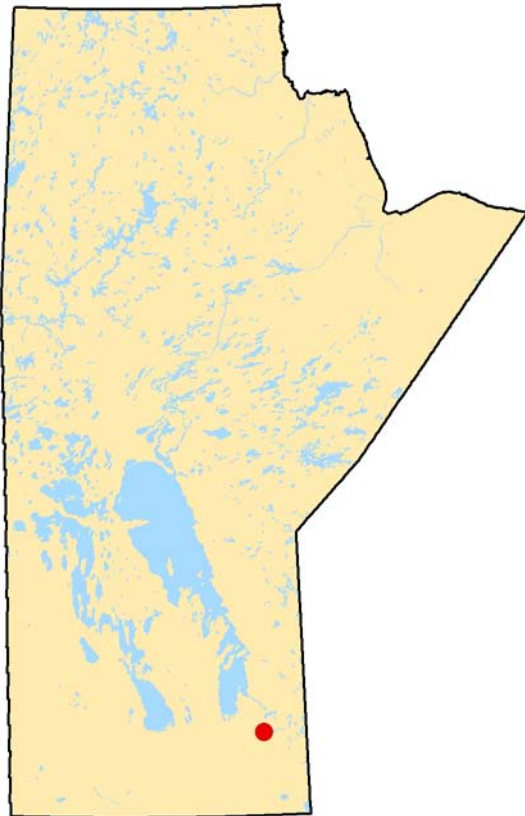
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 54.42 ha or 100% of the park.

- Developments include parking lot, washrooms, picnic areas and concession.
- Beach and sand dunes provide recreational opportunity.
- Protects wetlands and Piping Plover nesting habitat.

Pinawa



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

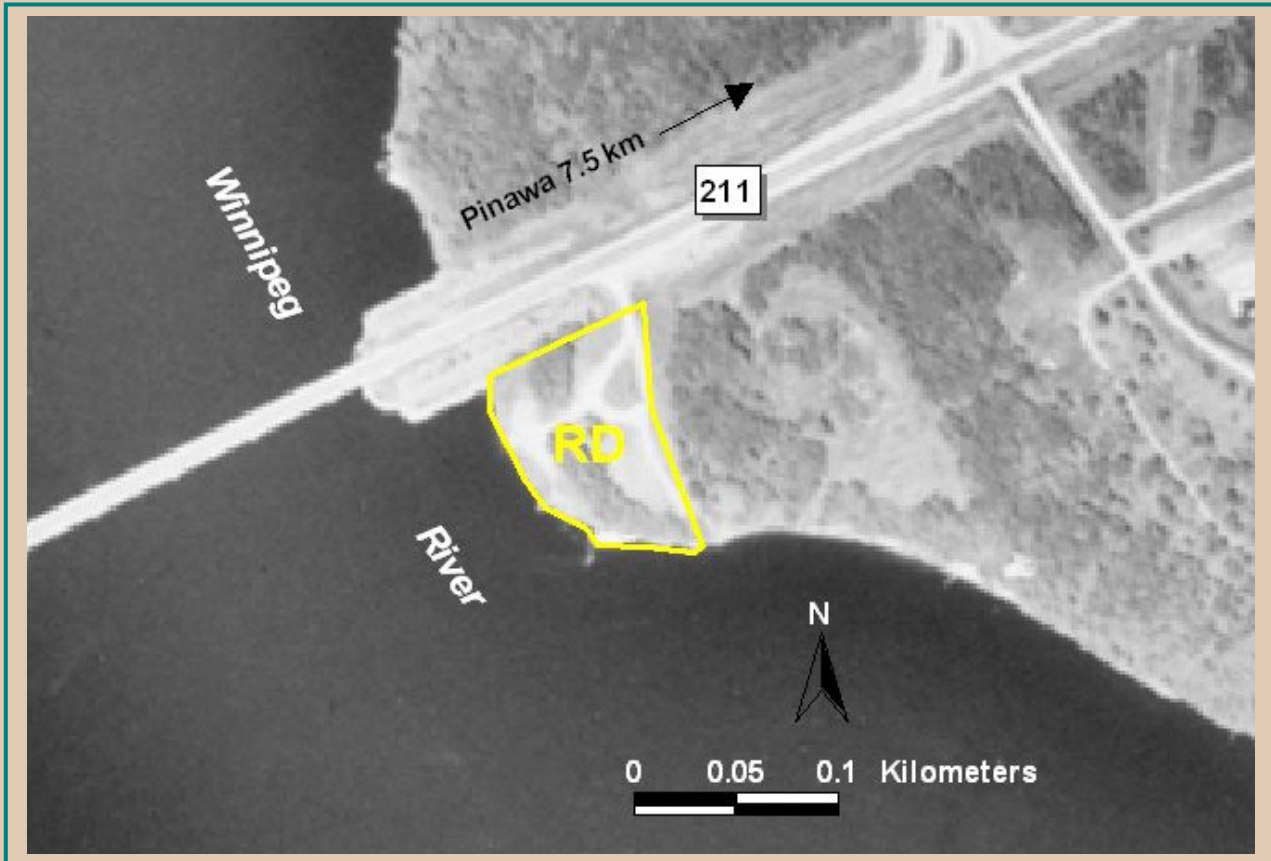
Less than one hectare in size, Pinawa is the smallest park in the provincial park system. Located in the Lake of the Woods portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region, the park is located on the west shore of the Winnipeg River.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in eastern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide a point of access to the Winnipeg River for boating and fishing; and
- Provide picnicking and day-use opportunities.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19846

Pinawa

Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 0.684 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include picnic area, boat launch and pit privies.

Pisew Falls



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

This scenic park on the Grass River is centered around one of Manitoba's most spectacular waterfalls. The forested area surrounding the falls is typical of the Hayes River Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region.

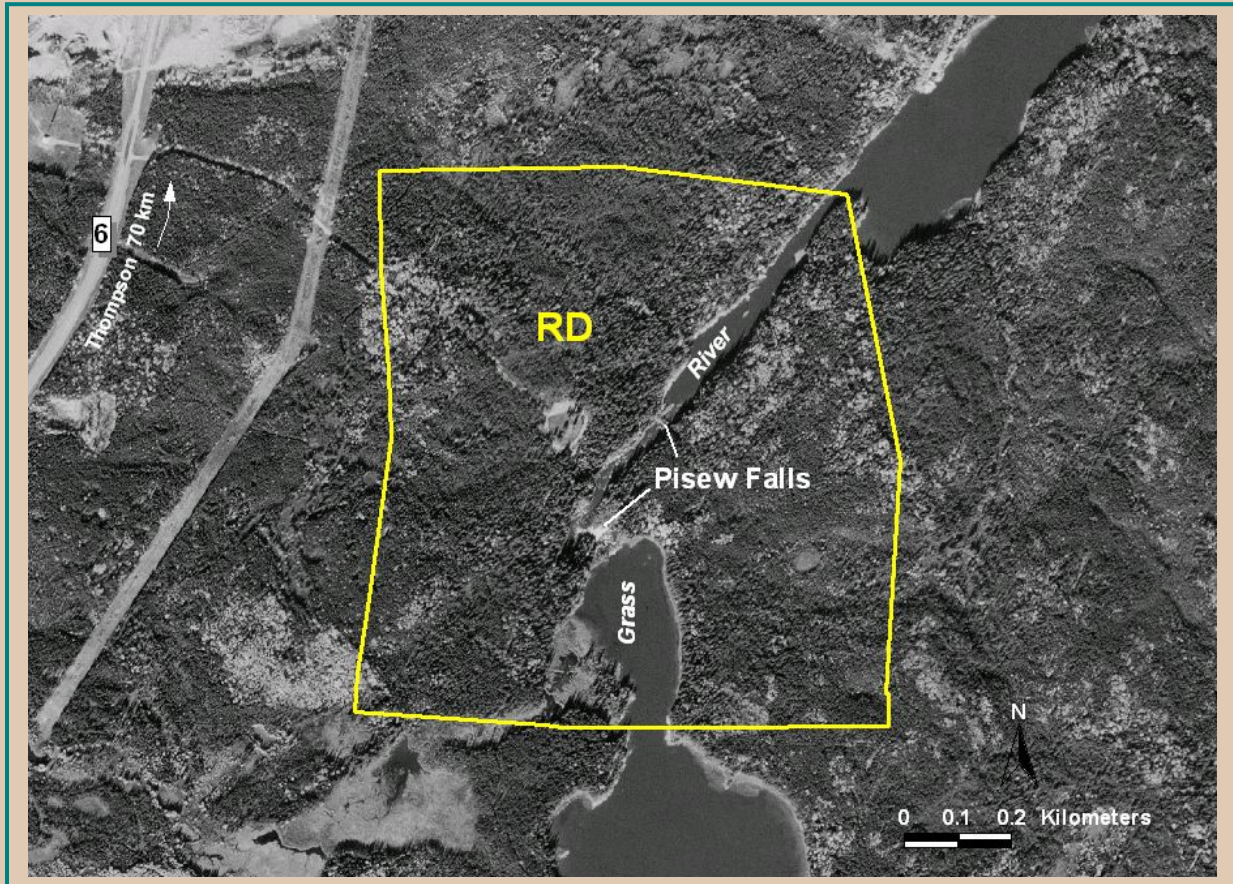
At the base of the falls, mist and spray form a tower of ice during the winter and create a unique microclimate on an island in the river channel. This ice can persist well into the summer, resulting in a community of plants that favour a short growing season and very moist conditions. During the fur trade era the waterway was part of the "upper track" trade route between Cumberland House and York Factory. Once a tiring portage for river travellers, Pisew Falls is now a popular stop for highway travellers, local residents and tourists. Total park area is 0.93km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences at Pisew Falls while preserving the unique natural phenomenon of the area.

The park will:

- Preserve the natural landscape of the area, including the unique microclimate below Pisew Falls in the falls' spray zone;
- Provide opportunities for hiking, picnicking, photography, viewing of the falls; and
- Promote public understanding and appreciation of the falls.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19823

Pisew Falls

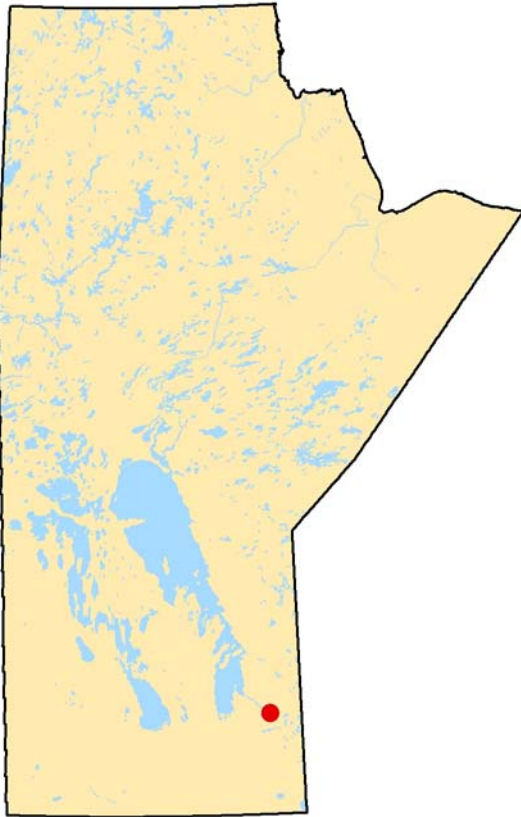
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 92.86 ha or 100% of the park.

- Development at Pisew Falls includes road, boardwalk, picnic and viewing areas.
- Suspension bridge and trail leads from the park to Kwasitchewan Falls downstream (approximately 9 kilometers northeast of Pisew Falls).

Poplar Bay



Established:

June 7, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

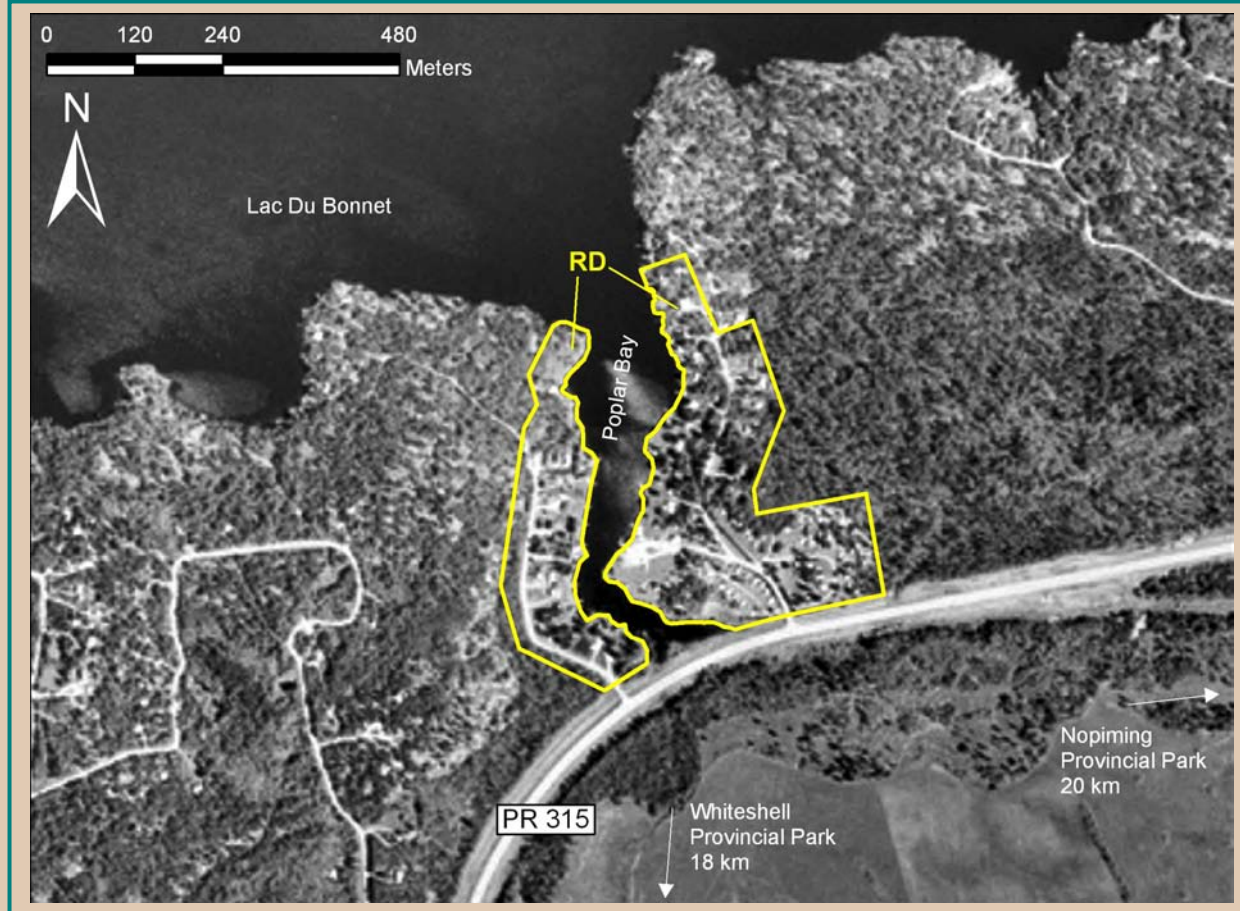
The park is located in the Lac Seul Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region. Total park area is 0.14km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in eastern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Accommodate an existing cottage sub-division of approximately 33 road accessible lots.
- Offer seasonal camping, fishing, and wilderness activities ranging from bird-watching to hiking.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19847

Poplar Bay

Land Use Category

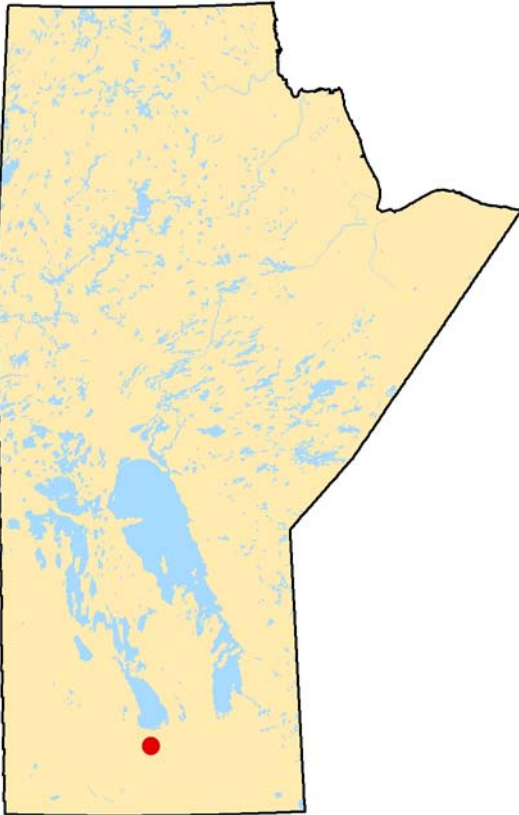
Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 13.659 ha or 100% of the park.

- Provide opportunities for cottage development.
- Facilities include boat launch, store, restaurant, and a rental cabin.

Note: Park is under lease to private operator.

Portage Spillway



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

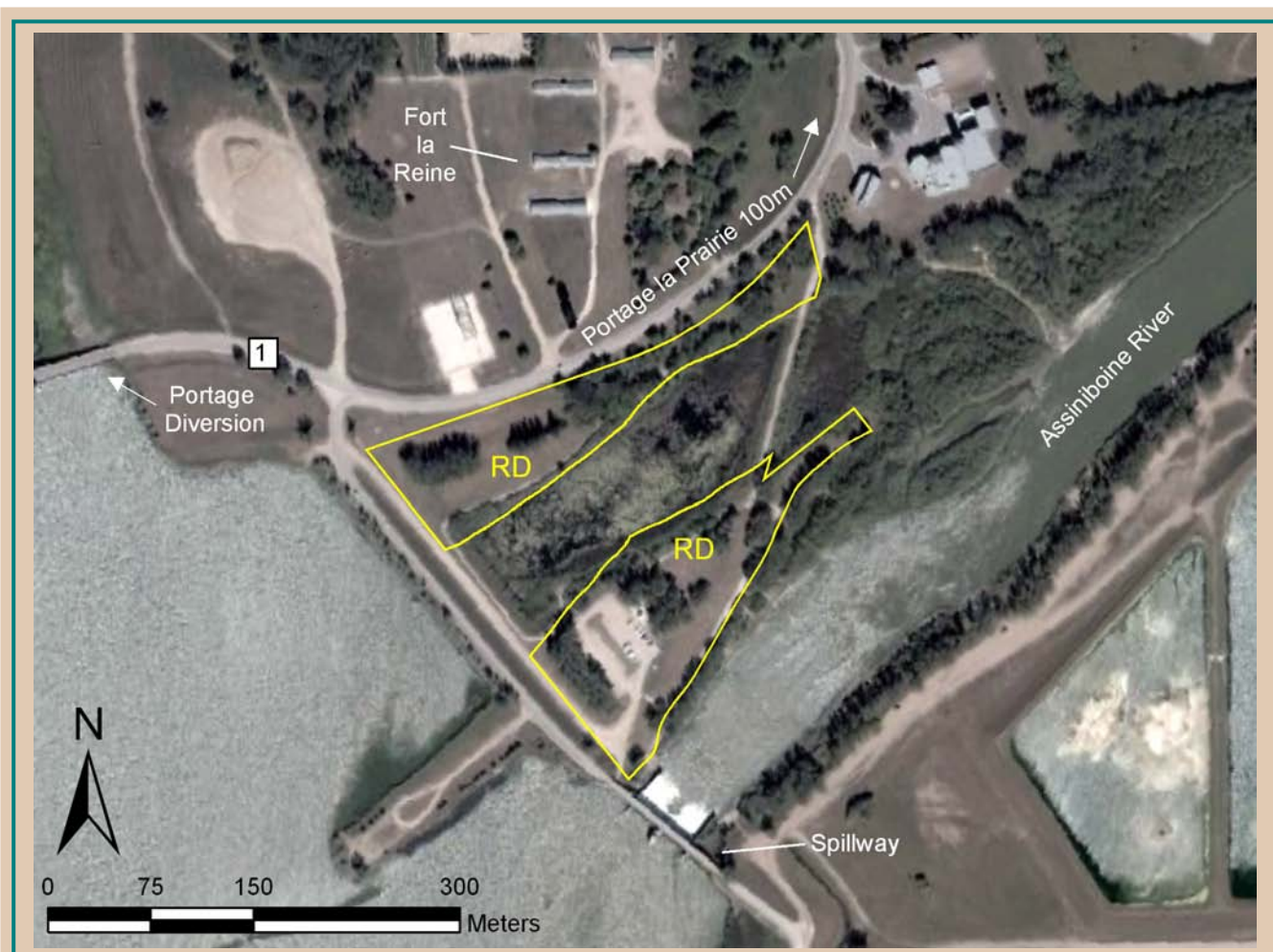
Located in the Aspen/Oak Parkland Natural Region, Portage Spillway is located just downstream of the Portage Diversion. Areas immediately adjacent to the river support indigenous river bottom vegetation and there is a small lagoon in the park. The remaining areas are landscaped or mowed. The Portage Diversion channels water northward from the Assiniboine River to Lake Manitoba to help prevent flooding downstream. Total park area is 0.04km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in south central Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide a fishing site on the Assiniboine River;
- Serve as a picnicking and day use area; and
- Provide visitors with an opportunity to view the Portage Diversion dam.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19656

Portage Spillway

Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 3.757 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include picnic tables, fire pits, interpretive signs and are wheelchair accessible.
- The park is adjacent to the Fort la Reine Cairn.

Primrose



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

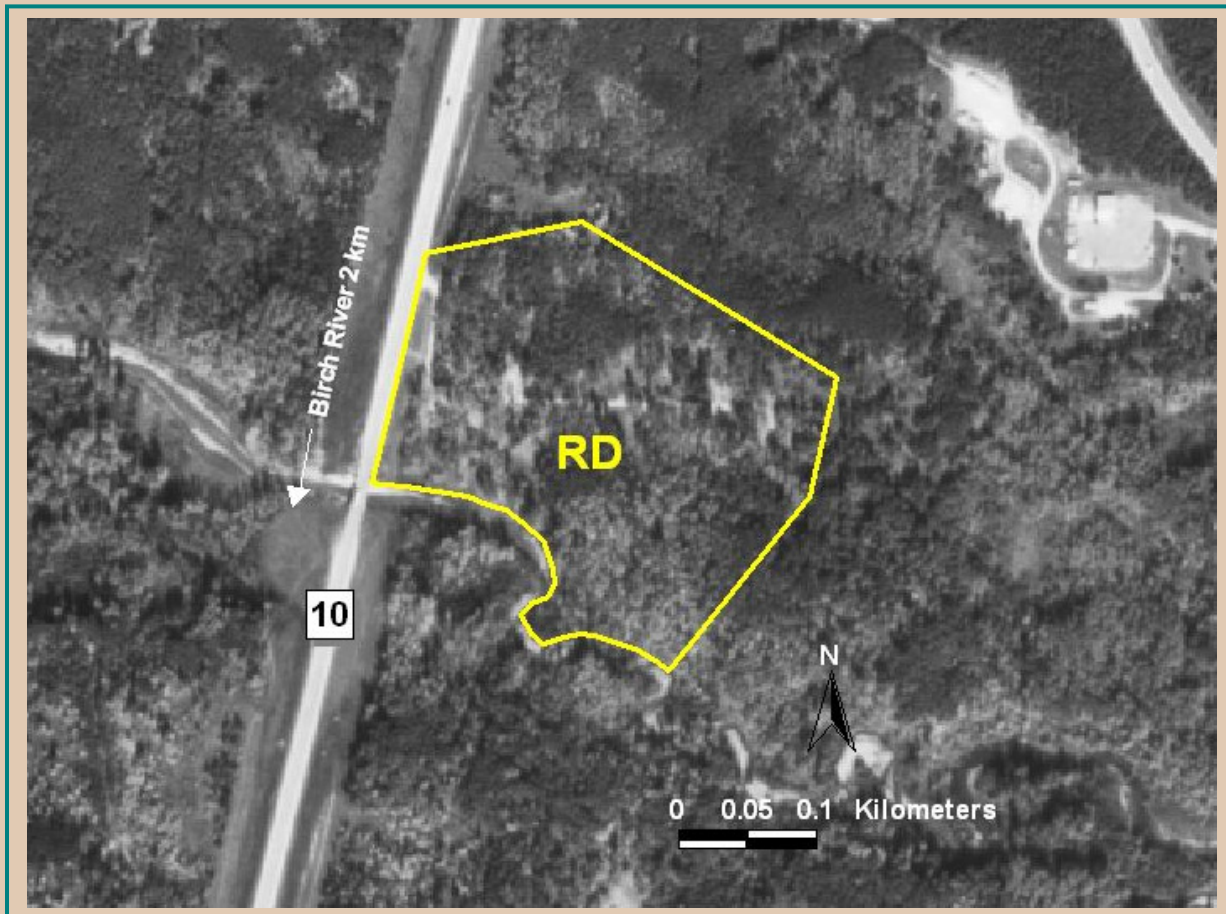
Primrose Provincial Park is located in the Interlake Plain portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region. The park is treed with deciduous overstory and is adjacent to the Birch River.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in western Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide overnight camping facilities; and
- Serve as a picnic and rest area for travellers and local residents.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19652

Primrose

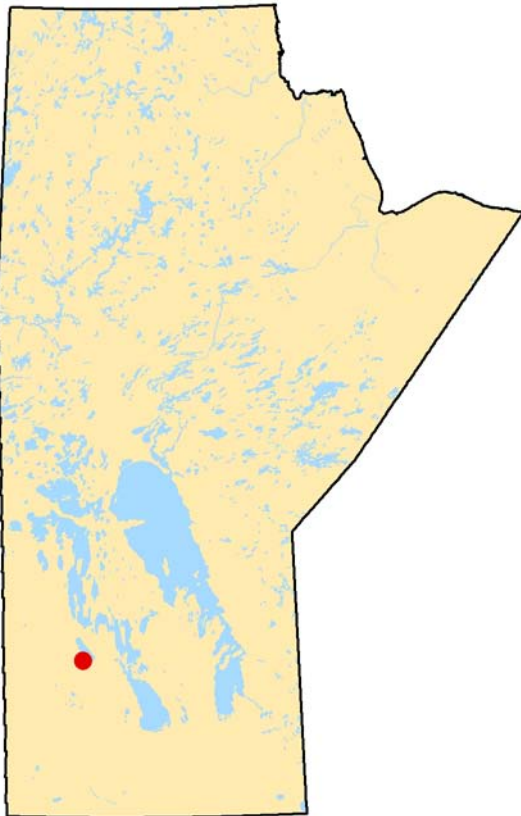
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 6.476 ha or 100% of the park.

- Development includes picnic facilities, camping sites and washrooms.

Rainbow Beach



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

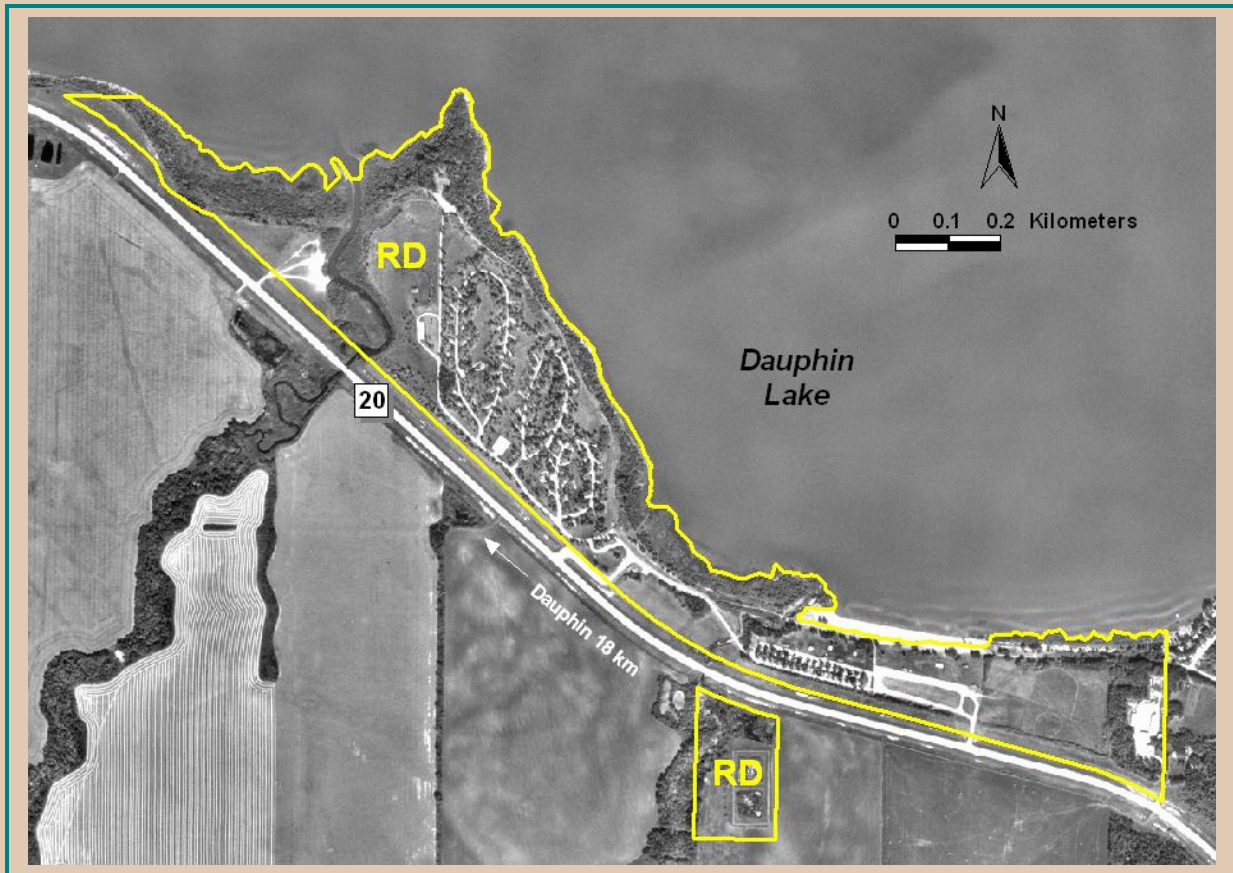
This beach ridge on the southwestern shore of Dauphin Lake is located in the Aspen/Oak Parkland Natural Region. Crooked and Crawford Creeks both enter Dauphin Lake within the park. Most of the park's land base is developed with camping and day use areas.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in western Manitoba.

