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THE JOURNAL OF
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ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

WILDERNESS AND NATURE TRIPS

The National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada is a private, educational, non-profit organization incorporated under Federal Charter in 1963 for the purpose of promoting the benefits and ensuring the protection of our great National and Provincial Parks, so that Canadians, as well as visitors to this country, may enjoy them unimpaired for all time.

Specifically, its aims and objects are:

★ TO PROMOTE THE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL PARKS IN A MANNER THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE EDUCATION, INSPIRATION AND WELL-BEING OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC;

★ TO UPHOLD THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF THESE SAMPLES OF OUR HERITAGE AND PROMOTE BY ALL APPROPRIATE MEANS THE WIDEST UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR PURPOSES;

★ TO ENCOURAGE THE EXPANSION OF BOTH THE NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL PARKS SYSTEMS AND THE PRESERVATION OF PLACES HAVING OUTSTANDING NATURAL OR HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE;

★ TO COOPERATE WITH GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND WITH PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT CHARITABLE, EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS IN PROTECTING THE INTEGRITY OF NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL PARKS, HISTORIC SITES AND NATURE RESERVES, AND TO SEEK THE SUPPORT OF SUCH ORGANIZATIONS AND OF ALL OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS IN FURTHERING THESE OBJECTIVES;

★ TO INSTITUTE AND ENCOURAGE RESEARCH INTO ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE FULFILLMENT OF THE FOREGOING AIMS.

The Association depends for support upon its members and upon grants from private and corporate donors. Membership classes are: Student — 1 year $17, 2 years $30; Active/Institutional — 1 year $23, 2 years $40; Husband/Wife — 1 year $28, 2 years $50; Life — $500. Other contributions and bequests are also needed. Donations to the Association in excess of the basic $23 Active/Institutional membership fee, which covers the cost of *Park News*, are an allowable deduction for income tax purposes.

The National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada is a member of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

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Vallée de la Jacques-Cartier.
Credit: Gouvernement du Quebec.

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GUEST EDITORIAL:

Marketing Canadian Wilderness: A Suggestion

***RICK ROLLINS**, is an Assistant Professor in Outdoor Recreation, Lakehead University.*

Current thinking about the role of the National Parks and the various Provincial parks systems is that parks should serve the public in two ways: (1) protection of representative landscapes (including associated plant life and wildlife), (2) provision of opportunities for outdoor recreation. Earlier thinking about parks ascribed a third purpose for parks — as a source of tourist revenue (Craig Brown, 1968, pp. 94-110). It is no longer in vogue to associate this third rationale with parks, yet at a time when we are finding it increasingly difficult to protect parks from competing resource uses such as logging, mining, and hydro development, it is time to re-examine the role of the tourist industry with respect to parks and wilderness areas.

Anyone who has visited a National Park, Provincial Park, or crown land wilderness area is aware of the increasing number of foreign visitors seeking Canadian wilderness experiences. These experiences include mountain-climbing, hiking, river running, fishing, hunting, or sight-seeing. It is apparent that many of these visitors are contributing very little to the Canadian economy for their experiences. Often these visitors come completely equipped in terms of food, equipment, and even guides. While we may wish Canadian citizens to have inexpensive access to these opportunities, we should think more seriously about providing such inexpensive entertainment for tourists, particularly since there is a considerable cost involved in managing these resources as park land, as well as a considerable cost for not harvesting these natural resources. It is time we examined the management of wilderness areas in light of potential tourist markets.

To backtrack for a moment, it is suggested here that the main function of wilderness (be it National Park, Provincial Park, or Crown Land) should be to protect environments typical of this country at the time of early settlement. Representative landscapes as well as natural processes, species, and gene pools should be protected from man-made intrusion and serve as benchmarks to measure how effectively we are managing the rest of the countryside.

The second function of wilderness is to provide for recreational opportunities. Recreation opportunities available in wilderness should reflect the natural environment in which they occur, rather than replicating services available in urban environments (services such as golf courses or restaurants). However, wilderness areas may facilitate a range of "passive" and "active" outdoor pursuits. Passive pursuits would include such activities as picnics, sightseeing, nature photography, and the like; while active pursuits would embrace more vigorous activities such as backpacking, canoe ing, skiing, or rock-climbing.

Related to these first two functions of wilderness is the role of interpretation, or public education. The communication of natural history themes evident in wilderness areas is imperative as an educational and recreational service to the Canadian public, but also to sustain public support for the concept of preserving wilderness areas, and to stimulate concern for environmental quality of lands outside of designated wilderness areas. The approaches used in interpretation will vary. Interpretation may take the form of a roadside sign, a multi-media interpretive centre, a self-guided nature trail, or a guide book describing a hiking trail or canoe route.

In this discussion, a distinction should be made between the foreign tourist and the Canadian tourist. Every effort should be made to attract the foreign tourist to Canada, and to maximize tourist revenues from the foreign visitor. Tourist dollars spent by the Canadian tourist do not contribute as much to the Canadian economy. There are other reasons for catering to the Canadian tourist, and these are highlighted above.

For the foreign tourist who wishes to use Canadian wilderness areas for fishing, hunting, or wilderness travel (canoeing, backpacking, climbing, etc.), the following guidelines are suggested as alternatives:

1) The use of mandatory permits to visit wilderness areas. Cost should be relatively high for non-residents, and only a minimal price for residents (Canadian citizens).
2) The use of mandatory permits for visiting wilderness areas, but at a minimal price if the tourist employs a registered guide to organize the trip.

How could such a program be administered? Permits could be issued and administered in much the same way as hunting and fishing licences are administered in many provinces. For example, in Ontario, fishing licenses can be obtained from the Ministry of Natural Resources, or from sporting goods stores.

Another consideration is that a portion of those fees gathered from permits should be earmarked to manage and administer wilderness lands. While politicians may shudder at such a tax system, public support for the system would be greatly enhanced.

The advantages of this proposal are numerous. First, more revenues are garnished to manage recreation resources (providing that fees are earmarked). Second, new incentives are given to the tourist industry. Third, wilderness managers can more accurately determine the volume of recreational traffic in an area and take appropriate steps to control the impact of recreational use on the resource.

This proposal is not unique. It is merely an extension of the philosophy and intent of hunting and fishing permits, to include resident and non-resident wilderness travellers. It may

apply to park land if such activities are consistent with park objectives, or to wilderness areas on crown land. Similar schemes exist elsewhere in the world. For example, in Nepal, tourists are required to pay for trekking (hiking) permits, and climbing permits. (Major expeditions are required to have liaison officers as well). Guides (sherpas) are available for hire, and a flourishing industry exists in Kathmandu providing outfitting for tourists (providing guides, cooks, and porters, as well as providing all food and equipment).

Closer to home, the Government of Ontario (M.N.R., 1983) has announced a pilot program for the recreational use of crown land by non-residents of Ontario. Highlights of this program include the following:

(1) All non-residents camping on crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

(2) Non-resident moose hunters must hunt from a licensed tourist outfitter establishment.

(3) Non-residents hunting deer and black bear will be permitted only from an Ontario commercial accommodation or outfitting facility or from a crown land base authorized under a land use permit.

In Quebec, three wilderness areas (Matane fish and game reserve, Laurentides Provincial Park, and La Vérendrye Provincial Park) have been identified where hunters *must* be accompanied by a licensed guide (Bouchard, R. and Moisan, G., 1974). This is not to suggest that hunting is an appropriate activity in a park; rather the Quebec example illustrates the successful implementation of a mandatory guiding system in wilderness areas.

It may be argued that these proposals are overly protective of tourist outfitters. The intent, however, is to suggest an acceptable technique to defray the cost of managing recreation resources, and to create a climate where the tourist industry is viable, particularly on crown land (thereby reducing the recreation pressure on park lands). If we must attach a dollar sign to recreation experiences to justify setting aside public land from other resource uses, then this is a first step toward that end.

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Letters

Dear Mr. Henry:

This is in response to your letter of March 23, 1983 concerning Gulf Canada's proposal for a marine support base on the north Yukon coast.

My officials have reviewed the information on fish and marine mammal resources along the northern Yukon coast and the sensitivities of these resources to development activities. As a result several conclusions have been reached, as follows:

(1) the Department would strongly advise against any harbour development west of Kay Point (including Stokes Point) because of the presence of productive and sensitive fish habitat,

(2) the Department would prefer that all facilities be located at one shared site, in order to keep impacts to a minimum,

(3) a suitable site should be selected on the basis of a land use planning exercise, in order to achieve the most acceptable compromise between conflicting uses, and

(4) any decision on development should be delayed pending completion of the Beaufort Sea Environmental Assessment Review.

The above position has been communicated to the Chairman of the North Slope Project Review Group and, more recently, I have expressed similar views to Mr. Munro, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. This position, substantiated by an updated analysis of available data, was also presented at the Beaufort Sea environmental assessment hearings in November. In addition, my department is participating actively in negotiations leading to the settlement of native land claims.

I fully support the concept of a National Park in the northern Yukon. My staff will be assisting Parks Canada in the definition of an appropriate boundary, which could include some of the adjacent marine waters. However, the latter question has yet to be discussed in any detail.

As you are no doubt aware, I have recently released for public comment a discussion paper entitled 'Toward a Fish Habitat Management Policy'. This paper outlines the rationale for the Department's fish habitat management program. The above-outlined position on proposed Yukon developments is fully consistent with this policy. I trust that you will find both these approaches not inconsistent with your own objectives.

I am sending copies of this letter to the Hon. Charles Caccia, Minister for Environment and the Hon. John Munro, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, for their information.

Yours sincerely,

Pierre De Bané, P.C., M.P.
Matapédia-Matane
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans

Dear Editor:

I'd like to express my disappointment with the trustees' recent decision to retain the long-standing (and just plain long) name of our association rather than making a little more effort to come up with something more descriptive of our members' interests and less confusing to the general public.

The majority of those who responded to the survey indicated they felt there was a need for a change. Surely this was a clear message that to retain the NPPAC handle would be inappropriate and undesirable.

My hopes are dashed. We are doomed to continue the battle to gain recognition as a citizen's group that A) is *not* a part of the government, and B) *is* concerned about wilderness and natural areas everywhere, even if they don't happen to be national or provincial parks.

Surely our time could be better spent on more valuable exercises than having to repeatedly explain who we are and what we do!

Yours sincerely,

Donna Barclay

Dear Mr. McNamee:

Thank you for your letter of October 18, 1983 requesting information on the status of the Northern Ellesmere Park proposal.

Since the Memorandum-of-Understanding was signed in February, 1982, there has been a considerable amount of work undertaken by officers of Parks Canada and Northwest Territorial Departments involved. This work has centered on developing responses to the conditions in the Memorandum-of-Understanding. Additional field work has also been undertaken as well as consultation in the Northwest Territories with individuals, organizations and agencies that may be directly affected by the Park establishment.

The range of subjects discussed relate to those contained in the Memorandum-of-Understanding. Discussions were held with Territorial agencies in Economic Development and Tourism, Historic Resource Protection, Natural Resource Management; researchers who work in the park area, residents of the communities of Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord, tourism operators, airline companies and officials of other Federal agencies such as the Canadian Wildlife Service, Indian Affairs and Northern Development, National Defence, and Energy, Mines and Resources.

We are currently consolidating the information obtained from this work; then, together with the Park Planning Principles contained in the Memorandum-of-Understanding, this will form the Public Consultation Document we will be discussing with interested groups and individuals in Canada during the late winter of 1984. Discussions will be carried out in forums similar to that used for Park Management Planning purposes.

Once the consultation process has been completed, the Public Consultation Document, mentioned earlier, will be finalized as Interim Management Guidelines for the proposed park.

We recognize that the amount of time until the Order-in-Council withdrawing the lands for the proposed park expires, is limited. If necessary, we will seek an extension of the withdrawal period.

As you state in your letter ..."The manner in which Parks Canada proceeds with the proposed Park is extremely important." It is for this reason that we have taken more time than was expected to prepare a comprehensive public consultation document. I hope you will find the delay justified when the document is released.

I trust I have responded adequately to the points raised in your letter. Should you have further questions or comments, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

W. Douglas Harper
Director
Prairie Region, Parks Canada

The Avalon Wilderness — A Winter Experience

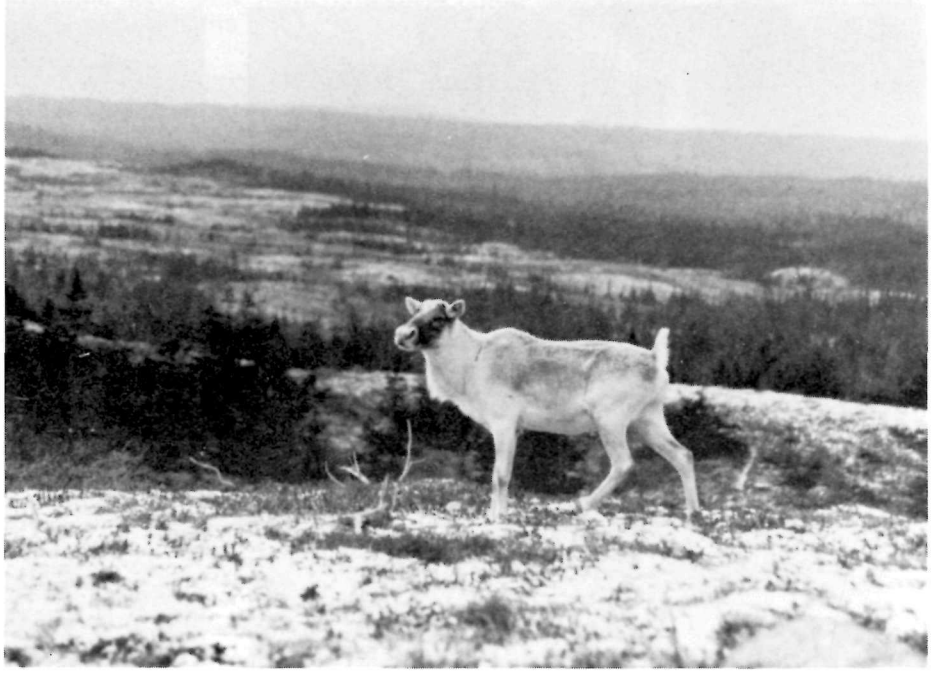
***DAVID RENDELL** is a member of the Education Committee of the Wilderness Society and of NPPAC. He is also Head of the Physics Department at the Memorial University of Newfoundland.*

Seven a.m., just as dawn was breaking, found a group of eleven members of the Wilderness Society on the side of the Salmonier Line (Route 90) getting directions on the best route to follow in the Avalon Wilderness Area to find caribou in their winter habitat. Mike Nolan, a nominally retired Wildlife Officer, was showing us the best routes to the barrens and which ponds were probably safe to cross, as there had been a recent thaw and many of the ponds had opened up. Two nights of hard frost had still left some of the ponds treacherous if we were not careful. Then we were off on the one-day hike on a crisp windless day. Walking conditions were excellent as the bogs and marshes were frozen and crisp and there was little snow. In the summer, the same trails could be very wet needing good waterproof footwear.

The Avalon Wilderness Area is an 850 square kilometer reserve that is off-limits for all development and ORV's, but is open to travel with proper permits and, in season, to licensed hunting and fishing. It was established by the Newfoundland Government in 1964 by the Wildlife Reserve Regulations issued under the Wildlife Act to protect the undeveloped nature of the area, but primarily to help in the restoration and management of the Avalon caribou herd. In the late 1950's, the herd had been reduced to an estimated 100 animals, and action was needed to preserve the herd. Now, with proper management, the herd numbers about 3,000 animals. About 125 caribou licences are issued annually to hunters and about 725 moose licences.

The existence of the Wilderness Area and the growth of the herd can be credited almost totaly to the untiring efforts of Mike Nolan. From an early career as a trapper, he became an experienced outdoorsman appreciating the need for conservation and management. After joining the provincial government's Wildlife Division, Mike worked tirelessly to convince government and to convince the people with whom he lived of the need for the protection of the Area and its wildlife. He knew his animals and he knew his people and he was successful. In recognition of the value of his work, he was recently awarded an honorary doctorate by the Memorial University of Newfoundland.

The Avalon Wilderness Area is unique in that its borders are only 50 kilometers from the metropolitan St. John's area, and it is also ringed by roads and settlements. Being so close to population centres, it is under great danger from development, poaching and over use. This closeness to an urban population is, at the same time, its great advantage as an educational and recreational resource. Its preservation and wise use is vitally important, and the challenge of the Province is to find the proper balance between access and preservation of an irreplaceable



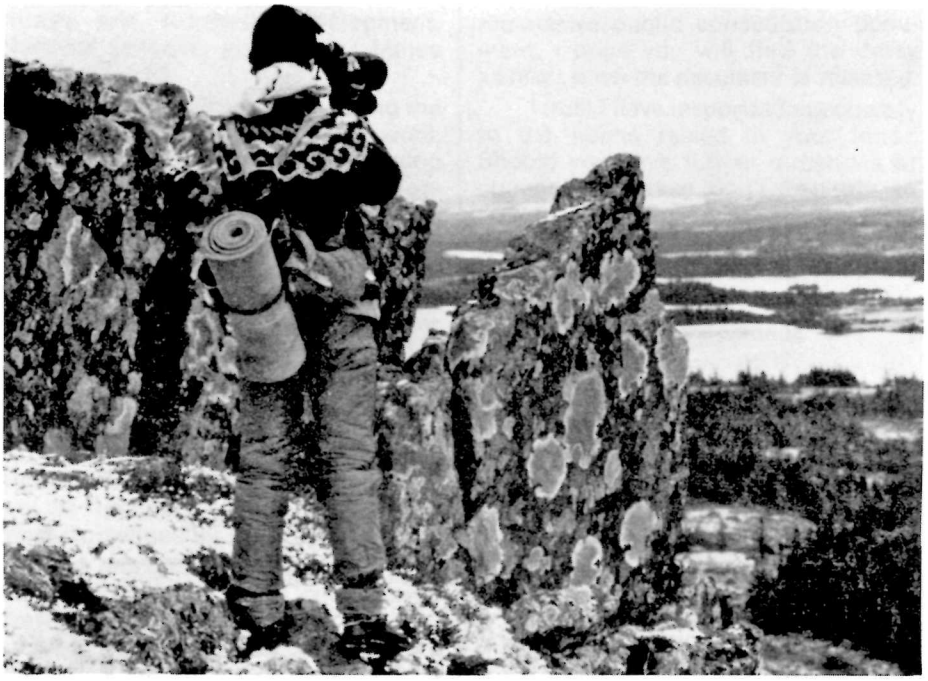
Woodland Caribou in winter. Credit: Jon Lien.

asset.

It is for these reasons that the Wilderness Society and many other groups and individuals want to see the Area protected under more recent and much stronger legislation: The Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act (1980). The purpose of our hike on the January 14th weekend was to reinforce in us the value of the Area and to enable all the hikers to be able to speak from first-hand knowledge, as many of us had not visited the Area in the winter time.

The trip started out on a woods trail that crossed the head waters of the Salmonier River, a very popular salmon fishing river. After crossing some frozen ponds, we soon came upon the caribou trails that interlace the whole area and followed them to the high barrens that were our goal. As we topped a rise, and just on the edge of the Wilderness Area, we saw our first group of four caribou on the edge of the woods a half kilometer distant. Without binoculars, they were very difficult to see as their white winter coats blended so well with the scattered snow on the ground. When we tried to get within camera range, the absolutely still air carried the noise of our footsteps and they moved off with the characteristic slinging gait of the woodland caribou that looks so easy but covers ground with amazing speed.

During the day, we saw almost two dozen caribou in groups of three to eight, mostly does and yearlings with only a few stags. We were often able to get within camera range with the help of moderate telephoto lenses. When the caribou sensed our presence, they would often approach us to get the scent and would then move off easily without panic as though they knew we were on foot and did not pose a threat. A big surprise for us was the number of moose that we also saw, some at very close range, under 100 meters. All the animals seemed in good condition as it had been a very open winter with no shortage of food as can happen if there is much snow.



Looking for Wildlife. Credit: Jon Lien.

We had hoped to see some signs of partridge (willow ptarmigan), but not a single bird was seen, probably because the population is now near the low point of a regular population cycle. In the scattered patches of snow, there were recent tracks of fox and snowshoe hares, but none were seen during the day.

On the way back to our cars, we came by a different route and came across the frozen, rutted tracks of a much-used ATV trail which made us realize how vulnerable the area is because it is so accessible and because it is so ecologically fragile. This reinforced our feelings that it is vitally necessary to continue to develop a public awareness of the importance of this and other wilderness areas and their preservation for all time.

Mike Nolan. Credit: Jon Lien.

Hiking in to the Avalon. Credit: Jon Lien.