The park will:

- Accommodate camping, picnicking, beach and day use;
- Serve as an important regional park for Dauphin and surrounding communities; and
- Provide boat access to Dauphin Lake.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19848

Rainbow Beach

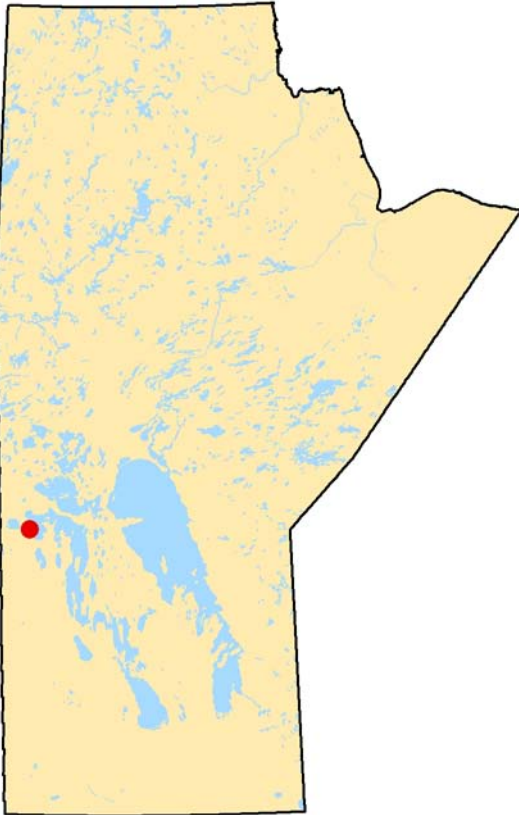
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 52.41 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include campground, picnic area, softball field and horseshoe pitch.
- Boat launch provides access onto Dauphin Lake.

Red Deer River



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

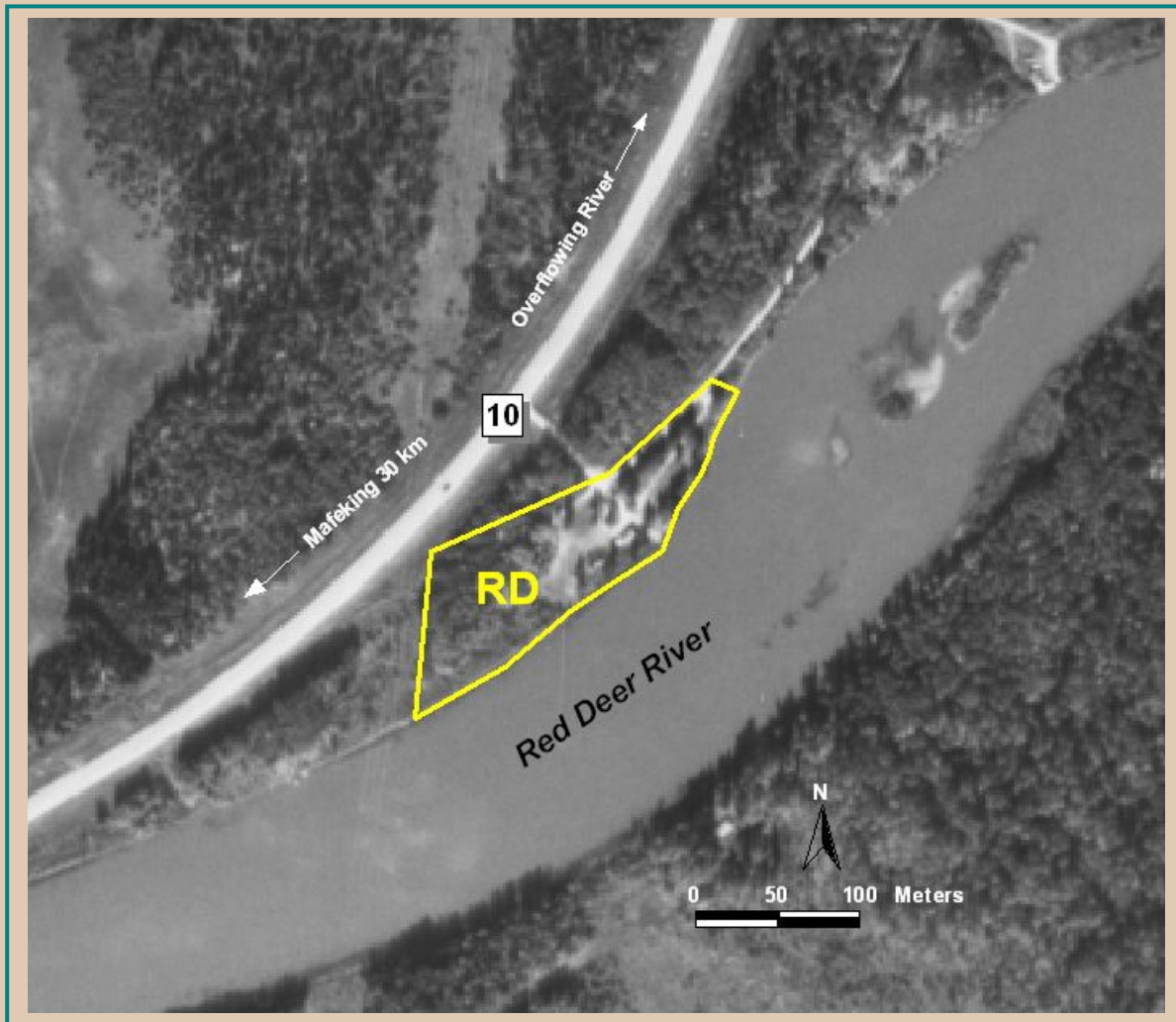
This small park is located in the Mid Boreal Lowland portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region. The park is located near the mouth of the Red Deer River where it flows into Dawson Bay on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in western Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide picnic and day use facilities.
- Functions as a highway rest stop



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19651

Red Deer River

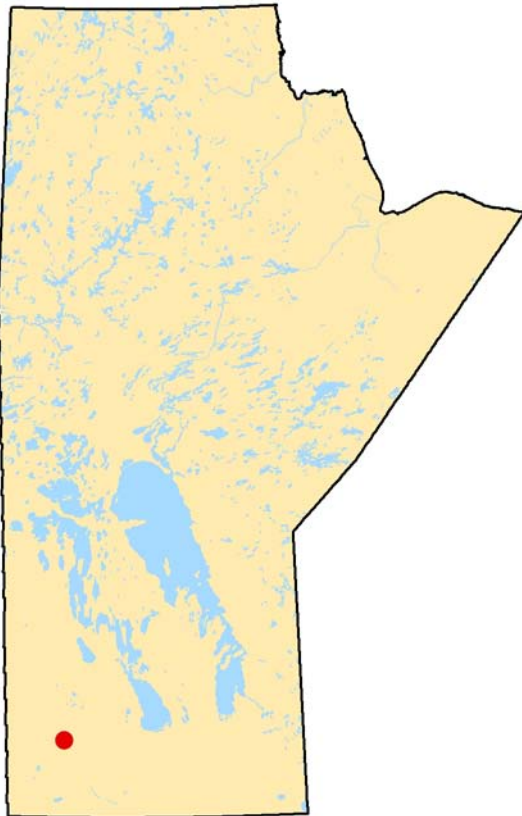
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 0.996 ha or 100% of the park.

- Contains picnic tables and non-modern toilet.

Rivers



Established:

November 8, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

This park is located on the north shore of Lake Wahtopanah, a reservoir on the Little Saskatchewan River in the Souris Till Plain Natural Region. Construction of the reservoir and development of recreational facilities has resulted in moderate disturbance to the park's natural landscape. The park includes a quarter-section of mixed grass prairie. Total park area is 0.86km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in southwestern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide camping, fishing, picnicking and beach opportunities;
- Serve as an important regional park for residents of southwestern Manitoba and visitors to the area;
- Provide boat access to Lake Wahtopanah; and
- Maintain and enhance a remnant of mixed-grass prairie.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20251

Rivers

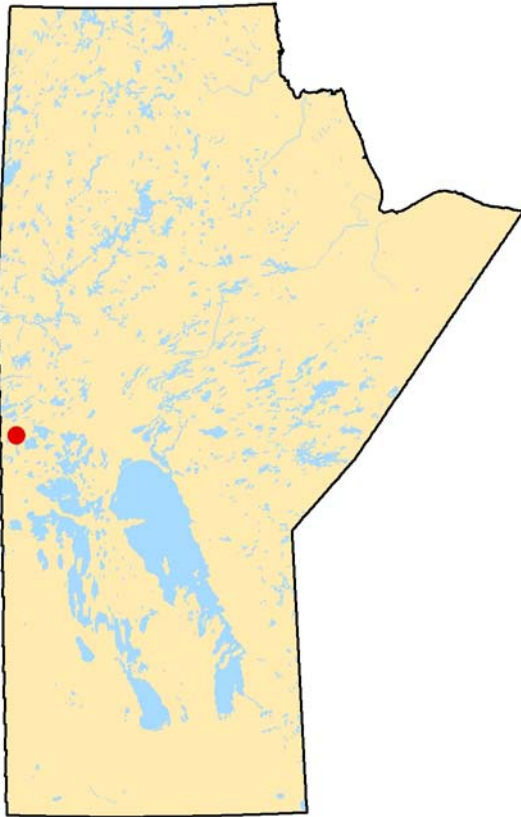
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 86.45 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include campgrounds, beach, playgrounds, boat launch, concession and picnic areas.

Rocky Lake



Established:

June 28, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

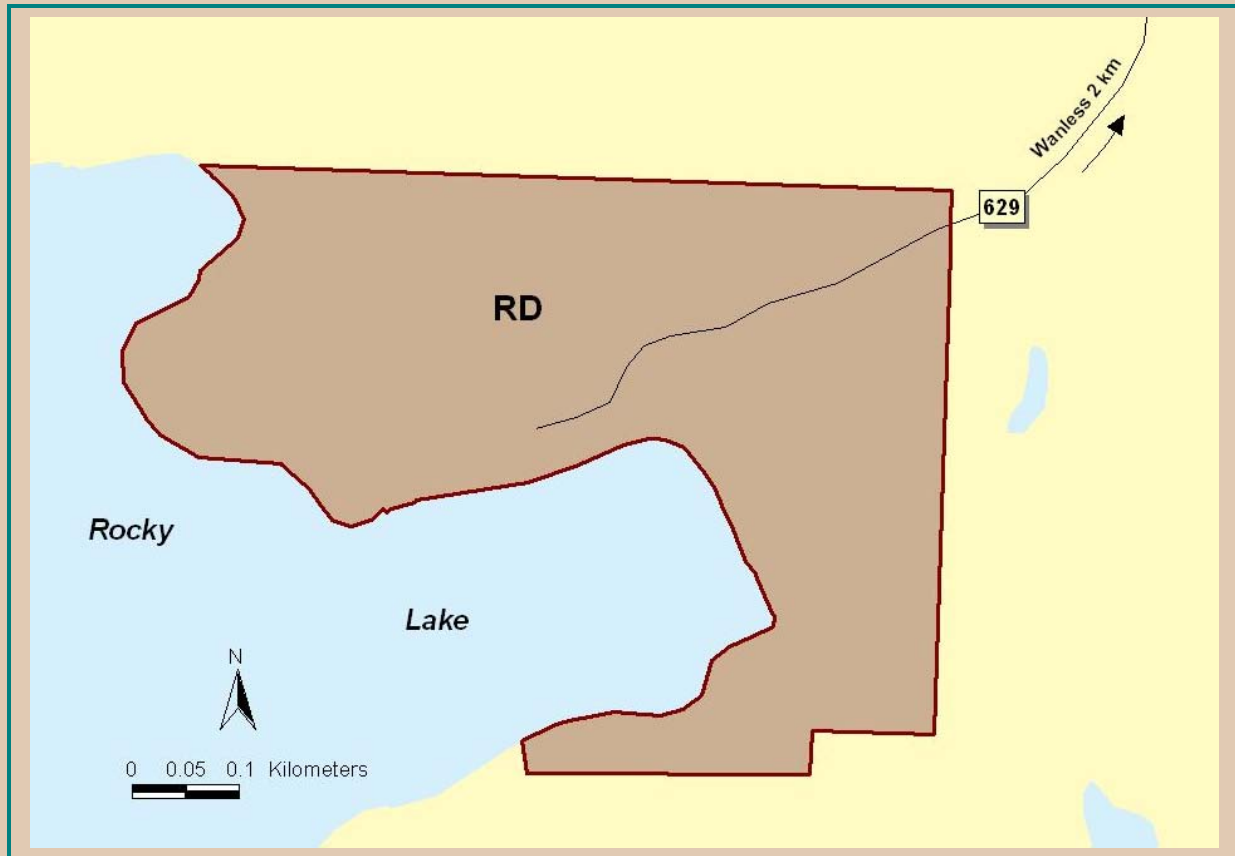
Rocky Lake, north of The Pas, is the site of this provincial park. Located on Home Bay on the eastern shore of the lake, this park is a popular fishing spot. Much of the park has been developed with recreational facilities. Vegetation in this area is typical of the Mid Boreal Lowland portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region. Total park area is 0.24km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in northwestern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Accommodate campground, lodge and rental cabins; and
- Provide fishing opportunities and boat access to Rocky Lake.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19766

Rocky Lake

Land Use Category

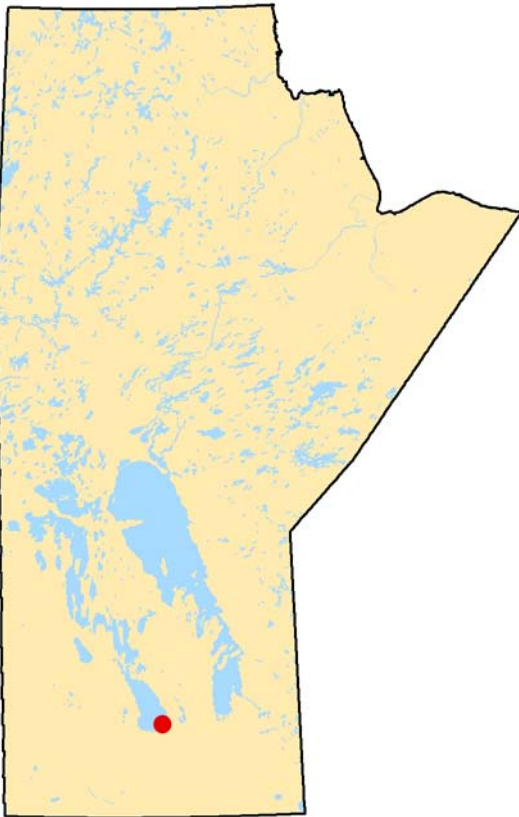
Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 23.94 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include campgrounds, boat launch, lodge and rental cabins.

Other: Park campground and rental cabins are under lease to private operator.

St. Ambroise Beach



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

St. Ambroise Beach is on the southeast shore of Lake Manitoba, on a linear ridge of land created years ago by lake ice and waves pushing against the shoreline.

Vegetation in the park is typical of the Aspen/Oak Parkland Natural Region, although areas have been cleared to accommodate camping sites and a recreation area. A beach follows the Lake Manitoba shoreline within this popular park, while the extensive marshes surrounding the park provide nesting habitat for a variety of waterfowl.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in south-central Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide camping, beach, picnicking and day use opportunities;
- Conserve the natural habitat provided by the beach ridge for nesting birds including the endangered piping plover; and
- Provide birding opportunities, particularly during warbler migration season, and promote public awareness and appreciation of the area's natural history.

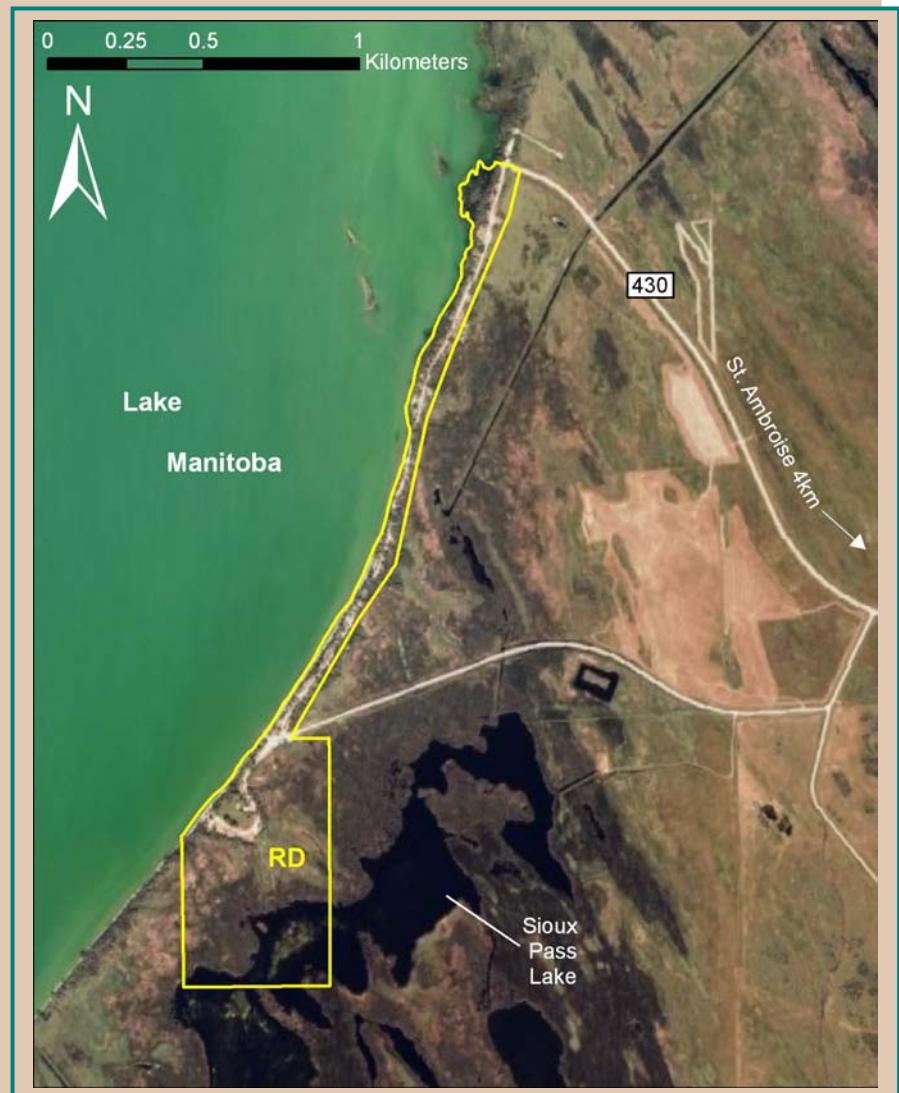
St. Ambroise Beach

Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

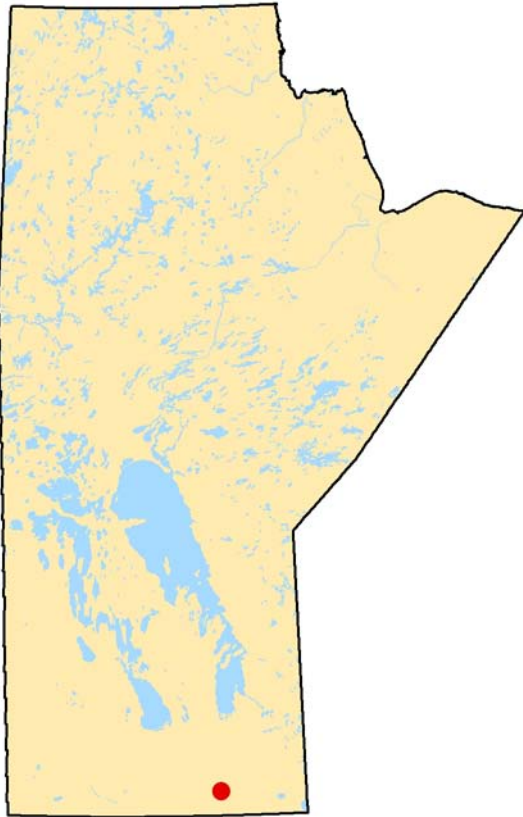
Size: 45.68 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include campground, picnic area, beach and playground.
- The Sioux Pass Marsh Interpretive Trail originates in the southeast corner of the park.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19850

St. Malo



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

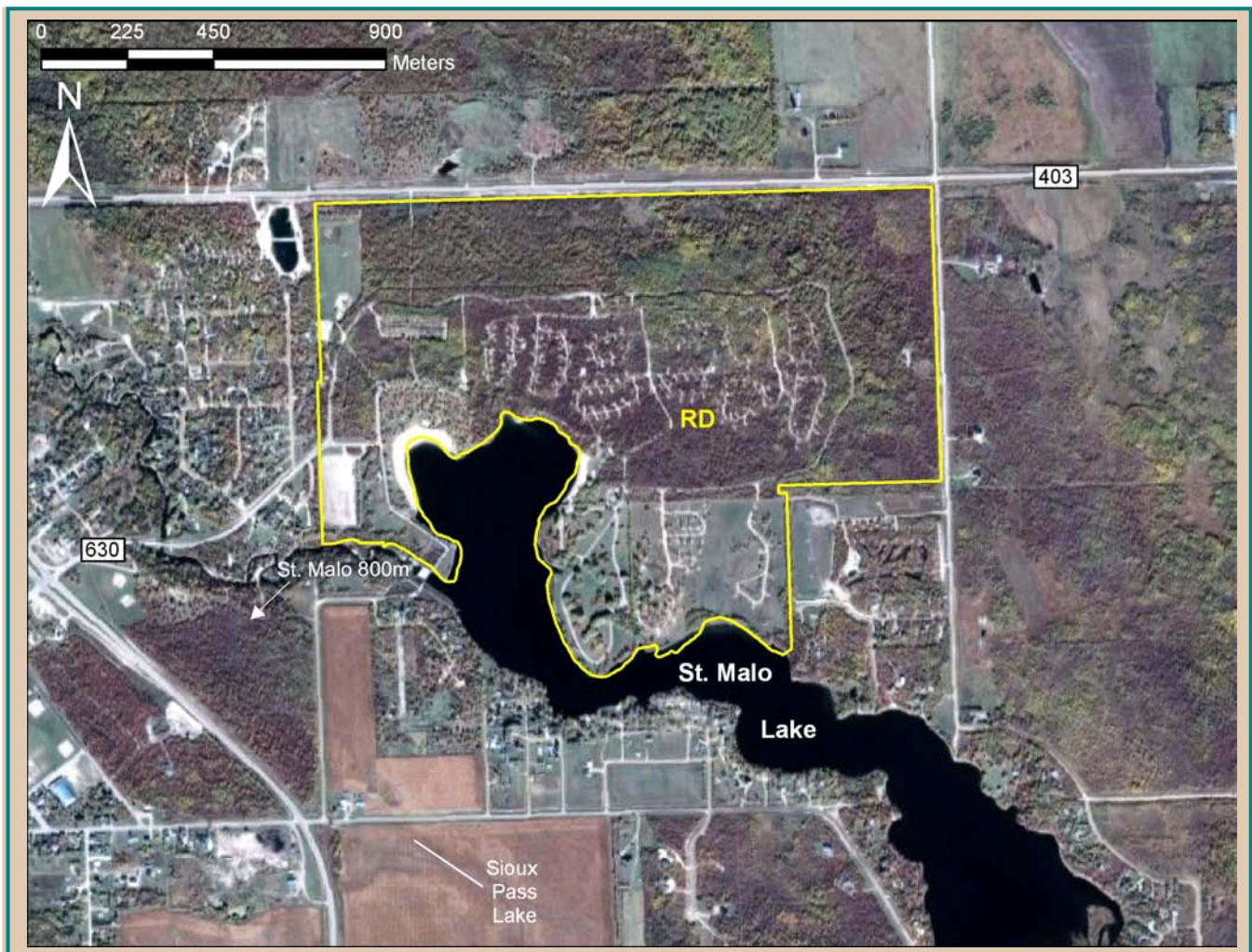
St. Malo Provincial Park is located in the Tall Grass Prairie Natural Region and is one of southern Manitoba's most popular recreation areas. This park includes aspen/oak forest and remnants of tall grass prairie vegetation. The park is located on the north shore of St. Malo Lake, a water storage reservoir on the Rat River.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in southeastern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Accommodate full service campground and picnicking areas;
- Provide beach and swimming opportunities;
- Serve as a day use area capable of accommodating large groups; and
- Provide interpretive programs that include campfires, guided hikes, amphitheatre, family, and children's programs highlighting the parks natural and cultural history.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19851

St. Malo

Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 148.35 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include campgrounds, beaches, picnic areas and a playground.
- Park provides an area for regional special events.

Sasagiu Rapids



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

Located in the Hayes River Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region this park encompasses both land and the northern segment of Setting Lake on the Grass River waterway. During the fur trade era the waterway was part of the “upper track” trade route between Cumberland House and York Factory, and the rapids were portaged at this point. The water near the rapids is often open year round.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in northern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide opportunities for camping and picnicking; and
- Provide fishing access to Setting Lake and the Grass River.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19853

Sasagiu Rapids

Land Use Category

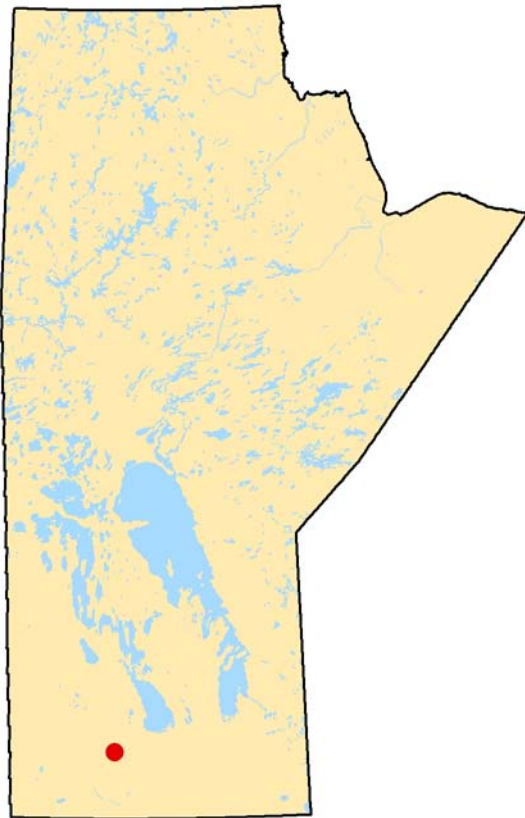
Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 99.60 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include campground, picnic area and boat launch.

Other: Park is under lease to private operator.

Seton



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

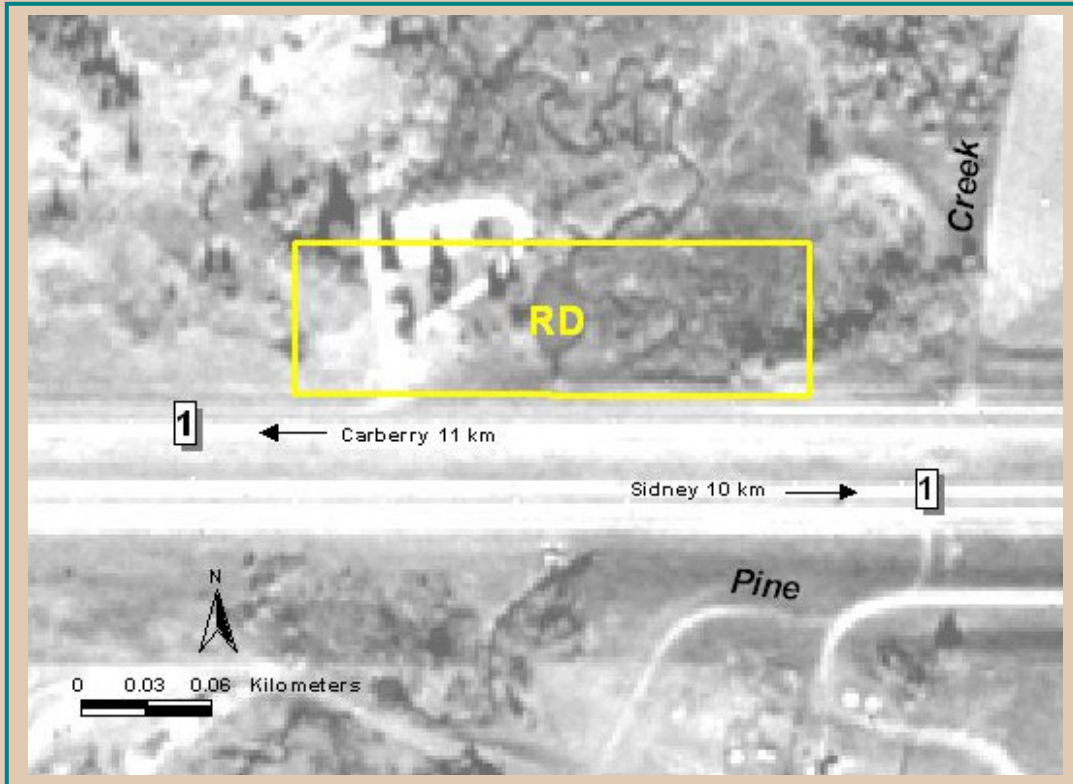
Seton Provincial Park is located in the Assiniboine Delta Natural Region. Formed where the waters of the Assiniboine River entered glacial Lake Agassiz, the Assiniboine Delta Natural Region has been shaped by winds for thousands of years to give rise to spectacular sandy dunes. Most of the dune areas are now covered in vegetation. Seton is situated on a treed site, adjacent to the Trans-Canada Highway and Pine Creek. Total park area is 0.02km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in south-western Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide picnicking and day use opportunities.
- Functions as a highway rest stop



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19854

Seton

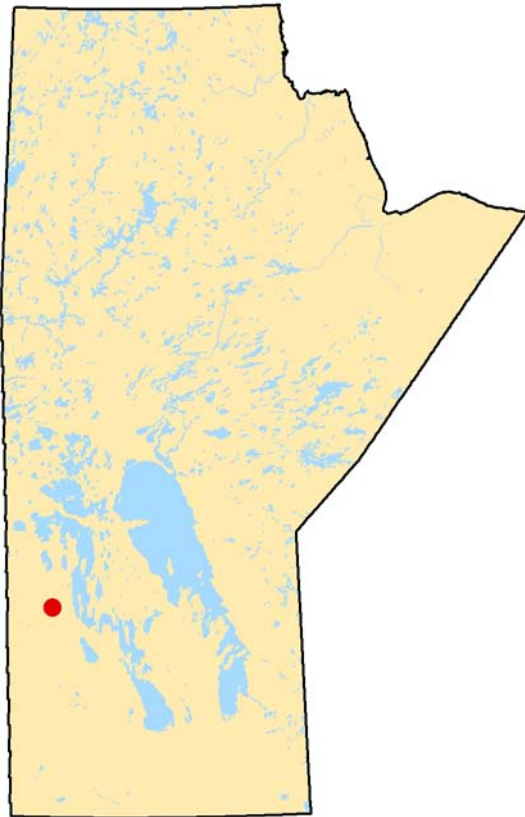
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 1.59 ha or 100% of the park.

- Park has picnic facilities and is adjacent to Pine Creek.
- There is an historic plaque on the site commemorating E.T. Seton, a pioneer-naturalist who was appointed Manitoba's first Provincial Naturalist in 1892.

Springwater



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

As the name suggests, Springwater is best known as a local source of natural spring water. The park encompasses a creek and ravine, has a deciduous treed overstory. Located at the eastern edge of the Western Upland Natural Region. PTH 10 divides the park into two units.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in western Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide access to natural spring water; and
- Serve as a picnic and day use area and highway rest stop



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19753

Springwater

Land Use Category

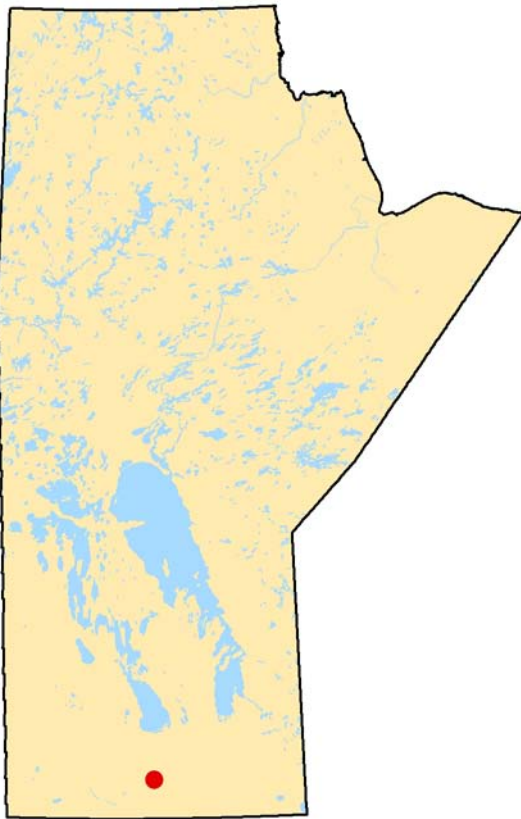
Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 18.23 ha or 100% of the park.

- Park is best known as a source of spring water.

Other: A portion of the park is under lease to a private operator for the purpose of providing spring water.

Stephenfield



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

Stephenfield Lake in south-central Manitoba was created by the construction of a dam and water reservoir on the Boyne River. The provincial park is located on the south shore of the lake. Vegetation is typical of the Aspen/Oak Parkland Natural Region. The park lies within the larger Stephenfield Game Bird Refuge.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in south-central Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide camping, swimming, picnicking, walking, fishing and group use opportunities; and
- Serve as an important regional park for residents of south-central Manitoba and visitors to the area.

Stephenfield



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19856

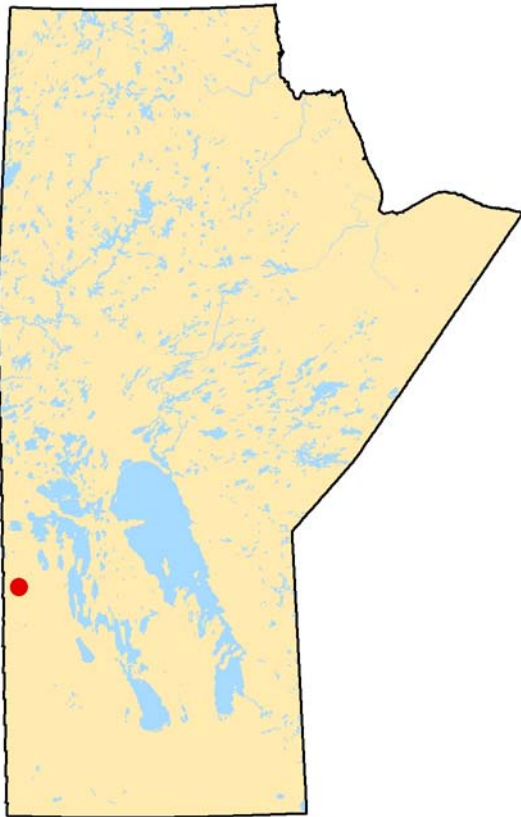
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 93.51 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include campground, boat launch, beach site, walking trails and picnic areas.

Swan River



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

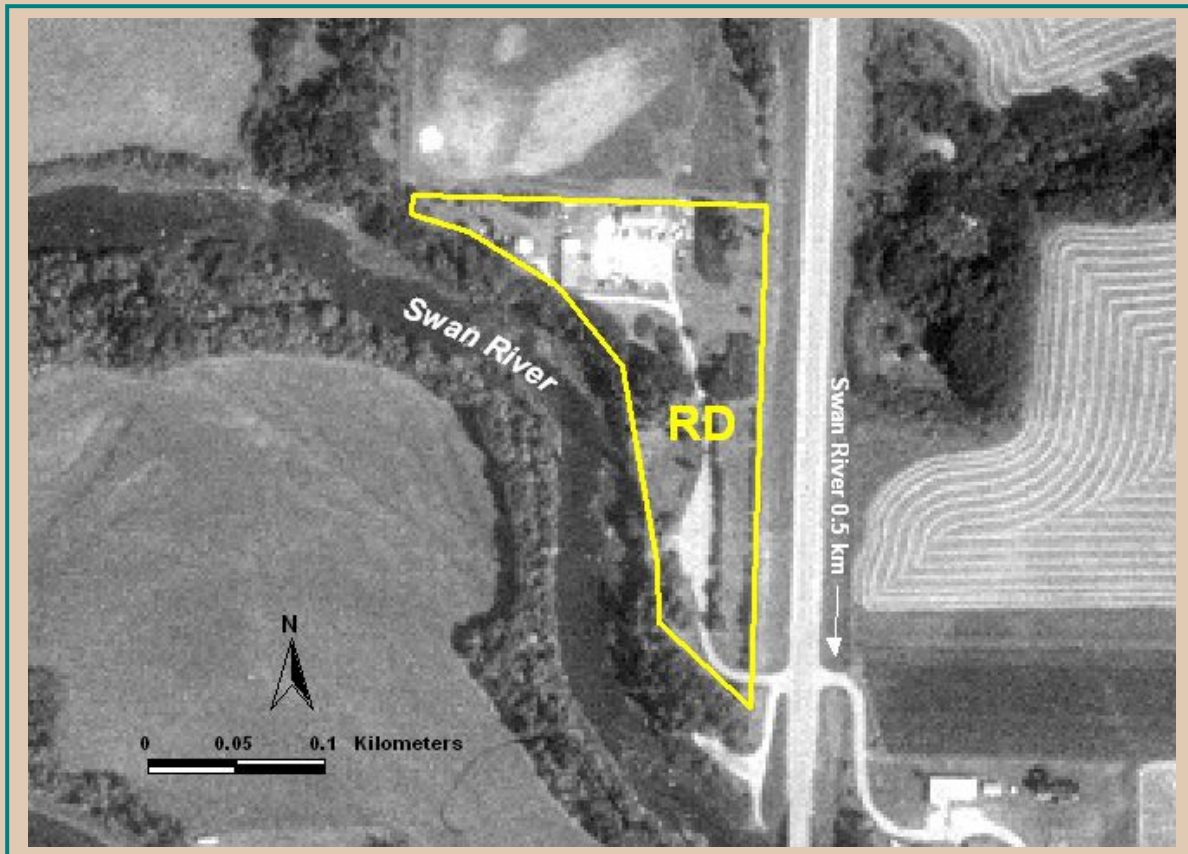
This small park is located in the Interlake Plain portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region, located just north of the town of Swan River. The park features a small picnic area by the river and a landscaped public area. A department maintenance yard is also contained in the park.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in western Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide opportunities for picnicking and day use.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 16419

Swan River

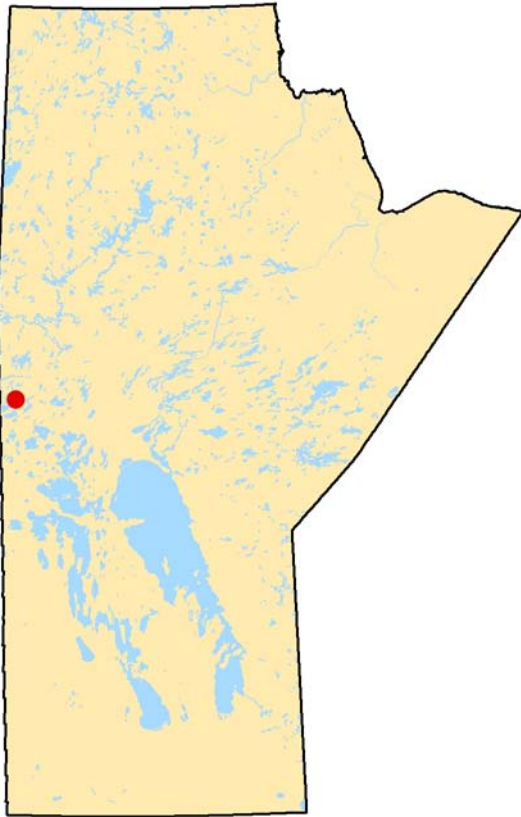
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 2.23 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include picnic area and modern washrooms.
- Contains a maintenance yard

Twin Lakes



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

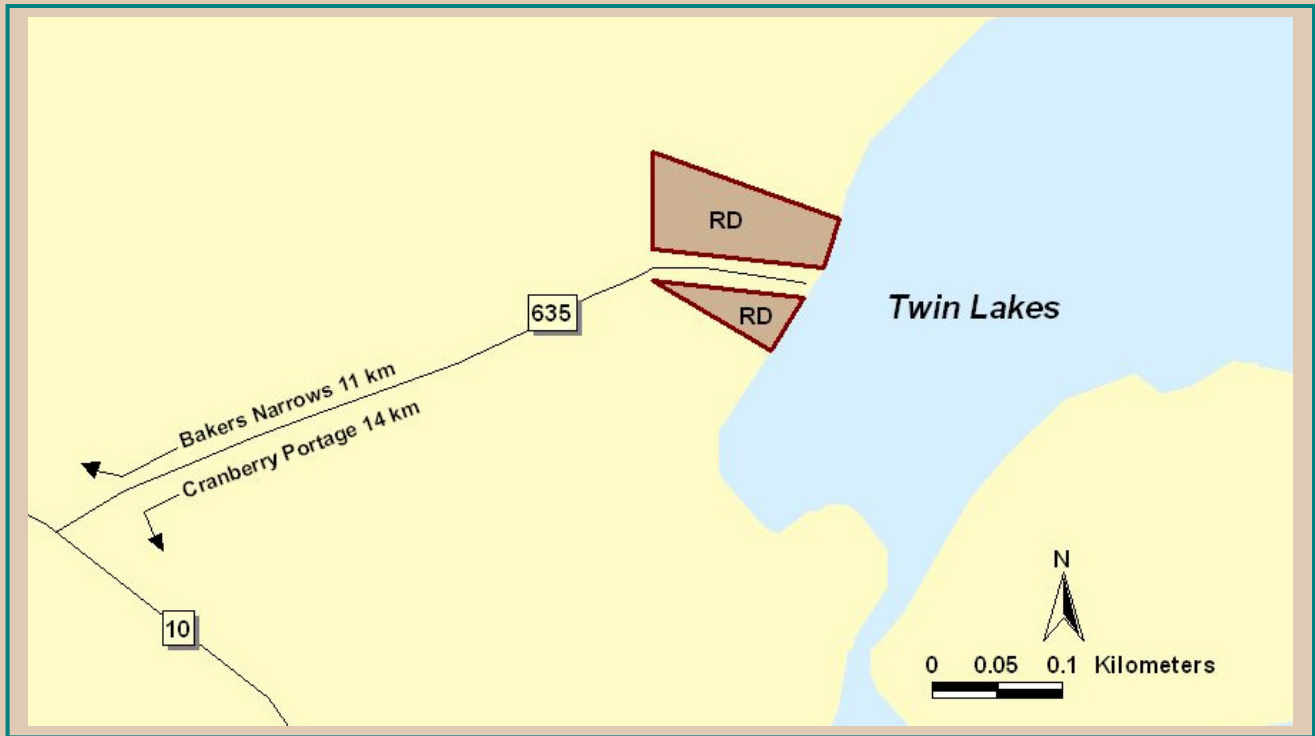
Twin Lakes is located just west of Grass River Provincial Park in the Churchill River Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region. Vegetation is predominately mixed forest.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in north-western Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide access to Twin Lakes for fishing and boating; and
- Provide day use and picnicking opportunities.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19663

Twin Lakes

Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 1.02 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include boat launch, dock and picnic area.

Wallace Lake



Established:

June 7, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

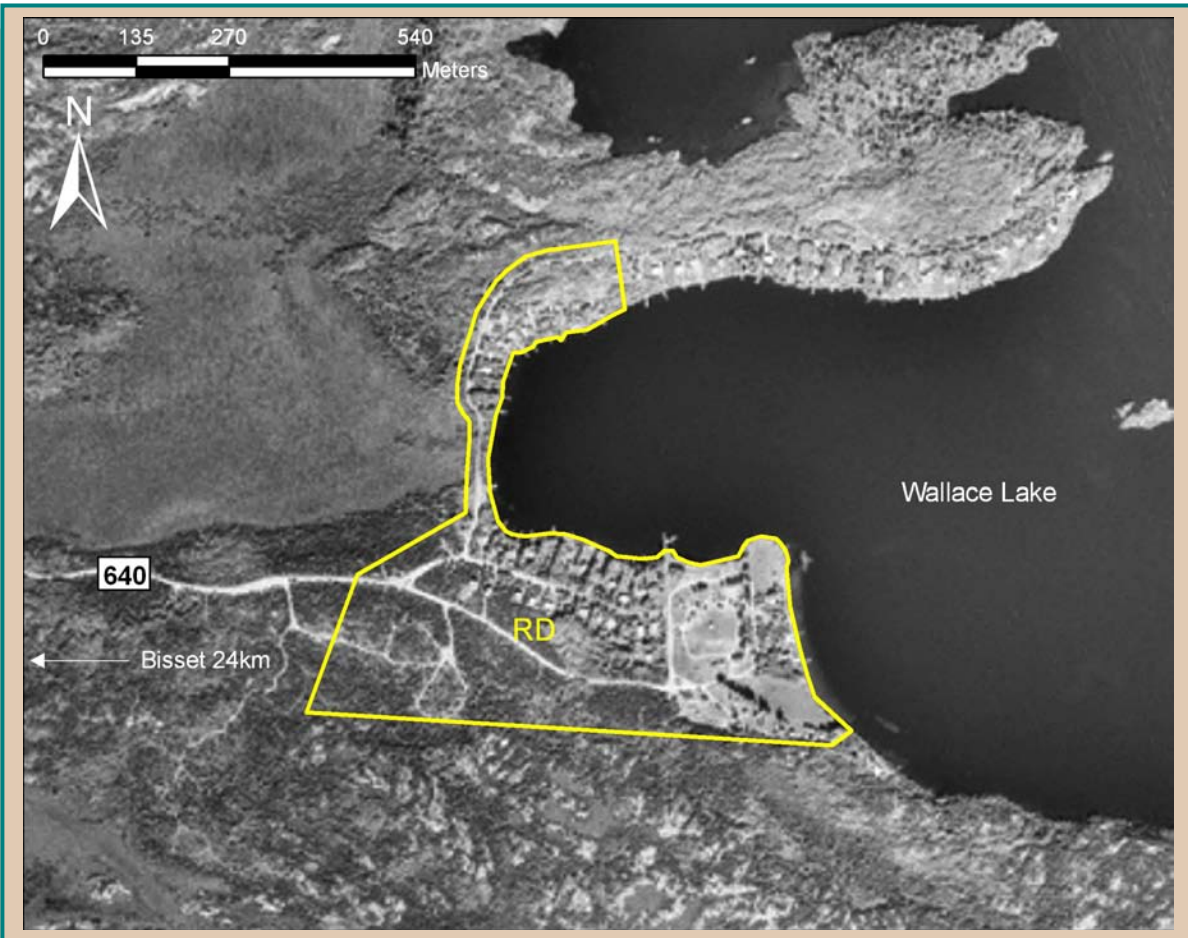
Wallace Lake in the Lac Seul Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region is located in eastern Manitoba's historic mining belt. Rock formations with high mineral potential pass through the southern part of the natural region, including Wallace Lake. The Park is an important "jump-off" point into South Atikaki Provincial Park to the north. Total park area is 0.24km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in eastern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide camping and beach opportunities;
- Serve as a staging area for canoe routes into Atikaki Provincial Park and South Atikaki Provincial Park;
- Provide access to Wallace Lake for fishing and boating; and
- Accommodate an existing cottage subdivision and maintain opportunity for lodge operation.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19858

Wallace Lake

Land Use Category

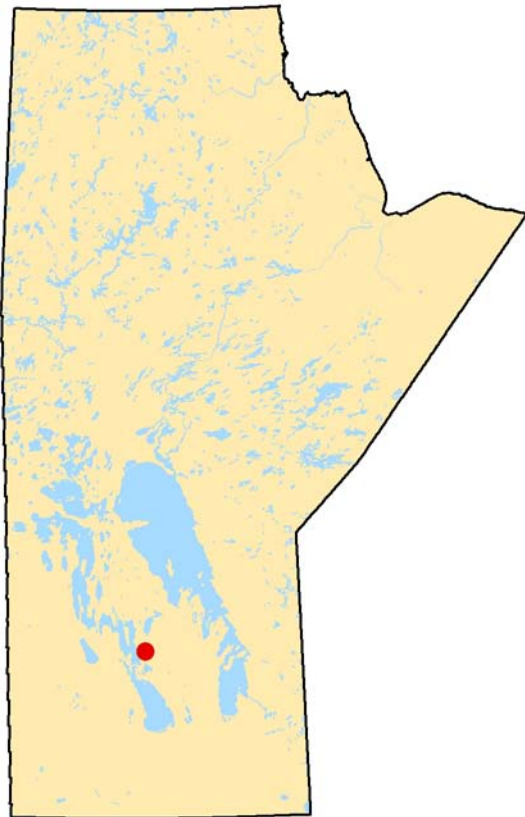
Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 23.78 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include boat launch, campground, picnic area and playground.
- Cottage subdivision has approximately 41 road accessible lots.

Note: Campground is under lease to private operator. Additional cottages are located on Crown land outside the park boundary.

Watchorn



Established:

June 19, 1962

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

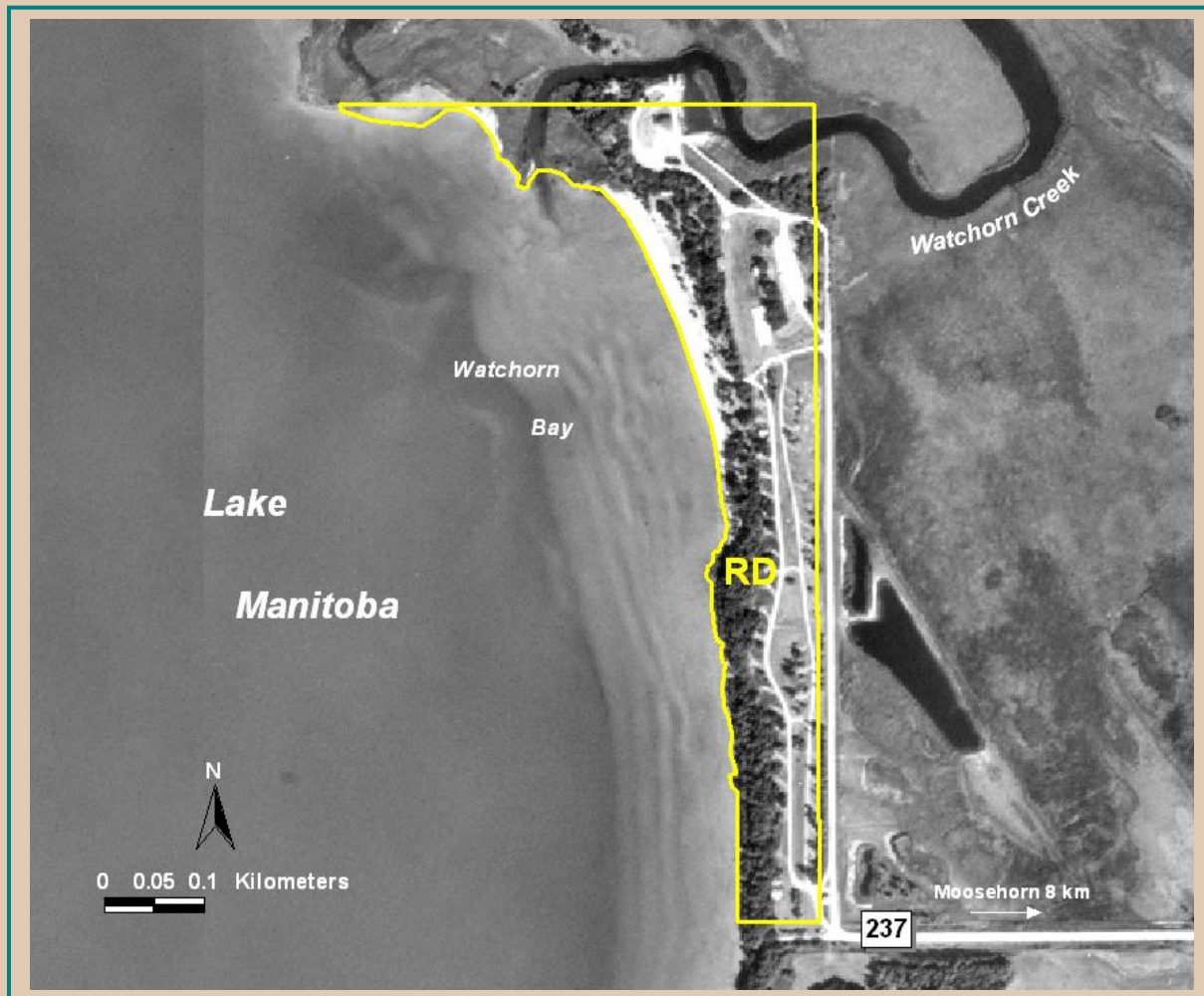
Named after H.T.D. Watchorn, a postmaster who settled in the area in 1903, this park is located in the Interlake Plain portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region. The Fairford Trail, an original settlement road, passes through what is now the park and can still be seen in some areas. The park has a natural sand beach. Total park area is 0.11km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in Manitoba's Interlake.

The park will:

- Provide camping, picnicking and beach opportunities;
- Serve as an important regional park for residents of nearby communities and visitors to the area; and
- Provide boat access to Watchorn Bay on Lake Manitoba.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19767

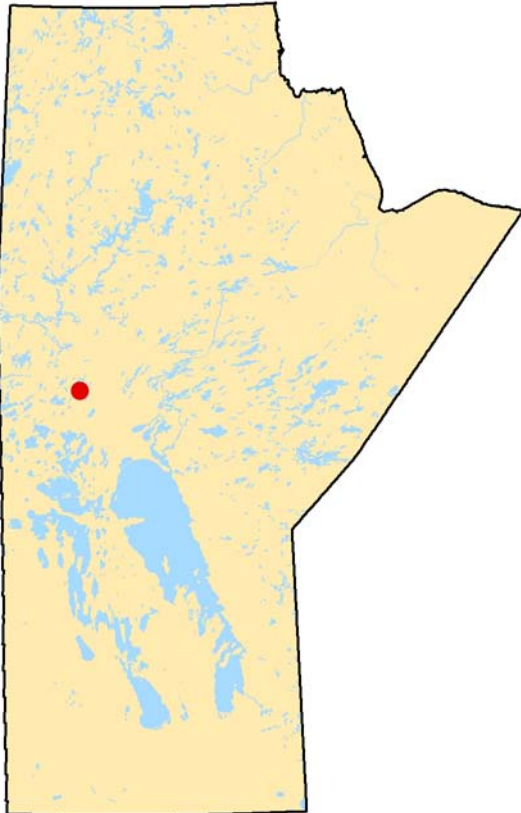
Watchorn Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 10.78 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include campground, beach, playground, boat launch and concession.
- Park has a picnic area and is adjacent to Watchorn Creek.