Mont St. Hilaire — A Recreational Resource and Its Use

JAN LUNDGREN, *Professor of Geography, McGill University.*

The perspective - ignoring the real demand?

The Canadian contribution to the world of outdoor recreation is initially related to the development of the national parks. Since the establishment of the first unit in the park system in the 1880's, the parks policy over the decades has created a nationwide set of parklands, diverse in size, location, and ecological characteristics.

The success story behind the national parks policy, and the parallel provincial park developments, must not be minimized. Visitor volumes and broad public recognition attest to both popularity and pride in this national achievement. However, it should likewise be recognized that in focussing attention upon these natural-landscape recreational destinations, there has developed a tendency to ignore a much more acute recreational situation, namely the provision of adequate outdoor recreational space in the form of more conveniently located non-urban parks accessible to the majority of people. For the promotion of such a park policy, it has not been so easy for the recreational lobby to make itself heard over the din of economic urban growth that invariably has placed recreational provisions in the form of urban and peri-urban (regional) green space at the bottom rungs on the priority-policy ladder.

Why the difficulties for regional parks policy?

The inadequate supply of recreational green space in and around metropolitan regions in Canada is caused by both man-made and physical landscape-related factors. For instance, contemporary land economics favors economic utility and economic returns from the land over more intangible public good benefits; the lack of urban planning authority on both municipal and broader regional levels is a major detriment to rational park development; there are difficulties in agreement on priorities in recreational matters, which tend to favor facility investments over parkland creation because of the future revenue potentials of the former. On the whole, the competition for land and the differentials in anticipated land revenues relative to alternative land uses give outdoor recreation land promotion the short end of the stick. In addition, general geographic location and physical landscape properties often aggravate a weak supply situation even further. Here, distinctive topography paired with a good supply of clear water resources at reasonable distances from major urban areas usually produces a high outdoor recreational potential for a given piece of land, as demonstrated by the ARDA inventory maps. But even such a mix of attributes has only relative utility and must be viewed in the context of the general geographic character of a region's landscape.

The Montreal situation

The region of Montreal and its surroundings is a case in point, and in many respects the same may apply to the Toronto region: in both instances a vibrant urban-economic landscape is surrounded, in accordance with classical land use models, by land use zones of varying intensities of economic utilization that generally decline with distance from the metropolitan center. Montreal is in *all* directions surrounded by the St. Lawrence plain, heavily used for agricultural purposes. Toward the North, the plain gives way to the wooded and lake-studded Laurentians. Eastwards, we encounter a narrow suburban

Water resources for recreation: the Chambly Basin, part of the Richelieu River, Mt. St. Hilaire in the background, is the largest water body within easy travel distance from Montreal. Its shoreline is dotted with a mix of year-round and summer cottages.

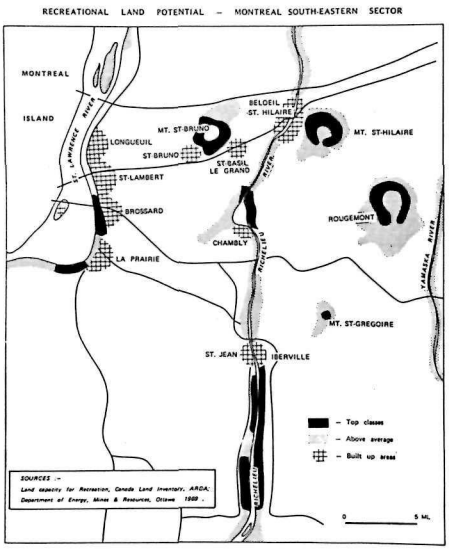


Figure 1

zone on the "South shore"; beyond stretches the countryside, the bulk in agricultural use, gradually replaced by forest-covered uplands and valleys.

The recreational utility of the landscape in the two geographic sectors differs sharply. In the Laurentians, the supply of recreational lands is massive but so are demand pressures, leaving a limited net supply for further development. Still, compared with Toronto, the situation is quite favourable. In the sector toward the East, the relative uniformity of the plain and its few unique topographic features, the Monteregian hills, of which Mont St. Hilaire is one, create a very different demand-supply situation. With the bulk of the land mass in agricultural or other economic uses, the recreational demand is channelled toward the few locations possessing reasonable outdoor recreation potentials. The modified ARDA land classification (see Fig. 1) demonstrates the demand-supply imbalance clearly, and identifies in fact only eight areas with distinctly above-average potential. Apart from the distinct mountains, all within less than an hour's drive from Montreal, the most significant potential occurs in a continuous zone along the Richelieu River. The balance, *i.e.*, the bulk, of the land is urban and agricultural, lacking in most instances outdoor recreational attractivity.

The areas of higher recreational intensity seem impressive on the map — the broad expanse along the St. Lawrence River between Laprairie and Brossard shorelines on the St. Lawrence, the lush greenery, intersected by both rural and urban land use along the Richelieu, including national historical parks at Fort Chambly and, further south, at Fort Lennox and, finally, in contrast to the flat plain, the magnificent mountains that rise to impressive elevations. However, from a recreational viewpoint, many of these high potential landscape features are to be looked at rather than actively used! The Laprairie river basin, an artificial creation between the two first locks of the Seaway, has poor public areas, as an expressway skirts the shoreline. Industrial and residential build-ups cause further restrictions. The water is polluted and clean-ups by authorities are still in the future. The Richelieu, a major historic waterway, is, for the most part, built up along the shores. Again, access is unsatisfactory and so is the water quality, especially downstream from St. Jean, because of urban pollution and runoff from agricultural land. Finally, with regard to the Monteregian hills, Rougemont, the biggest, and Mt. St. Gregoire are for practical purposes closed to the public, as they are both primarily privately owned and encircled by private land holdings. Consequently, only St. Bruno, since the mid-1970's a provincial park, and McGill University's Mt. St. Hilaire serve as major non-urban recreational destinations within convenient day-trip distance for a rapidly swelling portion of the metropolitan population along Montreal's "South shore", as well as for the island of Montreal itself.

How the pressures apply

With adverse demand-supply conditions as described above, it is of interest to assess how serious user pressures have become in the two publicly accessible destination environments. More particularly, we would like to establish *how* the outdoor recreational resources are being used/consumed. Given the "point destination" characteristic of these mountains, can we establish whether the recreation resource is "saturated" by the massive metropolitan and urban market demand generated by nearby Montreal, but also by other urban centers even closer — St. Jean-sur-le-Richelieu, Chambly, or Beloeil? In order to shed light on the questions above, we have focussed upon Mt. St. Hilaire, where the setting up of visitor surveys is simpler, and where also, over the years, visitor counts have been undertaken. Thus, the contemporary recreational use can be seen in a wider, more dynamic development context. A final point is the dual status of this mountain, having both a recreational and a scientific-ecological role, the latter a product of its UNESCO classification as an ecological reserve since 1979. Admittedly, this focus of our analysis on *one* location leaves out many of the recreational zones indicated in Fig. 1. However, from a monitoring point of view, the survey was facilitated by choosing a location with only *one* official point of entry.

Levels and patterns of use

From the point of overall visitor volume, Mt. St. Bruno by far exceeds that of Mt. St. Hilaire at a ratio of almost 2:1. This is not in itself surprising. Mt. St. Bruno is officially promoted as one of the many provincial parks "catégorie régionale," with the explicit purpose of catering to day visitors throughout the year. The services at Mt. St. Bruno include an extensive trail system, principally used for cross-

View of the St. Lawrence Plain and Monteregian Hills. Contrast in topography is clearly demonstrated with the Rougemont (left) and Mont St. Gregoire (right of centre). Practically continuous agricultural land use on the flat, fertile marine clays in the background, with apple orchards on the better drained, sandy soils surrounding the foothills of Mont St. Hilaire in foreground.

country skiing, lifts for alpine skiing, and picnic grounds, all this provided in a generously forested hill with excellent access approximately 15 minutes' drive from built-up metropolitan Montreal, Smaller towns in the St. Bruno foothills equally generate large numbers of visitors.

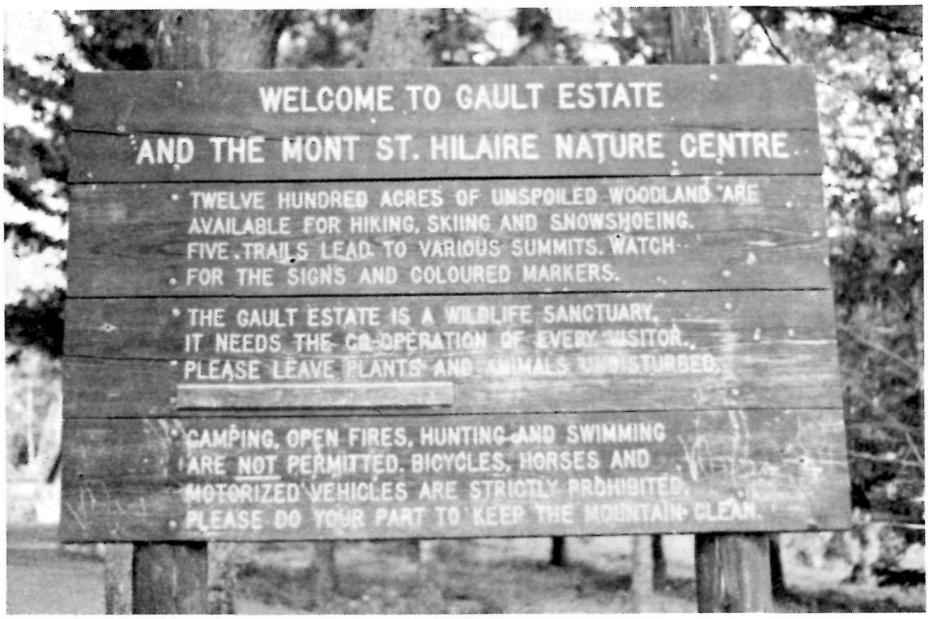
For Mt. St. Hilaire, the picture is different, which partly reflects the special status of the mountain. Originally owned, the mountain was donated to McGill University. Recently it has acquired a special UNESCO status as a protected MAB ecological reserve. Therefore it functions according to an applied management plan, which divides the territory into two approximately equally-sized areas: one is accessible to the public, while the other is restricted to scientific personnel or by special permission. Further, no technical recreational facilities exist.

The over 80,000 visitors (1981) are quite unevenly distributed over the year, which would be typical as far as outdoor recreation demand goes. However, while at Mt. Bruno there is a sharp seasonal peak during the winter season, the fluctuations at Mt. St. Hilaire are products of other factors, notably the seasonally scenic periods during spring (apple blossom time) and during the fall (autumn colours). With an average monthly visitor total of 6800, three months stand out, accounting for half of the annual volume — May, September, and October. The months with above-average monthly volumes — five altogether — attract almost three-quarters of the annual visitor flow (70.4%). It should be noted that 95% of the visitor volume enters the public sector. The volume asymmetry compared to a typical park is highlighted by *the drop* in visitor numbers during the summer. In fact, the visitor volume for August is only a few hundred persons above the November figure, which in turn operates at 50% of the annual monthly average.

Over the past years, the annual visitor volume has declined from its 90,000 peak level. Financial cutbacks affecting school group visitations is one explanation, and poor winters another! However, competition may also be a factor: the increasing popularity of Mt. St. Bruno may reflect a diversion trend in the market place, aided by the steep parking fees at Mt. St. Hilaire, which may have turned away visitors, or prompted them to enter illegally so that they are not included in the count.

Survey results

Our second concern pertains to the spatial penetration of the part of the mountain that is open to the public.



The official entrance to the mountain with information to the visitor in a rustique parklike design. Although only one official gate entry exists, with parking space, people can walk in, while parking along roadside in the vicinity, free of charge!

There exists a general belief that recreational environmental resources are quickly worn down by demand pressures. This is partially contradicted by evidence, however, from Parks Canada studies. The findings from user surveys in western parks and also Ontario parks demonstrate rather strong spatial concentrations of visitor movements in a small portion of the park territory or of existing trail systems. U.S. Park visitor surveys support the Parks Canada findings.

Obviously, we should be careful in equating visitor behaviour in a "wilderness" park à la Banff or Yoho with that of a really much smaller park with a different recreational mandate. However, it is important to establish the behavioural characteristics of visitors in a heavily used regional park in order to formulate management policies or conservation programmes. Thus, two small weekend surveys were made, one in early October, and one in mid-May (1979-80) to establish visitor behaviour. In both instances, visitor parties were interviewed at the gate as to their geographic origin, time spent on the mountain, and geographic movements during their visit. The interviewer took special care to help the respondent to retrace his steps and plot the movements on a Park map, a fairly time-consuming exercise which reduced the number of

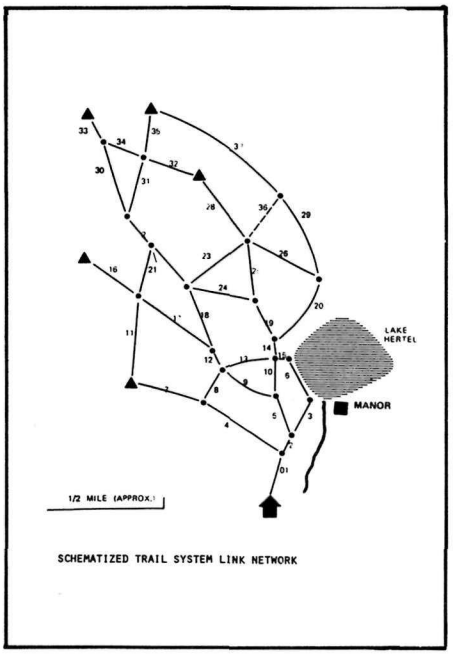


Figure 2

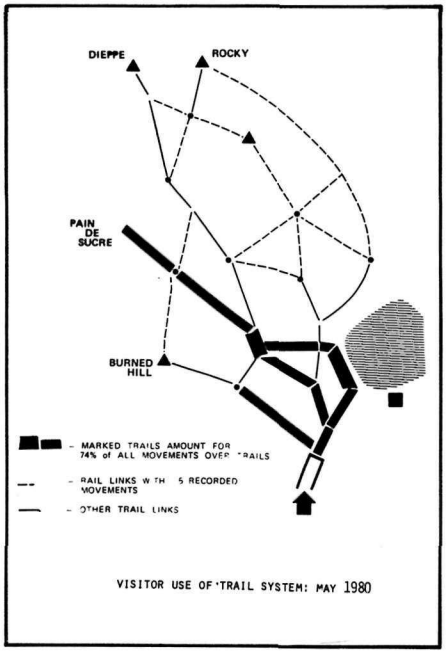


Figure 3

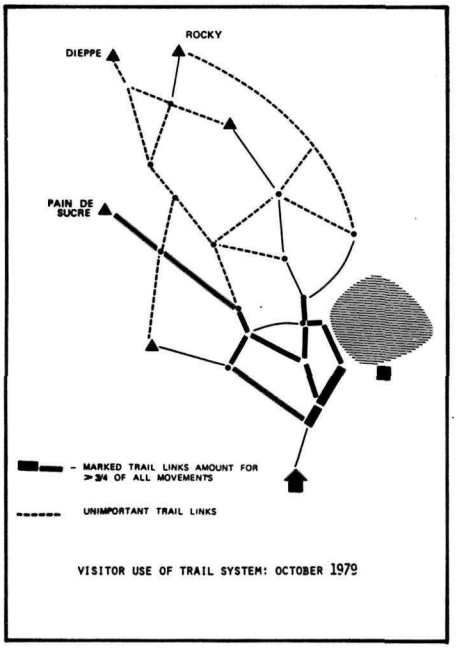


Figure 4

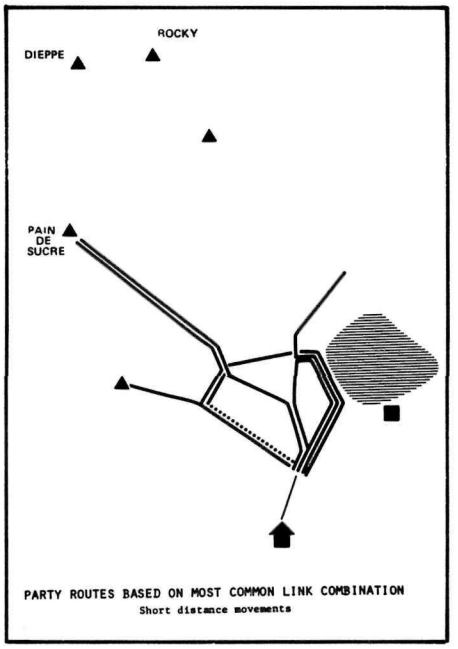
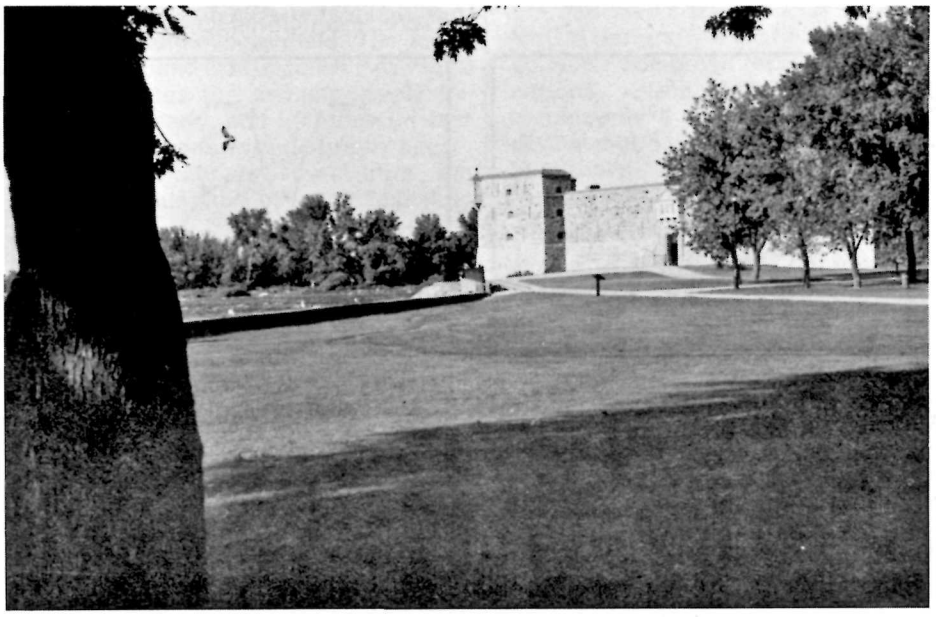


Figure 5

interviewed parties to 40 and 58 respectively. However, the collected data can be considered more accurate because of this procedure, a fact that later discussions with the management attested to.

The main results are presented in the map diagrams (Figs. 2-5) below, that record the movements over the existing system. The most striking feature in the patterns is the strong spatial concentration of visitor movements in a small percentage of the park's trail system: of the 36 links, only one-third are intensely utilized. In fact, three-quarters of all traffic is carried by eleven links in May, and by thirteen in the October survey. With such a strong flow concentration, the remainder of the trail system and a large part of the mountain open to the public are left fairly empty, with fewer than five movements per trail link. A final observation to be made: both in May and October, a large percentage of the trails were unused, a remarkable show of behavioral constraint considering the purpose of visits to parks reserves lacking service facilities. Thus, it is still possible for people living in the hectic urban environment to find exclusive tranquility away from the din of parties along popular trails or meeting grounds.



Recently renovated National Historic Park — Fort Chambly — located at the entrance to the Chambly Canal and the lock system carrying primarily pleasure boats upstream to Lake Champlain.

Conclusions: excessive use? debatable!

As a conclusion, we may state that regional parks that are created to cater to the day-trip recreational market, thus standing a great chance of becoming inundated by urban invasions, seem to avoid excessive penetration by the visiting crowds. The perceived threat to the park environments seems therefore exaggerated. However, this does not mean that the matter of wear and tear is non-existent. In the case of Mt. St. Hilaire, the popularity of certain walking tour patterns has caused serious ecological damage. This is particularly the case for the popular, shorter movements up to the lake and along the lake front, and for the longer trail up to the summit. In these instances, both shoreline and inland trail links have suffered severely and are in serious need of repair and restoration by closing off and re-routing the visitor flows.

To modify the spontaneously developed patterns seems to be urgent from a management point of view. This should be seen against the types of attractions that have produced the flows. The lakeshore and the summit exert powerful pulls on the visitors, and it may therefore be a difficult task to re-direct them — to what? Simply a walk in the forest, or into sections of the trail system so far under-used, which would require the visitor to shed some of his laziness and walk deeper into the park? Here, perhaps, lies the solution to overuse: our inborn laziness seems to be the best ecological protection for the regional park and its ecology — as at Mt. St. Hilaire!