Wekusko Falls



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

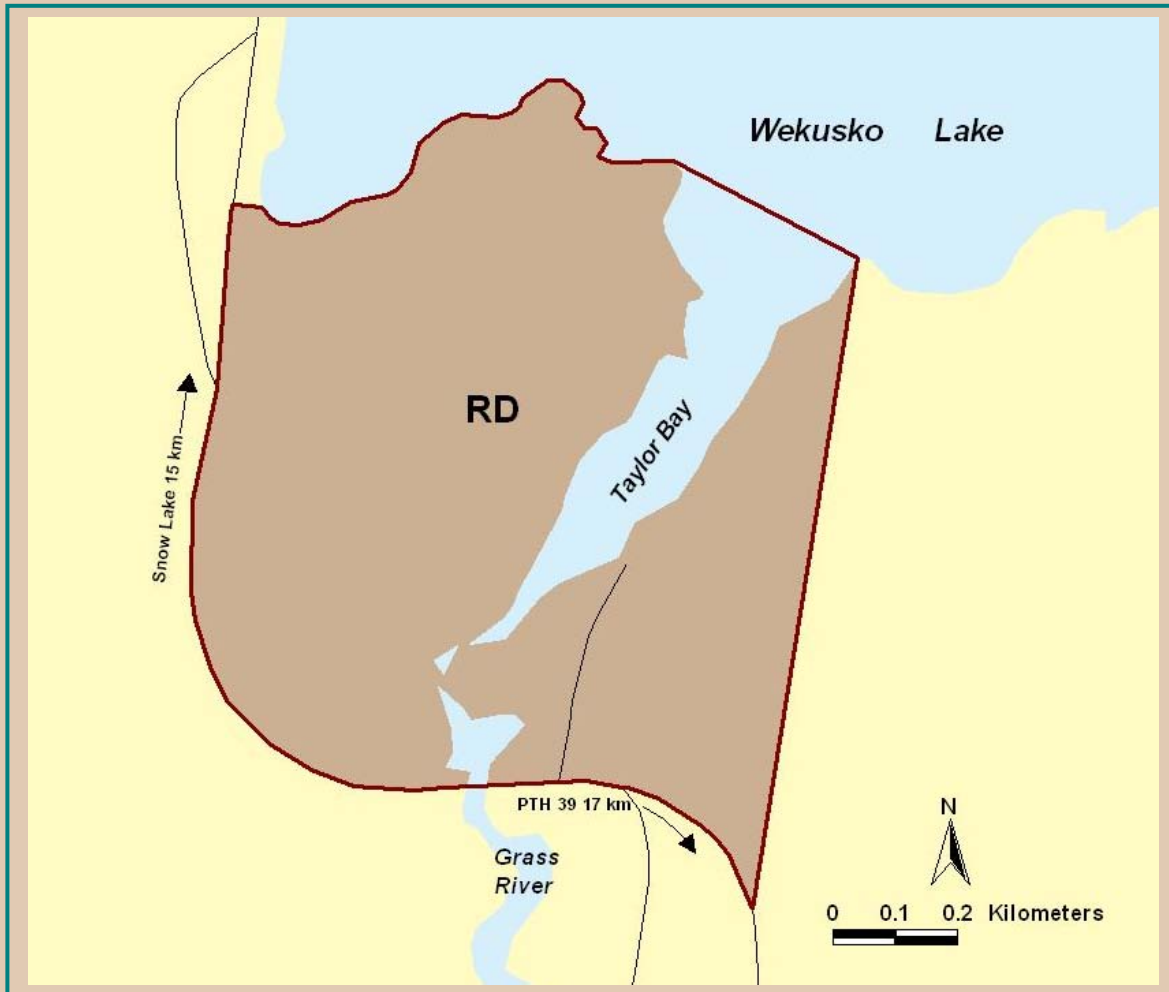
The rushing waters of Wekusko Falls mark the entrance to this recreation park. Here, through a series of chutes and falls, the Grass River drops twelve metres to Wekusko Lake. This historic waterway was once part of the "upper track" trade route between Cumberland House and York Factory. The park is located in the Churchill River Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region. Vegetation is predominantly mixed coniferous and broadleaf species. Total park area is 0.88km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in northern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide camping, beach, hiking and water-based recreation opportunities;
- Provide water access to Wekusko Lake and the Grass River system; and
- Preserve the scenic beauty and provide opportunities for viewing the Falls.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19859

Wekusko Falls

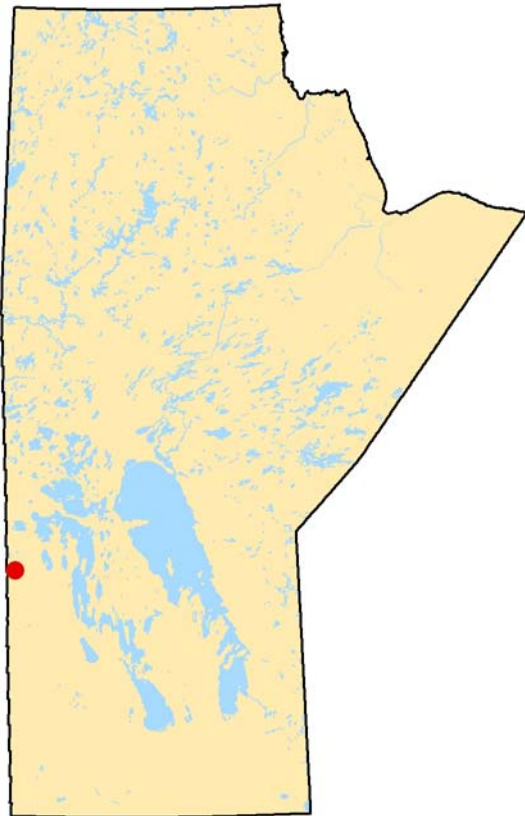
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 88.23 ha or 100% of the park.

- Developments include suspension bridges, walking trails and viewing areas.
- Facilities include campground, boat launch, beach and day use area.
- Wekusko Lake is a popular angling destination.

Whitefish Lake



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

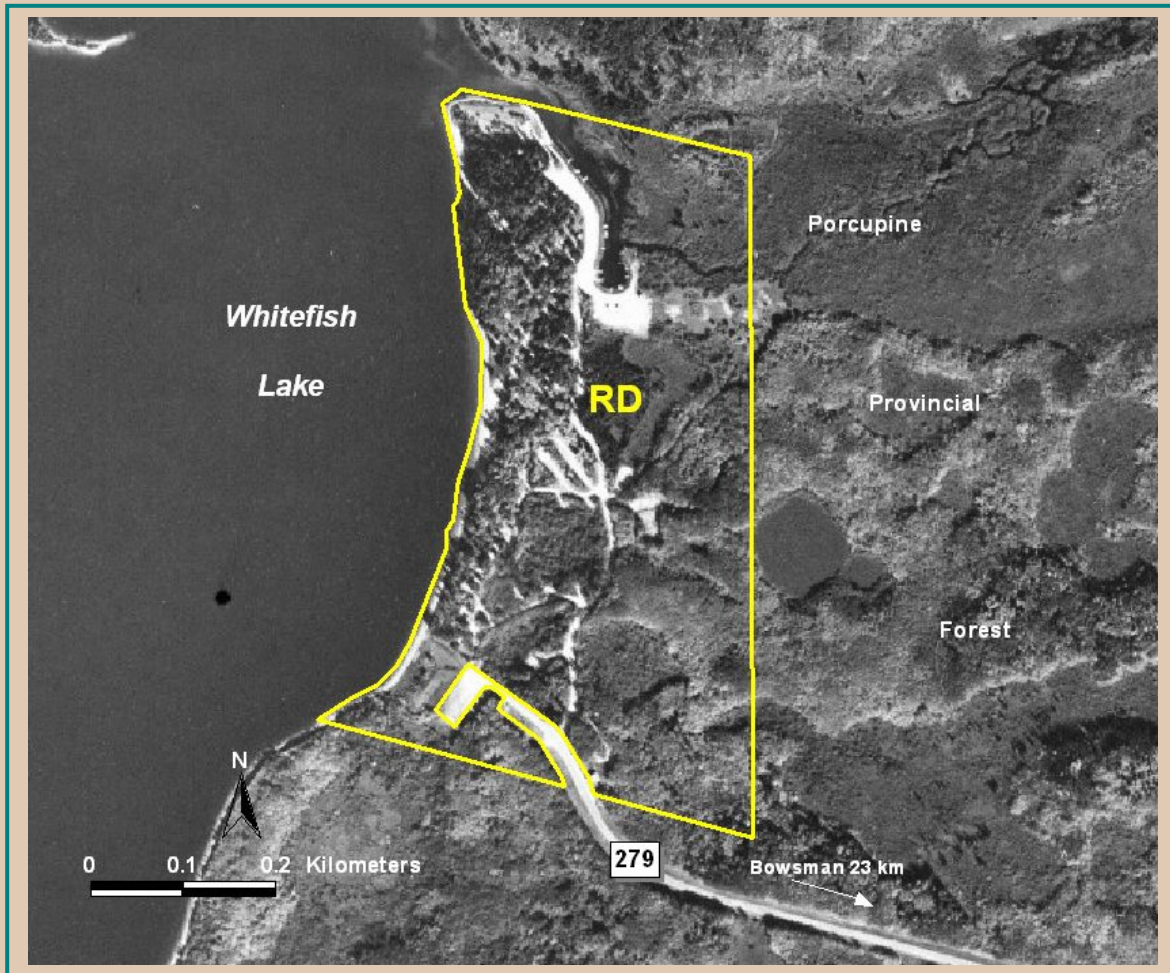
This park is situated on the east shore of Whitefish Lake in the Porcupine Provincial Forest. It is located in the Western Upland Natural Region, a hilly upland area that includes the Porcupine Hills and the Duck and Riding Mountains. The natural region is dominated by mixed stands of broadleaf and coniferous vegetation, chiefly spruce and aspen.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in western Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide camping, beach and day use opportunities; and
- Provide access to Whitefish Lake for fishing and water-based recreational activities.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19860

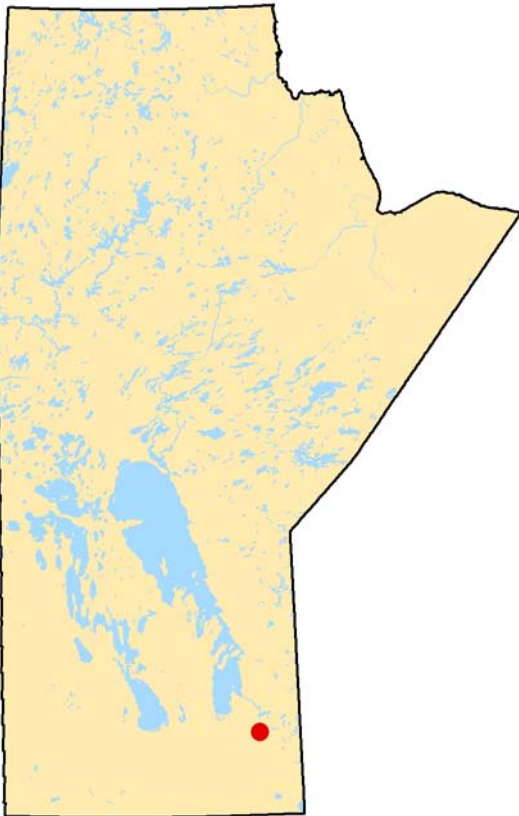
Whitefish Lake Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 24.808 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include campground, picnic area, boat launch, beach, playground and walking trail.

Whitemouth Falls



Established:

1974

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

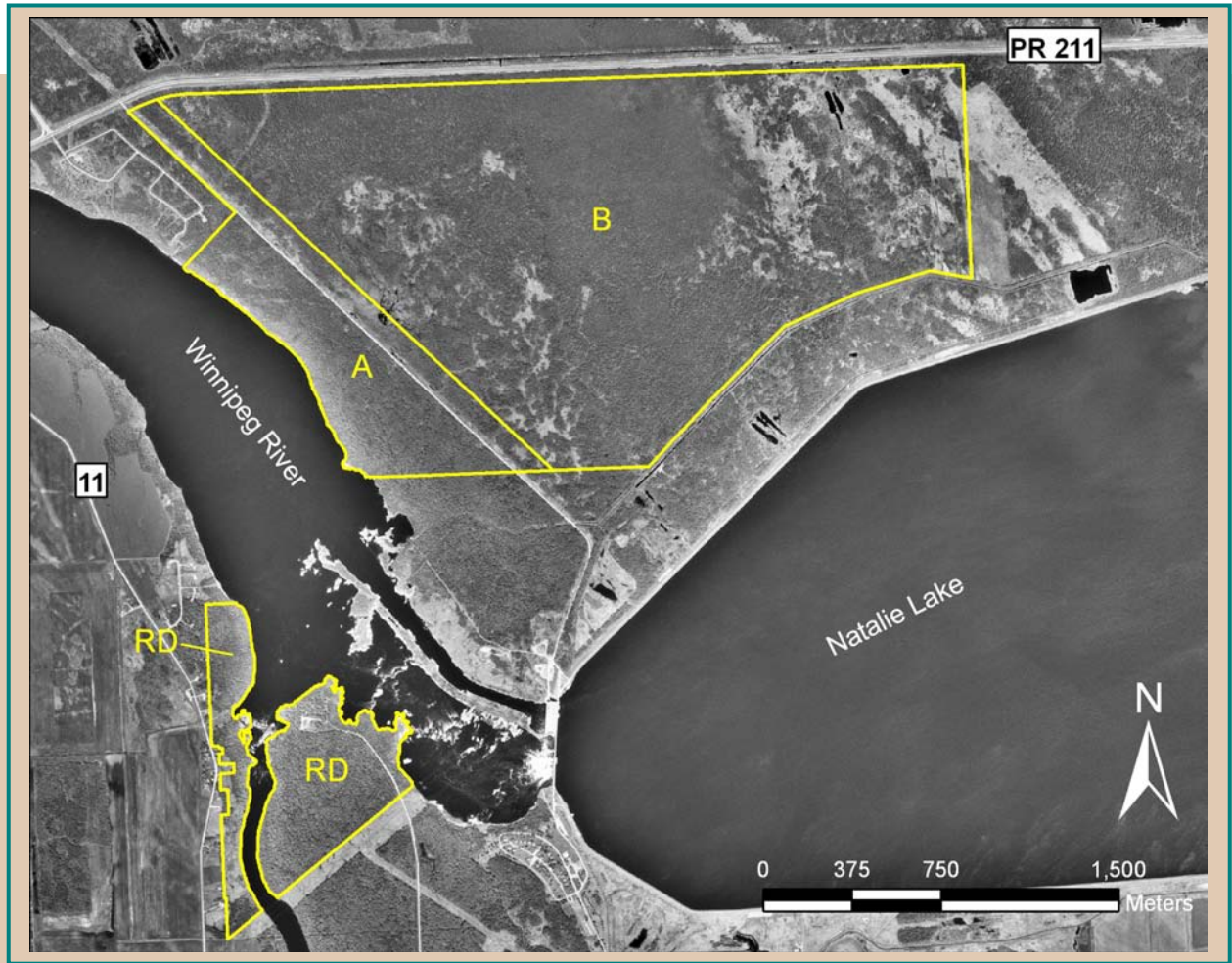
Whitemouth Falls is located in the Lake of the Woods portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region, just west of the junction of Highway 11 and Provincial Road 211. The park surrounds the confluence of the Whitemouth and the Winnipeg Rivers providing a scenic view of the rivers and of the Seven Sister's hydro-electric dam. Within the park is an archeological site containing First Nations artifacts. Total park area is 4.83km².

Park Purpose:

To protect areas surrounding Whitemouth Falls and an area representative of treed black spruce bog while providing outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting.

The park will:

- Provide picnicking and day-use opportunities;
- Provide river access for fishing and water-based recreational activities; and
- Protect treed black spruce bog as Great Grey Owl habitat.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20366

Whitemouth Falls

Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 52.35 ha or 10.8% of the park.

- Facilities include picnic area, washrooms and day-use area.

Access (A)

Size: 75.07 ha or 15.6% of the park.

- Accommodates Manitoba Hydro access to Seven Sisters Dam site and transmission lines in the area

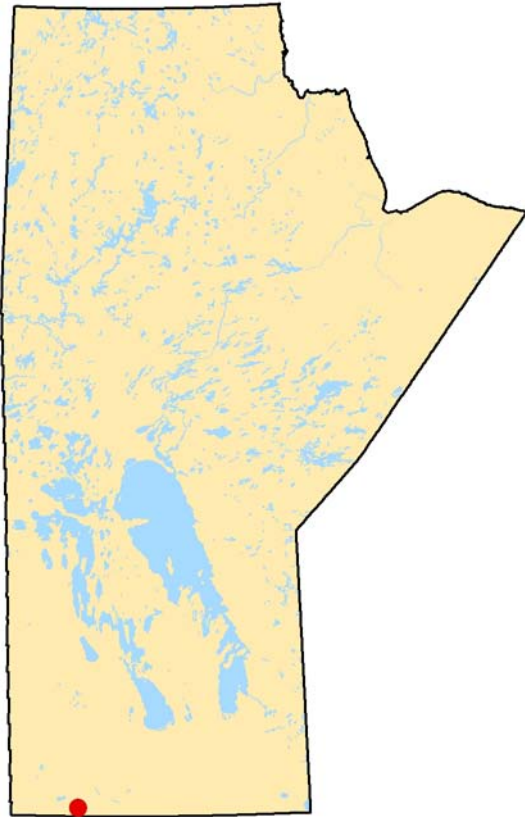
Backcountry (B)

Size: 355.92 ha or 73.6% of the park.

- Protects treed black spruce bog, Great Grey Owl habitat.

Note: The picnic area portion of the park is under lease to the R.M. of Whitemouth.

William Lake



Established:

June 29, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

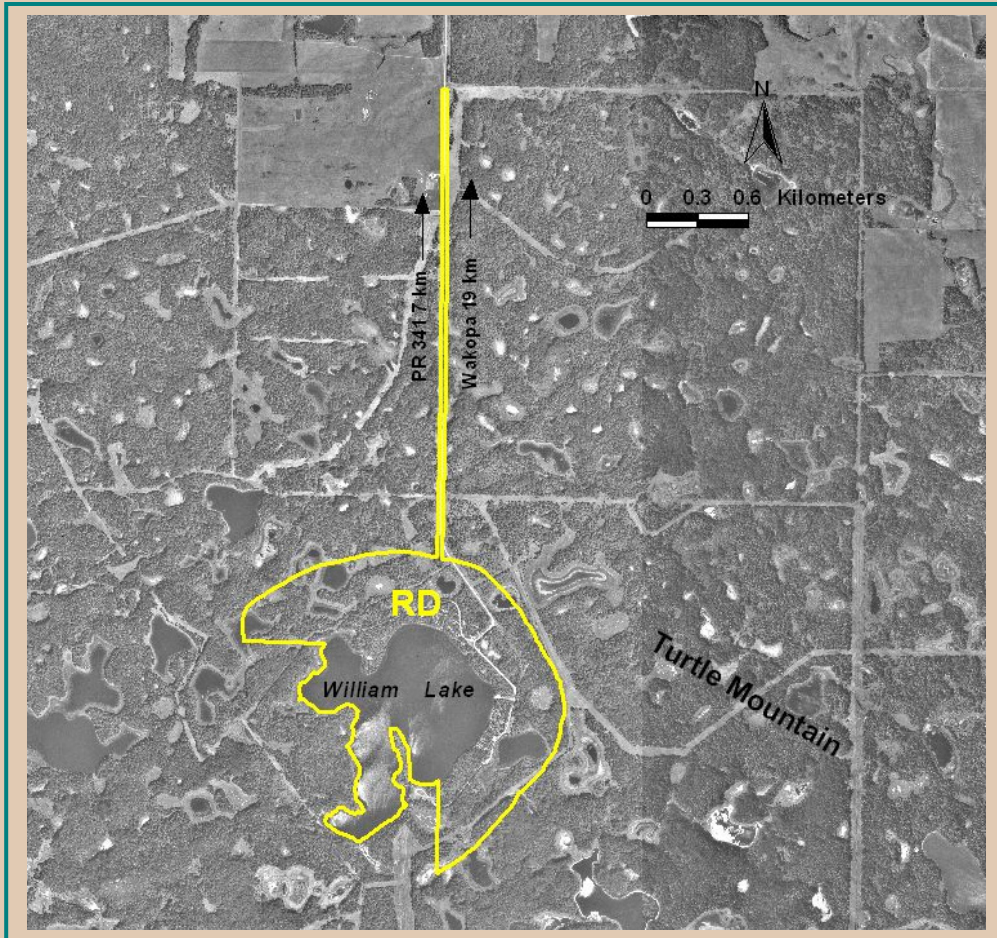
William Lake is located to the east of Turtle Mountain Provincial Park in the Turtle Mountain Natural Region. The park includes William Lake plus the surrounding shoreline on the north and east sides of the lake. The uplands that make up this region rise some 200 metres above the surrounding plains, and were formed when a mantle of glacial till was deposited by melting glaciers some 14,000 years ago. William Lake itself is the deepest and one of the largest lakes in the Turtle Mountain area. A trail leading from the park to the Turtle's Back Summit in Turtle Mountain Community Pasture, offers a panoramic view of the Turtle Mountains and surrounding area.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in south-western Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide camping, hiking, beach and day use opportunities;
- Provide access to William Lake for sport fishing and other water-based recreational activities; and
- Promote public appreciation of the region's natural history.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19768

William Lake

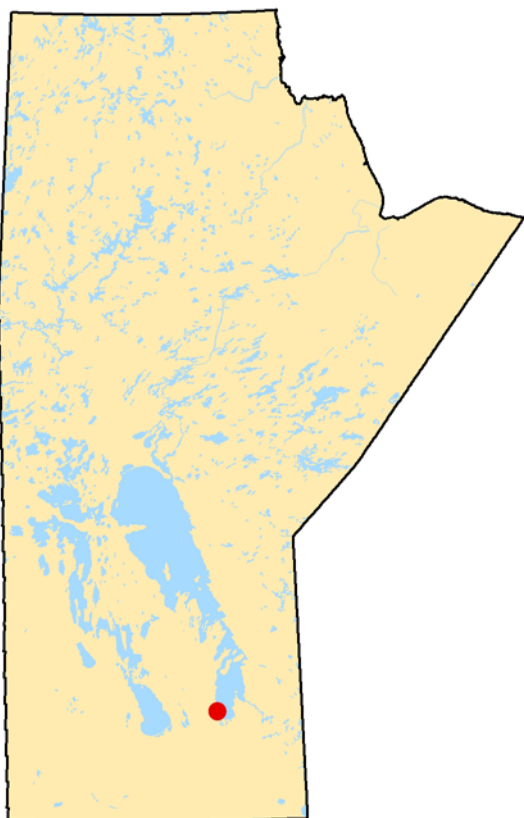
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 199.80 ha or 100% of the park.

- Interpretive facilities include amphitheatre and hiking trail.
- Recreational facilities include campground, playground, beach, boat launch and picnic areas.

Winnipeg Beach



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

Winnipeg Beach is located on the western shores of Lake Winnipeg in the Interlake Plain portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region. The main feature of the park is its sand beach. Much of Winnipeg Beach is landscaped to accommodate the parks recreational focus.

Winnipeg Beach is a popular destination for Winnipeggers who once travelled by railway to enjoy the beach. Today, the park is accessible by road, and continues to be a major beach, day use and marina attraction. The adjacent town of Winnipeg Beach provides many services for park visitors.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in an outdoor setting for residents of the south Interlake Region and Winnipeg.

The park will:

- Provide swimming, beach, picnicking and day use opportunities;
- Provide access to Lake Winnipeg for fishing and other water-based recreational activities;
- Promote public awareness and appreciation of the park's cultural history; and
- Accommodate appropriate special events.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19862

Winnipeg Beach

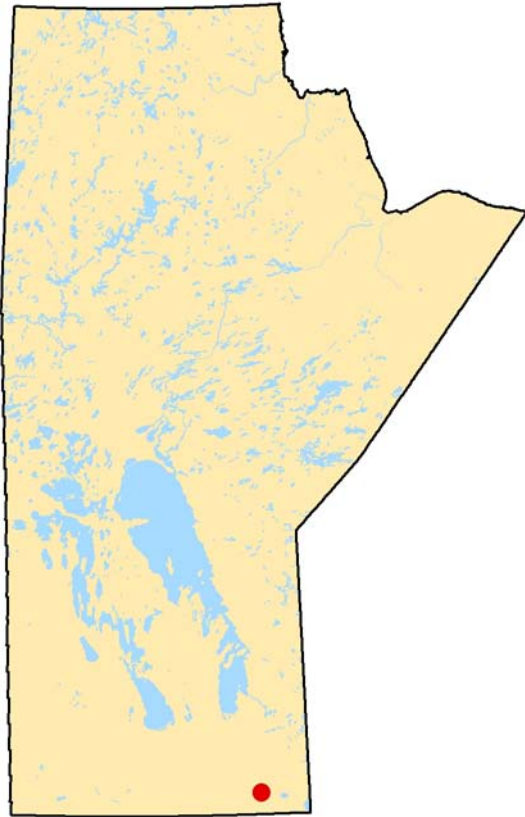
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 40.56 ha or 100% of the park.

- Developments include interpretive signage, boardwalk, parking lots, playground, washrooms, tennis courts, boat launch, marina and picnic facilities.
- The water tower, a provincial historic site, is located on the lakefront. The Ukrainian Homestead Museum is located in to the park.

Woodridge



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

One of the smallest parks in the provincial park system, Woodridge is in the Sandilands Provincial Forest on an extensive sand and gravel ridge that underlies the southern half of the forest. Jack pine forests dominate this area, which is part of the Lake of the Woods portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural region. Soils are sandy and well-drained.

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in south-eastern Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide picnicking and day use opportunities for residents of southeastern Manitoba.
- Serves as a highway rest stop



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19894

Woodridge

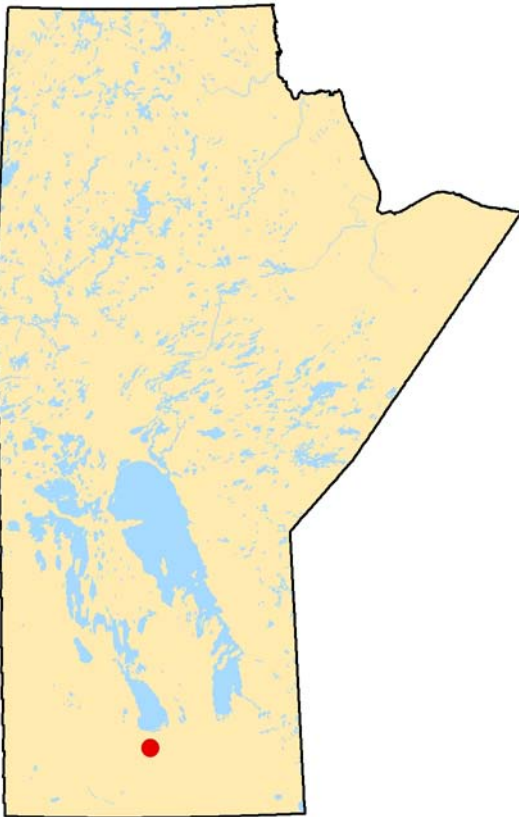
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 0.81 ha or 100% of the park.

- Primarily a day use picnic area and highway rest stop.

Yellow Quill



Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

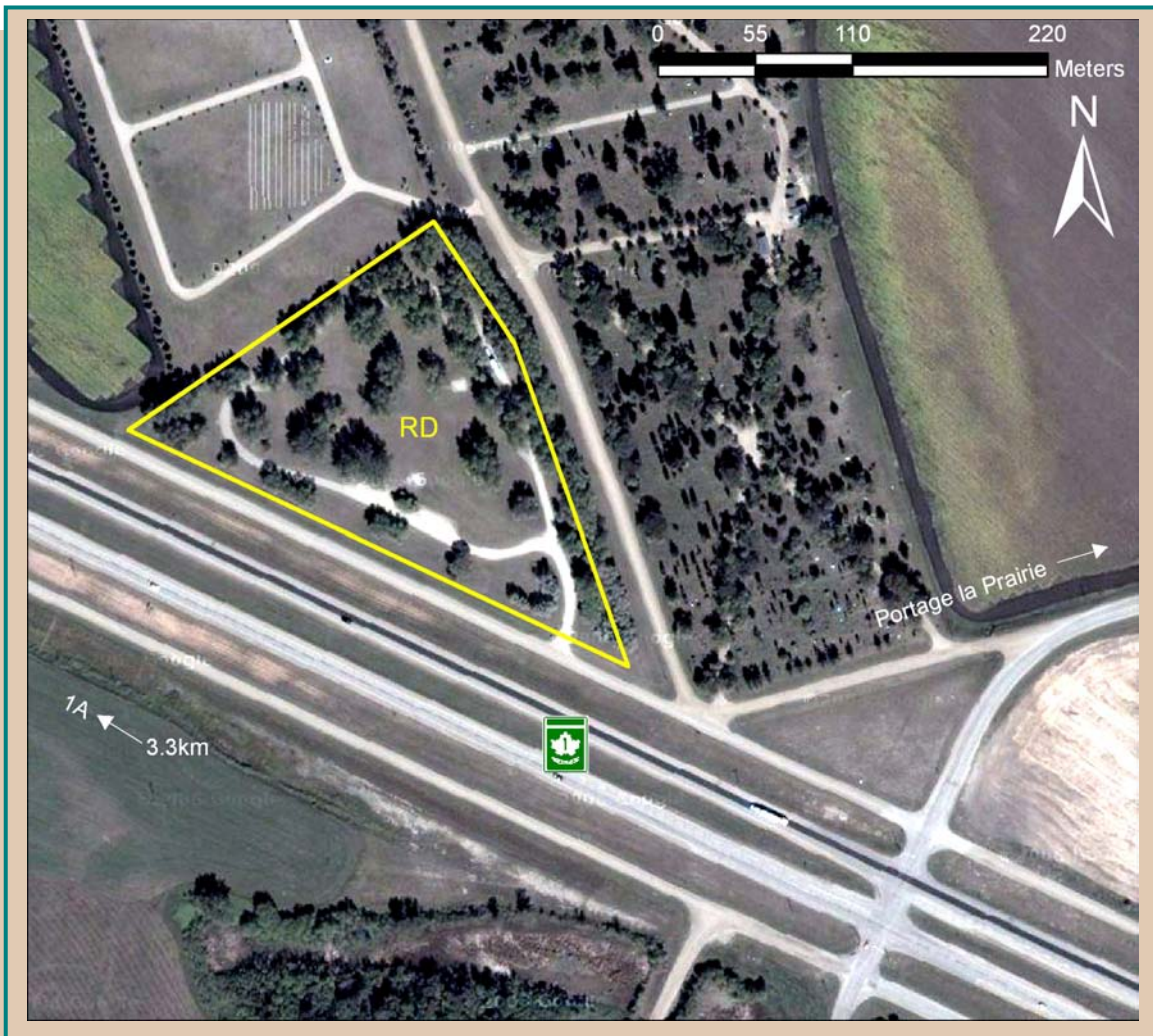
The park is located in the Aspen/Oak Parkland Natural Region adjacent to the Trans-Canada Highway by-pass at Portage la Prairie. A few natural aspen bluffs remain in the park. Total park area is 0.03km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in south-central Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide picnicking and day use opportunities for residents of Portage la Prairie and the surrounding area.
- Serve as a highway rest stop.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19863

Yellow Quill

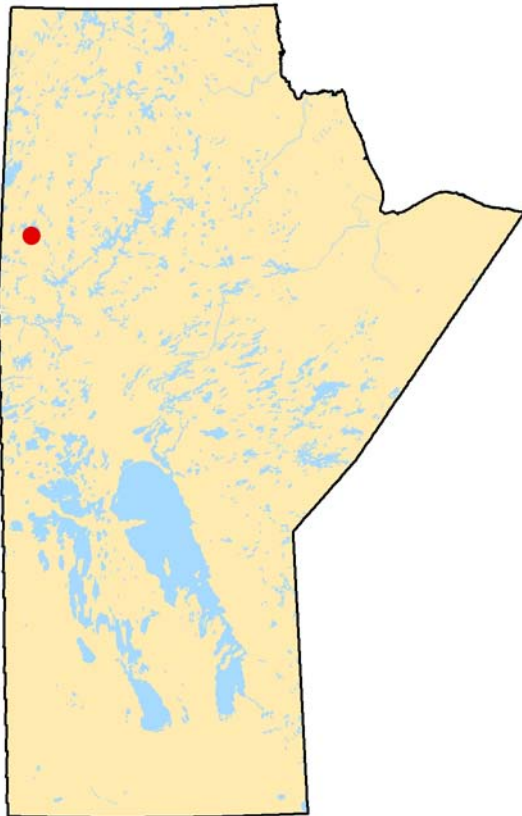
Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 3.01 ha or 100% of the park.