Further Information

On present day land use and outdoor recreation land potential: see Canada Land Use and ARDA land inventory maps. Figure 1 singles out the more significant areas with high outdoor recreational potential.

On visitor behaviour in park areas: see Yoho and Banff National Park Provincial Master Plans on backcountry travel, and a more recent publication by R. Browne and Geoff Wall on visitor patterns in Algonquin Park (in Recreational Land Use in Southern Ontario, University of Waterloo, 1979).

Visitor characteristics at Mont St. Hilaire have been compiled over the years. Figures, quoted have come from the 1981 report of the Gault Estate and Nature Centre (Mont St. Hilaire), McGill University.

Information on visitor volumes at Mt. St. Bruno has been obtained from La Ministre du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche, Province of Quebec.

The Future of the Spanish River

***LOCKE ROWE** is an avid canoeist and a biology student at Trent University where **JOHN MARSH** is Chairman of the Environmental and Resource Studies Program. Most of this article was presented as a brief to the Ontario Provincial Parks Council's public hearing on the Spanish River held in Toronto in January 1984.*[1]

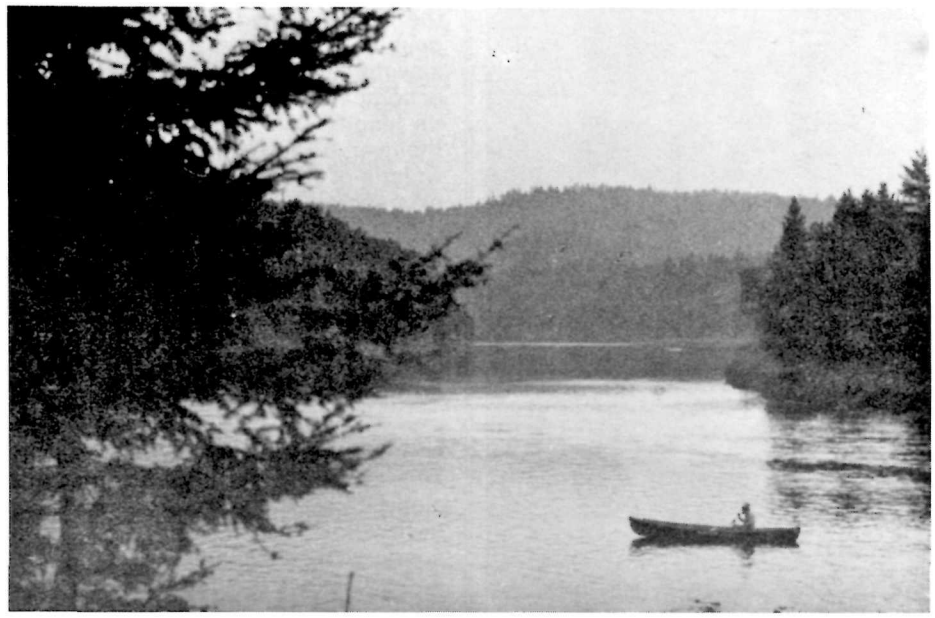
The Spanish River rises in the height of land separating the James Bay and Great Lakes drainage basins and flows south for some 322 km to an outlet in the northern channel of Lake Huron. Between Biscotasi and Agnew Lakes the river is used primarily for canoeing, fishing, hunting and trapping. In addition, there are several small dams used by INCO and E.B. Eddy to hold back spring runoff and generate power. Unfortunately, these companies are proposing further hydro and logging developments that threaten the present multiple use and natural and recreational values of the river. This article examines these threats, discusses the ecological and recreational values of the river and recommends increased protection of this valuable resource.[2]

The Spanish River between Biscotasi and Agnew Lakes is heavily used by private canoe groups and for trips organized by groups such as the Wilderness Canoe Association, the Federation of Ontario Naturalists and wilderness camps like Wanapitei. Canadian Nature Tours describes the Spanish as "the best river for whitewater wilderness canoeing in the entire North Channel-Lake Huron watershed." This river provides a week of wilderness whitewater paddling and heritage and nature appreciation. The rapids range from easy to intermediate and, therefore, provide an opportunity for appreciation by non-expert canoeists. Finally, this great river is accessible to the urban populations of the south. From Toronto it is less than a day's drive to Duck Lake on the east branch. Canoeists may also reach Bisco cheaply by train. In short, the Spanish River provides the opportunity for heritage and wilderness appreciation on an excellent whitewater river to a large group of Ontarians without the restrictions imposed by high cost and expertise.

Hunting and trapping in this region have been identified as significant uses of the Spanish by the Ministry of Natural Resources (M.N.R.). Moose hunting is of medium to high use and fourteen traplines are currently in use. Beaver populations along the river are predicted to increase at the highest rate in the region, making the potential for increased trapping high. Fishing along the Spanish is an important activity and is supported by outfitter camps nearby. The M.N.R. has identified these camps as significant contributors to the regional economy. The M.N.R. has noted also that the demand is greater than the current supply for both moose hunting and fishing. Accordingly, given more intensive management, there may be opportunities for increasing such activities and the benefits that accrue to commerical interests.

INCO has proposed to build hydro dams that would reduce or eliminate opportunities for such current users of the river. The 80 km lake (between Agnew and Spanish Lakes) that would be created by the INCO dams would eliminate use by canoeists seeking a wilderness whitewater experience. Coincident with this loss of wilderness and heritage appreciation would be an economic loss to the outfitters catering to canoeists. The environment resulting from these dams would be one of rotting stumps and ever-changing water levels. This would eliminate the possibility of a productive littoral zone developing in the near future. Loons and other shore nesting birds would be unable to nest due to the changing water levels. Beaver do not tolerate this type of environment and, therefore, a potential for growth in trapping will turn into a reduction in present levels. Salmonid populations may be reduced due to the flooding or contamination of spawning beds. As a result of acid rain, (of which INCO is the largest point source in the world), Ontario salmonid stocks are already threatened with a 30% reduction. Even with the construction of fish ladders, fish migration would be reduced. Walleye, a popular sport fish do not use fish ladders or elevators. Reduction of these fisheries would further reduce the revenue for outfitters in the area.

From the point of view of all Ontarians, it is difficult to understand the wisdom of allowing INCO to proceed with such proposals given their likely environmental, recreational and economic impacts. The only benefit of these dams would be to INCO. They would increase the company's private power source from 17% to 35% of the capacity needed. Whether this saving to INCO would result in increased long term employment opportunities in the area is unknown.



Credit: Canadian Wilderness Tours.

Development of these hydro projects might also result in increased costs to Ontario Hydro rate payers. Ontario Hydro now has a chronic surplus of power, and such a surplus seems likely to continue well into the future. Granting INCO (Ontario Hydro's largest corporate user) this source of private power would increase Ontario Hydro's surplus which can translate into increased costs for rate payers.

Finally, dams do not last forever and neither will INCO's nickel supply. This is a corporation that already has a poor public record, particularly in adhering to deadlines, set by the provincial government, for reducing sulfur emissions. Given this reputation, there is no reason to believe INCO would show much concern for the environment, would maintain any dams when their utility had expired, or would contribute to the economy of Ontario when cheap nickel runs out. Ontarians are being asked to pay a long term price for the short term gains of INCO, a scenario we are, unfortunately, familiar with in connection with acid rain.

The threats posed by the proposals of the E.B. Eddy Company are possibly of even greater concern since they seem more likely to materialize in the near future. E.B. Eddy proposes to log the area designated by the Forest Management Agreements (F.M.A.'s) it has made with M.N.R. While one might expect

Credit: Canadian Wilderness Tours.

Canoeing the Spanish

DON PIKE

In August 1977, I and three high school friends took a trip down the Spanish River. With very limited resources, we had managed to patch up two old canoes, one an ancient wood-canvas model now heavy with fibreglass, the other the battle-worn high school canoe, aptly dubbed the White Elephant. None of us was very experienced, and this was the first major trip we had organized ourselves. Nevertheless, we loaded up our borrowed van and began the drive north to the Spanish.

We camped that night on the shore of Duke Lake at the headwaters of the East Spanish, and began our trip early the next morning under grey and cloudy skies. The East Spanish consists of a series of twelve small lakes, all connected by narrow rocky swifts. This is mild canoeing by any standards, and makes an excellent warm-up for the more challenging sections to come.

The East and West Spanish join below Expanse Lake. Here, we began to feel we were in a proper river as the banks closed in and the current pushed us swiftly along. Here also we saw the first signs of the railway which accompanies the Spanish for much of its length. It is rarely within sight of the river, however, and only the distant whistle of the train reminds one of its existence.

We camped halfway down the portage of our first real rapids. The next morning we jumped in the canoes and ran the set before breakfast. Flushed with our first success in Whitewater, we quickly broke camp and continued on down the now swiftly flowing river.

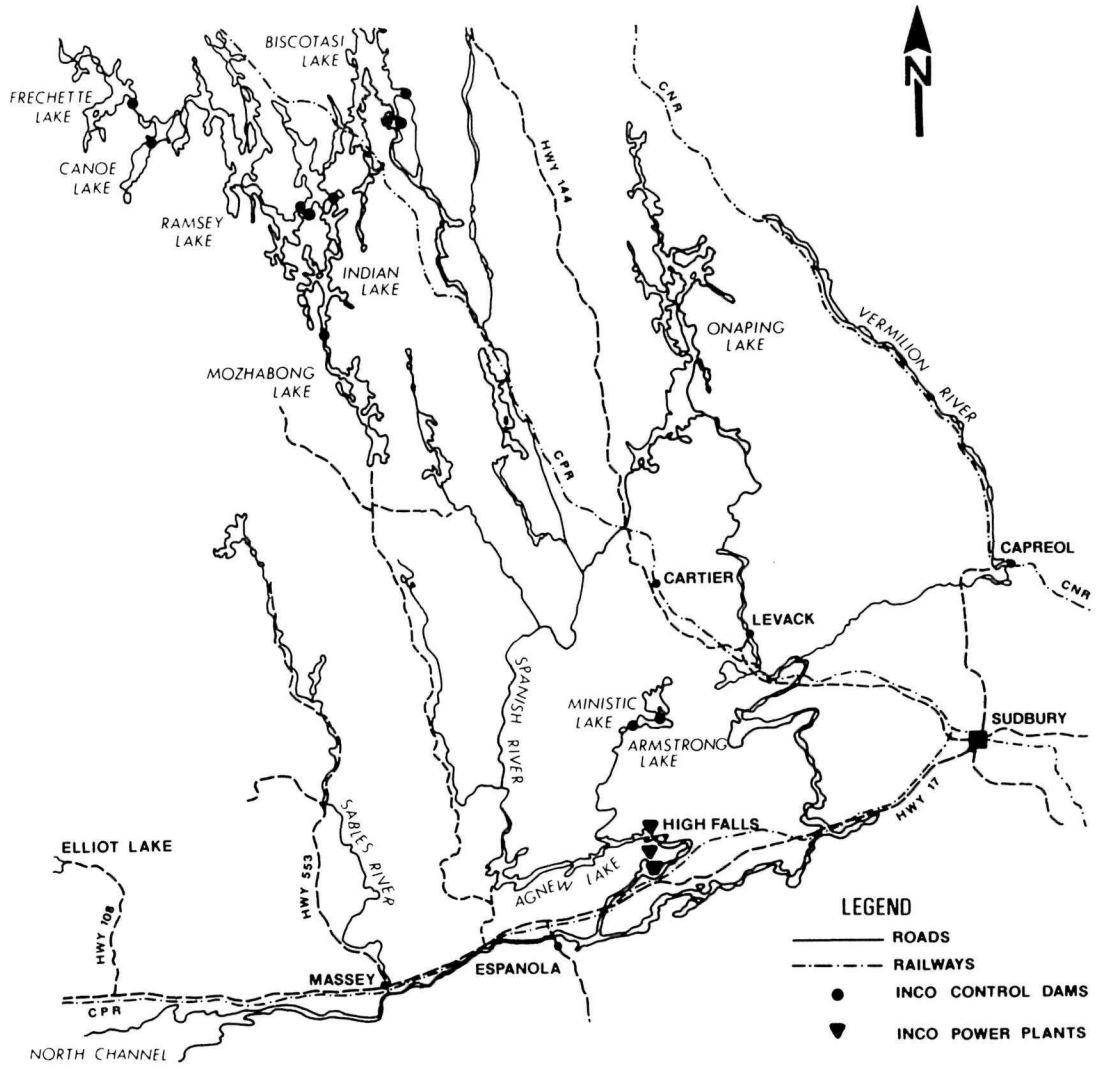
We eventualy came to the section enticingly named "Five-Mile Rapids". This is something of an exaggeration since it consists for the most part of swiftly-flowing shallow water with some mildly challenging sections. The narrow, spruce-lined banks gave us an exciting feeling of closed-in speed as we were whisked through the rocky channels.

The swift water ended at Spanish Lake, really nothing more than a wide bend in the river, which also marked the beginning of the rather ominously named "Graveyard Rapids" section. This series of short rapids is for the most part navigable, though some ledges require short portages. It was challenging enough for us, however, and kept us soaked for the next couple of days. The rather heavily loaded White Elephant would commonly make it intact through a rapids, then sink comically in the pool below.

Graveyard Rapids has the most beautiful scenery and finest campsites on the Spanish. We spent a couple of days here swimming, fishing and sunbathing. We also spent hours playing in the whitewater below a ledge rapids in our empty canoes: riding the whitewater down, then paddling furiously to regain the eddy at the ledge base. We gained confidence in our whitewater abilities through numerous dumps and several successfully completed runs.

In the final section of the Spanish before Agnew Lake, the river gained in size and power. Constant vigilance was required to avoid swamping in the numerous unmarked rapids. These seemed meek enough from a distance, but the high standing waves often resulted in a boatload of water.

We finally emerged onto Agnew Lake on a wet and windy day. We rigged a makeshift sail and scudded quickly across the wide expanse of the lake. When we reached our pick-up point, a fishing camp on the shore of the lake, a patron offered us his congratulations and some of what he called "Italian Coffee". Whatever it was, its warmth revived us and made a fitting end to a great trip.



that regulations would prohibit logging within 120 metres of the river, the company has indicated that it might, in some places, remove trees right at the river's edge. Even if a 120 metre limit was adhered to, bald patches would be visible from the river, and the integrity of the river as a viable natural wilderness unit would be threatened. The M.N.R. in its policy on Provincial Waterway Parks considers a boundary some 200 metres to 2 kms back from a river as necessary to maintain the integrity of such natural units. For these reasons the Federation of Ontario Naturalists proposed a 500 metre or line of sight corridor (whichever is greater) be reserved on either side of the river until an assessment could be made of the final corridor width required to maintain the natural and scenic integrity of the Spanish. While the E.B. Eddy Company seems unsure of the quantity of timber in such a corridor, it claims that removal of such a corridor from their F.M.A.'s would involve an area greater than the 5% the M.N.R. is allowed to reclaim from an F.M.A. The Federation of Ontario Naturalists, however, believes that the approximately 130 square kilometres involved would be within the 5% entitlement of the M.N.R. Clearly, a more sophisticated and mutually acceptable assessment of timber resources and ecological and recreational factors is necessary for potential corridor alignments to be objectively analyzed and the implications of various options determined.

The proposed logging would also involve the development of roads and E.B. Eddy has indicated its intention of constructing an access road to and across the Spanish. While this would increase public access to the river it would degrade its wilderness character. Canoeists in Algonquin Park have reacted unfavourably to existing and proposed logging road bridges across canoe routes there. Furthermore, roads, in general, pose significant erosional and aesthetic threats.

Having considered the threats posed by these two corporations, it is clear that if either the proposed dams or logging are allowed to proceed the existing multiple use of this wilderness river will be threatened or eliminated. To ensure that the ecological and recreational values of the river are guaranteed for the future it would seem most desirable to designate the Spanish River north of Agnew Lake as a Provincial Waterway Park.

The M.N.R. indicated in the Provincial Parks System Plan for the Northeastern Region of Ontario that the Spanish River deserved attention. However, a subsequent study of the Ontario parks situation, the Monzon Report, omitted the Spanish River from the list of Proposed Candidate Waterway Parks. Sometime during this process of Strategic Land Use Planning, for reasons unstated but now obvious, consideration of park status for the Spanish was terminated. Fortunately, continuing public interest, and ironically, INCO's dam proposal, forced the government to again address, in public, the future of the Spanish River. The public meetings held by the Provincial Parks Council in Sudbury and Toronto were well attended and resulted in provocative arguments for all points of view. The E.B. Eddy Company

suggested a Spanish River Advisory Council be created to deal with the issue and urged designation of the river as a "Special Recreation Area." Various other management options such as designation of the river as a Modified Management Area were also presented. In general, however, the public favoured creation of a provincial waterway park along the Spanish. Hopefully, this is what the Provincial Parks Council will recommend to the Minister of Natural Resources and, hopefully, this will be the designation that will decide the future of the Spanish River.

Credit: Canadian Wilderness Tours.

Footnotes and References

1. The Wildlands League Chapter of N.P.P.A.C. also presented a brief to this public hearing.
2. Previous information on this issue was included in the news section of *Park News*, 16 (1), 1980.

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Have Cat — Will Canoe

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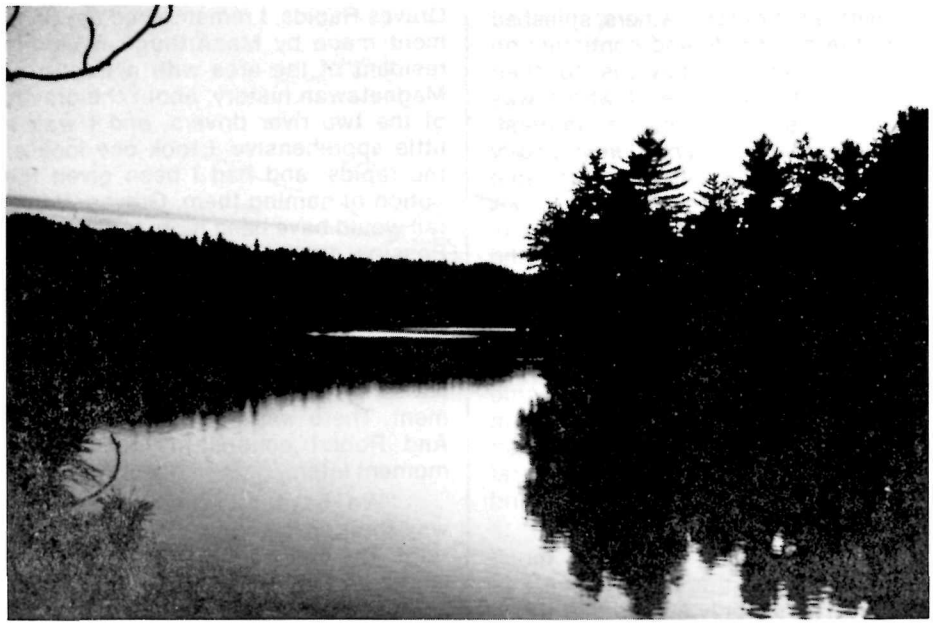
"Not far above the shallows where the creek enters the Magnetawan, is a plot of ground on a sunny slope, with a cedar fence surrounding it. Here are the graves of two river drivers drowned in the canal thirty years ago (1896) running a pointer boat through...."

MacArthur, 1926

Two hundred and eighty kilometres northwest of Toronto, the Magnetawan River slices through the Canadian Shield, winding its way to Georgian Bay, leaving in its wake, a trail of fallen rocks and majestic cliff formations. Although the river begins in the Algonquin Park Highlands, our journey starts at the public access point on Wahwashkesh Lake.

We arrived late on a Saturday afternoon, leaving us only a few hours to get on the river and find a campsite. We found the ideal spot on Hyde's Island, a few kilometres out in the lake. Ten o'clock the next morning found us on our way — the clear sky promised a good day of paddling — and headed towards the outlet of the Magnetawan River. Breaking camp had been quick and organized considering that we — my husband, Robert, and I — had decided to bring our son, Anthony, and the family cat, Frisky, on this trip. We tried to keep the gear to a minimum, even with the extra passengers, allotting one knapsack for all of our clothing and sleeping bags, two for gear, and the fourth for food. This left us with some odds and ends to be lashed to the canoe on portages — camera, binoculars, tripod, and fishing tackle. Our one piece of extra gear was the carrier I had made for Frisky; it was just a cardboard box with two leather straps for handles, and a little screened window complete with curtains. On the bottom was his favourite blanket from home. The 17' Kevlar canoe which we had bought a few months before the trip proved to be a wise investment. Not only was the size ideal for us, but its durability was, no doubt, the reason we came out of this trip in one piece.

Because we only had one week for our trip, we decided to paddle the smaller loop of the Magnetawan River — 60 km in all — guaranteeing a slow, leisurely trip leaving us ample time for sightseeing. We thought we'd left all signs of human habitation behind when we'd travelled a few kilometres, but just before we reached Deer Lake Dam, we spotted two cottages. One was a rundown, deserted hut hidden on the distant shore, and the other, a vacant shell still — someone had staked a claim on the tip of the small peninsula and a small crew of men were busy hammering boards into place. This same jutting of land divided the river from Big Deep Bay, which signalled the beginning of the first and longest portage of our portion of the river trip — 2285 metres. While we enjoy the challenge of wilderness canoeing and the thrill of mastering a tricky set of rapids, we have never really developed an affinity for long, arduous portages, so we stayed to the left of the river which took us down to the dam. It was



Credit: Taru Freeman.

Frisky. Credit: Taru Freeman.

an old dam, structured like an old wooden footbridge, the rotting planks still well supported by the stone foundation.

"You can stay here with Anthony and Frisky, if you want, and I'll walk down and see what it looks like. Maybe we can run the rapids," Robert said as he started downriver. While he was gone, Anthony and I were kept busy keeping Frisky out of the small crevices between the rocks. And then, we had a little flurry of excitement. Twenty-four ducks (I counted them) came swimming up the river to the dam, and one by one, climbed up and waddled across and with a flip of tail feathers, splashed in on the other side and continued on their way, totally oblivious to their audience of three, one of whom was taking more than a casual interest. Frisky's predatory instincts were quickly surfacing. Not long after, Robert came back into view accompanied by two couples laden with fishing tackle. Obviously, they'd been talking about the water level.

"The water level hasn't been this low in the river for 25 years. You might find it hard to get through some spots — there's a lot of fallen rock in some narrow parts of the river," this from one of the men who, it turned out, had canoed the Magnetawan River several times. He was full of good advice and valuable tips.

"You shouldn't have too much trouble shooting the rapids along this stretch. There's only a couple of tricky spots. We went down the rapids and got through the first two sets O.K. but, just before the last one, we somehow got turned around and finished them off backwards. It was kinda scary for a few minutes but we were O.K." Before he left, he also warned us about a hard-to-find portage and a hunting camp where the hunters had moved all the portage signs to confuse canoeists, trying to discourage them from coming through. Finally, we all had a laugh over the telephone booth which Bell Canada had apparently brought in and left standing in the middle of nowhere.

Somewhat reassured, we decided to bypass the portage and run the rapids. We knew once we headed through there'd be no turning back.

"You want to do it?" Robert asked me.

"Yeah, I guess," I answered, a little less than enthusiastic.

We stumbled upon the first in a series of rapids which together comprised the Canal Rapids, but with the low water we nearly ran aground. It's at this point in the river when the rocky shoreline gradually changes to a high, sheer wall of rock, magnificent yet threatening — there was no way out of this small canyon except downstream. With some tricky maneuvering, we swerved past the boulders and pulled into the shallows. The next stretch of water was so low we had to line the canoe; Anthony was left in charge of Frisky, secure in his carrier. While Anthony clambered over the rocks along the shore, Robert and I stumbled and slipped our way across the rocks in the water, guiding the canoe through. For that part of the river, my only recollection is the vast array of rocks on the river bottom. We drifted into a small pool of water, loaded Anthony and Frisky back into the canoe, and prepared for our next challenge, the Graves Rapids. I remembered the comment made by MacArthur, an elderly resident of the area with a wealth of Magnetawan history, about the graves of the two river drivers, and I was a little apprehensive. I took one look at the rapids, and had I been given the option of naming them, Graves Waterfall would have been more to the point. Possibly, the low water level had exaggerated the drop in elevation causing the small waterfall.

"Robert, forget it! I'm not going down there," I stated, at the same time realizing the absurdity of my statement. There was nownere else to go. And Robert echoed my thoughts a moment later.

"We have to. There's no other way through." And, of course, he was right. The canyon wall that before had leant such an awesome majesty to the riverbank, now was an ominous barrier, preventing any form of escape. The left bank was equally impassable. I sensed the mutterings of mutiny amongst the crew.

Robert and I climbed as close to the falls as we could. Actually, it was only a drop of about one metre, but it was the deep water surging through the narrow channel that made it so frightening. The large boulder planted directly in the middle of the chute just below the falls meant some skillful maneuvering would be necessary to make it through safely.

"Well, if we go down here, and keep to the left, we'll make a sharp turn and pull up over there," Robert said, pointing the way to a bed of rock farther down. He made it sound so easy....

We all piled back into the canoe with Robert in the stern. He yelled, "Are you ready? Let's go!" We inched out to the mainstream slowly, but the current swept us down quickly. The next thing I heard was,

"Oh, oh! Hang on!" and we headed straight for the boulder. I stretched out as far as I could with my paddle, hoping to guide the canoe and push off the rock, but I wasn't fast enough. We smashed right into its side and bounced off to the left and glided over to the shore where we'd planned to go in the first place. If I'd ever questioned the money we'd spent on the Kevlar canoe, at that moment, my doubts vanished. I just closed my eyes and took a deep breath.

"Everybody O.K.?" Robert asked, so cheerfully, that I turned around and glared at him. "Well, it was sure worth it, not having to make the portage," he continued. The cat was snug under my seat on his bed, and Anthony was a little quiet, but we'd survived.

I welcomed the smooth water of Trout Lake where we set up camp on its only small island. Here again there was evidence of the low water level, for the small channel of water separating the island from the main land had completely dried up. We were stranded here the next morning; a severe thunderstorm kept us huddled inside the tent until noon. When we finally pulled away, we spotted a group of canoes, four in all, coming up from the far end of the lake. It was a group of boy scouts in full uniform, obviously undaunted by the storm.

"Aw, gee," I groaned. "Let's paddle as fast as we can and see if we can get away from them." I don't usually mind meeting up with people on our travels. It's always nice to swap stories and experiences, but a gang can be quite a problem and it's not too much fun paddling with another group of people especially when we enjoy the solitude of wilderness canoeing. Luckily, they

went ashore for lunch a few minutes later and we were left alone on the river.

The South Magnetawan branched off a few kilometres down the river. The rocky, rugged country under the heavy dark clouds, today seemed to take on an almost sinister atmosphere. The river was steadily getting narrower, threatening to disappear altogether. It had petered out into a small channel not as wide as the canoe. We were wedged under a heavy overhang of rocks alone in this dark silent wilderness with sharp jagged rocks jutting out only to quickly recede again. We jumped out of the canoe, and with a combination of dragging and lining the canoe, we pulled through.

"Let's get out of here," I whispered. "This place gives me the creeps."

When we reached the hunting camp, an hour later, there were no portage signs, just as we'd been warned, but the well worn path was hard to miss along with the discarded beer bottles, and scattered garbage. I find it interesting that this was the only really littered and dirty portion of the trip.

The route under the South Magnetawan Bridge, the CNR overpass, led us into Big Bay where we were the next morning when the weather turned cold. Gone were the the dark skies of yesterday, but the temperature had taken a ten degree drop from a warm 25°C to a cool 15°C. Everybody put on an extra layer of clothing and Frisky fluffed up his fur coat.

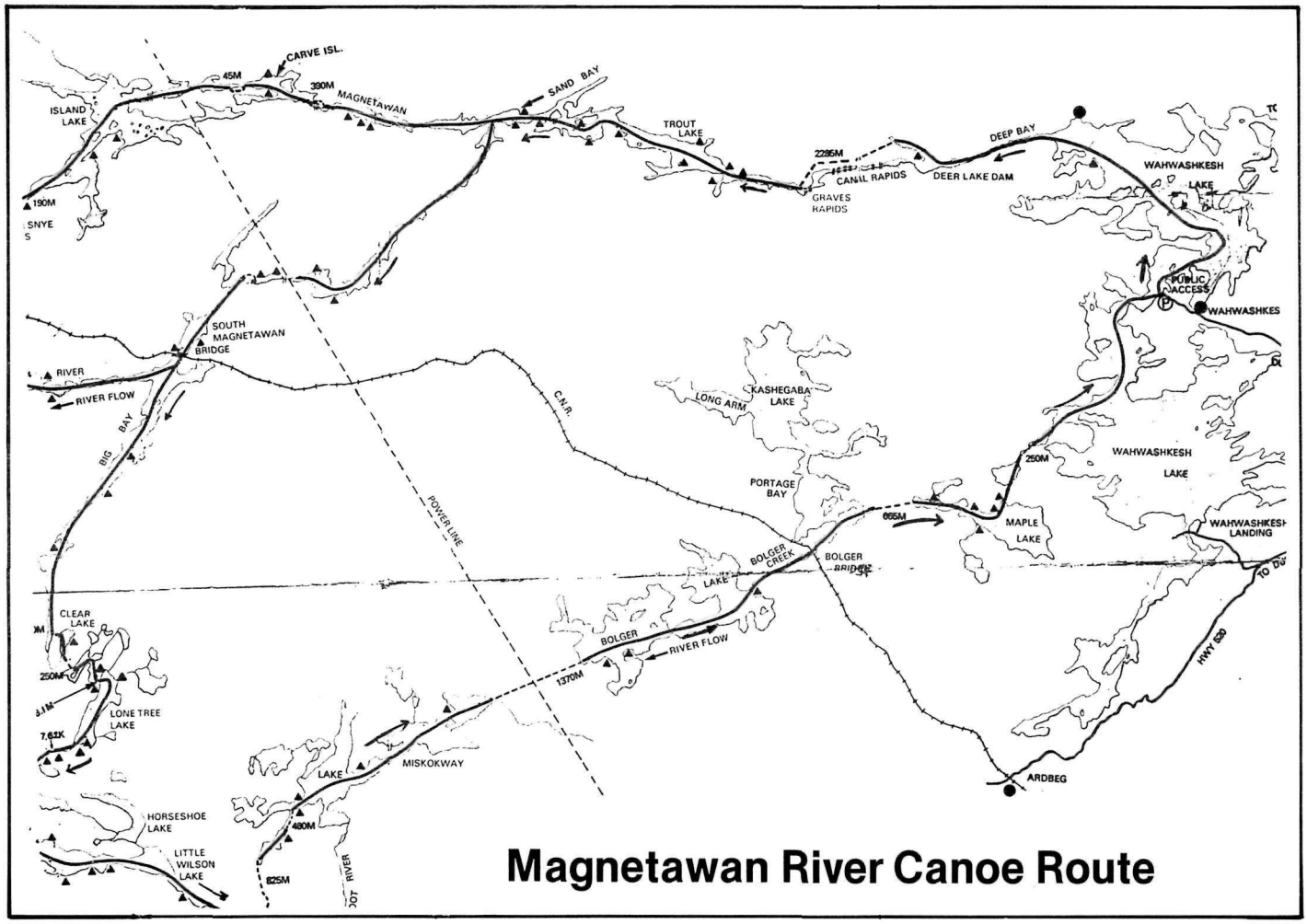
We put in a long day of paddling; the cold air served as an enticement to keep a strong steady stroke. Just after noon we portaged from Timber Wolf Lake into Wassagami Lake (oddly enough, on our brochure, this lake is called Clear Lake) and we were already on the shore of See See Lake after climbing a steep, rocky and somewhat treacherous portage, when we realized that one of our bedrolls was missing. Robert and Anthony headed back to look for it. Half an hour passed before Anthony came back and told me that Robert had had to swim back across the bay to the other portage.

"Boy, I'm tired," Robert said, as he finally flopped down beside me with the errant bedroll. "Let's go the next portage to Lone Tree Lake and pick a spot to camp."

"There's quite a few campsites marked on here at the end of the lake," I said pointing to the various locations on the map. "We'll take one of them." That turned out to be easier said than done. We'd reached a rather marshy section of the trip and although the topographical map hadn't prepared us for this, we attributed it to the low water levels which had left much of the shoreline exposed. The water got so shallow that at one point, Robert had to step into the murky depths and he sunk mid-calf into slime just to push us through. None of the campsites we passed looked well tended or comfortable; one had even been totally burned. Obviously, someone's campfire had gotten the best of them and all that was left was a charred mass of stumps. It was just after this that we ran into our next group of canoeists, two couples who were travelling the opposite way and in as much of a hurry as we were. There was no time for anecdotes, just a quick cheery hello and a wave.

Our search paid off. Once we reached Six Mile Lake (again, a discrepancy with our brochure map, which shows Naiscoot Lake) we found a beautiful campsite on an island, complete with stone fireplace and a makeshift table — two slabs of wood lashed together. I had to suppress feelings of guilt. Somehow, it doesn't seem like authentic wilderness canoeing and camping when you camp in such a comfortable campsite.

We stayed there for two days. I didn't succumb to my feelings of guilt.



Magnetawan River Canoe Route

The swimming was sensational and the weather was warmer again.

Back on the river again, we soon passed a large camp. "Hi!" Robert and I called in unison and we were answered with a chorus of "hi's."

"Where are you from?" asked a man who obviously was the leader of the group.

"Buckhorn," we answered. Then we chuckled, realizing the folly of our expecting someone out there to know of a village with a population of 150. We added, "It's a little village about 160 kilometres northeast of Toronto. Where are you from?"

"We're from Buffalo," he shouted. "This is the first time I've been here with this group, but I've been here before. Made the trip for the past ten years." We swapped a few tales, wished them well, and paddled on.

By the time we reached Wilson Lake to make the portage into Miskokway Lake, we encountered our first swarm of mosquitoes. Up until now, we had seen very little of them and certainly, nothing is more annoying than carrying a canoe while being plagued by black flies and mosquitoes, something we knew from experience. We doused ourselves with repellant — we're lucky to have found a very effective brand, Amway D15 — and climbed the whole portage, an incline of 750 metres, first with the canoe, and then back again with the rest of our packs. By this time, the cloudy sky had given way to a bright sunny day, and with it came a strong, brisk wind.

"This is going to be tough paddling," Robert pointed out. "We're heading straight into the wind." And it blew into our faces all the way. We kept up a strong steady rhythm but it seemed that for every stroke forward, we went two back.

"Let's try paddling along the other shore," I suggested. At this point, I was ready to try anything to get out of the full force of the wind. We crossed over, but it was no better. When we finally reached the other end of the lake, we were truly exhausted and tempers were on edge.

"Let's stop for lunch, O.K.?" Anthony pleaded.

"Do you want to stop too?" Robert asked.

"Yes I do. In fact, I'd like to stop here for good. I'm beat!" I groaned. As I sat down on a pile of logs, I suddenly realized, looking at a fishing hut on the shore and a couple of old fishing boats, that on the whole trip, I'd seen these same old boats, on portages, on the shore, everywhere. It seemed there was no escape from civilization on this canoe trip.

After lunch we braced ourselves for the long portage, our second longest one on the trip, but this time we couldn't run any rapids to avoid it. We were going overland. The sun was scorching, and the breeze that had tossed us about on the lake had miraculously disappeared on shore. We passed a cottage a few hundred metres inland, and ended up on a dirt road running along the hydro lines. Next we passed a jeep and finally, a parking lot. This is a wilderness canoe route? I asked myself more than once. Two hours later we emerged on the shore of Bolger Lake, complete with packs and canoe. And the wind, waiting for us as we pushed off shore, was blowing just as hard as before and in our faces again.

"Robert, let's just find a campsite as fast as we can. I'm just too tired to go on." It was then I realized that I had spent most of the day complaining.

"Well, it's four o'clock so it's a good time to make camp anyway. By the time we find something, it will be dinner time." Later that evening, we salvaged some of the day — we were able to get some beautiful photographs of the amber sunset. The sleeping bags never felt better than they did that night.

By morning we were well rested and ready to head out on the last day of our trip, but as the time came to load the canoe we realized that we were missing the smallest member of our party. Frisky had wandered off in the night and was nowhere to be found. We launched search parties and combined the peninsula where we'd camped. An hour later we met back at the camp, each hoping that others had good news. No luck. No amount of calling or coaxing brought him out. At lunch time we opened up the food bag and prepared a quick lunch. Still hoping that he would turn up early, we didn't unpack everything — any distance we could cover would be better than nothing. After lunch we set out on the second search. Still nothing. By this time, I was beginning to panic. Frisky hadn't disappeared all week long, and I started fearing the worst. By early evening the situation was grim — we were trying to figure out what would be the best thing to do. Suddenly, at 8:00 we heard a faint meow and Frisky came strolling out of the woods, his eyes still drooping from sleep, and obviously well rested.

I ran over and picked him up and gave him a big hug and kiss. We bundled him into his carrier and jumped into the canoe. Although we headed out immediately, the late hour meant we had to make camp once more before the end of our trip.

On our last day we spotted the phone booth which the fisherman had told us about. I contemplated calling my parents to tell them we were almost at the end, but we kept on going — we were trying to make up for the lost day.

We were back into cottage country again and as the waterways got wider, the surrounding shore became lower and marshy. Mud Lake was aptly named, being a murky brown soup and as we emerged from our final portage, we saw the broken remnants of a train trestle which had crashed into the bay beside the pilings which had once been part of the bridge. The metal frame of an overturned boxcar now rusted with age was perhaps, the final reminder of the logging days now part of the history of the Magnetawan River. Three more hours of paddling along the shores of Lower Wahwashkesh Lake brought us to the end of our trip and back to where we'd parked the car a week earlier.

Credit: Taru Freeman.

NPPAC/AWL "WILDERNESS SHOW"

Gardeners have their seed catalogues to sooth their planters' unrest through a leafless winter. Now backcountry campers have their own "living catalogue" of outdoor paraphernalia to launch them into summer tripping.

NPPAC and the Wildlands League proudly announce their first annual Wilderness Show — an exhibition and celebration of wilderness and outdoor recreation — on May 18th and 19th.

Join us and browse through or buy:

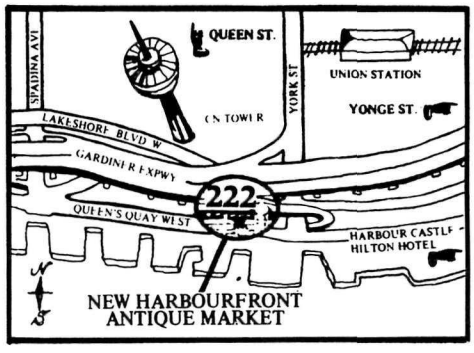
* camping gear
* cameras and binoculars
* nature books
* wildlife art
* paddles
* canoes

SEE:

* films
* slide shows
* speakers

Meet and discuss your wilderness travel plans with:

* outfitters
* adventure travel companies
* other enthusiastic wilderness travellers
* environmental groups



Our aim is to raise the profile of Canada's wilderness and backcountry recreation by bringing together people involved in the many aspects of wilderness experience. Proceeds (from the rental of exhibit space) will support the efforts of NPPAC and AWL to protect and better manage Canada's parks and wilderness.

WHERE: Harbourfront Antique Market
222 Queen 's Quay West
Toronto

WHEN: Friday, May 18th, noon - 6 pm .
Saturday, May 19th, 9 am - 5 pm
FOR MORE INFORMATION:
call NPPAC/AWL: (416) 366-3494
Admission: free

Directory of Canadian Park, Wilderness, and Nature Trips

Editorial Note: We plan to make this directory of Canadian park, wilderness, and nature trips an annual feature of *Park News*. In this issue we offer a partial list of the many companies offering trips in a wide range of outdoor activities. We welcome information that will enable us to provide a more complete listing.