- Primarily a day use picnic area.
- Park has picnic shelters, grassed areas and pathways.

Zed Lake



Established:

June 24, 1961

Classification:

Recreation Park

Landscape Description:

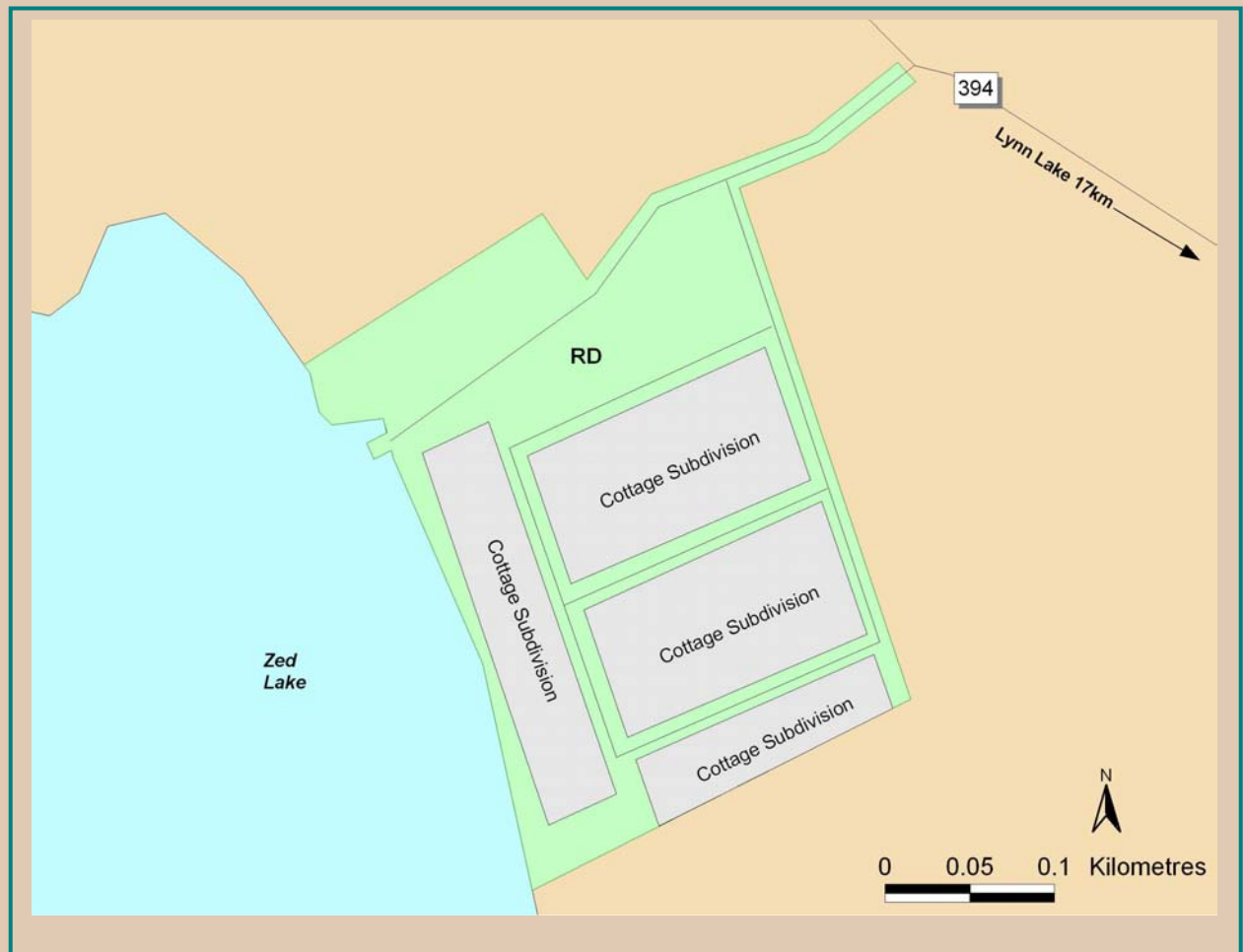
This park is located on the east shore of Zed Lake, in the Churchill River Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region. The region is known for its rugged landscape - a combination of coniferous forests and boggy wetland areas. Much of the park's land base is devoted to an existing cottage subdivision. Total park area is 0.12km².

Park Purpose:

To provide outdoor recreational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting in north-western Manitoba.

The park will:

- Provide camping, beach and day use opportunities;
- Provide access to Zed Lake for fishing and other water-based recreational activities; and
- Accommodate an existing cottage subdivision.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19864

Zed Lake

Land Use Category

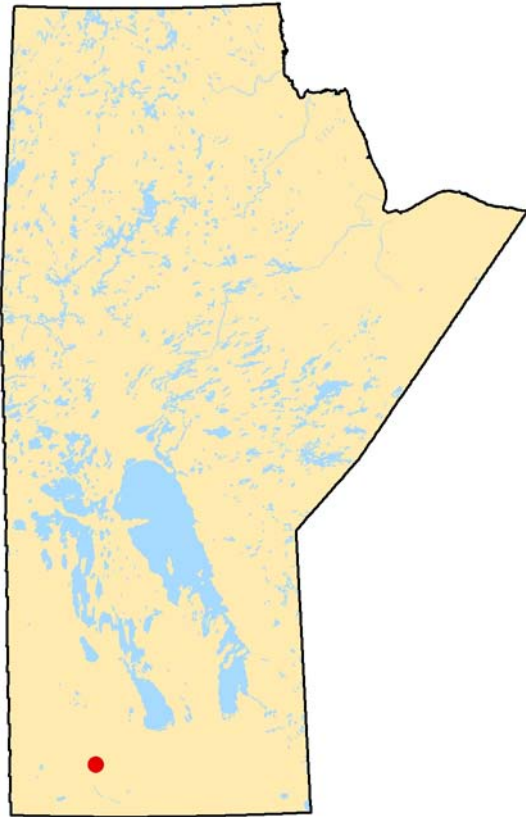
Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 12.07 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include campground, beach and boat launch.
- Cottage subdivision has 25 road accessible lots.

Heritage Parks

Criddle/Vane Homestead



Established:

February 24, 2004

Classification:

Heritage Park

Landscape Description:

The Criddle/Vane Homestead is located in southwestern Manitoba about 40 km's southeast of Brandon. The park is situated on the former homestead of the Criddle and Vane families and

contains the first entomology laboratory in western Canada. The last family members left the homestead in 1960. The park features building and structural remnants of the former homestead and parcels of mixed-grass prairie. Total park area is 1.32 km².

Park Purpose:

To preserve the heritage value of the former Criddle/Vane homestead and to promote public awareness and appreciation of one of Manitoba's prominent pioneer families.

This park will:

- Preserve remnants of the former homestead of the Criddle/Vane family, and the first entomological field station in western Canada;
- Protect representative features of the Assiniboine Delta Natural Region including mixed-grass prairie;
- Provide outdoor educational opportunities focusing on the park's natural and cultural values;
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's cultural heritage and natural features; and
- Accommodate nature-oriented recreational opportunities that are respectful of the park's historical environment.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20248

Criddle/Vane Homestead

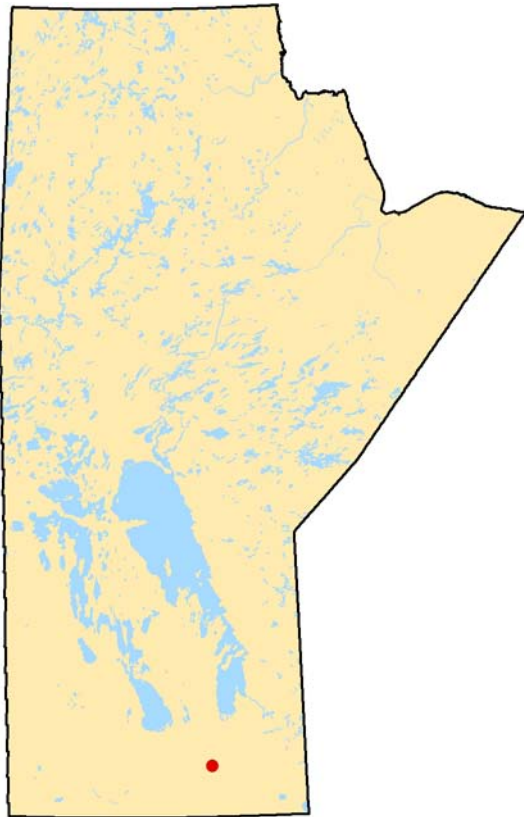
Land Use Category

Heritage (H)

Size: 132 ha or 100% of the park.

- Protects historic features including the first entomological field station in western Canada, the Criddle/Vane homestead, and a family cemetery and outbuilding foundations.
- Facilities include interpretive trails and day use facilities.

Duff Roblin



Established:

June 13, 2008

Classification:

Heritage Park

Landscape Description:

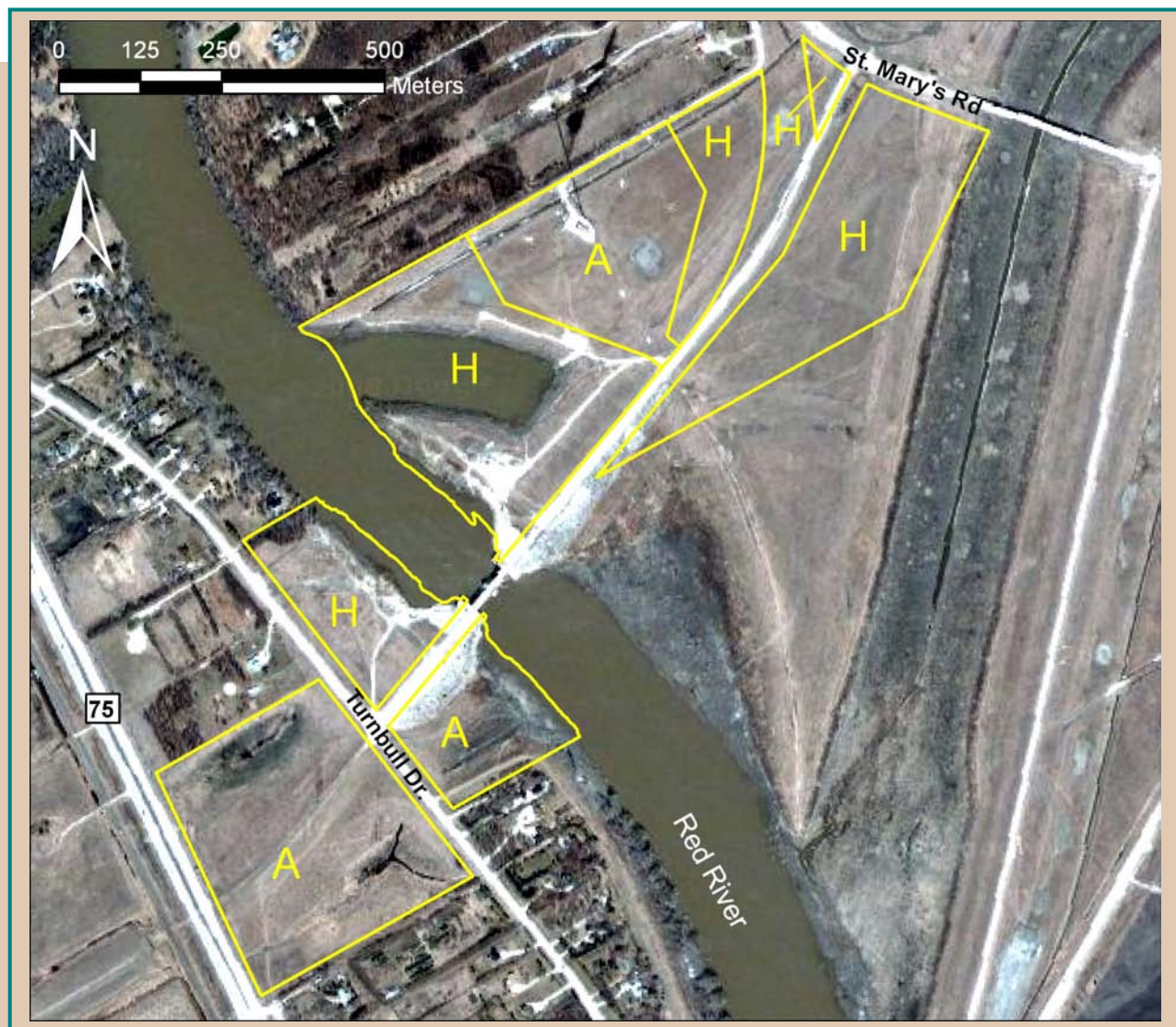
Duff Roblin Heritage Park is located around the Red River Floodway Inlet Control Structure. The park was created to commemorate both Duff Roblin and the engineering accomplishment he initiated, the Red River Floodway. The 0.57km² park around the Inlet Control Structure accommodates year round recreational use and provides an opportunity to educate the public about the Red River, the legacy of former premier Duff Roblin, and the historical engineering achievement that is the Floodway System.

Park Purpose:

To celebrate the Red River, the Floodway and the accomplishments of former Premier Duff Roblin while providing a multi-use recreation area.

The park will:

- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the Floodway Inlet Control Structure and the Red River;
- Provide four season day use recreational opportunities; and
- Celebrate the legacy of former Premier Duff Roblin;



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20409

Duff Roblin

Land Use Category

Heritage (H)

Size: 31.79 ha or 56% of the park.

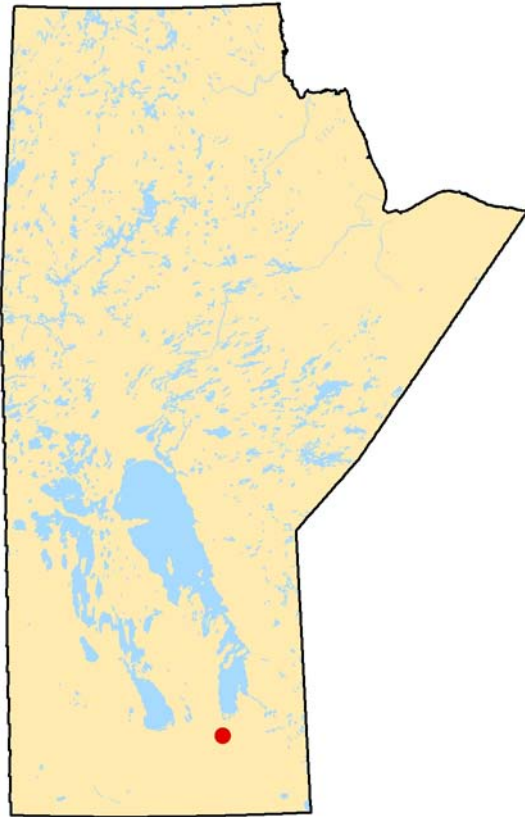
- Provides viewing opportunities that overlook the Floodway gate and diversion channel.
- Accommodates multi-season recreational day-use activities such as tobogganing and fishing

Access (A)

Size: 24.9 ha or 44% of the park.

- Accommodates a communication tower and future Hydro transmission lines.
- Provides excavation material for sealing off the Z-Dyke at Pembina Highway.

Lockport



Established:

February 28, 1997

Classification:

Heritage Park

Landscape Description:

The park is located just north of Lockport, Manitoba and park is situated located on the east bank of the Red River. Its designation as a heritage park commemorates the area's history of use by humans. An archeological excavation site and interpretive centre are located on the property. Lockport Park provides access to an important recreational fishing area at Lockport where locks are used to regulate water levels on the Red River. Total park area is 0.02 km²

Park Purpose:

To protect and promote public awareness and appreciation of the Lockport site, an area of historical and archeological significance.

The park will:

- Interpret the archaeological history, Aboriginal use and cultural heritage of the Lockport area;
- Provide an open green space for picnicking and public use;
- Provide access to the shoreline of the Red River for recreational activities like fishing and boating; and
- Protect the archeological resources of the site.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan #19838

Lockport

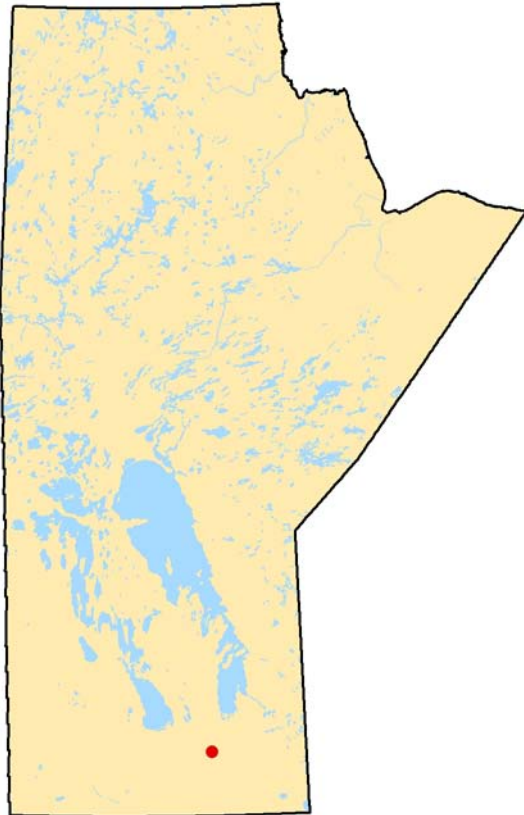
Land Use Category

Heritage (H)

Size: 2.26 ha or 100% of the park.

- Provides a day use area, walking paths, parking lot and interpretive trail and centre.
- Protects a site of archeological significance

Memorial



Established:

October 13, 1965

Classification:

Heritage Park

Landscape Description:

Memorial Park is located in downtown Winnipeg at the northeast corner of Broadway and Osborne, opposite the Manitoba's Legislative Building. The park consists of landscaped and manicured lawns, and features fountains and various memorials, most of which are in honor of the sacrifices made by members of the Canadian Military. Total park area is 0.02 km².

Park Purpose:

To preserve a park area that is dedicated to individuals and organizations that have made a sacrifice to create and preserve this province.

The park will:

- Preserve an area of land containing memorials;
- Serve as a meeting place for special events and functions; and
- Provide an area of "green space" in an urban location for use by the general public



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19843

Memorial

Land Use Category

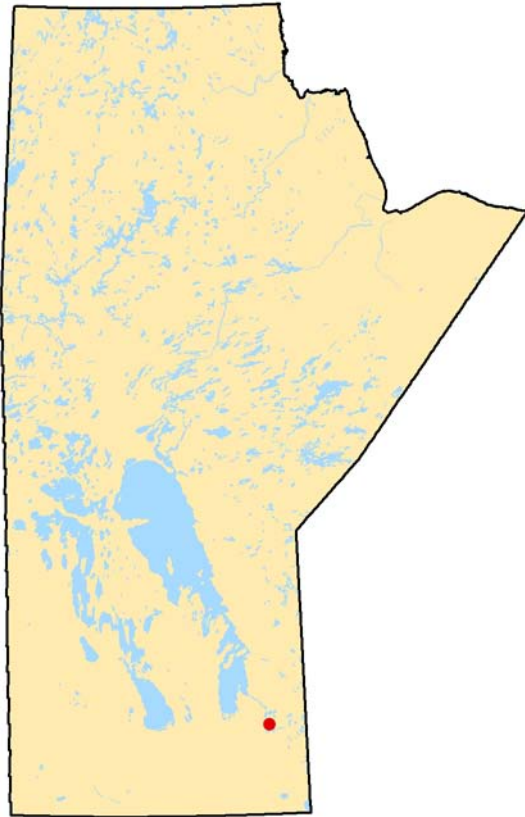
Heritage (H)

Size: 1.95 ha or 100% of the park.

- Protects an area of land containing various monuments.
- Protects the park center piece, a large pond and fountain.
- Special features include monuments, statues and green space.

NOTE: Park is maintained by Provincial Legislature grounds staff.

Pinawa Dam



Established:

July 18, 1985

Classification:

Heritage Park

Landscape Description:

Total park area is 0.25 km², and is located on the Winnipeg River in the Lake of the Woods portion of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region. The park commemorates Manitoba's first hydro-electric generating station. Pinawa Dam began operating in 1906 and was crucial to the rapid growth of Winnipeg prior to World War I. The station was closed in 1951 to allow the full flow of the Winnipeg River to serve the new and larger generating capacity of Seven Sisters Hydro Station built downstream.

Park Purpose:

To preserve the area surrounding Pinawa Dam and to promote public awareness and appreciation of its heritage value.

The park will:

- Protect the site and remnants of the first hydro-electric dam in Manitoba;
- Promote appreciation and public understanding of the current and historic value of hydro-electric power to Manitoba; and
- Provide recreational opportunities including picnicking, fishing, hiking and viewing of the Pinawa Dam.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19752

Pinawa Dam

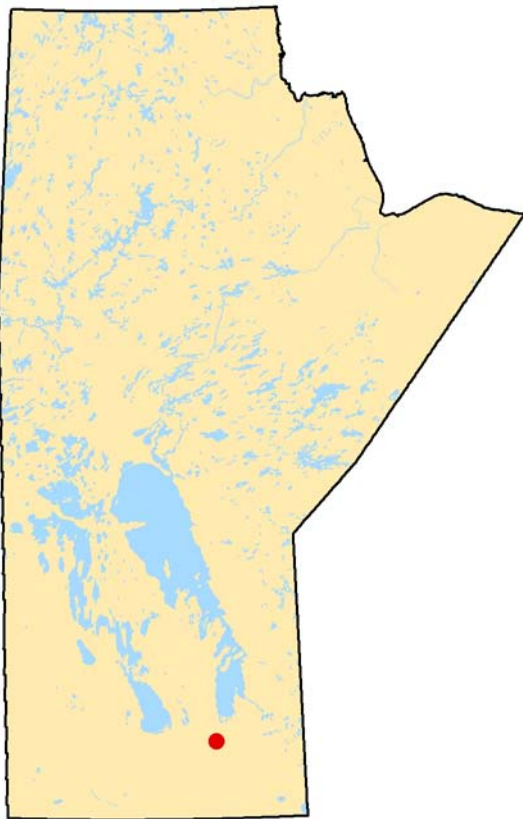
Land Use Category

Heritage (H)

Size: 25.0 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include picnic areas, playground and day use facilities.
- Interpretive developments include an amphitheatre, interpretive signs, walking bridge and nature trail (funded by the Friends of Old Pinawa co-operating association in partnership with Manitoba Conservation).

River Road



Established:

February 28, 1997

Classification:

Heritage Park

Landscape Description:

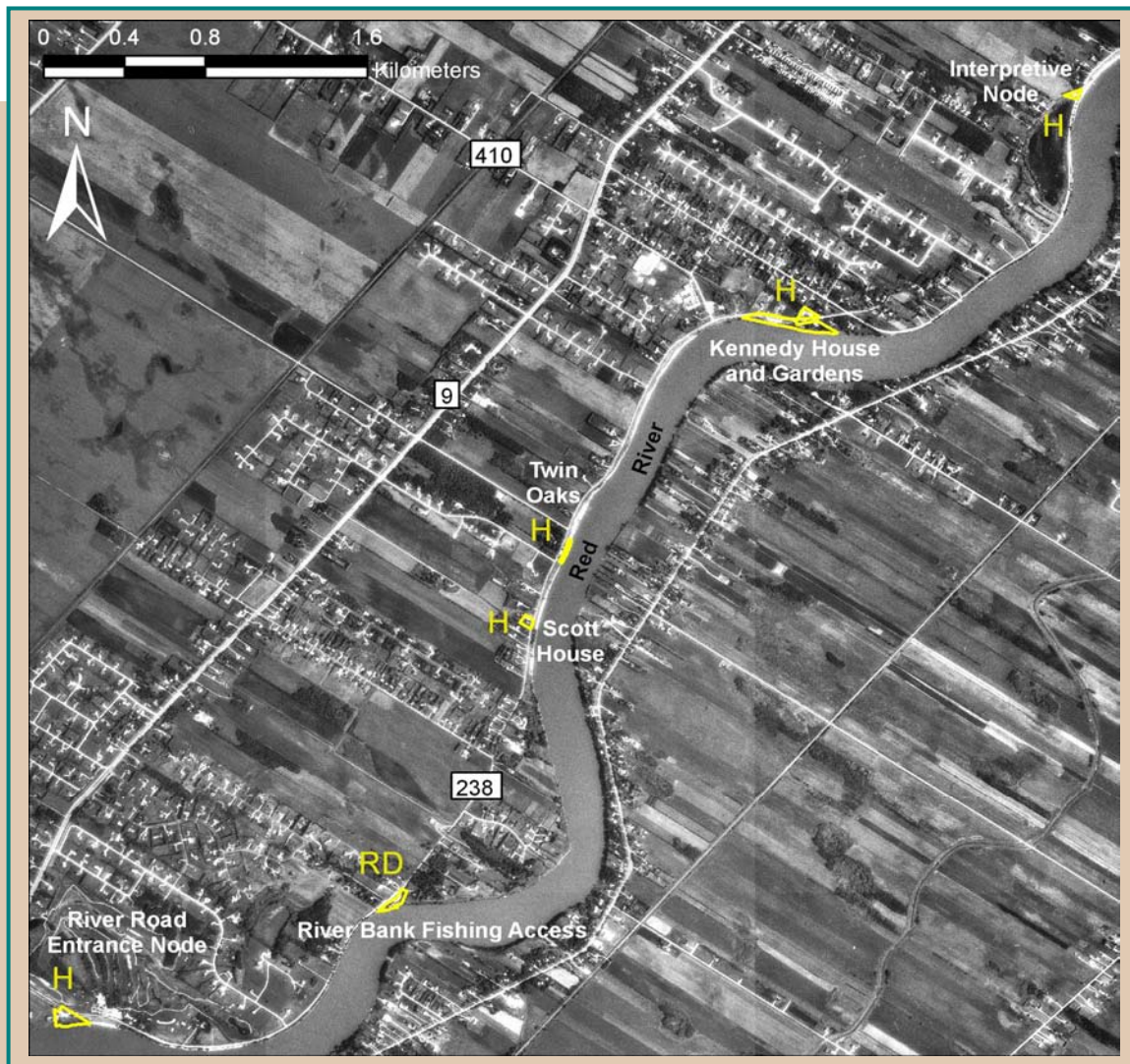
Total park area is 0.05km² and is composed of six distinct units along River Road. This roadway follows the west bank of the Red River between Winnipeg and Lockport. The park provides superior river scenery and access to several historic buildings that are examples of 19th century prairie living.

Park Purpose:

To preserve several sites containing 19th century homes, promote public awareness and appreciation of these sites and provide recreational opportunities along the Red River.

The park will:

- Commemorate the sites of 19th century culture including Scott House, Twin Oaks, Kennedy House and Hay House;
- Promote appreciation and public understanding of the cultural and historical significance of the Red River and the settlements along it; and
- Provide opportunities for picnicking, fishing and viewing of the historic Red River, a Canadian Heritage River.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19215A

River Road

Land Use Category

Heritage (H)

Size: 4.4 ha or 90% of the park.

- Five sites including the south entrance, Scott House, Twin Oaks interpretive node, Kennedy House, and Hay House / north entrance interpretive node.
- Kennedy House features a teahouse, museum and floral garden area. (NOTE: is commercially operated)

- Interpretive nodes feature interpretation signs on cultural features and their significance.

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 0.5 ha or 10% of the park.

- One site providing access for Manitobans with disabilities to the Red River for shore fishing and picnicking.



River Road Entrance Node



River bank Fishing Access



Scott House



Twin Oaks

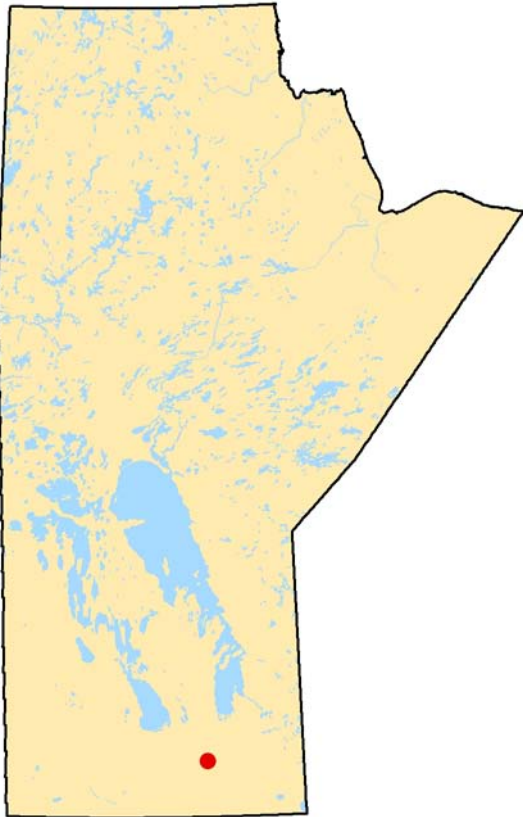


Kennedy House and Gardens



Interpretive Node

St. Norbert



Established:

October 15, 1976

Classification:

Heritage Park

Landscape Description:

St. Norbert Provincial Heritage Park is located south of Winnipeg at the junction of the Red and La Salle rivers. This park illustrates how a natural landscape used for hunting, fishing and camping by Native peoples evolved into a French-speaking Métis settlement, then a French-Canadian agricultural community of the pre-World War I period. A small portion of native river-bottom forest remains. Total park area is 0.07 km².

Park Purpose:

To protect and promote public awareness and appreciation of an area representative of 19th century Métis and French culture.

The park will:

- Depict the evolution of a natural habitat used for hunting and camping to a French-speaking agricultural community;
- Provide an opportunity for visitors to learn about the history of the area during the Red River Resistance (1868 – 1870); and
- Preserve/reconstruct several early structures from the area.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19852

St. Norbert

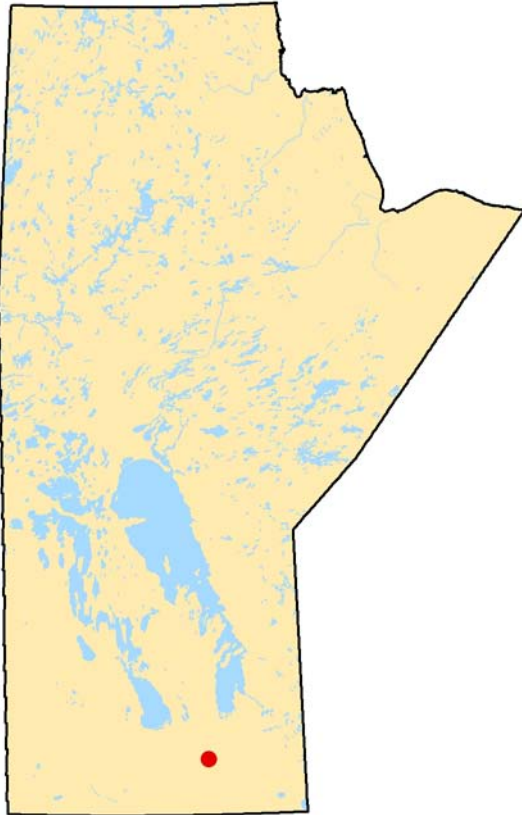
Land Use Category

Heritage (H)

Size: 6.62 ha or 100% of the park.

- Protects on site buildings including residences, a stable and an outdoor refrigerator.
- Provides a self-guiding trail with interpretive signs that runs through river-bottom forest along the La Salle River, allowing access to heritage buildings.
- Facilities include reception centre, picnic site and shelter, and historic buildings.
- Preserves a small area of native river-bottom forest.

Trappist Monastery



Established:

September 23, 2002

Classification:

Heritage Park

Landscape Description:

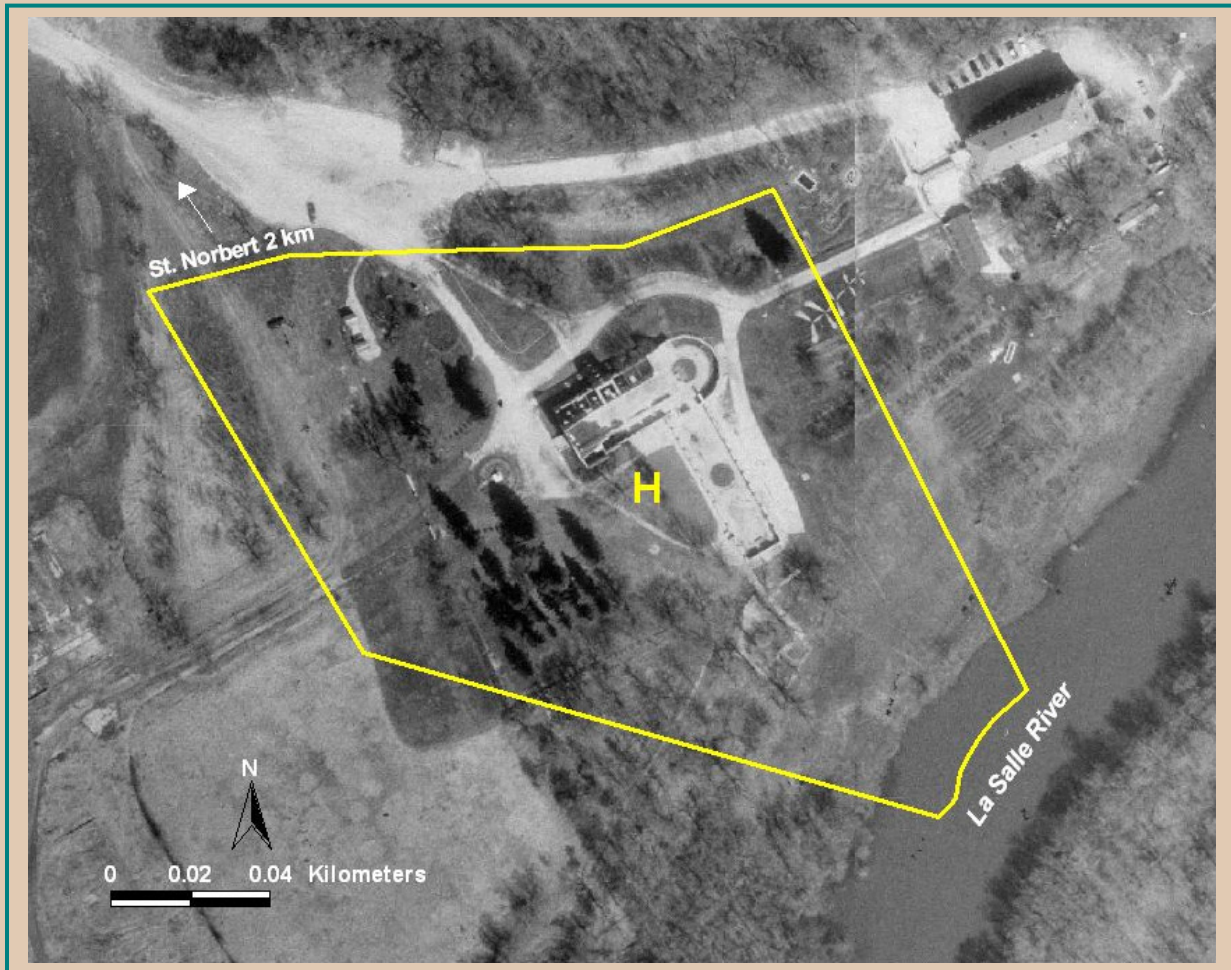
Total park area is 0.02 km². The park is located 2km south of Winnipeg, west of the junction of the Red and La Salle Rivers. The park is the site of a former Trappist Monastery, which thrived at this location from its establishment in 1892 until 1978. Fire gutted the vacated structure in 1983.

Park Purpose:

To protect the ruins of the Trappist Monastery and to promote public awareness and appreciation of the historical significance of the area.

The Park will:

- Preserve the structural remains of the Trappist Monastery, an example of a small monastic complex in Canada, exemplifying a distinctly French form of architecture imported to the Canadian Prairies;
- Promote public awareness and interpret the historical significance of the site and the Trappist monks;
- Host cultural and recreational activities that are respectful of the natural setting and historical environment.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19857

Trappist Monastery

Land Use Category

Heritage (H)

Size: 2.02 ha or 100% of the park.

- Facilities include a washroom, river access and picnic site.
- Provides day-use recreational opportunities such as walking and heritage appreciation.

Park Reserves

Amisk



Landscape Description:

Amisk Park Reserve is located approximately 90km north of Thompson. Notable features include the Gauer River and Little Churchill drainage systems. Larger lakes include Cousins Lake in the west and Jensen Lake in the east. Amisk also contains a portion of the North Indian Moraine that marks the boundary between the Keewatin and Labradorian ice sheets during the last glaciation. Exposed bedrock, hills, ridges and lake plains are also prominent topographical features. Tree species include black spruce, jack pine and aspen that are common to the Precambrian Boreal Forest. Total park reserve area is 1,980 km².

Park Reserve Purpose:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Churchill River Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region.

Established:

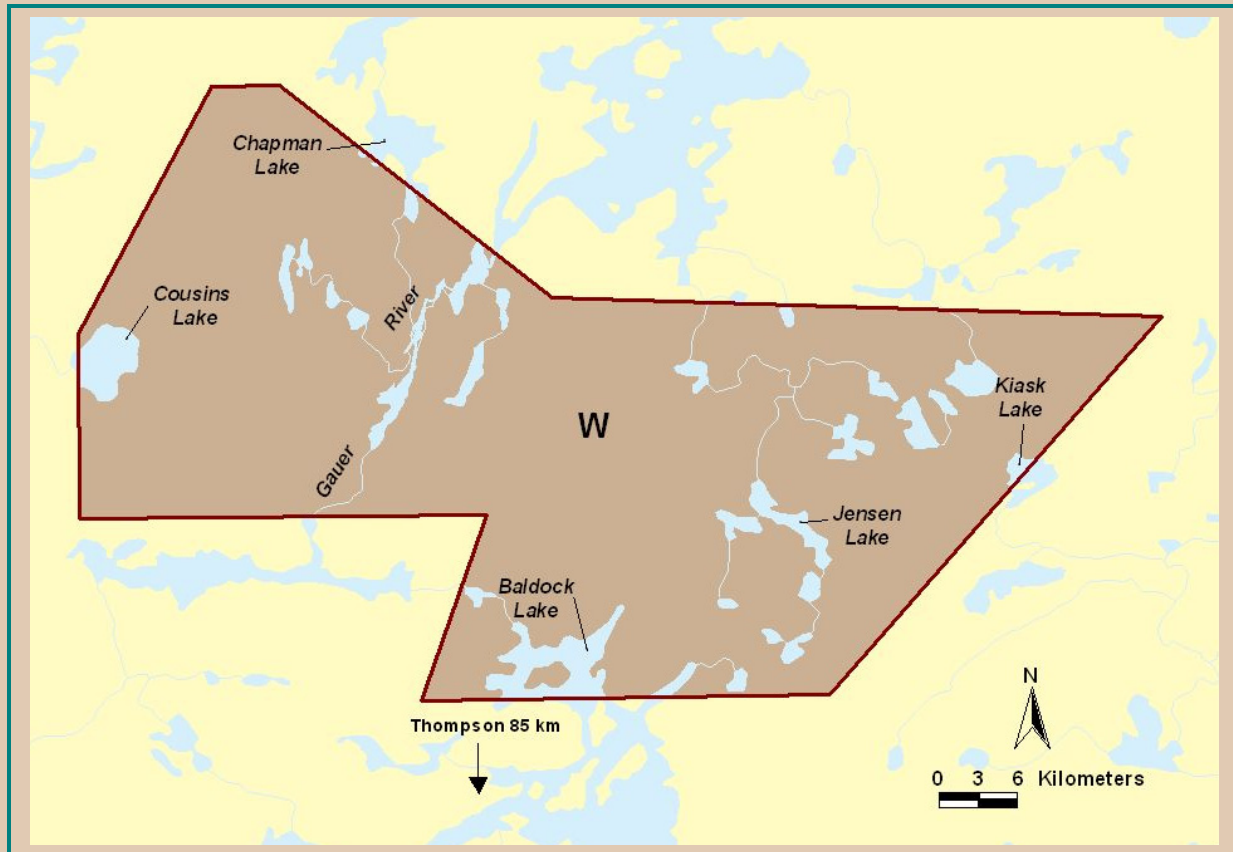
December 21, 1994

Classification:

Park Reserve

The park reserve will:

- Provide opportunities for a range of outdoor recreational experiences that depend on a pristine environment; and
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features and cultural heritage.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19691

Amisk

Land Use Category

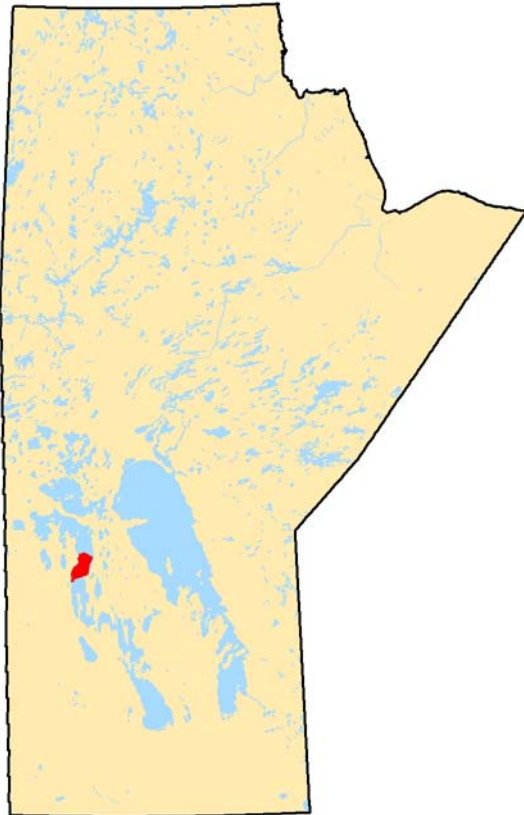
Wilderness (W)

Size: 198,000 ha or 100% of the park reserve.

- Protect natural lands and contributes to Manitoba's network of protected areas.
- Protects a portion of the North Indian Moraine, marking the boundary between the Keewatin and Labradorian ice sheets during the last glaciation.
- Provides undisturbed habitat for moose, black bear, timber wolves and a variety of mammals, birds and fish.
- Provides wilderness recreational opportunities such as canoeing, hunting, hiking and fishing.

(Final status to be determined in consultation with First Nations and interested parties.)

Birch Island



Established:

May 2000

Classification:

Park Reserve

Landscape Description:

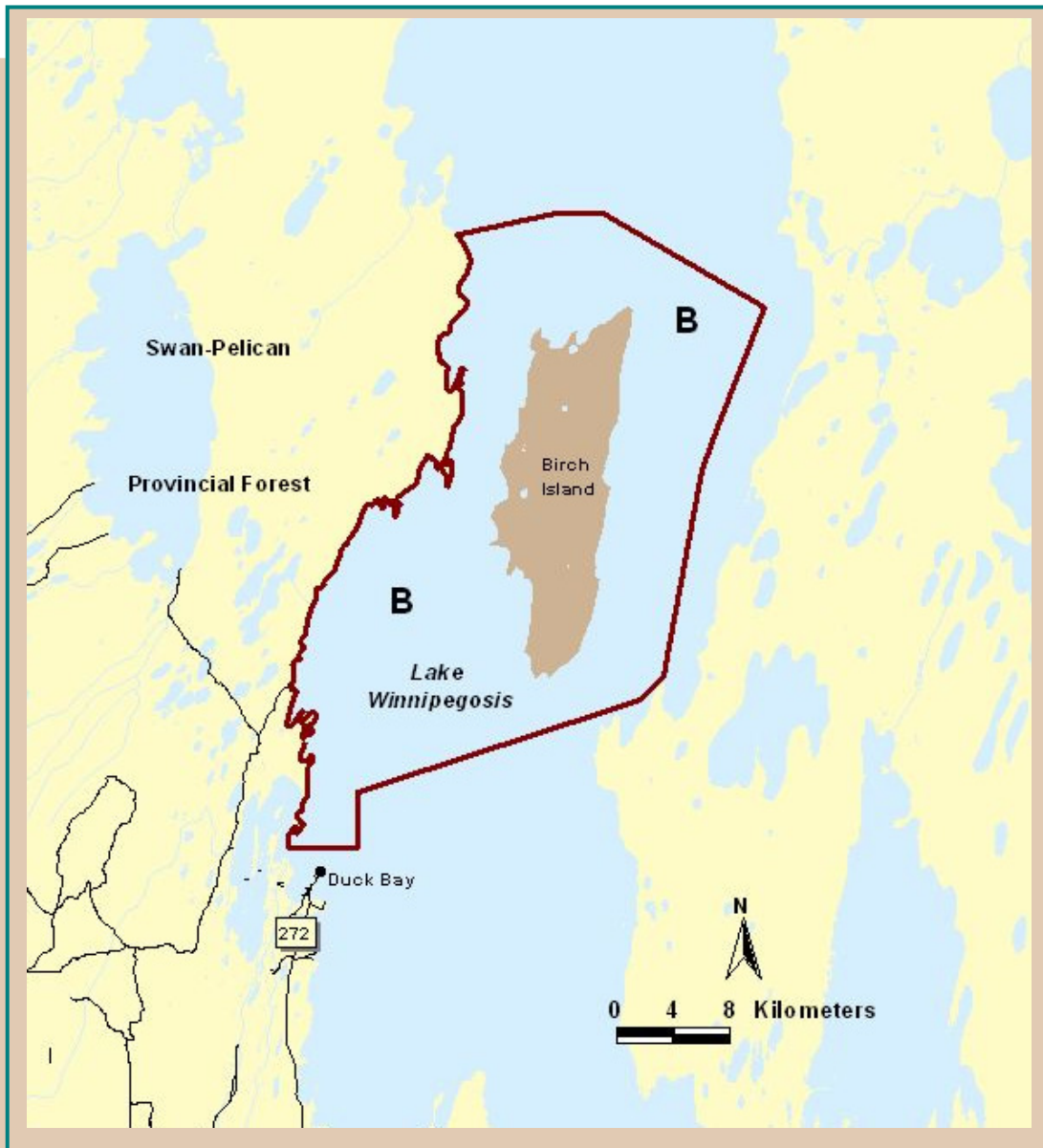
Birch Island Park Reserve is located on Lake Winnipegosis about 150 kilometres north of Dauphin and represents one of several hundred Enduring Features common in Manitoba. The Reserve is bisected by the Interlake Plain Natural Region to the south and the Mid Boreal Lowlands Natural Region to the north. Total park area is 790 km².

Park Reserve Purpose:

To protect Birch Island Park and the enduring features within the parks boundaries while discussion and public consultations take place to decide how best to manage the area.

The park reserve will:

- Protect the natural habitat of various herons, terns and double-crested cormorants; and
- Protect the natural habitat of the endangered Woodland Caribou.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20039

Birch Island

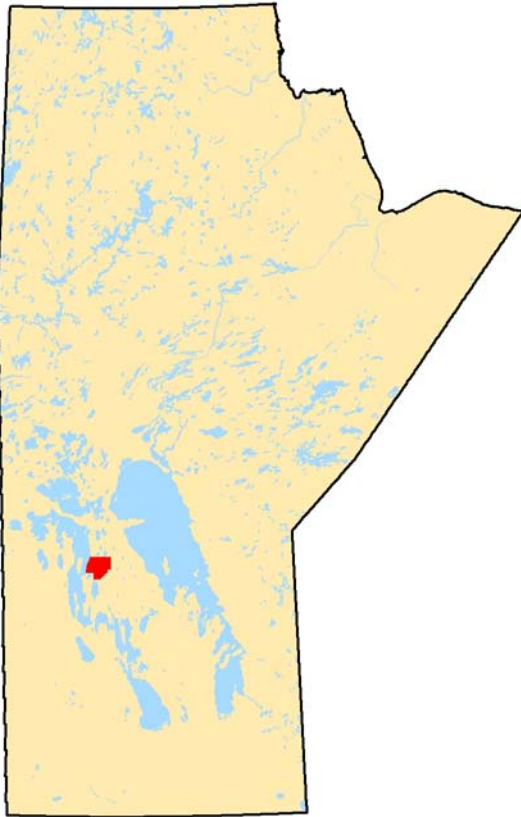
Land Use Category

Backcountry (B)

Size: 79,000 ha or 100% of the park reserve.

- Protect the nesting colonies and sand bars that are common breeding grounds for various herons, terns and double-crested cormorants.

Chitek Lake



Established:

April 1, 1999

Classification:

Park Reserve

Landscape Description:

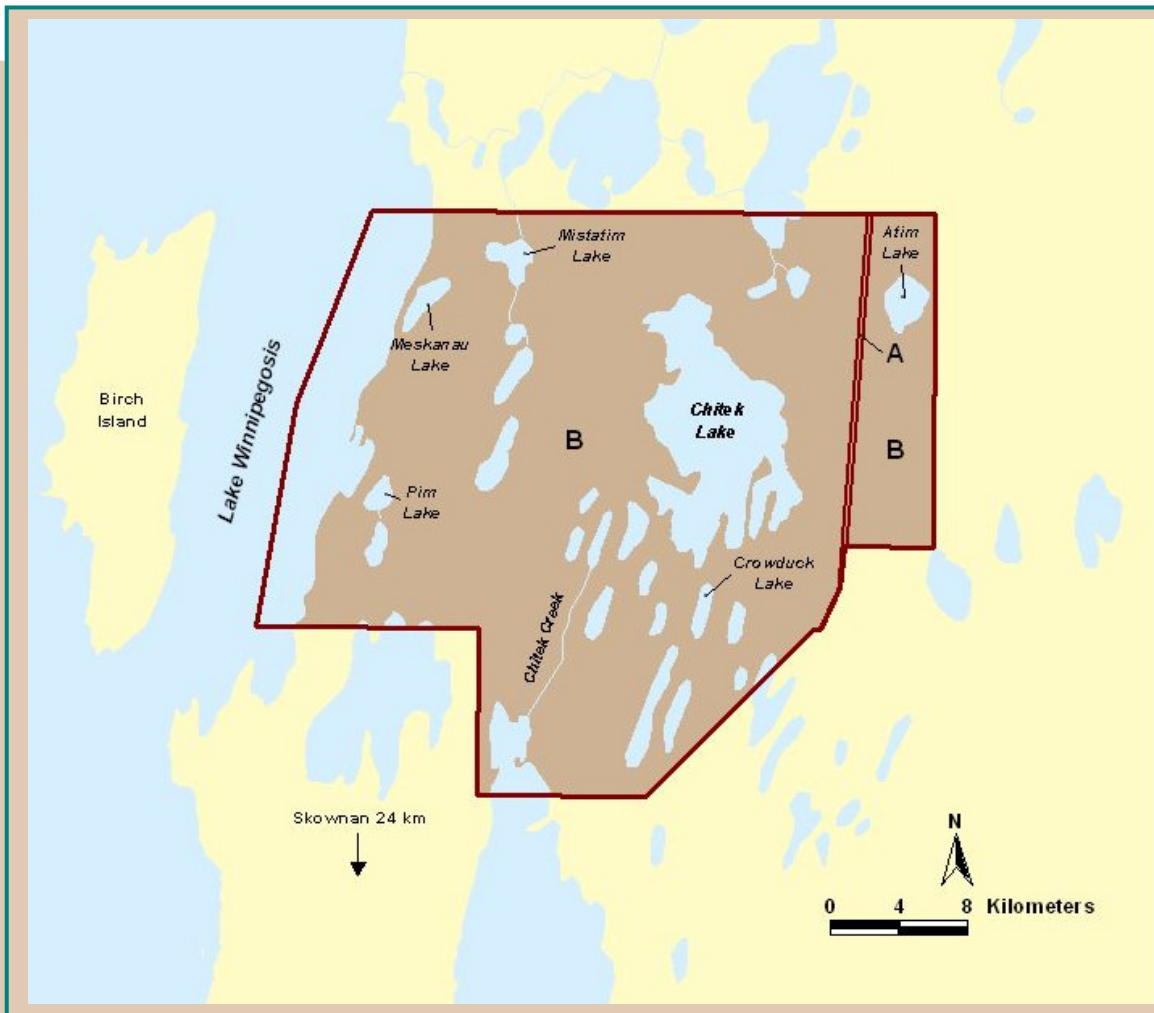
The park reserve is located in the Aspen Parkland and Boreal Forest Natural Regions. These areas are characterized by swales and depressions, limestone bedrock outcroppings and level peatlands and fens. The area has the potential of representing several Enduring Features not adequately represented by standards set forth by the Manitoba Protected Areas Initiative. Black spruce, jack pine and trembling aspen stands are located in areas of high elevation and abundant drainage. White spruce, willows and redosier dogwood thrive in moist, riparian environments. Total park reserve area is 1,003 km².

Park Reserve Purpose:

To protect the enduring features within the park reserve's boundaries while discussion and public consultations take place to decide how best to manage the area.

The park reserve will:

- Provide opportunities for a range of outdoor recreational experiences that depend on a pristine environment; and
- Protect the natural habitat of herons, terns and double-crested cormorant; and
- Protect winter range for threatened Wood Bison in an undisturbed state.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 19995

Chitek Lake

Land Use Category

Backcountry (B)

Size: 99,600 ha or > 99% of the park reserve.

- Protects Wood Bison winter range habitats.
- Protects tern, heron and double-crested cormorant nesting sites.
- Provides commercial fishing opportunities.

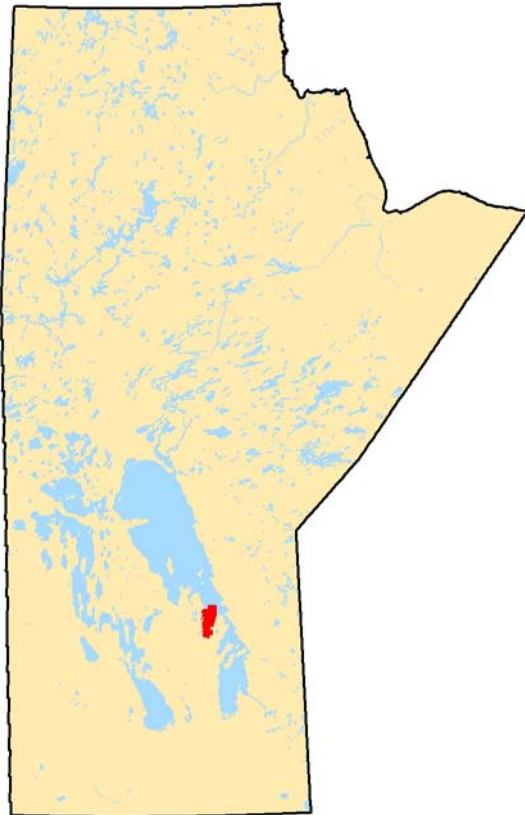
- Preserve culturally-significant archaeological sites.

Access (A)

Size: 700 ha or < 1% of the park reserve.

- Provides a corridor for hydro-transmission lines.