Adventure Bound Canada
Box 811
Golden, B.C.
V0A 1H0
backpacking, canoe trips, whitewater raft trips

Adventure Canada
202, 1414 Kensington Rd. N.W.
Calgary, Alta.
T2N 3P9
Yukon wilderness tours

Algonquin Canoe Routes Ltd.
Whitney, Ont.
K0J 2M0
Madawaska trips

Almaguin Trails
1110 Finch Ave. W.
Downsview, Ont.
M3J 2T2
horseback trips

Banff Alpine Guides
Box 1025
Banff, Alta.
T0L 0C0
cross-country, glacier tours

Banff Mountain Heli-Sports
Box 2326
Banff, Alta.
T0L 0C0
heli-skiing, hiking

Bathurst Inlet Lodge
Box 820
Yellowknife, NWT
X0E 1H0
naturalists' Arctic centre

Brookland's Wilderness Camp
Gen. Del.
Carcross, YT. Y0B 1B0
Yukon exploration

Canadian Nature Tours
355 Lesmill Rd.
Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2W8
cross-Canada nature trips

Canadian University Travel Service
44 St. George St.
Toronto, Ont. M5S 2E4
canoe trips

Canadian Nordic Ski Holidays
312 Alexander St.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2L6
skiing

Canadian River Expeditions
845 Chilco St.
Vancouver, B.C.
river trips

Canadian Wilderness Experience
494 Simon Fraser Dr.
Thunder Bay, Ont.
canoe trips

Canadian Wilderness Seekers
Gen. Del.
Chapleau, Ont. P0M 1K0
canoe trips

Canoe Canada Outfitters
Box 1810
Atikokan, Ont. P0T 1C0
canoe trips

Canyon Voyageur
864 Seymour Dr.
Coquitlam, B.C.
V3J 6V7
river trips

Ecosummer Canada
Suite 304
207 W. Hastings
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1H7
outdoor challenge, education

Goldrush River Tours
Box 4835
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2S3
canoe, boat charters

Great Expeditions
Box 46499
Station G
Vancouver, B.C.
V6R 4G7
outdoor adventure, travel

Headwaters
Box 2880
Temagami, Ont.
P0H 2H0
wilderness travel

Heyden Crafts
R.R. 2
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
P6A 5K7
Lake Huron canoe trips

Hell's Gate Raft Trips
Box 10
Yale, B.C. V0K 2S0
whitewater rafting

Horseback Adventures
Brule, Alta.
T0E 0C0
riding trips

Holiday on Horseback
Box 2280
Banff, Alta.
T0L 0C0
riding trips

Hyak River Expeditions
1614 W. Fifth Ave.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6J 1N8
rafting

Kallahin Expeditions
Box 131
Queen Charlotte, B.C.
V0T 1S0
explore the Queen Charlottes

Iskut Trail and River Adventures
Iskut, B.C.
V0J 2K0
horse and raft adventures

Jasper Wilderness and Tonquin Valley Pack and Ski Trips
Box 550
Jasper, Alta.
T0E 1E0
ski, hiking tours

Kanawa Expeditions Ltd.
1-2245 Trafalgar St.
Vancouver, B.C.
ocean kyaking

Kluane Adventures
Box 5334
Haines Junction, Yukon
V0B 1L0
explore Kluane National Park

Kokanee Alpine Skiing
R.R. 1
Winlaw, B.C.
V0G 2J0
alpine skiing

Kootenay River Runners
Box 81
Edgewater, B.C.
V6J 1N8
river trips

Kumsheen Raft Adventures
Lytton, B.C.
V0K 1Z0
rafting

Madawaska Kanu Camp
2 Tuna Ct.
Don Mills, Ont.
canoeing, kyaking education

Nature Travel Service
6372 Montrose Rd.
Niagara Falls, Ont.
L2H 1L6
nature tours

Nikaia River Holidays Ltd.
Box 6
Lytton, B.C.
V0K 1Z0
river trips

Northern Lights Alpine Recreation
Box 399
Invermere, B.C.
V0A 1K0
mountaineering, backpacking

Northern Manitoba Outfitters
Berens R., Manitoba
R0B 0A0
whitewater canoe trips

Northern Horizons Outdoor Enterprises
127 Harmony Rd. S.
Oshawa, Ont.
L1H 6T4
canoe trips

Northern Wilderness Outfitters
Box 89
South River, Ont.
P0A 1X0
Algonquin canoe trips

Nortreks
Box 179
Atlin, B.C.
V0W 1A0
Yukon wilderness trips

Outward Bound
36 Madison Ave.
Toronto, Ont.
M5R 2S1
outdoor challenge

Pacific Synergies Ltd.
2221 Panorama Dr.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7G 1V4
nature, art, and anthropology expeditions under sail

Recreational Services
102 Craig Dr.
Penticton, B.C.
V2A 3R9
outdoor education

River Rogues
Box 115
Spences Bridge, B.C.
V0K 2L0
river trips

River Runners
39 1825 Purcell Way
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7J 3H4
river trips

Safari River Expedition Ltd.
969 West Broadway
Vancouver, B.C.
V5Z 1K3
river trips

Sam Sands' Summer Pack Trips
Box 568
Rocky Mt. House, Alta.
T0M 1T0
Saskatchewan river trips

Selkirk Wilderness Skiing
Meadow Creek, B.C.
V0G 1N0
skiing

Seneca College Outdoor Pursuits Center
King Campus
R.R. 3
King City, Ont.
L0G 1K0
canoe trips, outdoor education

Similkameen Wilderness Center
Box 97
Curtis Lake, B.C.
kyaking

Skyline Trail Rides Ltd.
Brule, Alta.
T0E 0C0
wilderness riding trips

Stricker Outfitting Ltd.
Box 354
Wildwood, Alta.
T0E 2M0
wilderness trips

Spanish River Outfitters
Unit 45
Scarborough, Ont.
Spanish River canoe trips

Thompson Guiding Ltd.
Gen. Del.
Riske Creek, B.C. V0L 1T0
whitewater rafting

Thunder House Outfitters
Box 164
Point-Au-Basil Station, Ont.
P0G 1K0
Magnetwan River canoe trips

Top Flight Nature Tours
116 Oak St. E.
Leamington, Ont.
N8H 2C9
birding nature tours

Trail Head/Black Feather Tours
1351 Wellington St.
Ottawa, Ont.
K1Y 3B8
Canadian river trips

Travel Cuts' Canadian Wilderness Trips
44 St. George St.
Toronto, Ont.
M5S 2E4
Ontario river trips

Voyageur School of Canoeing
3 King St.
Millbrook, Ont.
L0A 1G0
canoe trips, instruction

Wanapitei
7 Engleburn Place
Peterborough, Ont.
K9H 1C4
Canadian wilderness canoe trips, outdoor education

Westwater Adventures
6100 Mara Crescent
Richmond, B.C.
V76 2P9
river trips

Whitewater Adventures Ltd.
105 West 6th Ave.
Vancouver, B.C.
VY5 1K3
Yukon wilderness tours, river trips

Wild Waters
R.R. 13
Lakeshore Dr.
Thunder Bay, Ont.
P7B 5E5
Northern Ontario canoe trips

Whitewater Voyageurs Ltd.
Box 1890
Golden, B.C.
V0A 1H0
river trips

Wilderness Canoe Association
70-3 Castlebury Crescent
Willowdale, Ont.
MZH 1W8
wilderness canoe trips

Wilderness Tours, Mistahi Seepee
Box 90
Fort Chipewyan, Alta.
T0P 1B0
fishing trips, dogsled tours, Wood Buffalo National Park tours

Arctic Waterways
R.R. 2
Stevensville, Ont.
explore Canada's Arctic

South Moresby: A Palette of Bat Stars and Much, Much More.

AILEEN HARMON, *long a resident of Banff and now living on Vancouver Island is a devoted wilderness explorer and conservationist.*

It can be done. I found a garden sitter and was off to sail in the wild islands of the Queen Charlottes...South Moresby...late June, an NPPAC trip led by Steve Hererro, our craft the Darwin Sound, hand-crafted and operated by Al Whitney and Irene Colbert (Pacific Synergies). We discovered a land of legend, undisturbed north coast forest, and unpolluted seas rich with unique life. We flew south in a Grumman *Goose* (appropriate) from the airport at Sandspit to join the ship at Rose Harbour. Our flight previewed a landscape of forested mountains drowning in a quiet sea, seen between clouds passing through sunshine. Lunch on shore where a mossy forest world and tidal algae are overcoming the rusty antiquity of an old whaling station...two summer settlers enjoying their quiet pioneer world.

FLAMINGO INLET, reached by an exhilarating west coast sail to the first of our nightly havens: perfect reflections, and dawn choruses guaranteed ...an ecstasy of Hermit Thrushes, flutes from Varied Thrushes, and a continuo of Winter Wrens. Elfin forest and botanical surprises on the ridge above the inlet, reached by deer trails...the Darwin Sound a toy boat in a shining bowl of water far below.

Hushed early morning exploration by kayak with Irene, giving many rewards...a pair of Sandhill Cranes feeding, families of Red-breasted Mergansers and Harlequin Ducks...a Bald Eagle drying his wings...triple percussion from Pileated Woodpeckers echoing from steep hillsides above.

ANTHONY ISLAND, of course....A World Heritage Site where decaying mortuary poles mark the site of the Haida village of Ninstints, whose people were destroyed by smallpox. We anchored in a cove on the lee side of the island and walked through Treebeard forest to the village on the ocean shore. The poles and the timbers of old lodges made a powerful dirge almost audible, while Capt. Al read from poetry by David Wagonner, "Who shall be the Sun" and Haida artist Bill Read, "Out of Silence." The songs of many small forest birds brightened the almost oppressive beauty of the place.

Daily excitement of new birds. We circled Flat Rock Ecological Reserve to see colonies of Pelagic Cormorants, Glaucous-winged Gulls, and Tufted Puffins, while the sea bobbed with alcids: auklets, guillemots, murrelets, and a Horned Puffin. A late night vigil on Rankine Island, another Ecological Reserve, gave dark sight and full sound of thousands of Leach's Petrels and Auklets (Cassins?). The petrels fluttered like bats and the little auklets bombed in low towards their nest holes, one landing on my knee, startling both of us.

Sailing in the Queen Charlottes. Credit: Pacific Synergies.

A walk through the forest primeval...sun on the wall-to-wall carpeting of mosses and liverworts...monumental Sitka spruce and Cedar. We crossed the ridge between Ikida and Jedway bays...scars of old iron mines (1908 and 1961) on the hill tops, requiring a wobbly soft-shoe scramble up steep unstable scree, dumped from the mining excavation. An exciting moment shared with Al when a Peregrine (?) Falcon came screaming out of the mine excavation. We looked for a nest site without success. Back on shore, salal and alder are rapidly overcoming the concrete relics of the short-lived townsite of Jedway. Irene met us with hors d'oeuvres and beer, and on board a late Indonesian dinner.

BURNABY NARROWS...A long high-tide - only slit between Burnaby and Moresby Islands. At low tide, we dug clams and explored the rich sea life of the shallows...and there they were...Bat Stars, orange, pink, dark blue, cerise, a brief glimpse before the tide obscured it all. This place is special for the Haida.

HOT SPRINGS ISLAND...a sylvan Happy-place used by fishermen and passing visitors like ourselves: small pools overhung with salal, an old bath tub in an open shelter, a small cabin for bad weather...fishermen huddled around a beach fire. Nearby, a biological phenomenon: a dry meadow of endemic and off-range mosses and grasses warmed by the springs flowing below the substrate, and invaded by the bright bells of immigrant foxgloves.

Exploration of Beresford Inlet, just wide enough for the boat and only deep enough at high tide...Arctic Loons, seals and an enormous spring salmon passing us like a torpedo.

An enchanted walk in the ancient forest of WINDY BAY on Lyell Island, after an alarming view of recent logging on the ridge above this famous small valley. We are still holding our breath on this one, hoping for Ecological Reserve status. It is the last large untouched salmon stream, South Moresby, with a strategic shore line for *50,000 nesting Ancient Murrelets*... some enormous old trees. Any intrusion on the upper valley would degrade the entire ecosystem.

SKEDANS...first to the island nearby where a colony of Northern sea lions posed in bright sun while we cruised slowly by for pictures...a cautious foray on shore to explore, with respect, the bird colonies on the cliffs... a strange conversation in the tree tops — a bald eagle's nest. A last brisk sail to the abandoned village of Skedans on a small peninsula of Louise Island: a spectacular site made famous by Emily Carr and other artists. Some poles are still standing, but most are down and soon overgrown. My bird-tuned ear tracked down a pair of beautiful Red-breasted Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers...later sat above the shore to watch Al and Irene and two sea lions dive for supper abalone...an oystercatcher on shore rock doing a comic sneak towards her eggs hidden in the lee of the ridge...impossible to tip-toe on those big feet but the effect was the same.

Finally, but no less important, the people who shared this adventure: ten diverse strangers, but not for long. Fun in close quarters soon makes friends. A special element, sharing it all with a man from the foothills of Alberta who had never walked a beach or seen the Big Trees. He loved every moment, lending an Alice-through-the-Looking-Glass element to the whole trip for all of us. Steve, with Al and Irene, and their knowledge of and great feeling for the Charlottes, enlarged the whole experience. Food? I could have lived on beans and porridge but the sea and the cooks provided super-fare: halibut, clams, scallops, abalone, home-made bread, and more. Making the most of daylight hours on deck and shore, we all shared in some way for the building of late dinners. Recipe: Salicornia, a succulent ground cover on tidal flats: pick young shoots, bring to a boil three times in fresh water to de-salinate...yum like asparagus!

Conclusion: of course I will return.

Skedans Rock Cormorant. Credit: Pacific Synergies.

Action Page

Calling All Members

South Moresby's Last Stand

Wilderness as extraordinary as any on earth will almost certainly be logged unless there is immediate national support for its preservation. The decision to log or declare British Columbia's South Moresby area a wilderness park is due this April, and all signs are that it will be clear-cut, despite its international value.

The South Moresby section of the Queen Charlotte Islands is recognized by UNESCO as a candidate World Heritage Area — an honour given only to such superlative phenomena as the pyramids of Egypt, Chartres Cathedral and the Great Barrier Reef. South Moresby's magnificent primaeval forest has trees up to 100 years old and extremely rich plant and animal life, including 10 species of whales, one quarter of all the nesting seabirds on the Canadian Pacific, the world's largest concentration of rare Peale's peregrine falcons, alpine flowers found nowhere else in the world, and several rare, threatened and endangered species. For these reasons, South Moresby is known as the "Canadian Galapagos."

The only chance left to protect this area from logging is to demonstrate national interest in South Moresby's survival. All members of the National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada are urged to write to the Premier of British Columbia, Hon. William Bennett and to Hon. Anthony Brummet, Minister of Lands, Parks and Housing, asking them to intervene and designate South Moresby a protected area. You should also write the Hon. Charles Caccia, federal Minister of Environment, asking him to intervene and designate South Moresby a national park.

Write to: Hon. William Bennett
Hon. Anthony Brummet
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.
V8X 1X4

Hon. Charles Caccia
Minister of Environment
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Akamina Valley

KEITH SHAW** is a teacher, resident of Cardston and past contributor to **Park News.

Lethbridge Herald — Lethbridge, Alberta; July 15, 1982. "It could be a year or more before the British Columbia government acts to develop a small provincial park in the B.C. Flathead Valley....A wilderness type park in the upper portion of the Akamina-Kishinena drainage...could provide considerable protection for adjacent Waterton Lakes (and Glacier) National Park...."Timber values may outweigh park potential and some mineral claims remain active in the area...but it seemed like a peaceful area and there might be an attraction there....It's not the first time a park has been proposed....

"The lower and mid-portions of the Kishinena Valley were opened to logging of beetle-infested timber in 1978, [with] a moratorium imposed in the upper reaches, which hold rocky ridges and alpine meadows as well as several high alpine lakes....The high quality, semi-wilderness recreation opportunities for backpacking, hiking, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, nature viewing and photography...are particularly important.

— Mike Lamb

Yesterday I rode my saddle horse down into the Akamina Valley for what I consider to be good reason. If we are going to lose this lovely valley to the loggers and mineral exploiters, then I want to see it as many times as possible before the unpleasant possibility of environmental degradation becomes unbearable reality. I want to preserve on film and in my personal memory bank those odds and ends of natural and historic beauty I was once foolish enough to believe would last forever. It can't matter that I have been into the Akamina Valley an uncounted number of times before. What really matters is being able to see this place right now, immediately, or at any other moment I take the notion, and I want to know I can see these same beauties again and again as I go unregulated and uncrowded into the future. I cannot settle totally for living in the past, for recounting old trips and once-upon-a-time encounters in a mountain paradise no longer in existence.

Even by early morning, Waterton Park townsite was filled with weekend and one-day aluminum tourists. Those who drove to Cameron Lake, made the usual two-minute stop, and then drove back to the townsite were numerous. Few of them stopped where I had because there was no trail sign and the Park had dug out the approach and blocked the old road to vehicle use.

We off-loaded the horses, just the two of us, saddled, and drifted on up the old wagon road toward Akamina Pass. Once in the dense forest, road noise diminished rapidly and the sour smell of auto exhaust was soon replaced by the sharp pleasant odors of spruce and fir. Here and now, for today, all things happen in the present tense.

We pass over the now nearly overgrown cut made through the forest in the 1930s to accommodate a road planned, but never built, to permit a north circle drive from Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta to Glacier National Park in Montana through the Akamina-Kishinena Valley. These sixteen miles of roadless valley now keeping a horseman or hiker busy and happy for one or two days would be eaten up by a motorist in thirty minutes, followed by a demand for more road. The road as prey, the motorist as insatiable predator. Freedom and wilderness diminish as travel speed increases.

We cross two deep gullies on our way to the continental divide. These gullies are bridged, but now one bridge has been cut narrow to just horse and hiker width to further discourage would-be motorized trespassers. A few snowbanks left over from winter dot the trail and these are melting rapidly. The divide is reached; a cut through the trees, a weathered monument and a plywood sign chewed by squirrels. This is the Alberta-British Columbia border, the backbone of North America, west boundary of Waterton Park and east boundary of the Akamina-Kishinena, and here not even above timberline.

Once across the Divide, we are now in the Akamina Valley, travelling steadily downhill, paralleling some small streams. This is part of the head-

waters of the North Fork of the Flathead River in the Columbia River system. In how many days, weeks, or months will this water reach Astoria and the Pacific Ocean?

Down we go past the decaying ruins of the pre-World War II logging camps. And the story, repeated yet again by my companion, of how he drove his Model T Ford coupe from Cardston, Alberta up this same road to the logging camp with word to the camp cook that his daughter was quite ill and needed him. The old cook rode back to Cardston in the Ford with never a word of thanks for the message or the ride.

At what point does a piece of junk become an interesting historical artifact? When will these heaps of rotting boards and rusting Enterprise cook stoves be designated as significant archaeological sites? Rest in peace.

If we look closely through the lodgepole pine, we can see the ruined remains of Levi Ashman's peaked-roof cabin. Levi was the last serious trapper in this valley. His little log pen sets and rusty traps may still be found in hidden places where the steal-all vandals haven't been.

We pass the trail to Sawmill Falls and Forum Lake. There are no signs to mark the way. How much better and more adventurous an exploratory trip becomes without signs, maps, and complications!

The first stream is forded. It is small, clear, and cold, and running over those beautiful red stones typical of this valley. The creeks up here don't flood. This is the high water season, but the spongy tree-protected soil leaks water slowly into the streams and prevents the lateral erosion of mossy banks. Not here will you find the sterile gravel bars of streams in the logged over country. Akamina Creek, with its red stones and green algae bottom, its mossy banks cool in the dense forest, is an irreplaceable gem. We must not ruin it.

The old style logging of the 1920s and 1930s was horse logging, late fall and early winter logging, no-road logging; the impact was light, recovery time short.

Now in our riding we have left behind the last of the hiker tracks made a few days ago. Nothing on the trail ahead of us but tracks of deer, elk, and moose. Not even a bear track shows up. We are the first bare ground human travellers in the valley this summer.

The trail drops steadily along the north side of Akamina Creek. Small tributaries feed in, join the old road, use it as a stream bed for a distance, then slide away into the forest and become part of the main creek. All clear water, no gullies, with just enough erosion to turn a road into a trail.

We reach the trail head to Wall Lake. Again no sign, just a wide spot in the road, a fire pit, and some rusty cans. With any kind of luck, no one will ever see another yellow Chev truck with muddy sides and bent chrome parked here. Only serious hikers need apply.

Wall Lake is better known for its fishing than for its fish. It is a high elevation, low productivity lake, and its trout have the large heads and small bodies of the perpetually undernourished.

We reach THE BIG BOG, nemesis of truck and jeep and a worry to horsemen. Once corduroyed, it is now a jumble of logs, mud, and water. How to get the horses through? Impossible to detour around. Best way is straight down the middle. Horse, pick your way over the corduroy, test the dry surface crust, snort and blow softly at the wet spots. Three wind-thrown deadfalls across the track necessitate a detour over soft duff and softer mud. A hoof sinks, the horse scrambles, and we are through. No vehicle will ever again cross that bog. Wonderful place.

The air is warmer now and the last trail snowbank was left a mile back. Still plenty of the white stuff higher up, but no worry, this isn't avalanche country.

From the back of a tall horse, you get a bird's-eye view of the trail sides. Only yellow violets are in bloom so far, but there is plenty of metal and glass. I feel guilty about not cleaning up the litter but the horse shouldn't be weight penalized for man's incredible oafishness. I have the answer. If the wreck and run crowd will please leave this valley alone, I'll organize a field trip some day and come down here with enough people to pack the litter out. Be a conservationist; take home a beer bottle.

Miles of quiet forest, then out into the sunshine of a large sagebrush and grass covered mountain slope. Once a hunting camp was here, with garbage and litter. Someone has cleaned it all up. I heard it was the B.C. Forest Service; could this be true?

High on the slopes are four cow elk, one with a new calf. The elk see us, but they don't run. The calf lies down. I wonder if the other cows have calves; I can't see any more of the beautiful little spotted-coats.