Fisher Bay



Established:

May 2000

Classification:

Park Reserve

Landscape Description:

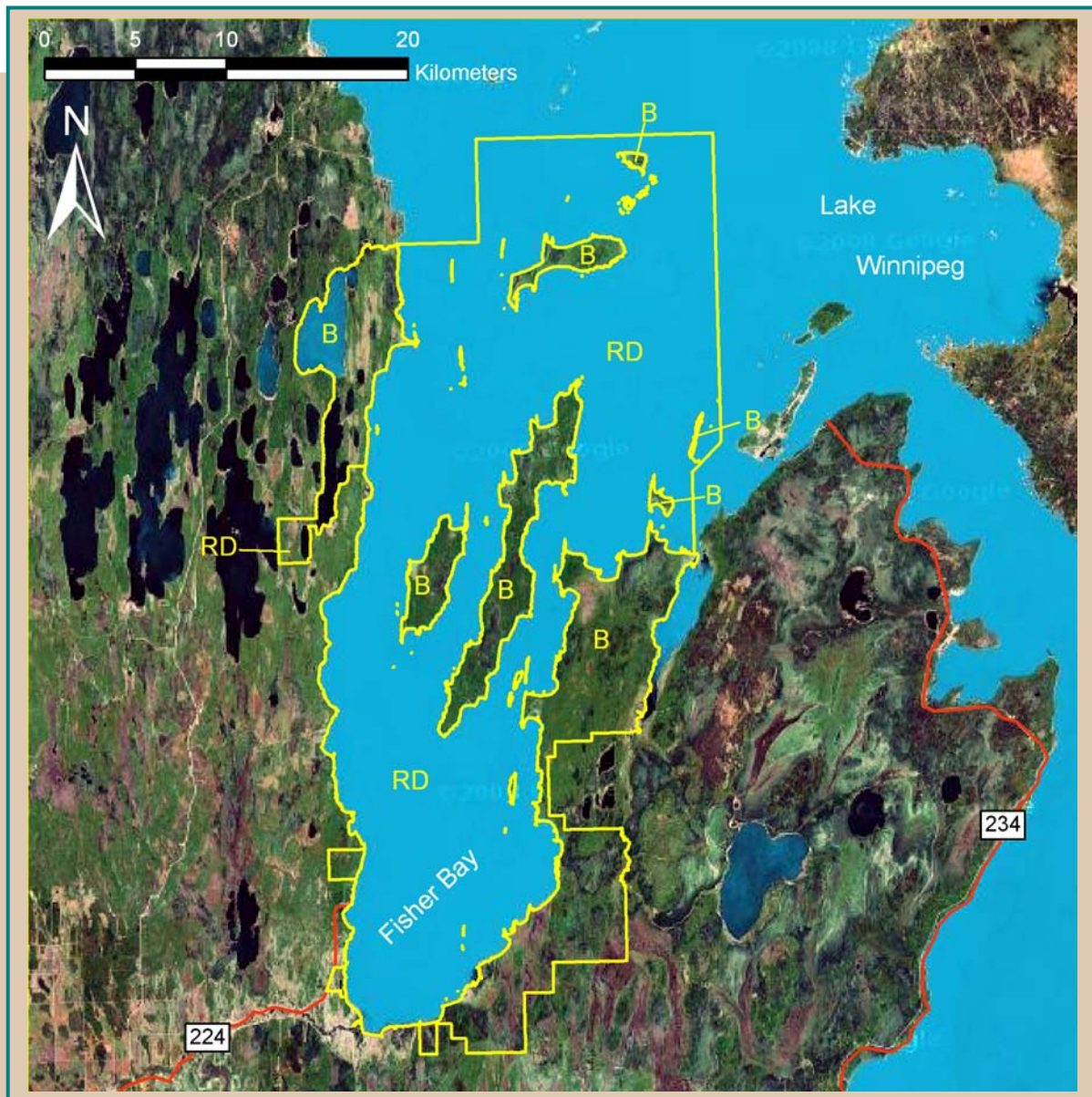
Fisher Bay Park is bisected by the Interlake Plain Natural Region to the south and the west and by the Mid Boreal Lowlands Natural Region to the north and the east. Ridges and swales, interspersed with level peatlands, flat bogs and fens near the shoreline characterize the region. The landscape is strewn with stones and cobbles, black spruce, white spruce, jack pine, trembling aspen, mosses, shrubs and willows. Moose, deer, black bear, small mammals and several species of songbirds and waterfowl inhabit the park reserve. Beaver dams promote water ponding along the west, east and southern tributaries near the southern basin of Fisher Bay. Total park area is 841.5 km².

Park Reserve Purpose:

To protect Fisher Bay Park while discussion and public consultations take place to decide how best to manage the area.

The park will:

- Protect several Enduring Features specific to the region including organic deposits (i.e. marshes, fens and bogs), deep basin deposits (i.e. sands, silts and clays) and glacial till deposits (i.e. sands, silts, gravels and clays associated with ridge-swale topography).
- Provide nature-oriented recreational opportunities such as fishing and canoeing.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20411

Fisher Bay

Land Use Category

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 61,000 ha or 72.5% of the park reserve.

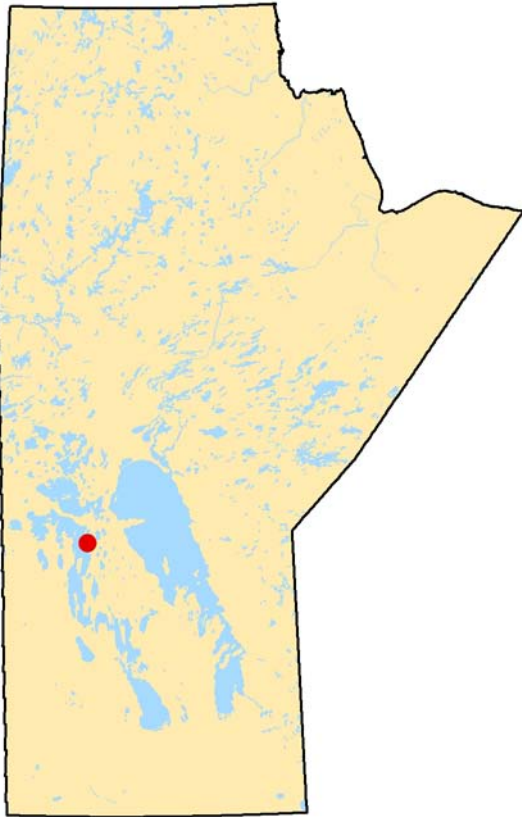
- Provides recreational opportunities including canoeing and fishing.

Backcountry (B)

Size: 23,150 ha or 27.5% of the park reserve.

- Protects Enduring Features common to the Park Reserve.

Goose Islands



Established:

June 2001

Classification:

Park Reserve

Landscape Description:

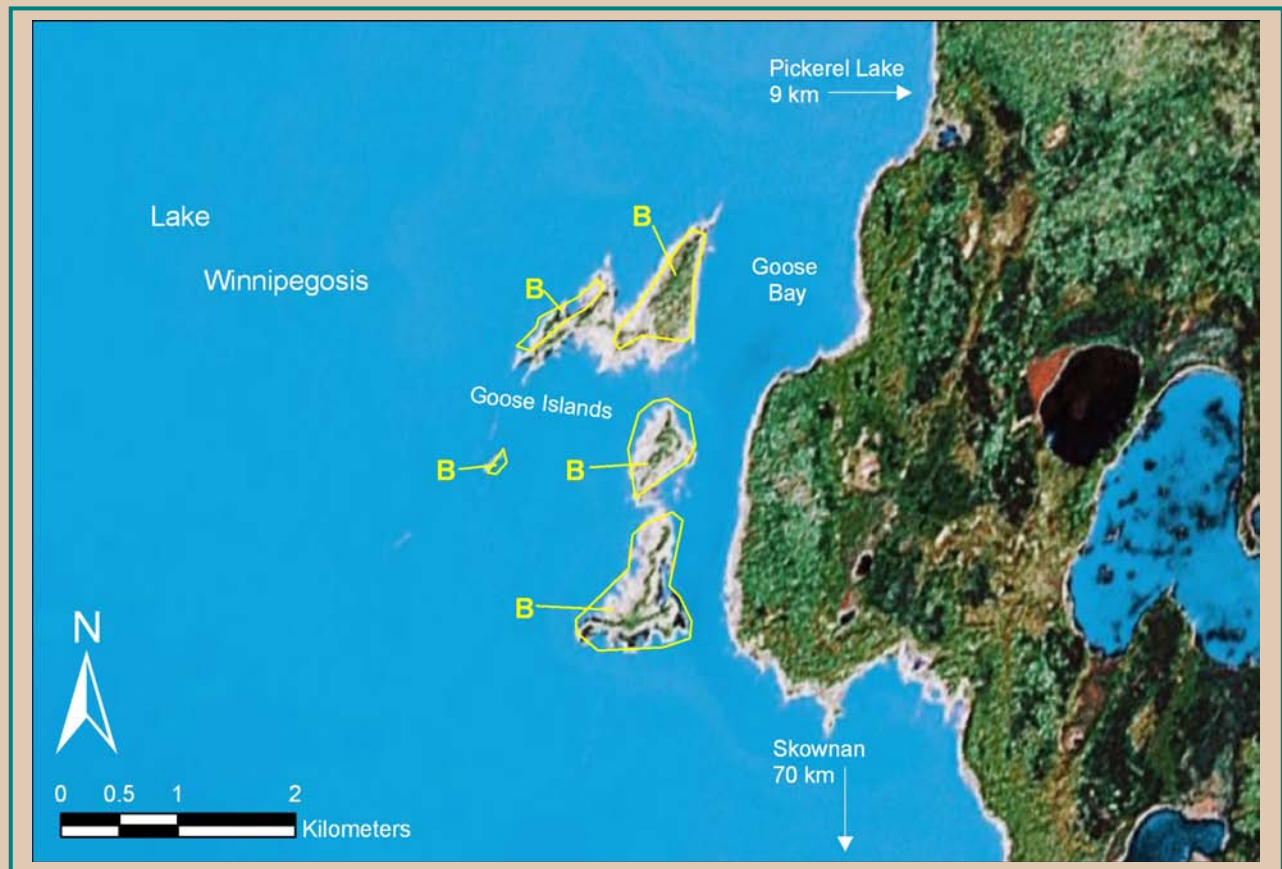
The island has a substrate that consists of boulder-covered reefs, sand, gravel and compact guano. A few trees and shrubs are located inland, adjacent to marshy areas along the coastline. Total park reserve area is 1.45 km².

Park Reserve Purpose:

To protect Goose Island while discussion and public consultations take place to decide how best to manage the area.

The park reserve will:

- Protect the nesting grounds of the Double Crested Cormorant, Caspian and Common Tern and the Ring-billed and Herring Gull; and
- Promote public appreciation and understanding regarding the biological significance of bird species in the region.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20125

Goose Islands

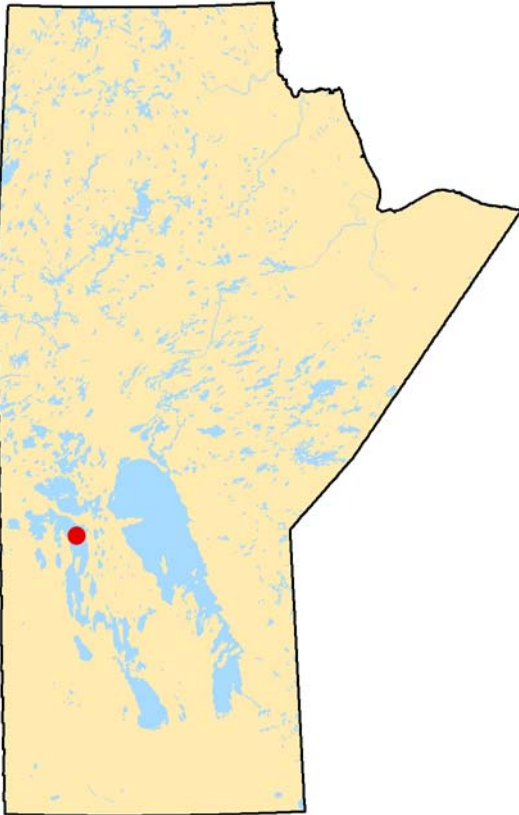
Land Use Category

Backcountry (B)

Size: 145 ha or 100% of the park reserve.

- Protects the Double Crested Cormorant, Gull and Tern colonies.
- Protects natural areas in a largely undisturbed state.

Grand Island



Established:

June 2001

Classification:

Park Reserve

Landscape Description:

The Reserve is located in the Mid Boreal Lowlands Natural Region. Grand Island's diverse vegetation is best exemplified along its shorelines where willow trees and marshlands predominate. Topography on the Island is mainly ridge-swale, with some bedrock outcrops, indicative of glacial till derived from Paleozoic rocks. Total park reserve is 1.03 km².

Park Reserve Purpose:

To protect Grand Island while discussion and public consultations take place to decide how best to manage the area.

The park reserve will:

- Protect several Enduring Features specific to the region including glacial till deposits (i.e. sands, silts, gravels and clays).



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20367

Grand Island

Land Use Category

Backcountry (B)

Size: 1035 ha or 100% of the park reserve.

- Protects Enduring Features common to the Park Reserve.

Kinwow Bay



Established:

June 2001

Classification:

Park Reserve

Landscape Description:

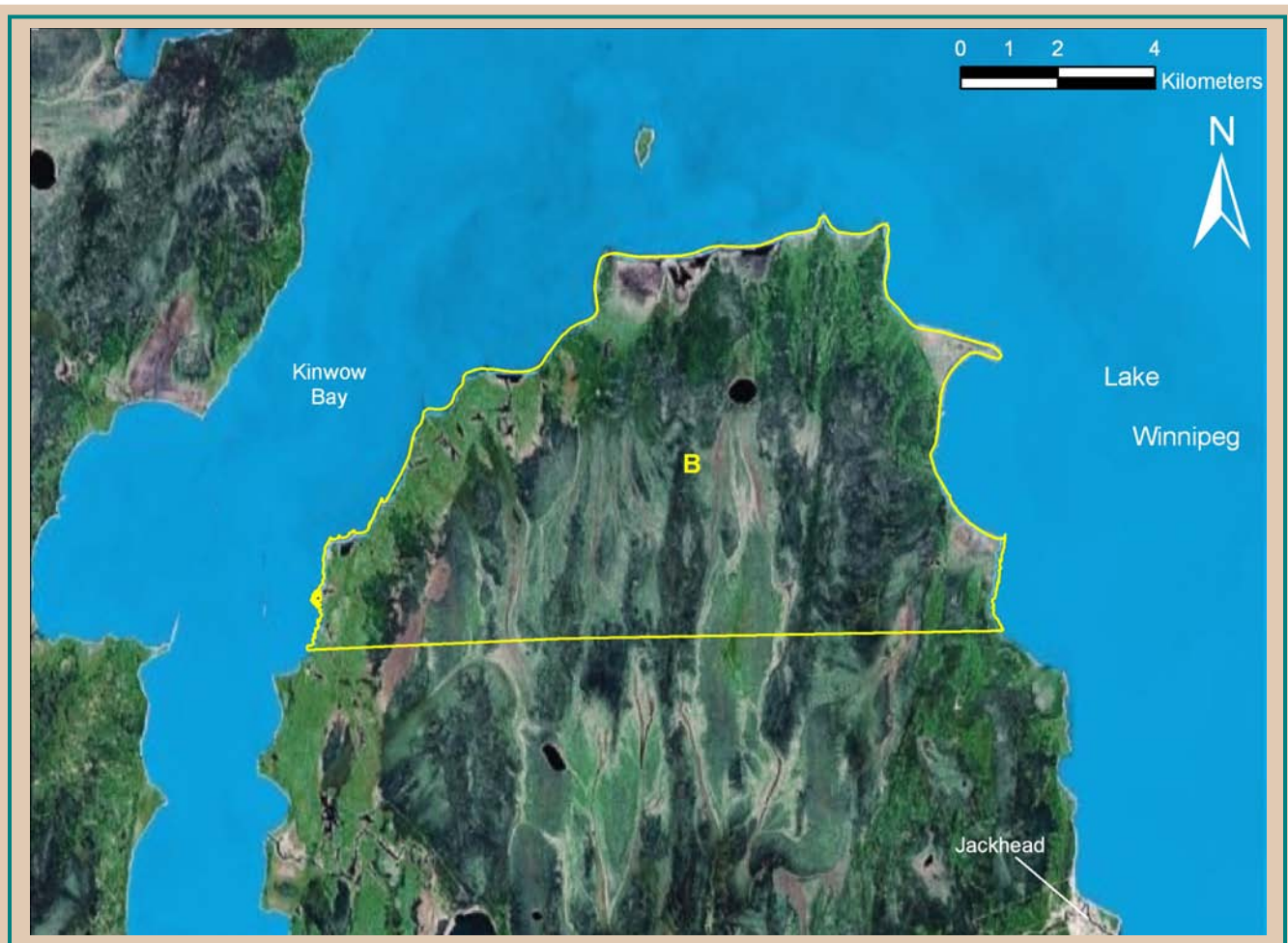
Total park reserve area is 8.4 km². The Reserve is located in the Mid Boreal Lowlands Natural Region. Birch and willow trees are located in marsh environments located along the northern peninsulas adjacent to Lake Winnipeg. Inland, Kinwow Bay contains lush black spruce forests. Deep basin surficial deposits typify extensive iceberg scouring in the region which occurred approximately 20,000 years ago.

Park Reserve Purpose:

To protect lands near Kinwow Bay while discussion and public consultations take place to decide how best to manage the area.

The park reserve will:

- Protect several Enduring Features specific to the region including organic deposits (i.e. marshes, fens and bogs) and deep basin deposits (i.e. sands, silts and clays).



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20120

Kinwow Bay

Land Use Category

Backcountry (B)

Size: 8,400 ha or 100% of the park reserve.

- Protects Enduring Features common to the Park Reserve.

Little Limestone Lake



Established:

July 19, 2007

Classification:

Park Reserve

Landscape Description:

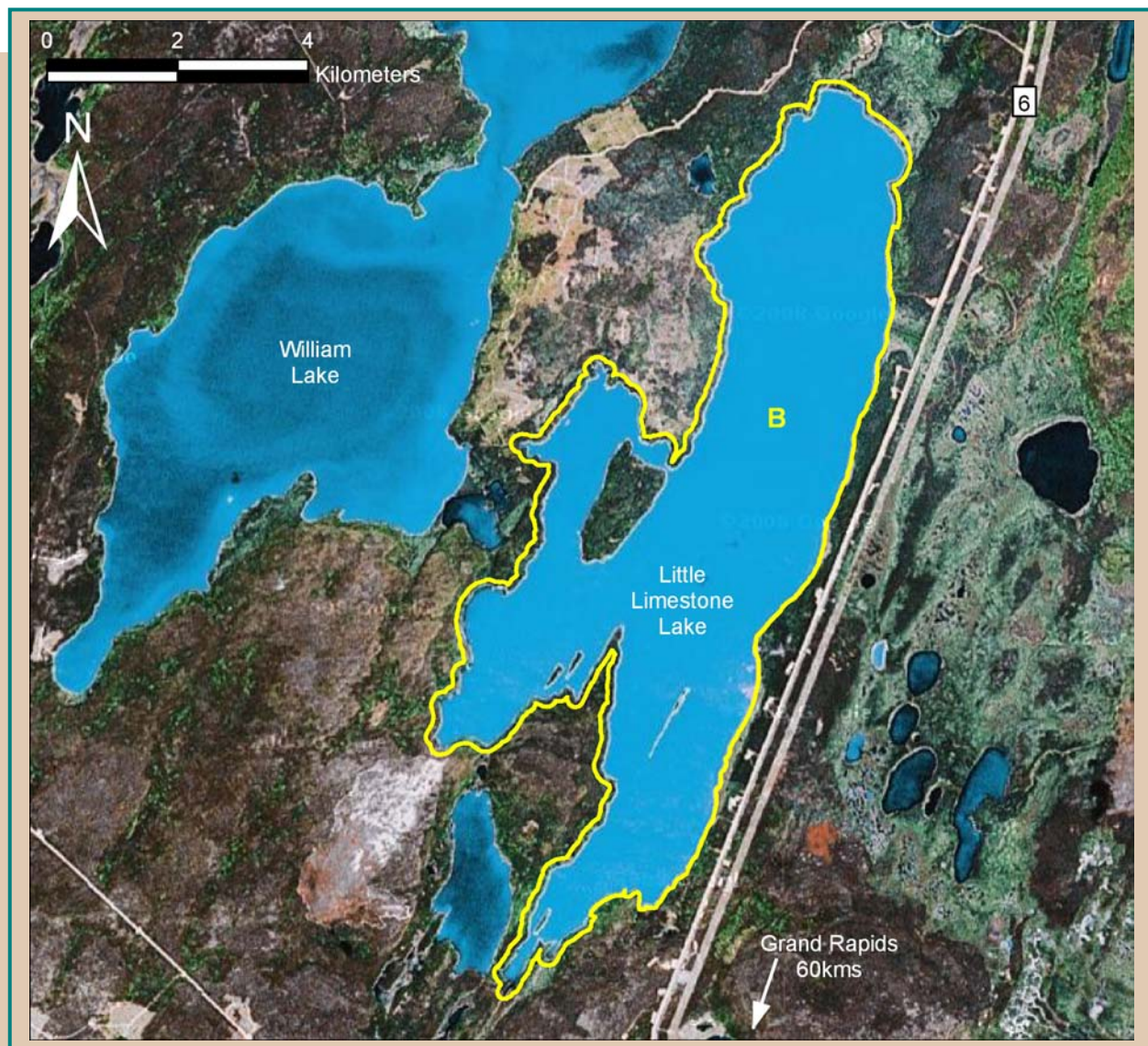
Little Limestone Lake is known as a marl lake, which is a lake that changes colour as its water temperature rises and calcite dissolved in the water begins to settle out. In warm summer weather, the lake turns from clear to an opaque turquoise or even to a milky blue-white. It is considered by experts to be the largest and most outstanding example of a marl lake in the world. The area surrounding the lake contains many unique caves, sinkholes, disappearing streams, underground springs and lakes that can fill and drain in a matter of days. Little Limestone Park is located approximately 60km north of Grand Rapids on Highway 6. Total park area is 40.1km².

Park Reserve Purpose:

The purpose of this Park Reserve is to conserve the Little Limestone Lake area and the unique natural, cultural and recreational values while the future of the land, including a final designation, are discussed in a public consultation process.

The park reserve will:

- Conserve the unique ecosystem and biodiversity of the lake;
- Preserve unique and representative natural, cultural and heritage resources; and
- Provide outdoor recreational and educational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20383

Little Limestone Lake

Land Use Categories

Backcountry (B)

Size: 4095 ha or 100% of park.

- Preserves Little Limestone Lake as an example of a marl lake.
- Provides opportunities for nature-oriented recreation such as canoeing and wildlife viewing.

Pelican Islands



Established:

June 2001

Classification:

Park Reserve

Landscape Description:

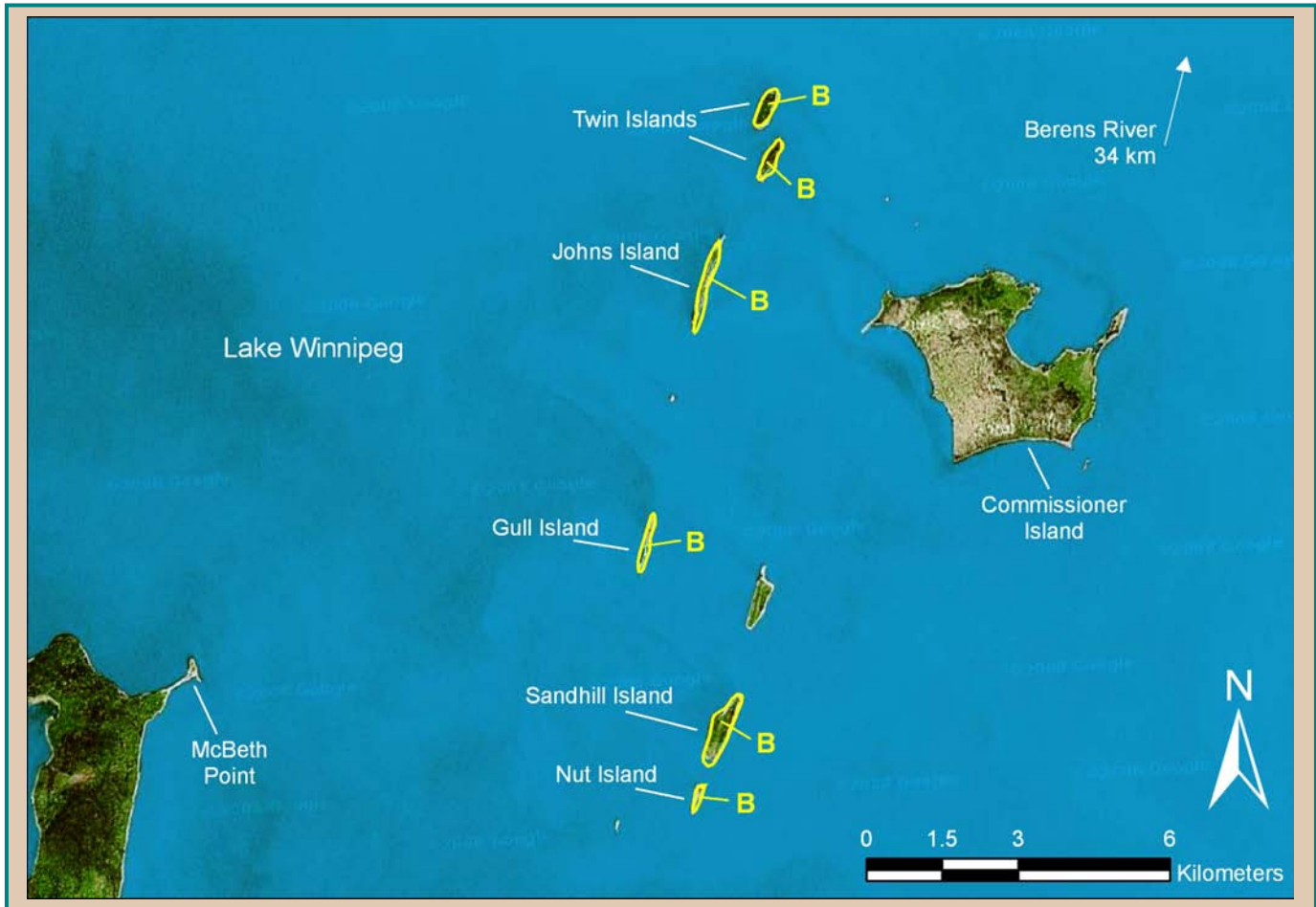
Total park reserve area is 6.0 km². Six islands comprise Pelican Islands Park Reserve, most of which have little relief. Vegetation is sparse in most areas with sandy beaches located around the periphery of the islands. Selected areas have an abundant vegetative cover with some patches of trees and shrubs in addition to expanses of grasses and herbs.

Park Reserve Purpose:

To protect Pelican Islands while discussion and public consultations take place to decide how best to manage the area.

The park reserve will:

- Preserve the shorelines and shoals used by the endangered Piping Plover; and
- Protect the largest known nesting colonies of American White Pelicans and Common Terns on Lake Winnipeg.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20121

Pelican Islands

Land Use Category

Backcountry (B)

Size: Up to approximately 600 ha or 100% of the park reserve.

- Protect the largest colonies of pelicans and terns on Lake Winnipeg.
- Preserve and protect the natural habitat of the endangered piping plover as well as pelicans and common terns.

Pemmican Island



Established:

June 2001

Classification:

Park Reserve

Landscape Description:

Pemmican Island has a substrate that consists of boulders, sand, gravel and compact guano. A few trees and shrubs are located inland, adjacent to marshy areas along the coastline. Total park area is 0.22 km².

Park Reserve Purpose:

To protect Pemmican Island while discussion and public consultations take place to decide how best to manage the area.

The park reserve will:

- Protect Double Crested Cormorant nests; and
- Promote public appreciation and understanding regarding the biological significance of the birds in the region.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20126

Pemmican Island

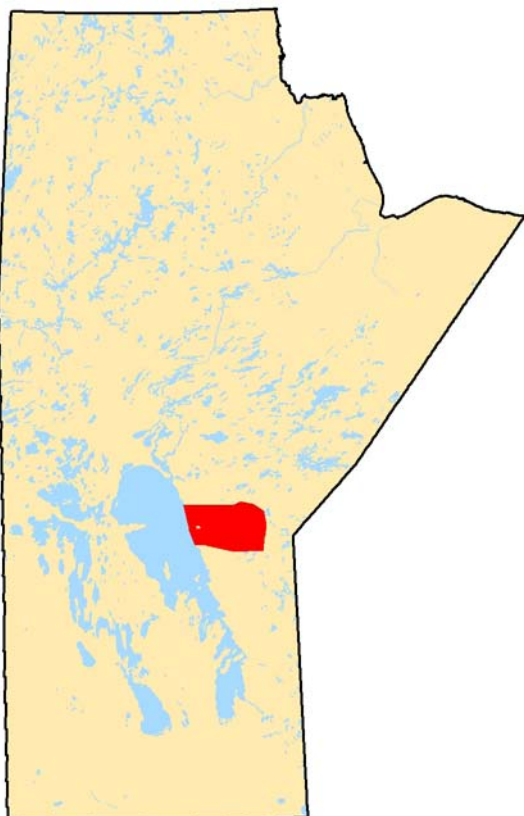
Land Use Category

Backcountry (B)

Size: 22 ha or 100% of the park reserve.

- Protect Double Crested Cormorant colonies.
- Protects natural areas in a largely undisturbed state.

Poplar/Nanowin Rivers



Landscape Description:

This area is designated by fifteen traplines in the Poplar River trapline district. Poplar/Nanowin Rivers Park Reserve is located in the Lac Seul Upland District of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region, subdivided by the Berens River, Wrong Lake and Nopiming Ecodistricts. The topography varies in accordance with its proximity to Lake Winnipeg. Marshes, bogs, fens and peatlands are located directly adjacent to the waterbody, whereas tall stands of jack pine, tamarack, black spruce and balsam poplar trees are common to eastern areas towards the Manitoba-Ontario border. Bedrock and granite outcroppings are also found in higher elevations. Total park reserve area is 7,772.7 km².