The sage always fascinates me. Here on the mountain slopes of southeast British Columbia is the same *Artemisia tridentata*, big sagebrush, I knew in Montana, Idaho, and Utah and the smell of those crushed grey-green leaves on a hot day makes me homesick for the desert country.

From this open vantage point, the extent of mountain pine beetle infestation in the lodgepole pine stands is obvious. I feel some dismay, but not particularly about the tree death, more in apprehension of the salvage logging to follow.

Deadfall, blowdown, acres of it; a product of the great flood of 1964, when wet cyclonic air masses dropped ten inches of rain in 48 hours, and the wind blew with such force it flattened whole mountainsides of trees unable to stand firm in the water-soaked thin topsoil. No salvage logging was ever done, just natural processes allowing slow recycling of nutrients back through the second growth forest pushing up between the greying logs.

Now into the old oil well site. A patched up frame cabin is there, unusable since a nose-following grizzly ripped the east wall out of it in search of some crumb of left-behind food. Trash everywhere, a legacy of drillers, hunters, and campers, who were here in the cowboy economy days. "There's always a new clean fresh range just over the hill, boys, no sense packing this junk out with us."

Down by a water seep is a fallen down wooden derrick and a steam engine nearby, remains of the old cable tool rig used in the early part of the century in a non-productive search for oil. The boiler is over there in a willow thicket. Once it was fired with wood cut on the spot, and back in the second growth timber you can find pile after pile of rotting cordwood, never used. The drilling company went broke and the steam-producing fire was never lit again. What a stroke of fortuitous luck that those old cable tool rigs could pound down only a twenty-five hundred foot hole. Good news that seismograph crews in the 1950s and 1960s could not find enough promise to warrant drilling even one modern exploratory well in the valley.

On westward we travel, still on the downhill slant. An unmarked trail leads out south to where I've never been. When I can find no other new place to see, no old place I wish to return to, then I will take this trail to its end. One should save a few such trails for next year, for old age. That opportunity to postpone to another time should always be available to us. There is no good reason why we must be crowded into seeing everything now, this year, because it will be gone or ruined by next. That is what wilderness is all about, the same now and forever.

Here is the salt well. One of the half dozen turn-of-the-century wells put down, this one struck a salt water pocket and for more than sixty years a

slow steady trickle of salty sulphurous water has seeped out of the corroded well casing. The wet earth around this salt water seep is pounded with tracks of deer, elk, and moose, and heavily used game trails radiate out in all directions as spokes from the mineral hub of this great game range. I've never seen a bear track here; don't carnivores like supplementary salt? Enough for them in the blood and flesh of their prey, I suppose. The hunters know about this place too. Many a successful hunt concluded with an early morning sneak on the salt well and a one-shot bagging of a moose or elk.

The outfitters used to kill an old horse just across the creek from here and after a ripening process the carcass would attract grizzlies to the waiting guns. A far better end for an old worn-out horse than a trip to the dog food factory. Better a bear-bait death in the clean sun and shadow on Akamina Creek, better to be recycled in the mountains and to wander the hills in yet another form endlessly, forever and ever.

It is past noon now, lunch time. We stop just a little farther down the old road in a small clearing where three old log buildings slump and a cold spring flows to Akamina Creek. Tie the horses, they will eat later, this isn't horse grazing country. Prairie horses, such as ours are, need little excuse to bolt up the trail and head back to the security of truck and horse trailer at the trail head.

The cloudy sky clears periodically; the air warms and cools. Flies and mosquitoes are not yet troublesome. It is a good day to sit in the sun for a spell. A breeze filters through the forest; there are creek noises and bird songs. But I'm restless. I have no hope that this tranquility will last forever. I keep straining my ears to catch the suspected noise of advancing chain saws, but no, it is just a high altitude jet plane going by.

I walk around to see which plants are out. Pencil and notebook in hand, ever the professional botanist, always on the lookout for that rare or endangered species to be used as ammunition in the war to preserve the wilderness. No luck; just the usual species. I used to hope for the rarity of the lovely Venus' -slipper orchid, but the more I looked *not* to find it, the more I *did* find it — not rare, just beautiful. Sixteen species of flowering plants are in blossom here now, not many but the best part of the flowering season is still to come.

A muddy spot on the trail. Hmm, grizzly tracks. A clear front foot print as wide as I can span with thumb and middle finger extended. Claw marks are two inches ahead of toe pad prints. Yes, a big bear, one I would like to see. No luck.

Back to the horses, check the local trash, look at the crumbling buildings — a bunk house, a horse barn, and a small cabin for the teamsters. Odd that the most poorly constructed building, the horse barn, has survived the years in the best condition. Reason is, I suppose, poor roofing and chinking, permitting good air circulation with no wet logs and little decay. The bunk house, chinked tight with mud and a foot of dirt thrown on the roof, is decaying and crumbling.

There is a post down by the creek, four feet high and squared to four inches by four inches along the top quarter. Aluminum tags nailed to two sides proclaim this point to be the common corner of Ponderosa mining claims 1 and 2 dated 1970. No development or assessment work and no obvious discovery can I find. I express my suspicions that these claims and others in the valley were hurriedly staked when rumors that this area might become a park were high. The motive, I suspect, was to force payment of considerable money to the claimant for his rights to an otherwise worthless claim. A cheap trick. The claims I know of are, oddly enough, all located in some scenic place — a falls, a campsite, a mountain pass. R. Anderson, where are you? Come forward and defend your mining claims; show us the mineral deposit and the assayer's reports. I think you are bluffing.

Time to go. The rest of the lower Akamina Valley and Kishinena Creek we will see on another day this summer. Tighten the cinch, put the sandwich container in the saddle bag, camera and binoculars stowed safely. The horses realize they are on the homeward trail and step out willingly. Three mule deer silently cheer our departure and a Franklin's grouse flirts his tail in farewell.

On the way out, I reflect on the use this valley has seen in past times: Indian migrations, traders to and from the Tobacco Plains country, Lt. Thomas Blakiston's return trip to the plains and the naming of the Waterton Lakes, logging, trapping, prospecting, and oil drilling. The exploiters have had their run at the valley's resources. Now it is time to let the Akamina-Kishinena country rest for a century or two.

The afternoon drifts perceptibly into evening. We and the horses are both pleasantly tired, ready to face civilization again. An uneventful ride through a peaceful, wonderful country. This is the way it should remain, forever.

Kluane North: Will The Call of The Wild be Answered?

MARK STABB *graduated with a Master's degree from the University of Waterloo and served for a time as a volunteer at NPPAC's head office. He now works for a conservation authority in the Toronto area.*

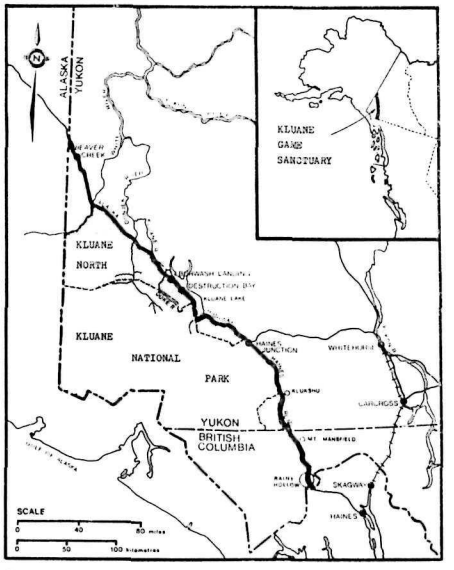
Dall sheep standing as sentinels high in the mountains...timber wolves howling deep in the forests...gyrfalcons streaking over the alpine slopes...such activities embody the increasingly rare spirit of the northern wilderness. In our explorations of Kluane North, a portion of the Kluane Game Sanctuary in the south-west Yukon (see map), we found this spirit very much alive. However, we also sensed that Kluane North's call of the wild is becoming more and more a plea for protection.

The most valuable wildlands in the North have yet to be fully identified. This, in part, is why the establishment of parks and preserves in the Yukon and Northwest Territories lags behind other parts of the country. Acting as catalysts for protection, a team of researchers based at the University of Waterloo has devoted its energies to studying potential conservation lands in the Yukon and NWT. As part of this program dealing with Yukon's Environmentally Significant Areas, our task was to conduct a biological resource survey of Kluane North. A summer's field investigation convinced us that Kluane North is an area crying to be added to the park system. Endowed with abundant wildlife, diverse landforms, and aesthetic wonders, the area has a rich natural legacy.

The extensive glaciers and icefields of neighbouring Kluane National Park and Wrangell/Saint Elias Wilderness Area have been recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO (United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization). Unfortunately, it is a World Heritage Site with a large piece missing, namely Kluane North. Absent is the forested terminus of the Klutlan Glacier, a globally unique feature. A volcanic eruption in Alaska 1230 years ago spewed ash for thousands of kilometres. Enough of this material accumulated on the Klutlan ice to provide an insulating substrate for plant pioneers. Moose now winter in the spruce and poplar forests growing atop the ancient ice mass. Clearly this one-of-a-kind habitat is worthy of recognition and protection.

The Klutlan is just one of the many named and unnamed glacial landmarks adorning Kluane North's mountain ranges. On a hike through a rugged section, our planned route crossed a glacier-filled valley. Fresh snow blanketed the snout of this glacier, hiding its hazardous intricacies. Roping together we began carefully to traverse it. What an exhilarating feeling to move from the rocky lateral moraine onto the brilliant white glacier! Rivulets of meltwater revealed the hidden turquoise tones of the frozen depths. It was humbling to contemplate the release of this water, which could have been icebound for 30,000 years. Scanning the surrounding terrain, however, we discerned that this ice had not been idle. Indeed it was "moving mountains," creating a variety of landforms. Massive moraines ploughed and piled by glacial movements indicated past ice advances and retreats. Meltwater streams, rising with the heat of the day, shift in their alluvial beds, showing glacial landscaping still at work.

These alluvial deposits served as convenient gravel roads for us human visitors as well as for the permanent inhabitants of Kluane North. Alongside our VIBRAM tracks on St. Clare Creek were those of moose, Dall sheep, fox, porcupine, grizzly bear, caribou, and wolf. The evolutionary interaction of these latter two travellers continues here much in the same way it has for centuries. Fresh remains of three large bull caribou near the appropriately-named Bull Creek told fateful tales of skilful ambushes executed by wolves. Quite conceivably, snow conditions last winter benefited the local wolf pack by bringing it added hunting success over struggling caribou. The five young wolf cubs we saw romping about a nearby rendezvous site in the summer likely were dividends of the winter's work. Perhaps when snows come next year, conditions will be different; the wolves may do more chasing and less eating. In the wilds, any advantages



Location of Kluane North, and Kluane National Park within the Kluane Game Sanctuary in the south-west Yukon.

between hunter and hunted balance out over time.

A few wolf packs in Canada have the good fortune of being harboured within the boundaries of national parks, where their long-term protection is ensured. Caribou, on the other hand, have not been so fortunate. No national park on the continent protects the full range of a caribou herd. The large barren-ground caribou herds of the Northern Yukon and Northwest Territories migrate much too far to be contained within the boundaries of a park. However, the ranges of the mountain caribou of the southern Yukon are of a much more manageable size. Such a herd exists in Kluane North, meeting life's needs closely associated with the interior tundra plateaus near the Klutlan glacier. Should this upland habitat gain the full protection status it deserves, the Kluane area, in conjunction with Alaska's adjacent park and preserve, would be the only park complex in the world to be the year-round home for a caribou herd.

Peregrine falcons depend on the tundra plateaus of Kluane North as intimately as do the caribou. Endangered or declining elsewhere, these falcons and many other species of raptor are still found here in sustainable numbers. While we rambled in the interior, hardly a day passed without our seeing these winged carnivores at work. We spotted bald and golden eagles, gyrfalcons, kestrels, red-tailed hawks, goshawks, harriers, and snowy owls; we ourselves were probably spotted by several other species.

Reliable sources credit the Kluane region with one of the highest golden eagle densities in North America. Their aerial shows in the Yukon sky helped lighten our packs on many a hike. These birds of prey would float effortlessly in minutes to ridges that took us hours to climb, then just as easily ride the air currents to mingle with the clouds. As well, restless eaglets were seen on their branched bedding, and observed later in "flying school," performing practise dives while an adult examined from above. If left to roam wild open spaces. these eagles can live up to 25 years; the adults we saw could have been as old as we were!

Excitement and reverence best express our feelings each time we gazed up at these symbols of wilderness and freedom. Among some not-so-large animals in Kluane North, however, alarm and terror are the more common responses to eagle sightings. Multitudes of small herbivores, like Arctic ground squirrels — even with their vocal warning systems — fall prey to the formidable hunting tactics of the golden eagle.

Grizzly bears, too, enjoy Kluane North ground squirrel meat, but bears are too bulky for surprise attacks and squirrel chasing. Brute strength is more their hunting style. With long claws and powerful paws, they dig down into the ground squirrel burrows, hoping to corner an unlucky individual in a dead-end tunnel. Excavated pits dotting Kluane's tundra landscapes showed us that bears likely dig often before capturing a meal. One grizzly that we reluctantly had to frighten from camp fled just a short distance, only to recommence its diligent, though often unsuccessful, squirrel mining.

Coexistence of bears and humans (even non-hunting humans) has been difficult to achieve anywhere. Ironically, many "protected" bears of our western mountain parks are being "spoiled" by accessible garbage dumps and highway handouts. The grizzlies whose territories we traversed during our travels live much as their ancestors did centuries ago. There are no fast-food sources in Kluane North to distract bears from their traditional diet of carrion, squirrels, roots, and berries. Indeed, last year's bumper crop of blueberries distracted us from the high-energy trail snacks that we brought along.

Healthy populations of grizzly bears, as well as wolves, caribou, eagles, and others, exist in Kluane North today because of the foresight and wisdom of such individuals as Harold Ikes. As U.S. Secretary of the Interior, he recommended the establishment of the Kluane Game Sanctuary to the Canadian Government during the construction of the Alaska Highway by the American Army in 1942. If these creatures have survived for the last forty years in this haven, why should we be worried about them now? Banning hunting stops the direct elimination of animals from the food cycles of the region. However, serious indirect intrusions on natural systems can come from many other sources.

At present, the incremental impacts of placer miners push further and further into the Sanctuary. Most of these active placer operations are very marginal; when the miners fail to make a profit on one creek, they push a road through to the next. Heavy machinery churns up high quality habitat and disturbs the wildlife. New access roads unintentionally open up parts of the Sanctuary to increased native hunting as well as poaching. If these indirect impacts on the wildlife continue, a second-class fate for this nationally significant wilderness area will be certain.

Protection of our wildlife heritage depends on corresponding long-term preservation of ecologically intact wilderness habitat. Kluane North is such a place. It is only common sense to protect a few lifeboat ecosystems, amid lands slated for resource development, where the manipulative hands of man do not break the fragile bonds of nature. If we delay too long, if we ignore the call for protection, the wilderness will be gone forever. Aldo Leopold put it best when he said, "Wilderness is a resource which can shrink but never grow."

The least of any action which should occur is correcting the present title of the Kluane Game Sanctuary. There are no "game" animals in Kluane North, just generations of unharassed, unexploited wildlife populations living in yet undisturbed natural splendour.

Kluane North's Platform for Protection:

1. As originally proposed, Kluane National Park was to include the entire Kluane Game Sanctuary. However, a fairly large mining venture coincided with the formal establishment of the park in 1972. As a political compromise, the Federal Government altered the park boundary to exclude the northern portion of the Sanctuary (Kluane North), including the mine site. Because the ore turned out to be of a much lower grade than expected, the mine folded after less than a year of operation. Had the Park been established just a year earlier, or a year later, Kluane North would have been within the park boundaries.
2. The biological features of Kluane North would add a significant dimension to the high mountain expanses of Kluane Park. For example, extensive alpine and subalpine tundra plateaus with associated caribou populations occur in Kluane North, but are not represented within the present boundaries of Kluane National Park.
3. Kluane North contains two important ecological sites which were identified by the International Biological Program (IBP) of the United Nations. These two IBP sites, the Koidern Pothole Country and the Klutlan Glacier Area (including the globally-unique vegetated terminus of the Klutlan Glacier), are internationally recognized ecosystems which are worthy of long-term protection.
4. Kluane North, if its habitats were formally preserved, would come closer to protecting the entire range of a caribou herd than any existing park in North America.
5. If Kluane North were added to the adjacent protected areas (Kluane National Park and the Wrangell/St. Elias National Park and Preserve), the resulting park/preserve complex would be the largest internationally protected area on Earth.

Association News

KEVIN A. McNAMEE

Park News Editor to Step Down

Dr. John Marsh has informed the Board of Trustees that he will leave his current position as editor of Park News. Since John became editor in the spring of 1978, NPPAC members have surely noted the tremendous improvements in the quality, design, and content of Park News. Aided by a group of enthusiastic students at Trent University, John ensured that Park News appeared on a regular basis. Dr. Marsh's accomplishments as President of the Association (1979-1982), as editor of Park News, and his philosophical outlook on parks and the environment have greatly benefited, not only NPPAC, but the Canadian environment as a whole. The Association would like to thank John for his stalwart efforts in producing and editing Park News.

Welcome to New Affiliates

The NPPAC would like to welcome two new affiliate associations: the Newfoundland Wilderness Society and the Islands Protection Society. The Newfoundland Wilderness Society, which deals with many of the environmental issues in that province, has been organizing this year's Annual General Meeting in Terra Nova National Park. The Islands Protection Society, based in Victoria, has spent many years promoting the need to preserve the Canadian Galapagos — South Moresby Island.

The purpose of affiliation status is to encourage the coordinated and effective conservation of parks and wilderness in Canada. It is primarily intended to improve communication between various regional and nationally orientated park and wilderness groups and to encourage coordinated strategies and actions to achieve our aims. No legal, financial or membership connections are to be established. NPPAC looks forward to a productive affiliation with NWS and IPS.

New Chapter Chairperson

The Association also welcomes several new chapter chairpersons to the organization. In British Columbia, Dr. Philip Dearden of the University of Victoria has assumed the position from Bob Peart. Dr. Jim Butler of the University of Alberta has replaced Dr. Guy Swinnerton as chairman of the Edmonton Chapter. And in Ottawa, Bill Gard is now chairman of the Ottawa/Hull Chapter, replacing Dr. Jack Gillett. NPPAC congratulates and thanks Bob Peart, Guy Swinnerton, and Jack Gillett for a job well done. We hope the membership in B.C., Edmonton, and Ottawa offer their assistance to the new chapter chairman. Best of luck Phil, Jim, and Bill.

Rosemary Nation and Ross Barclay remain chairpersons of the Calgary/Banff and Saskatchewan Chapters and Peter Garstang has taken on another term with the Wildlands League, the Ontario Chapter of NPPAC. Keep up the good work!

Canadian Assembly Project

A major contribution to the 1985 Centennial of National Parks in Canada is the Canadian Assembly on National Parks and Protected Areas, to be held in Banff in September of 1985. The theme for the Assembly is Heritage For Tomorrow: Canada's National Parks and Protected Areas in the Second Century. To prepare for this Assembly, a number of regional caucuses have been formed throughout Canada to develop a paper that will address heritage policy concerns and issues as well as a list of heritage conservation candidate areas. The caucuses are seen as the principal means of encouraging discussion and recommendations from the widest possible spectrum of Canadian society.

Regional caucuses have been or have yet to be formed in B.C., the

prairies, Ontario, Quebec, and the Atlantic Provinces. There will also be a theme caucus for the Northwest Territories and Yukon. Several representatives of NPPAC are involved in the organization of the regional caucuses and should be contacted for further information if you are interested in becoming involved: B.C. — Phil Dearden; Saskatchewan — Dave Henry; Ontario — Kevin McNamee; and in Newfoundland — Jon Lien.

B.C. Parks Symposium

In preparation for the Canadian Assembly, the B.C. Caucus held a Symposium on Parks in British Columbia, February 17 to 19, 1984. The objective of the symposium was to discuss the past, present and future roles of national, provincial and regional park systems in British Columbia. The timing of the symposium produced some spirited debate in light of this period of provincial fiscal restraint, controversy over the B.C. forest industry, the decision to log Meares Island, and the impending decision on the preservation of South Moresby. The BC Chapter of NPPAC, along with the Outdoor Recreation Council and the Federation of B.C. Naturalists, sponsored this excellent symposium. Congratulations to Lucy Alderson and Bruce Downie of the B.C. Chapter for their contribution to the organization of this event. Copies of the Proceedings will soon be available from the Outdoor Recreation Council, 1200 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6Z 2E2.

Minister's Response to NPPAC Meeting

As reported in the fall edition of Park News, several members of NPPAC met with the Hon. Charles Caccia, Minister of Environment to discuss several issues of concern to the Association. Below is Mr. Caccia's response of January 20, 1984 to the points raised in the meeting:

The Department of the Environment (DOE) is working toward the establishment of a network of protected areas in the north, and the Yukon North Slope is an area of prime concern.

I agree with Mr. Munro's decision to delay development activities on the North Slope until land claims with the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE) and the Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) are settled. Once these agreements are in place, I expect that we will have a framework within which all interested parties will be able to pursue effective environmental and socio-economic assessments, land use planning, and wildlife protection in the Northern Yukon. DOE is closely involved in the land claims negotiations with COPE and CYI and will be in a position to bring forward complementary proposals for conservation and environmental protection as the agreements are finalized. For example, in addition to a national park in the western portion of the withdrawn area, DOE intends to establish, with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND), the Yukon Government and the native groups, a management regime for the eastern portion which will ensure that wildlife values are of paramount importance in any planning for the area. We are presently reviewing various options for this purpose.

This department and DIAND have been working to establish a joint government-native management board for the Canadian range of the Porcupine caribou herd. Once that board is established, we will re-open discussions with the United States on a Canada-U.S. agreement. Your news of Governor Sheffield's support for an international agreement is encouraging.

With regard to the National Parks Act, I hope the proposed amendments can be made by 1985, the National Parks Centennial Year.

In response to your questions about the men's Olympic downhill event, you are correct in your assumption that only after I have received a formal request from OCO '88 would the public hearings be held. On December 16, 1983, OCO '88 made a public announcement that it had decided not to proceed at this time with a formal request to stage any event at Lake Louise. However, OCO '88 has not entirely ruled out the possibility of requesting the use of Lake Louise at some future date. As yet, no deadline has been given after which I would no longer entertain a request to use Lake Louise, but I have informed OCO '88 that I personally believe the chance of approval of the use of Lake Louise is remote.

With regard to Park Canada's negotiations with the Province of British Columbia on the cost of acquiring the Pacific Rim National Park forest lands, full evaluations have been completed by both parties. During the week of September 26, 1983, senior officials from both governments met to review positions. British Columbia is now assessing Park Canada's response to the original provincial position.

I too found our meeting beneficial and I look forward to similar meetings with your association in the future.

Yours sincerely,

Charles Caccia

AGM Resolutions

Following are responses to the resolutions that were passed at the October 1983 Annual General Meeting:

Resolution — Ontario Provincial Parks

WHEREAS the Province of Ontario announced on June 2, 1983 the creation of 155 park candidates (6 wilderness, 35 natural environment, 25 waterway, 74 nature reserve, 12 recreation and 3 historical parks) as a further stage in the Province's Strategic Land Use Planning.

BE IT SO RESOLVED that the National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada (a) commends the Province of Ontario for its decision which included the policy that all uses cannot be accommodated in all parks and in particular that logging is not a compatible use in wilderness parks and especially commends the Minister of Natural Resources, Alan Pope, for his energy and leadership during this process, (b) urges the government to continue the program by establishing policies for good park management in regard to access roads, modified management areas, mineral exploration and areas of natural and scientific interest and that this be proceeded with in open consultation with interested groups and citizens.

Dear Mr. McNamee:

Thank you very much for your resolution in support of my initiatives concerning the expansion of the provincial parks system. As you may know, the six wilderness parks have been placed in Regulation under The Provincial Parks Act and measures are underway to regulate additional parks.

Since part (b) of your resolution addresses a variety of issues, some of which are not directly related to parks, I speak to each of them separately.

Policies concerning access roads and modified management areas are not primarily related to parks. Rather, they are being considered in conjunction with the Class Environmental Assessment for Forest Management, and in the preparation of the policies interest groups have been consulted at various times. During the review of the Class Environmental Assessment, the policies will be scrutinized further. In fact, a number of groups have already been consulted.

At present, working guidelines are being developed to implement the policy for mineral exploration in candidate and newly regulated parks which was presented last June in the *Backgrounder: Land Use Guidelines*. In this respect I would stress that exploration work will be controlled to protect environmental values inherent in each park and that the public will be notified of conditions governing exploration activity in areas affected.

The policy for Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest, which was also presented in the *Backgrounder*, is intended to encourage protection of areas not regulated as provincial parks whether on public or private land. More detailed implementation policies are now being developed, and will help to focus public and private contributions towards the protection of Ontario's natural heritage. More than five hundred and fifty Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest have already been identified in District Land Use Guidelines throughout the province, and several initiatives are underway to implement the policy. The success of policy will depend heavily upon consultation and close cooperation with the public and interest groups like your own. Already cooperative efforts have lead to the protection of some of these areas. The groundwork for the policy has been established, and I look forward to continued open consultation which will contribute to major program achievement in the future.

Thank you once again for your support and interest in provincial parks.

Sincerely,

Alan W. Pope
Minister of Natural Resources

Resolution — Grasslands National Parks

WHEREAS the Grasslands National Park Agreement was signed over 2 years ago.

AND WHEREAS the Federal Cabinet has already approved funds for acquiring lands in order to establish this park.

AND WHEREAS the local landowners have been greatly inconvenienced by the protracted negotiations which were necessary before the Grasslands Park Agreement was signed.

BE IT SO RESOLVED that the National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada strongly urges the Saskatchewan Government to allow the land acquisition process to proceed by permitting Parks Canada to begin buying private lands in the Val Marie and Killdeer areas of Saskatchewan for the purpose of establishing the Grasslands National Park.

Dear Mr. McNamee:

Your letter and Association Resolution regarding the Grasslands National Park has been forwarded to me by Premier Grant Devine.

Strictly according to the 1981 agreement, the process of establishing the Grasslands National Park has been proceeding, albeit slowly. The main problem has been the need to undertake the required oil and gas exploration program in advance of land purchases and designation by Parks Canada. In these economic times, that program cannot be priorized as highly as we might like or have hoped. This has rather severe direct effects on several ranchers in the proposed park area who are living and conducting their business in a sort of limbo, not knowing when purchase might be negotiated or what the consequences would be for their lives.

In October 1983, provincial officials drafted proposed amendments to the 1981 agreement to establish the Grasslands Park. The proposed amendments would provide a mechanism whereby Canada would be able to begin acquisition of both private and provincial Crown lands for a future National Park before the oil and gas exploration program is completed in total.

In early December 1983, Saskatchewan and Parks Canada officials reached tentative agreement on most outstanding issues and I am optimistic that the 1981 agreement can be amended relatively soon in order to allow the acquisition of lands for park purposes in 1984.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your interest and support of the Grasslands National Park.

Yours sincerely

Bob Pickering
Minister of Parks and Renewable Resources,
Legislative Building,
Regina.

Resolution — Task Force on Northern Conservation

WHEREAS the Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced on September 12, 1983 the establishment of a Task Force on Northern Conservation.

AND WHEREAS the Task Force will make recommendations to the Minister respecting a comprehensive conservation policy for the Northwest Territories and Yukon as well as a strategy for its implementation with conservation targets which could be met over the next two years.

AND WHEREAS the Government of Yukon has withdrawn from the Task Force and called for the creation of a Yukon-specific task force.

BE IT SO RESOLVED that the National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada (a) commends the Minister of DIAND for his decision to establish the task force, provide technical support, give due consideration to relevant social, cultural, economic, environmental and political factors recognizing territorial and regional differences; (b) urges the Minister of DIAND to consult with his Yukon Territorial counterpart with a view to securing the participation of the Government of Yukon in the task force; (c) supports the Minister in his decision to provide a single review body for the consideration of all northern conservation initiatives; (d) encourages the Minister to convene the Task Force no later than October 31, 1983; (e) and appeals to the Minister to implement a strategy that can meet conservation targets within the next two years.

Dear Mr. McNamee:

I apologize for the delay in replying to your letter of November 15, 1983, concerning the resolution passed by members of the National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada (NPPAC). I am very pleased with your Association's support of my decision to establish a Northern Conservation Task Force.

You will be interested to know that my officers and I have consulted with officers of the Yukon Territorial Government (YTG) regarding the Task Force. I am pleased to inform you that the YTG is actively participating on the Task Force. The following Whitehorse residents representing the YTG who are either members of the Task Force or resource persons are as follows: Ken McKinnon, Yukon Administrator, Northern Pipeline Agency; Doug Phillips, President, Yukon Fish and Game Association; and Grant Livingston, Deputy Minister, Department of Renewable Resources.

As you may be aware, the Task Force held its first meeting in Calgary from October 31 to November 1, 1983. Meetings are to be held each month until mid-1984, at which time a report will be submitted to Federal and Territorial Governments.

I will confer with my colleagues in the Territorial Governments and in other federal departments once they have had an opportunity to review the recommendations of the Task Force. An announcement will then be made with respect to the actions for the development and implementation of a conservation strategy and on conservation targets which can be met over the next two years.

I would like to thank the NPPAC for providing me with a copy of its resolutions on the Task Force and I appreciate your support for the initiatives I have undertaken.

Yours sincerely,

John C. Munro
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Cross Country News

West

South Moresby Endangered

> ...the South Moresby issue is at heart about resource use ethics. At present, just about every stick of merchantable timber on the Charlottes is slated for harvest. It is this drastic overcommitment, coupled with widespread environmental degradation, which caused initial public concern over our natural heritage, and which underscores the urgent need to set aside an area of outstanding natural values. (Islands Protection Society newletter, August 1983).

A decision on the protection of South Moresby came one step closer with the public release of the South Moresby Resource Planning Team (SMRPT) report. SMRPT was established in response to widespread public pressure by the Environmental and Land Use Committee of the B.C. government cabinet in 1979 to help the government reach a decision on the future of South Moresby. The hefty 250-page report outlines four possible land use alternatives for this area, none of which fully meet the desired degree of protection that groups such as the Islands Protection Society and NPPAC envisage.

In arriving at the various land use alternatives, the planning team examined the effects each would have on timber harvesting, mineral extraction and natural and cultural heritage values. Under Option 1, the primary objective is to maintain and permit future development of extractive resource use in the South Moresby study area. Three core natural areas will be protected with wilderness recreation encouraged. To quote the planning team, under Option 1 "existing wilderness values are largely foregone".

Options 2 and 3 attempt to balance land use alternatives by geographically separating resource development areas from areas of natural protection. Both options reduce present wilderness values that are found in the South Moresby area. For example, under Option 2, Juan Perez Sound, an area of highest concentration of falcon eyries in South Moresby, several major seabird colonies on Ramsay Island, and major fish streams and important marine areas in Juan Perez Sound and Darwin Sound, would be included in the resource development zone and would be subject to the impacts of development.

Option 4 provides the most protection to the natural values that have been identified in the study area. Timber harvesting, however, is allowed to continue on Lyell Island. The Islands Protection Society's original 1974 proposal for a wilderness area was not considered as the B.C. Forest Service has permitted timber harvesting on Lyell Island for the past nine years.

Over the last year, NPPAC has asked our membership to write letters of support for the preservation of the South Moresby. With a decision pending this spring, it is crucial that the B.C. Government realize that there is widespread Canadian support for the wilderness protection of this Canadian galapagos. We direct your attention to the ad on page which will provide more information on the issues and what you can do to help. For South Moresby, this just may be it!

Kevin A. McNamee

Ontario

Quetico

The year 1984 is a very special one for Quetico Provincial Park in the province of Ontario and the Superior National Forest in the state of Minnesota. Both areas were established by their respective government in 1909, seventy-five years ago.

Since that time, common management of both areas has been carried out by the Ontario, Minnesota and United States governments. The 75 years of international co-operation in wilderness and resource management will be commemorated during 1984.

The Friends of Quetico will be a non-profit corporation of interested citizens who support the Park goal of Quetico Provincial Park and who wish to enhance the surrounding recreational area. The first public meeting of the 'Friends of Quetico' will be on April 4, 1984, when a Board of Directors will be elected.

The following may be contacted for more information:

Inga & Jim Hooper, Box 357, Atikokan, Ontario, P0T 1C0 807-929-1117

Mary & Alan Kerr, Box 208, Atikokan, Ontario, P0T 1C0 807-597-6534

Don Beckett, Box 1986, Atikokan, Ontario, P0T 1C0 807-597-6516

Dan & Suzanne Paleczny, General Delivery, Atikokan, Ontario P0T 1C0

Dave Elder, Box 252, Atikokan, Ontario, P0T 1C0 807-597-2008

Andy Harjula, Box 192, Atikokan, Ontario, P0T 1C0 807-597-6446

The Ministry of Natural Resources is offering an exciting new programme where volunteers work to help preserve the magnificent wilderness of Quetico Park. Volunteers will accomplish tasks that the Park can no longer afford to do without their help, and will face many of the same challenges as regular employees.

If you or someone you know is interested in becoming a Quetico Wilderness Volunteer, write or call for more information:

Volunteer Co-ordinator
Ministry of Natural Resources
108 Saturn Avenue
Atikokan, Ontario
P0T 1C0

Telephone: 807-597-6971

News Release,
Ministry of Natural Resources

Atlantic Provinces

Hugh McCormack

Gros Morne Master Plan — Update

In a recent telephone interview with Mr. David McCreery (Chief of Planning for Parks Canada, Atlantic Region) Park News has learned that the Master Plan for Gros Morne National Park is expected to be approved by the Minister "sometime this fall". The plan is undergoing a final rewriting phase and it is anticipated that it will be finished and submitted to the Minister perhaps as early as late April. Mr. McCreery expects that the Minister will require the rest of the summer to review the plan before giving it official approval.

The Master Plan has been a long time in coming. The original Federal/Provincial agreement, which established tentative park boundaries and Parks Canada's intentions for the proposed park, was signed in 1973. It took another 5 years before the first public input was invited. As a result of the public participation some changes had to be made to the proposed park boundaries and these changes had to be approved by both levels of government before any further work on the plan could proceed. It looks as though the waiting is finally over.

Terra Nova Master Plan

The first round of open houses of the Terra Nova National Park Master Plan procedure are now over and the Planning section of Parks Canada, Atlantic Region is in the process of developing plan alternatives based on the outcome of the open houses. It is anticipated, by Parks Canada, that the alternatives to the proposed plan will be drawn up soon. However the next step in the Master Plan process, the presentation of these alternatives to the public for additional comment, will not take place until the fall. According to Mr. McCreery there is little point in trying to hold public discussions during the summer months.

Public input is still possible in the Terra Nova Master Plan procedure and any submissions or requests for information should be addressed to:

The Superintendent,
Terra Nova National Park,
Glovertown,
Newfoundland.
A0G 2L0

The Wood's Property — A Seashore Adjunct to Kejimkujik National Park?

The Wood's Property is a 5500 acre parcel of land located on the South Shore of Nova Scotia near the community of Port Mouton. It was expropriated by the Provincial Government in 1974 and at that time suggested uses included turning the property into a Wildlife Management Area (administered by the Canadian Wildlife Service), a Provincial Park or a Provincial Resource Management Area. Since then it has been suggested that the area become a seaside adjunct to Kejimkujik National Park.

A three-man hearing commission was established by the province to gather public opinion on the issue and to make recommendations to the Minister of Lands and Forests, Mr. George Henley. Mr. Henley would carry the recommendations to the Provincial Cabinet for a final decision. At the time this issue of Park News went to press no decision had been made by the Province of Nova Scotia regarding plans for the Wood's Property.

Local residents of the area are strongly in favour of the National Park proposal since this would create seashore development in an economically depressed area of the province. Parks Canada and provincial wildlife biologists are also in favour of the proposal since park status would protect the Port Mouton colony of Piping Plovers. This endangered species of shorebird nests along the beaches in the area and the Port Mouton colony is one of the most important sites for the species in Eastern Canada.

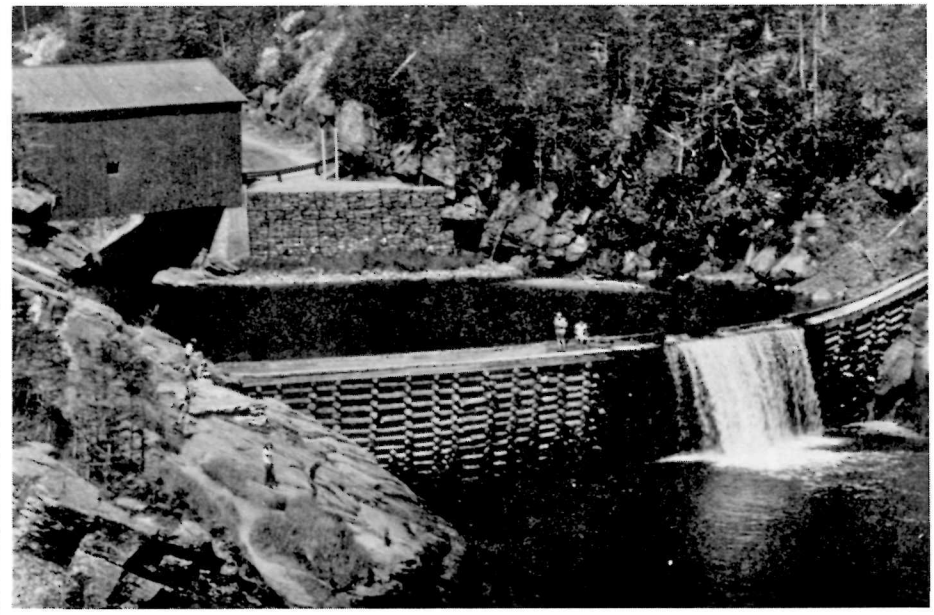
Fundy National Park — Communiqué

Alma, N.B. Fundy National Park in southwestern New Brunswick has a dam that's more than a nuisance. It is a nuisance as an impassable obstacle to migrating Atlantic Salmon, but it is also a part of the area's history.

The dam in question was built in 1896 to power a sawmill at the mouth of the Point Wolfe River. The mill was the main industry of the Village of Point Wolfe but, even when the dam was first constructed, its days and those of the community were numbered. The vast timberlands of the interior had been logged since the early 1800's; resources were becoming exhausted; and steam and steel were usurping the importance of wooden sailing ships. By the end of the First World War, the timber trade was in eclipse. By the end of World War II, the sawmill was silent, the wharves were rotting away, and Point Wolfe was almost a ghost town. When Fundy National Park was created in 1948, the town was razed, except for its covered bridge and the mill dam.

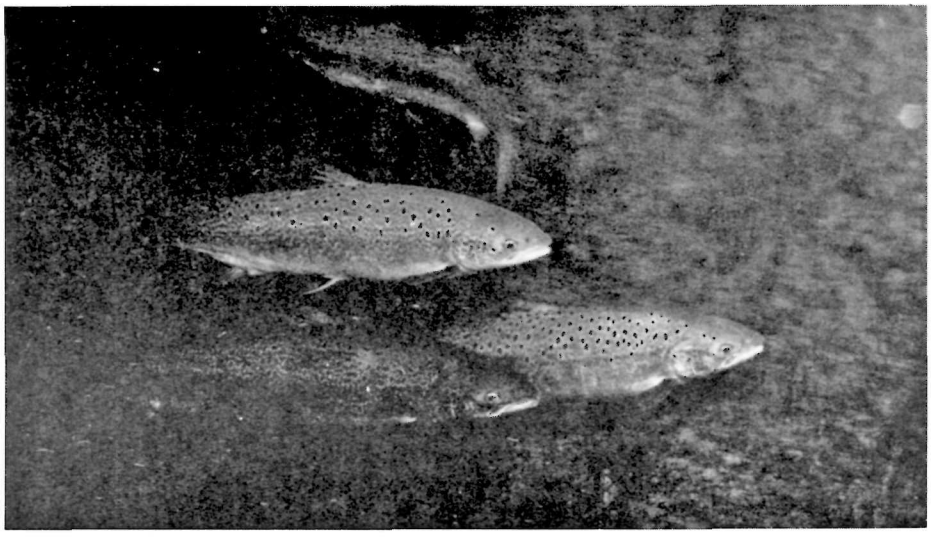
Since then, Parks Canada has grappled with the problem of the dam. The Park's objectives clearly define the purpose of the Park as "to protect and manage the natural resources, features and processes of Fundy National Park so as to maintain representative examples of the flora, fauna, and geology of the Maritime Acadian Highlands (Park Objectives, Fundy National Park, 1979)". The annual salmon migration to the Park's rivers is undoubtedly one of these distinctive natural resources.

Although the dam obstructs free passage of fish, justification for its continued existence is also included in the Park's mandate. In addition to protecting Fundy's natural heritage, the Park is charged with protecting "Significant examples of human history that



Covered bridge and dam at Point Wolfe, Fundy National Park.
Photo by: Henrik Deichmann for Parks Canada.

Stocking Fingerling Salmon in the Point Wolfe River, Fundy National Park.
Photo by: Michael Butzynski for Parks Canada.