Park Reserve Purpose:

To protect Poplar/Nanowin Rivers area while discussion and public consultations take place to decide how best to manage the area.

The park reserve will:

- Preserve woodland caribou and shortjaw cisco habitats;
- Promote public appreciation and understanding of Poplar/Nanowin Rivers' natural and cultural heritage; and
- Provide nature-oriented recreational opportunities such as fishing and canoeing.

Established:

April 1999

Classification:

Park Reserve



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20398

Poplar/Nanowin Rivers

Land Use Category

Backcountry (B)

Size: 723,480 ha or 93.3% of the park reserve.

- Protects natural areas including important human subsistence and medicinal plant species, marshlands and boreal forests.
- Protects threatened and endangered species such as the woodland caribou and shortjaw cisco.
- Provides nature-oriented recreation activities such as canoeing, hiking and fishing.

Recreational Development (RD)

Size: 29,000 ha or 3.7% of the park reserve.

- Permits recreational developments and uses including boating and fishing.

Resource Management (RM)

Size: 1,050 ha or 0.1% of the park reserve.

- Permits resource extraction that does not compromise the main purpose of the park.

Access (A)

Size: 22,210 ha or 2.9% of the park reserve.

- Permits access during winter months.

Sturgeon Bay



Established:

June 2001

Classification:

Park Reserve

Landscape Description:

Sturgeon Bay Park Reserve is located in the Mid Boreal Lowlands Natural Region. Alder, willow and birch trees line the marshes and meadows in riparian environments. Black spruce forests with interspersed marsh lands comprise southern regions of the Park Reserve. Sturgeon Bay Park Reserve provides habitat for moose, white-tailed deer, wolves, ducks and songbirds and pelicans. Several endangered species are known to nest in the region including the Piping Plover and Bald Eagle. Total park reserve area is 149 km².

Park Reserve Purpose:

The purpose of this Park Reserve is to conserve the Sturgeon Bay area and the unique natural, cultural and recreational values while the future of the land, including a final designation, is discussed in a public consultation process.

The park reserve will:

- Protect the natural habitat of the Piping Plover and Bald Eagle and;
- Protect several Enduring Features specific to the region including organic deposits (i.e. marshes, fens and bogs) and alluvial deposits (i.e. sands, silts, gravels and clays) along the Mantagao River. Conservation initiatives are extended to include the organic soils common to the surficial geology in the region.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20119

Sturgeon Bay

Land Use Category

Backcountry (B)

Size: 14,490 ha or 100% of the park reserve.

- Preserves and protects the natural nesting sites for the endangered Piping Plover and Bald Eagle.
- Protects Enduring Features common to the Park Reserve.

Walter Cook Caves



Established:

August 2001

Classification:

Park Reserve

Landscape Description:

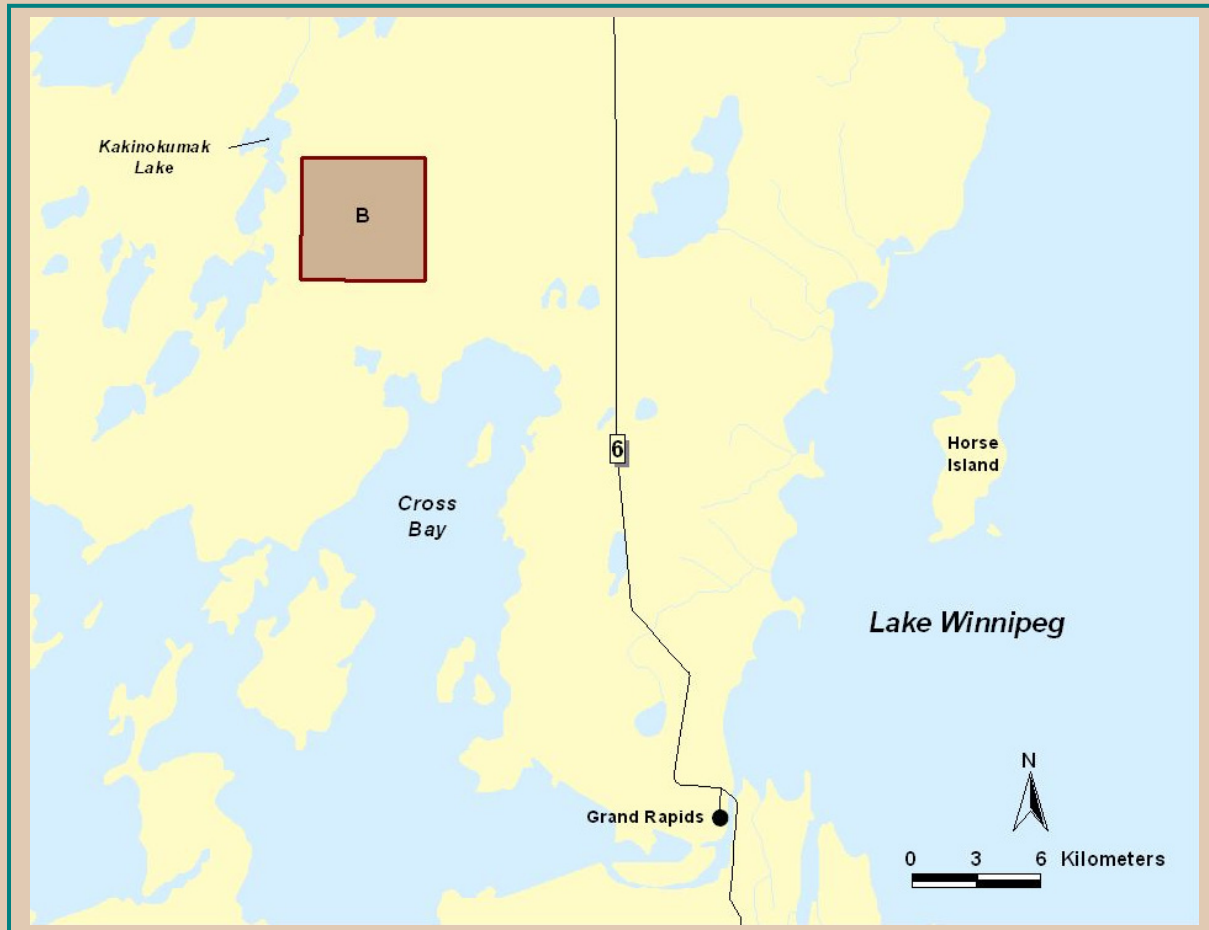
Total park reserve area is 30.5 km². The park reserve has a vast array of Karst topography – limestone and dolomite areas etched by water creating numerous solution features approximately 430 million years old. Included are six caves: “Walter Cook’s”, “Iguana Crypt”, “Ice Cascade”, “4-Eyed”, “Caprock” and “Anticipation”. Other Karst features in the area include clints (raised segments of rock bounded by corroded joints), grikes (solution enlarged joints), sinkholes and joint-controlled trenches. The region has several grassy surface depressions (similar to Irish turloughs) known collectively as “Deep Basin” which are unique to North America. Several bedrock drainage points including the largest active regional formation, “Anticipation Drain”, are located in the park reserve. Bats, moths and red squirrels frequently winter in the caves. Bears will also use the caves for hibernation. The park reserve is home to the most northerly bat hibernacula in Canada. The rare Calypso Orchid and Sandhill Crane are common to an area adjacent to Tear Drop Lake in the southeast section of the park reserve. Pockets of jack pine and aspen trees are common around sinkholes where wetter soils predominate. Pisolite limestone pavement and stromatolites (ancient fossils) appear in vast areas.

Park Reserve Purpose:

To protect Walter Cook Cave while discussion and public consultations take place to decide how best to manage the area.

The park reserve will:

- Preserve the caves and surrounding Karst topography which are known hibernacula for little brown bats, moths, squirrels and bears; and
- Accommodate research opportunities and experiences in a natural setting.



Drawn from Director of Surveys Plan # 20124

Walter Cook Caves

Land Use Category

Backcountry (B)

Size: 3,050 ha or 100% of the park reserve.

- Preserves and protects the natural values of the Karst topography and surrounding caves inhabited by various bat, moth, squirrel and bear species.
- Protects the northern-most bat hibernacula in Canada.
- Preserves Deep Basin (turlough features) and its unique drainage characteristics.
- Provides research opportunities.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Manitoba's Provincial Parks and Park Reserves

PARK NAME	TOTAL PARK AREA (ha)	PARK NAME	TOTAL PARK AREA (ha)
<i>Wilderness Parks</i>		17 Moose Lake	956.00
1 Atikaki	398,130	18 Neso Lake	1.33
2 Caribou River	764,000	19 Netley Creek	1.52
3 Numaykoos Lake	360,000	20 Norris Lake	8.69
4 Sand Lakes	831,000	21 North Steeprock Lake	13.65
Subtotal: 2,353,130 hectares		22 Oak Lake	11.40
<i>Natural Parks</i>		23 Overflowing River	13.11
1 Asessippi	2,330	24 Patricia Beach	54.42
2 Beaudry	953.4	25 Pinawa	0.68
3 Birds Hill	3,510	26 Pisew Falls	92.86
4 Clearwater Lake	59,265	27 Poplar Bay	13.66
5 Duck Mountain	142,430	28 Portage Spillway	3.76
6 Elk Island	1069	29 Primrose	6.48
7 Grand Beach	2,490	30 Rainbow Beach	52.41
8 Grass River	227,930	31 Red Deer River	1.00
9 Hecla/Grindstone	108,440	32 Rivers	86.45
10 Kettle Stones	400	33 Rocky Lake	23.94
11 Manigotagan River	7432	34 St. Ambroise Beach	45.68
12 Nopiming	142914	35 St. Malo	148.35
13 Paint Lake	22740	36 Sasagiu Rapids	99.60
14 Pembina Valley	178	37 Seton	1.59
15 South Atikaki	13,950	38 Springwater	18.23
16 Spruce Woods	26,950	39 Stephenfield	93.51
17 Turtle Mountain	18,570	40 Swan River	2.23
18 Whiteshell	272,090	41 Twin Lakes	1.02
Subtotal: 1,053,641 hectares		42 Wallace Lake	23.78
<i>Heritage Parks</i>		43 Watchorn	10.78
1 Criddle/Vane Homestead	132	44 Wekusko Falls	88.23
2 Duff Roblin	56.3	45 Whitefish Lake	24.81
3 Lockport	2.26	46 Whitemouth Falls	483.34
4 Memorial Park	1.95	47 William Lake	199.80
5 Pinawa Dam	25	48 Winnipeg Beach	40.56
6 River Road	4.9	49 Woodridge	0.81
7 St. Norbert	6.62	50 Yellow Quill	3.01
8 Trappist Monastery	2.02	51 Zed Lake	12.07
Subtotal: 231.09 hectares		Subtotal: 3,249.03 hectares	
<i>Recreation Parks</i>		<i>Park Reserve</i>	
1 Bakers Narrows	145.12	1 Amisk	198,000
2 Beaver Creek	28.14	2 Birch Island	79,000
3 Bell Lake	3.96	3 Chitek Lake	100,300
4 Birch Point	13.10	4 Little Limestone Lake	4095
5 Burge Lake	6.12	5 Fisher Bay	84,150
6 Camp Morton	250.23	6 Goose Islands	145
7 Grand Rapids	7.36	7 Grand Island	1,085
8 Grand Valley	26.19	8 Kinwow Bay	8,400
9 Hnausa Beach	9.70	9 Pelican Islands	130
10 Hyland	4.47	10 Pemmican Island	22
11 Lake St. Andrew	2.49	11 Poplar/Nanowin Rivers	775,740
12 Lake St. George	21.48	12 Sturgeon Bay	14,490
13 Lundar Beach	23.41	13 Walter Cook Caves	3,200
14 Manipogo	60.69	Subtotal: 1,269,027 hectares	
15 Marchand	1.78	<i>Total</i>	
16 Margaret Bruce	6.05	(all 81 parks and 13 park reserves)	
		4,679,278 hectares	

Appendix 2: Manitoba's Natural Regions

Natural regions are broad areas that share similarities in geography, climate and vegetation. They are illustrated on the accompanying map, and can be briefly described as follows:

1. Northern Transition Natural Region

This gently rolling, lake-spattered region lies in a zone of transition between the boreal forest and the arctic tundra. As its name implies, the landscape graduates from forested muskeg in the south, through open spruce woodlands, to tundra barrens in the north. It is further divided into two subregions:

- a) Selwyn Lake Upland
- b) Kazan River Upland

2. Arctic Tundra Natural Region

This region encompasses the land surrounding Hudson Bay in northern Manitoba. The region is predominantly flat and experiences considerable marine influence. Manitoba has the distinction of being Canada's only prairie province with a marine coastline. The region is further divided into two subregions:

- a) Maguse River Upland
- b) Coastal Hudson Bay Lowland

3. Hudson Bay Lowlands Natural Region

Moving northward through this natural region, the boreal forest of central Manitoba gives way to open stands of arctic vegetation. The region is marked by multiple beach ridges from the now extinct Tyrrell Sea and clay-silt deposits from glacial Lake Agassiz.

4. Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region

Manitoba's most extensive natural region sweeps across the north-central and eastern portions of the province. Due to its size, this vast forested area experiences a range of soil and climatic conditions which affect the composition of local plant and animal communities. It is further divided into three subregions:

- a) Churchill River Upland
- b) Hayes River Upland
- c) Lac Seul Upland

5. Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region

The "lowland" region of Manitoba encompasses several large water bodies, including Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis, whose basins are remnants of glacial Lake Agassiz. The southern portions

of the region are largely agricultural; bogs, swamps, marshes, lakes and forests dominate the north. The region is further divided into three sub-regions:

- a) Mid Boreal Lowland
- b) Interlake Plain
- c) Lake of the Woods

6. Aspen / Oak Parkland Natural Region

The Aspen/Oak Parklands Natural Region forms a band of transition between the forests to the northeast and the grasslands to the southwest. It is a mosaic of trembling aspen, oak groves and rough fescue grasslands. Agricultural and developed lands form much of the land cover in the region.

7. Western Upland Natural Region

The Porcupine Hills, and the Duck and Riding Mountains dominate this region with the highest and most visually apparent relief in the province. The eastern edges of these hills form the Manitoba escarpment. Erosional gaps occupied by two broad river valleys separate the three main upland areas. These valleys have been highly modified by agricultural practices.

8. Souris Till Plain Natural Region

The Souris Till Plain Natural Region, in southwestern Manitoba, is dominated by the Assiniboine and Souris River valleys which cut through the heart of the region. Most of the region is under cultivation; aspen forest and meadow accounts for only 15% of the land base.

9. Tall Grass Prairie Natural Region

Historically considered to be the northern limit of the tall grass prairie in North America,

this region is now one of the most prosperous farming areas in Canada. The land is primarily privately owned, with less than one percent of the native prairie remaining in a relatively undisturbed state.

10. Turtle Mountain Natural Region

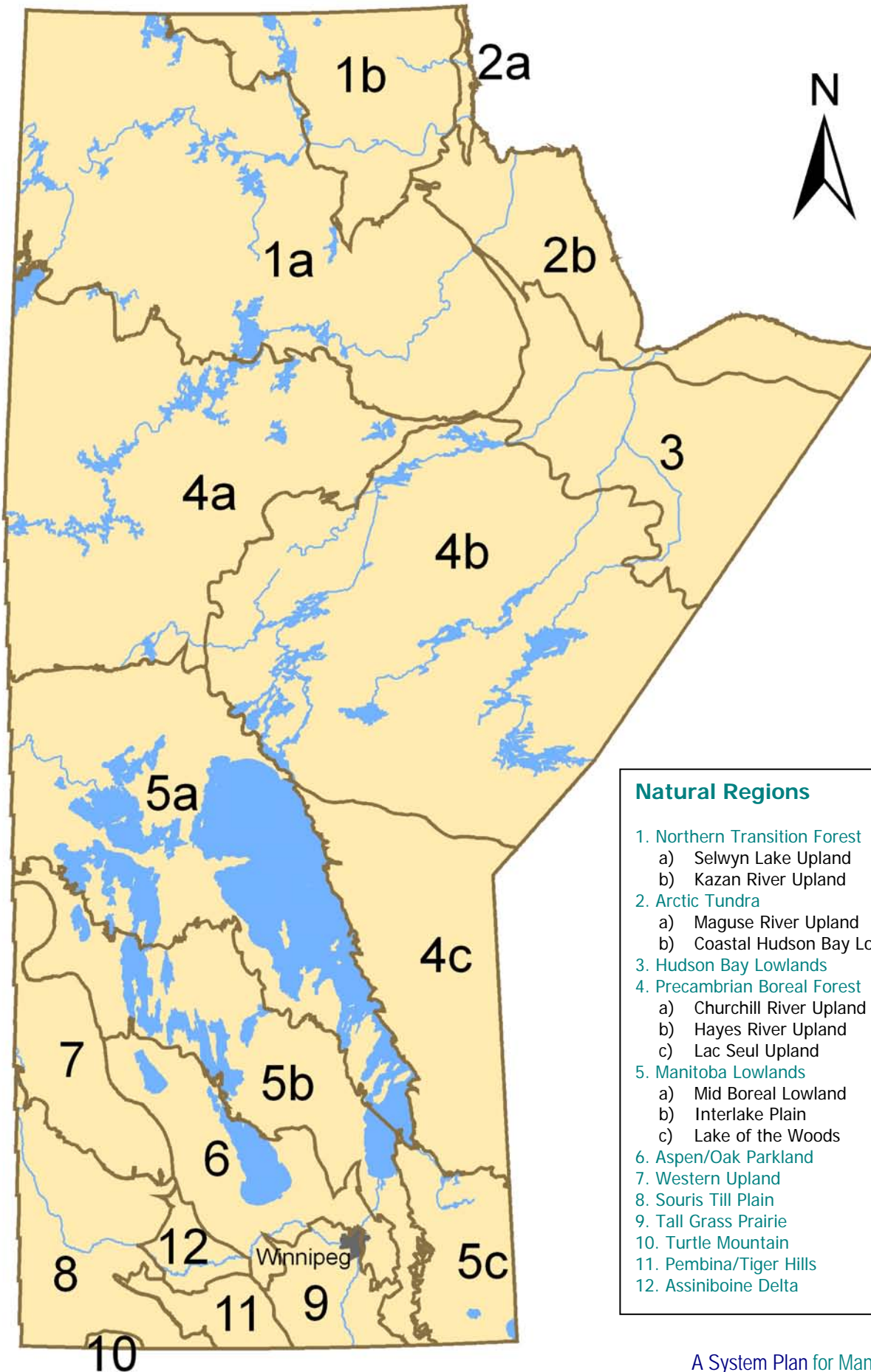
Turtle Mountain is sometimes described as a "forested island in a grassland sea". Rising some 200 meters above the surrounding plain, it is a striking exception to southern Manitoba's generally flat landscape. Much of the wooded uplands are used for recreation. Lower slopes and flatter areas are used for agriculture.

11. Pembina/Tiger Hills Natural Region

This smaller region lies in the south central part of the province. The Manitoba Escarpment forms the north and east borders of the region, with the west side roughly demarcated by the Pembina River. A considerable amount of native forest and prairie has been replaced by farmland. Deeply incised channels and gullies drain small local watersheds into the region's major streams and rivers.

12. Assiniboine Delta Natural Region

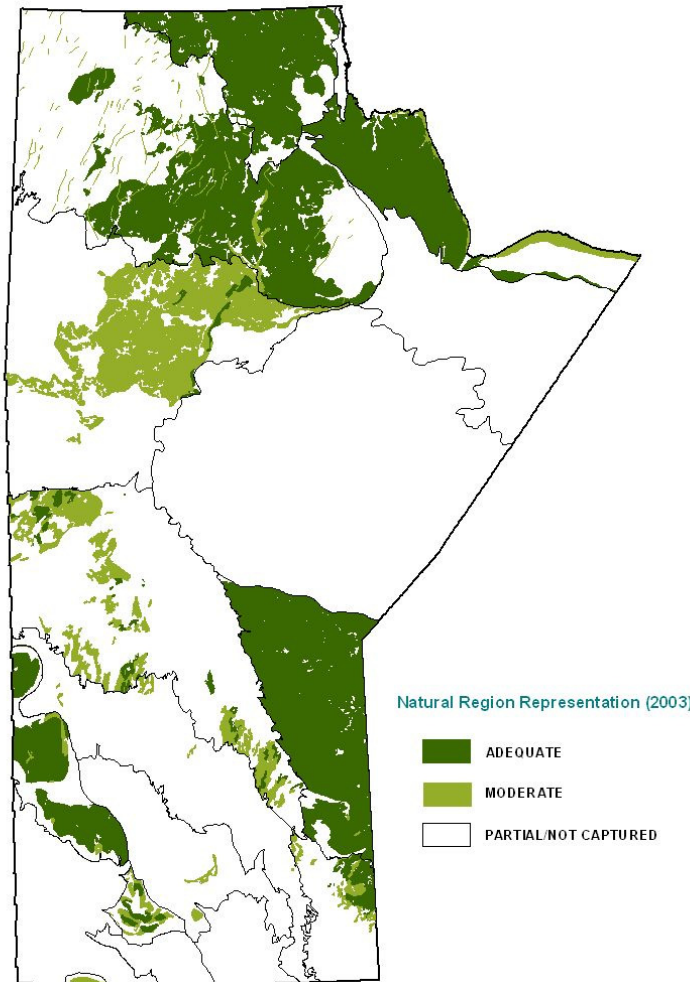
This region encompasses the ancient delta of the Assiniboine River, formed when glacial Lake Agassiz covered most of southern Manitoba. Today the sandy deltaic deposits are generally vegetation covered, although some sand dune areas, such as the Spirit sands, remain exposed. Much of the land is cultivated. In non-agricultural areas the land is a mosaic of forest and meadow.



- Natural Regions**
- 1. Northern Transition Forest
 - a) Selwyn Lake Upland
 - b) Kazan River Upland
 - 2. Arctic Tundra
 - a) Maguse River Upland
 - b) Coastal Hudson Bay Lowland
 - 3. Hudson Bay Lowlands
 - 4. Precambrian Boreal Forest
 - a) Churchill River Upland
 - b) Hayes River Upland
 - c) Lac Seul Upland
 - 5. Manitoba Lowlands
 - a) Mid Boreal Lowland
 - b) Interlake Plain
 - c) Lake of the Woods
 - 6. Aspen/Oak Parkland
 - 7. Western Upland
 - 8. Souris Till Plain
 - 9. Tall Grass Prairie
 - 10. Turtle Mountain
 - 11. Pembina/Tiger Hills
 - 12. Assiniboine Delta

Appendix 3: Assessing Natural Region Representation: Enduring Features Analysis

This map is based on permanent protected areas and park reserves which only have interim protection under the Provincial Parks Act. The degree of representation may change with any boundary changes that result from the consultation process.



For more information regarding Manitoba's Protected Areas Initiative: www.manitobaprotectedareas.com

Manitoba has adopted an enduring features or landscape unit approach to assessing representation. Each natural region has been divided into smaller landscape units. Landscape units are unique combinations of climate, physiography, surficial geology and soil types.

Representation is said to be:

- **Adequate**
 - if enough of the landscape unit is within a protected area such that its ecological integrity is likely to be maintained over time;
- **Moderate**
 - if the proportion of the landscape unit within a protected area is such that some doubt exists as to its ability to maintain ecological integrity over time;
- **Partial/Not captured**
 - if the proportion of the landscape unit within a protected area is so minor that its ecological integrity cannot be maintained; or
 - if no part of the landscape unit is within a protected area.

Appendix 4: Distribution of Park Land by Land Use Category

CURRENT TO: DECEMBER 2008

PARK NAME	PARK CLASSIFICATION	LAND USE CATEGORIES (hectares)						TOTAL PARK AREA (hectares)
		Wilderness	Backcountry	Heritage	Rec Dev't	Res Mgmt	Access	
Assessippi	Natural		270	55	2005			2330
Atikaki	Wilderness	396265					1865	398130
Bakers Narrows	Recreational				145.12			145.12
Beaudry	Natural		488.8		75.5	387.4	1.7	953.4
Beaver Creek	Recreational				28.14			28.14
Bell Lake	Recreational				3.96			3.96
Birch Point	Recreational				13.1			13.1
Birds Hill	Natural		2060		1350	40	60	3510
Burge Lake	Recreational				6.12			6.12
Camp Morton	Recreational				250.23			250.23
Caribou River	Wilderness	746000						746000
Clearwater Lake	Natural		12085		33565	13530	85	59265
Criddle/Vane Homestead	Heritage			132				132
Duck Mountain	Natural		46836		8750	86719	125	142430
Duff Roblin	Heritage			31.79			24.9	56.69
Elk Island	Natural		1069					1069
Grand Beach	Natural		1405		1085			2490
Grand Rapids	Recreational				7.36			7.36
Grand Valley	Recreational				26.19			26.19
Grass River	Natural		2895		53410	171625		227930
Hecla/Grindstone	Natural		34220	2200	66090	5660	270	108440
Hnaua Beach	Recreational				9.7			9.7
Hyland	Recreational				4.47			4.47
Kettle Stones	Natural		400					400
Lake St. Andrew	Recreational				2.49			2.49
Lake St. George	Recreational				21.48			21.48
Lockport	Heritage			2.26				2.26
Lundar Beach	Recreational				23.41			23.41
Manigotagan	Natural		7416		16			7432
Manipogo	Recreational				60.69			60.69

Marchand	Recreational				1.78			1.78
Margret Bruce	Recreational				6.05			6.05
Memorial	Heritage			1.95				1.95
Moose Lake	Recreational				956			956
Neso lake	Recreational				1.33			1.33
Netley Lake	Recreational				1.52			1.52
Nopiming	Natural		27305		27526	88040	43	142914
Norris Lake	Recreational				8.69			8.69
North Steeprock Lake	Recreational				13.65			13.65
Numaykoos Lake	Wilderness	360000						360000
Oak Lake	Recreational				11.4			11.4
Overflowing River	Recreational				13.11			13.11
Paint lake	Natural				22740			22740
Patricia Beach	Recreational				54.42			54.42
Pembina valley	Natural		171		7			178
Pinawa	Recreational				0.68			0.68
Pinawa Dam	Heritage			25				25
Pisew Falls	Recreational				92.86			92.86
Poplar Bay	Recreational				13.66			13.66
Portage Spillway	Recreational				3.76			3.76
Primrose	Recreational				6.48			6.48
Rainbow Beach	Recreational				52.41			52.41
Red Deer River	Recreational				1			1
River Road	Recreational			4.4	0.5			4.9
Rivers	Recreational				86.45			86.45
Rocky lake	Recreational				23.94			23.94
Sand Lakes	Wilderness	826400					4600	831000
Sasagin Rapids	Recreational				99.6			99.6
Seton	Recreational				1.59			1.59
South Atikaki	Natural				10250	3700		13950
Springwater	Recreational				18.23			18.23
Spruce Woods	Natural		20270	825	5795		60	26950
St. Ambroise	Recreational				45.68			45.68
St. Norbert	Heritage			6.62				6.62
St. Malo	Recreational				148.35			148.35
Stephenfield	Recreational				93.51			93.51
Swan River	Recreational				2.23			2.23
Turtle Mountain	Natural		12050		4280	2240		18570
Trappist Monastery	Heritage			2.02				2.02

Twin Lakes	Recreational				1.02			1.02
Wallace Lake	Recreational				23.78			23.78
Watchhorn	Recreational				10.78			10.78
Wekusko Falls	Recreational				88.23			88.23
Whitefish Lake	Recreational				24.81			24.81
Whitemouth Falls	Recreational		355.92		52.35		75.07	483.34
Whiteshell	Natural	31320	59715	5820	48280	126860	95	272090
William lake	Recreational				199.8			199.8
Winnipeg Beach	Recreational				40.56			40.56
Woodridge	Recreational				0.81			0.81
Yellow Quill	Recreational				3.01			3.01
Zed Lake	Recreational				12.07			12.07

PARK NAME	PARK CLASSIFICATION	LAND USE CATEGORIES (hectares)						TOTAL PARK AREA (hectares)
		Wilderness	Backcountry	Heritage	Rec Dev't	Res Mgmt	Access	
Amisk	Park Reserve	198000						198000
Birch Island	Park Reserve	79000						79000
Chitek Lake	Park Reserve	99600					700	100300
Fisher Bay	Park Reserve	61000	23150					84150
Goose Island	Park Reserve		145					145
Grand Island	Park Reserve		1035					1035
Kinwow Bay	Park Reserve		8400					8400
Little Limestone Lake	Park Reserve		4095					4095
Pelican Island	Park Reserve		600					600
Pemmican Island	Park Reserve		22					22
Poplar/ Nanowin Rivers	Park Reserve		723480		29000	1050	22210	775740
Sturgeon Bay	Park Reserve		14490					14490
Walter Cook Caves	Park Reserve		3050					3050

Appendix 5: The Provincial Parks Act

Please refer to online version:

<http://web2.gov.mb.ca/laws/statutes/ccsm/p020e.php>

Appendix 6: An Action Plan for Manitoba's Network of Protected Areas

Please refer to online version:

<http://www.gov.mb.ca/conservation/pai/>