Atlantic Salmon in the Upper Salmon River, Fundy National Park.
Photo by: Michael Butzynski for Parks Canada.

are important for the preservation and interpretation of the story of man's presence and activities in this part of our country". As the dam is the last visible reminder of industrial activity at Point Wolfe, as well as a Fundy landmark, this responsibility also applies to its preservation.

Finding a solution to the dam versus salmon question has been a Park management problem for more than three decades. Now a resource management plan approved by Parks Canada in 1981 and already being put into effect, promises a resolution of the apparent conflict. Soon the salmon will once again return to the Point Wolfe River — *through* the dam.

In order to re-establish a salmon population in the river, Parks Canada and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans embarked on a four-year stocking program in 1982. Fingerlings are raised at the Saint John Fish Culture Station from brood stock gathered from the Big Salmon River west of the Park. In the fall, they are flown to selected pools along the river by helicopter and dropped from a suspended monsoon bucket (a large canvas bucket with a trap-door bottom, normally used for fire fighting). In 1985, the first salmon are expected to return to their adopted river as grilse (salmon who have spent one winter in salt water and have now returned to spawn).

By then, a specially-designed fish passage channel will be in place. The tunnel-like opening through the Point Wolfe Dam will provide swim-through access at high tide. At low tide, Park visitors may be treated to the unforgettable sight of silvery Atlantic Salmon leaping the falls at the passage mouth. From November to June, when the fish are not running, gates will close the channel to maintain full levels in the headpond above the dam.

Park staff anticipate the annual run may eventually number more than 1,500 salmon and that the salmon population will become completely self-sustaining.

The success of the program will provide Park visitors with a unique opportunity to see salmon in their natural habitat. There may also be potential for a sport fishery but that will be decided when the results of the restoration program are assessed.

As the fish passage channel will have only a minor effect on the dam's appearance, the Point Wolfe River restoration project actually enhances both aims of the Park by adding a new chapter to Fundy's natural and human history.

Dam nuisance? Not any longer.

Communiqué from **Eleanor Parke** for Parks Canada.

Reading and Reviews

ARCTIC ADVENTURE: A KAZAN RIVER JOURNAL. John W. McKay, Betelgeuse Books, P.O. Box 1334, Station B, Weston, Ontario, M9L 2W9, approximately 140 pages, black and white photos, maps, $17.00 hard cover, $12.00 paperback. Prices include shipping costs, and books should be ordered directly from the publisher.

The day by day account of a seven-week canoe expedition on the Northwest Territories' Kazan River. Eight men and women from France, Germany, the U.S. and Canada paddled the 1,000 km course of the river in 1982. Here in vivid detail you will read of their pleasures and their trails, the hazards and the beauty of the barrens. They visited former Unuit camps, witnessed the caribou migration, caught 30 lb. lake trout, climbed up to a rare peregrine falcon nest, faced arctic storms, shot through canyons of foaming white-water...all the events and their reactions to them are recorded here.

In addition you will gain some invaluable reference material: food, equipment, and reading recommendations; lists of flora and fauna observations; medical and photographic commentaries; and the offical Kazan '82 reports on Caribou and Archaeology sightings, as submitted to the National Museum, the N.W.T. Government, the Canadian Wildlife Federation, and the Archaeological Survey of Canada, amongst others.

Publication Notice.

EXPEDITION: AN ARCTIC JOURNEY THROUGH HISTORY ON GEORGE BACK'S RIVER. David F. Pelly, Betelgeuse Books, P.O. Box 1334, Station B, Weston, Ontario, M9L 2W9, 1983, 192 pages, 16 colour plates, 8 maps, hard cover, $19.95 available from publisher.

In 1834 Captain George Back, Royal Navy, crossed Canada's Barrens. In 1977 the Pelly-Lake Expedition retraced his explorations. EXPEDITION is the story of both these arctic adventures, with the historical background of the 19th century Hudson's Bay Company. Includes reproductions of George Back's sketches by permission of the Public Archives of Canada, most never before published.

Publication Notice.

HOW TO SAVE THE WORLD: STRATEGY FOR WORLD CONSERVATION. Robert Prescott Allen. Scarborough, Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd. 1980. 144 pp. $5.95.

Environmentalists pondering the future of the Earth's biosphere have another book to add to their reading lists: *How to Save the World.* This is a pocket-sized version of the *World Conservation Strategy* (WCS) of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). Should the title seem pretentious or intimidating, fear not, for the book is relatively tame, guaranteed not to criticize too personally we affluent Western readers. Pretentiousness aside, the efforts and events which led to this publication amount to the greatest coordinated approach to global environmental conservation ever attempted. As such it deserves our attention and scrutiny.

The IUCN first published the World Conservation Strategy in 1980, with the assistance of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). Through this document IUCN hopes to "advance the achievement of sustainable development through the conservation of living resources". According to the WCS this entails:

a) maintaining essential ecological processes and life-support systems (e.g. nutrient cycling);
b) preserving genetic diversity; and,
c) ensuring the sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems.

The Canadian government endorsed the Strategy in 1981 and has used some of the WCS guidelines in the preparation of a Conservation Strategy for the North.

In *How to Save the World* Robert Allen, Senior Policy Advisor for the IUCN, "popularizes" the principles and recommended practises of the WCS. Conservation vernacular is translated into layman's terms, issues and concepts are explained, and analogies are generated. One typical analogy describes the biosphere as a self-regenerating cake, one which we should be able to protect and exploit (read have and eat) at the same time. Assuming that the book would not be read solely by the "converted" Allen also elaborates on the actual needs for global perspectives in environmental conservation. What results is a somewhat less arid account of the rather ponderous *World Conservation Strategy*. By making the WCS more accessible, Allen seems aiming to broaden support for international conservation programmes from the general public and possibly the private sector. The dominant message he brings is clear: "The way to save the world is to invent patterns of development that also conserve the living resources essential for human survival and well-being."

The facts and figures of ecological disruption upon which the WCS is based abound, and are promptly employed in Chapter 1. The statistics bring to mind the gamut of eco-catastrophe literature that emerged from the environmental awakening period of the late 60's and early 70's. Now, more than a decade later, we are reminded that while progress has been made in some areas our planet still suffers from our seemingly interminable demands for food and resources. The doubling time of the human

population is continually shortening, while resource consumption continually grows...all this on a finite, ailing Earth. As was declared in the 60's and 70's, the time to act is now, but in the 80's the major actors are to be different. The WCS holds that the most crucial changes are required at high levels of decision-making, a notable shift from the largely "grass-roots" changes recommended in the earlier literature. No longer a part of the counter-culture, conservation is now "in the mainstream of human progress". Conservation and development interests are to join hands, we are told, to ensure human survival, in what could be termed a new chapter in conservation history. The spirit instilled in this new approach is generally optimistic, drawing potential energy less from an environmentalists' backlash at the root causes of our ecological woes than from concerted integration of conservation ideals with industrial objectives at policy levels of governments and corporate entities. This concept of "development" and "conservation" walking hand in hand may intrigue some readers, and irritate others, but unfortunately the author does not advance the idea much further. Plans for implementation of the WCS included in this do not satisfactorily explain how this monumental task is to be accomplished.

Broad priority areas for conservation initiative are identified and dealt with individually in following chapters. Allen's synopsis of the WCS priorities lists world food supplies, marine ecosystems, forests (especially tropical rain forests), and endangered species as needing most urgent attention. By focusing on these priorities, decision-makers can help meet the three stated requirements for living resource conservation. Some of the topics discussed may be familiar issues, but the combined input of IUCN, UNEP, WWF, and the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) and UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) has ensured that lesser-known dilemmas are addressed. A large number of this book's references were of these UN affiliates and associates, but articles from North American journals and newspapers were also consulted, likely in an attempt to speak directly (as the cover suggests) to Canadians, through our owm media. In these priority discussions we are provided with powerful arguments, always rational, for the protection of the biosphere. Essentially Allen tells us that for the good of human populations and economic development, living resources *must* be conserved. And the inter-relatedness of the social, economic and ecological systems of the world dictates that this must be done on an international basis. Besides conservation, appropriate development of third world nations is advocated, lest desperate populations be compelled to literally strip the land of its biota.

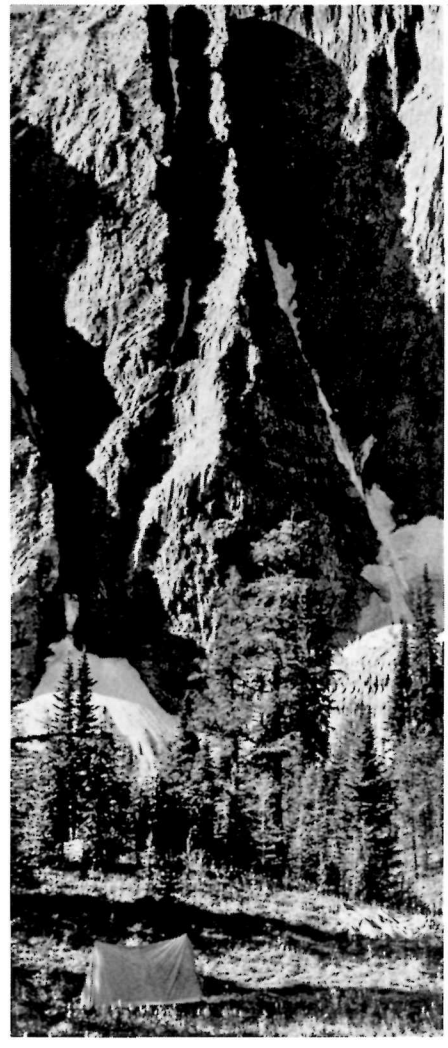
Parks and related reserves are discussed under the heading "Coming to terms with our fellow species". On-site protection of genetic diversity in natural areas, a crucial reason for parks protection, is perceived as the mid-section of a "genetic resource management iceberg". The underlying management regime in this depiction includes those structures which will provide the bulk of natural species protection: sound environmental planning, management and monitoring of lands and waters outside of "parks". This useful diagram — one which parks advocates would benefit from studying — is one of the few used in *How to Save the World*. The book may seem a bit lifeless as a result, but the ideas presented are no less clear. The reader, however, may want to have an atlas handy to inject life, or realism, into the state-of-the-world data slotted into these chapters.

Implementation plans for the WCS are dealt with at the end of the book. The IUCN calls for the above-mentioned integration of conservation and development interests, along with the employment, cross-sectorally, of a variety of tactics aimed at ecosystem conservation. Sustained resolution of global (or any) environmental problems will only occur if causes and prevention are addressed concurrently with symptoms and short-term cures. Some interesting recommendations ensue, including a proposed "measure of conservation performance" with which to judge development projects. As is evident, government policy is to be the main locus of change. Little attention or confidence is given to the possibility of altering personal behaviour in order to meet conservation objectives although the book concludes by saying that such conservationist attitudes are among the most necessary to ensure our survival. Human progress and industrial development motivate the WCS, not the intrinsic values of conservation, so human values are upheld in *How to Save the World.*

A recent acid rain film quoted the phrase: "Earth did not come with a book of instructions...we are learning as we go." If the World Conservation Strategy can be viewed as a new set of rules for development on this planet, then *How to Save the World* can be likened to a *Reader's Digest* version of this new "bible". Technical details and sections less pertinent to the average person have been omitted, while the remainder have been shortened and simplified. Some crucial issues, for example the fate of the global commons of Antarctica — possibly on the verge of a frontier land grab — are only discussed on the original document, so interested readers are referred to the WCS for a more complete picture. This popular version seems ideal for an undergraduate course in global environmental issues. Inclusion of a subject index would have increased its suitability for academic work.

How to Save the World makes enlightening but not light reading. It is a factual account of the impact the continued progression of human "development" is having on the biosphere and of the IUCN's systematic approach to reducing that impact. Whether one believes in its underlying assumptions or not it is valuable for those wishing to expand their horizons of environmental awareness and activism to the international conservation scene. *How to Save the World* is not widely available, but can be purchased from the office of the World Wildlife Fund (Canada), 60 St. Clair Ave. East, Suite 201, Toronto, Ontario, M4T 1N5.

Mark Stabb



Credit: J. Thorsell.

The Lady Evelyn —

A Naturalist's Paradise

Canoeing in the Smoothwater - Lady Evelyn Wilderness Park,
Established 1983, Northern Ontario

Co-sponsored by Wanapitei and the National and Provincial Parks Association

Dates: Saturday, August 11th to Sunday, August 19th

"The Lady Evelyn area is a paradise for the naturalist and canoeist....There is only one problem with a canoe trip in the Lady Evelyn area — it has to end. You have to leave this stunning landscape of white rock outcrops, clear lakes and magnificient forests, to return to your own reality. Wouldn't we all like to remain in paradise just a little bit longer?"

Sheila Collett, *former Managing Editor for Park News.*

Trip Description:

Lady Evelyn River Loop Saturday, August 11th to Sunday, August 19th. For many years now Wanapitei has been noted for its annual weeklong (eight night) trip on the beautiful, cascading little river that is the Lady Evelyn or the Trout Streams of Ojibwa fame. Lying to the northwest of Lake Temagami, the Lady Evelyn River system is an unique combination of quiet waters, picturesque rapids and many beautiful waterfalls. Only canoeists are able to explore its innermost secrets. The Lake Evelyn is part of the newly created **Smoothwater - Lady Evelyn Wilderness Park** focused on the River and its upper watershed. Some previous canoeing experience is helpful, but not necessary. Most of the rapids are too shallow and rocky to shoot. Because of the portages around the falls, participants should be in good physical condition. Participants rally at Wanapitei, on Sandy Inlet at the north end of Lake Temagami. After an evening, night and morning on the site reviewing basic canoeing, holding discussions and seeing slides and movies, they will paddle from Lake Temagami into Diamond and Lady Evelyn Lake. They will ascend the North Channel, portage Franks, Centre and Helen's falls, past Catherine to Shangri-la Falls by Stonehenge Lake. They will then reverse directions and proceed down the exquisite South Channel, with its Golden Staircase and its Bridal Veil Falls, and back through Diamond to Wanapitei for a Saturday dinner and sauna. Departures for home the next day. Eight days. $360 per person; $640 per couple.

"The Lady Evelyn has a certain rugged splendor. The pine-clad hills are steeply rugged; the many-tiered waterfalls are beautifully rugged; the portages are just plain rugged. The air has that tang of wilderness that gets into your blood."

Janet Grand, *former Programme Co-ordinator of the National and Provincial Parks Association*

Contact N.P.P.A.C. or

Caroline Tennent, 705-295-4756,
Bruce Hodgins, 705-743-3774

7 Engleburn Place, Peterborough, Ontario K9H 1C4

NPPAC Summer Trips 1984

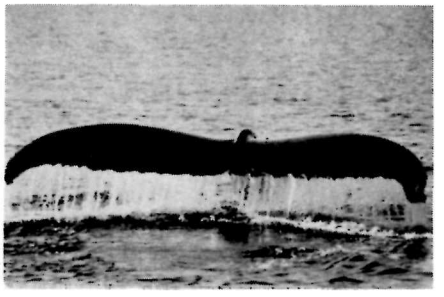
As part of our continuing program of public education and awareness, the National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada has organized and sponsored three trips to areas of particular concern to Canadians.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS — PACIFIC SYNERGIES

The NPPAC is continuing to support the preservation of the South Moresby Area of the Queen Charlotte Islands. We will be running for the third summer in a row two sailing expeditions in the waters surrounding these islands with Pacific Synergies.

TRIP 1 — Eight days in the wilderness area of South Moresby, followed by a sail from the Charlottes to Quatsino Sound on North Vancouver Island. This trip is organized at this time because it means we will be there in the midst of the marine birds breeding season. Cost: $1200 plus a $100 donation to NPPAC (tax deductable)
Date: June 21st to July 1st. Led by Bill McIntyre, Chief Naturalist of Pacific Rim National Park.

Trip 2 - A trip from Moresby Camp through the South Moresby Wilderness to Rose Harbour and the Anthony Island World Heritage Site.
Cost: $900 plus a $100 donation to NPPAC (tax deductable)
Date: September 9th to 16th. Led by Bill McIntyre, Chief Naturalist, Pacific Rim National Park.



THE NORTHERN YUKON — ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES
Ecosummer Ltd.

Currently preparing a book on the Dempster Highway area for the Yukon Conservation Society, well-known biologist/photographer George Calef will help us explore as many of the conflicts that arise with modern human intrusion into the arctic environment. The Dempster Highway connects the Northern Yukon with the Arctic Ocean at Inuvik. In so doing, this most northerly of Canada's roads traverse Arctic tundra, alpine mountains and taiga. The breathtaking landscape is important habitat for the Porcupine caribou herd, the endangered peregrine falcon, the highest concentrations of gyr falcons in North America and numerous plant and animal species that were largely undisturbed by human development until the building of the highway.
The road illustrates conflicts over large-scale projects, native use, hunting vs. non-hunting, tourism, parks and wilderness preservation. We will travel with Ecosummer through the region by passenger van, camping and hiking off into the Arctic tundra to observe this environment.
Cost: $1200 plus a $100 donation to NPPAC (tax incl.) Date: July 30th - August 11th.

I am very interested in hearing more about the NPPAC Summer Trips 1984.
Please send me more information concerning:

Queen Charlotte Islands Trip 1 ☐ Trip 2 ☐ Northern Yukon - Environmental Perspectives ☐

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Telephone _____

No. in Party _____

Mail to: Lucy Alderson
NPPAC Summer Trips 1984
c/o Outdoor Recreation Council
1200 Hornby Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6Z 2E2

Ottawa White Water Rafting Ltd.

Where Things Happen Rapidly

1-800-267-8505
1-613-646-2501

Beachburg, Ontario

Welcome to the Ottawa River! Experience Whitewater, — a little on the wild side, it's an unforgettable feeling...one that can only be described as exhilarating. Let **Ottawa Whitewater Rafting Ltd.** introduce you to several magnificent miles of whitewater — yours to conquer and enjoy. Our expert river guides will lead you through exciting stretches of rapids and into calm pools of flatwater, sharing in your pride at meeting nature's challenge. You'll be having the time of your life — getting somewhere fast. Later, as you share lunch on the riverbank or enjoy the warmth of a campfire with your friends, you feel a new respect for the beauty and life of this ancient river...because you know what it's like to ride its whitewater. Whatever the size of your group, make **Ottawa Whitewater Rafting Ltd.** your outdoor connection for high-powered adventure.

YEAR AFTER YEAR... WE DO IT BEST!

1984 TOUR COST

Raft Tours run daily from May through September.

1 DAY RAFTING: **$50.00** weekdays, **$63.00** for weekends and holidays. Trip cost includes guides, equipment and lunch. Camping, tent rental and wet-suits are extra.

2 DAY RAFTING PACKAGE: **$125.00** weekdays *(Wednesday/Thursday)*, **$149.00** weekends *(Fri./Sat. or Sun./Mon.)* Trip cost includes 2 days rafting, 2 nights camping, guides, equipment and all meals. Tent rental and wet-suits are extra.
(Group rates for 12 or more rafters.)

AGE LIMIT: Minimum age is 13.

KAYAK AND CANOE SCHOOL

Courses are available from May through September on Mondays to Thursdays.

2 DAY COURSE..... **$149.00**
3 DAY COURSE..... **$210.00**
4 DAY COURSE..... **$260.00**

Courses include camping, transportation during course, meals and diploma. Equipment rental extra.

EXTRA:

Camping **$3.75** per night
Tents **$5.00** per night (2 man tent)
Breakfast **$3.75** per person
Wet-suits **$10.00** per day

Camping, breakfast and tents must be reserved in advance.

8 x 10 colour photos and Video of your trip.

Free kayaking under the guidance of an instructor.

White Water
A NATURAL HIGH

This popular sport will excite and challenge the most spirited thrill seeker. This game is not only a test of physical stamina and endurance but also mental alertness, strategy planning and self control.

How can anyone resist the call of adventure, running through acres of bush, hiding behind trees, crawling through dirt, leaping over obstacles. Your aim is to forget civilization as it exists outside of the boundaries; and stealthfully creep, crawl, sneak, run, dodge paint pellets and capture the opponents flag. You become the victor as you return the flag to your base. Ottawa Whitewater Rafting Ltd. invites you to run away with us and become a kid again.

1st GAME: **$15.00** which includes safety goggles, paint pellets, CO_2 cartridge and Nelson 007 pistol.

EACH ADDITIONAL GAME: **$10.00**

We provide you with the dream —

YOU CALL THE SHOTS!

NATIONAL SURVIVAL GAME
CANADA INC.

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Second class
Deuxieme classe
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Peterborough, Ont.

NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL PARKS ASSOCIATION
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