

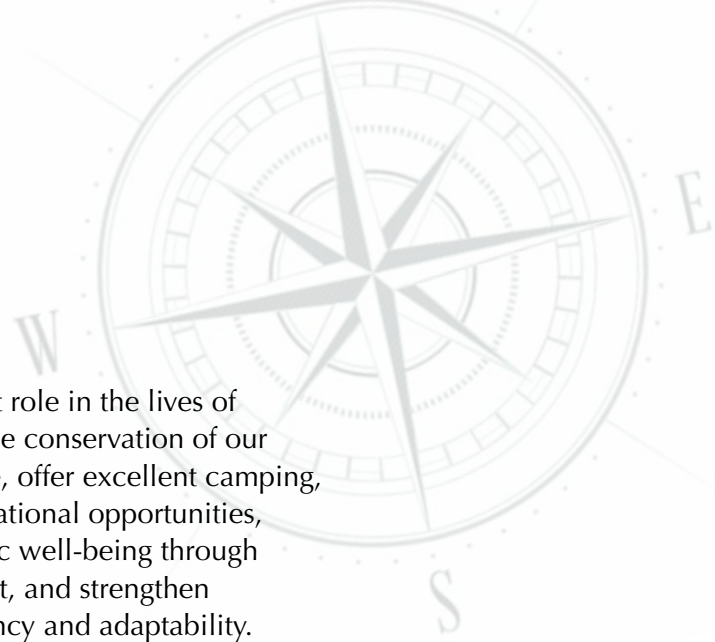


*A System Plan*  
FOR MANITOBA'S PROVINCIAL PARKS

Updated: Fall 2023

**Manitoba** 

# Introduction



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

Together, Manitoba's provincial parks form the provincial park system (Appendix 1). The purposes of this system are defined in The Provincial Parks Act.

*The system is intended to:*

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

## WHAT IS A SYSTEM PLAN?

To help manage park lands, The Provincial Parks Act requires that a system plan be prepared by the Manitoba government. The system plan is intended to help balance the various demands placed on park land and to ensure that an organized approach is taken to park protection, use and development over the long term. This system plan identifies park boundaries, explains the role of each park and outlines land use categories to help guide park use and management.

Since the first park system plan was published in 1985, the provincial park system has evolved greatly and it will continue to change as Manitoba's network of protected and conserved areas grows and new park management ideals are embraced. This system plan reflects the continually evolving beliefs and values that inform Manitoba's approach to the management of these important areas. The following presents a brief history of Manitoba's parks to place the present park system into context. It also describes the guiding principles and framework that shape the current park system and set the stage for its continued growth.



# A Brief History of Provincial Parks

## THE EARLY YEARS

The origin of Manitoba's parks goes back to the late 1890s, when the federal government established a number of timber reserves in Manitoba. As new forestry roads opened the scenic woodlands to greater public access, interest in outdoor recreation began to grow. Campgrounds and cottages were built in the Turtle Mountain Forest Reserve and cottage areas were established in the Whiteshell by railway employees on Crown lands bordering the rails at Brereton and Florence lakes.

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

Over the next 30 years, efforts to create new recreation areas intensified, mostly under administration of the Forest Service. New recreation areas were opened up in the Whiteshell, Duck Mountain, Porcupine Mountain and Cormorant forest reserves.

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



*Rivers Provincial Park*



## EARLY PROVINCIAL PARKS LEGISLATION

Manitoba's first Provincial Parks Act was passed in 1960. The act provided for the formal establishment of provincial parks and recreation areas. The focus of this legislation was to preserve areas for recreational purposes, with mining, forestry and agriculture continuing to operate provided they respected recreational values. In 1961, Grand Beach, Duck Mountain, Turtle Mountain and Whiteshell provincial parks, along with 40 existing recreation areas, were designated as provincial parks. Establishment of additional parks and recreational areas continued throughout the 1960s.

In the late 1960s, people started to become more environmentally aware and began to recognize that parks fulfilled purposes other than recreation. In 1972, The Provincial Park Lands Act was passed and replaced the 1960 legislation. This second act recognized that, in addition to providing opportunities for outdoor recreation and allowing existing resource use, provincial parks should strive to conserve areas of geological, cultural and ecological significance.


## TODAY'S PROVINCIAL PARKS ACT

The current Provincial Parks Act was passed in 1993, replacing the 1972 act. The passage of this act followed extensive public consultation that demonstrated widespread public support for a network of protected areas in Manitoba.

The Provincial Parks Act defined park classifications and introduced land use categories. These mechanisms are used to identify the main purposes of park lands, which range from protecting natural landscapes and preserving cultural and heritage resources, to providing access, recreation or development opportunities, to supporting a combination of management goals.

The act requires public consultation prior to the establishment of parks, major decisions on park land use and any modifications of park boundaries. Under the act, management plans must be prepared for each park. The act also provides for the creation of park reserves as an interim measure in the establishment of new parks and protected areas.

Legislation has continued to evolve throughout the years. Resource use changes were brought into effect by amendments to The Forest Act in 2009, prohibiting commercial logging in all current and future provincial



parks except for Duck Mountain Provincial Park. Passage of The Peatlands Stewardship Act in 2014 then banned peat exploration and harvesting in all provincial parks. Recently legislated management mechanisms include the Indigenous traditional use park classification and Indigenous heritage land use category, which were added to The Provincial Parks Act in 2014 to protect unique or representative sites containing a resource of cultural, spiritual or heritage significance to Indigenous Peoples. In addition, the winter road access land use category was added to the act in 2008.

In addition to The Provincial Parks Act, a new, separate act was created to recognize and protect an important piece of Manitoba's history. In 2014, The Upper Fort Garry Heritage Provincial Park Act was proclaimed. This act offers flexibility to preserve and protect parts of the Upper Fort Garry site in order to promote its historical significance and ensure appropriate development occurs. This act provides that the park designation is, for all purposes, deemed to be a provincial park under The Provincial Parks Act.

These legislative developments have enabled today's provincial park system to assume a greater role in protecting natural lands and cultural and heritage resources, while also permitting resource use and reaffirming the recreational and educational values of parks.

### EARLY PARK SYSTEM PLANNING

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

The 1997 system plan was the first system plan created under the current Provincial Parks Act and represented a turning point in the direction of park management in Manitoba. The identification and establishment of protected areas in parks – while honouring existing land use commitments – was a key principle used to prepare the plan. Extensive public consultations were conducted and careful attention was given to opportunities to expand the park system consistent with the provisions of The Provincial Parks Act. The 1997 plan was successful in helping to spur significant growth in both the designation of protected areas and the overall growth of the park system.

# Protecting Manitoba's Natural Spaces

Manitoba's long-term commitment to protecting places of natural and cultural significance plays an important role in the management of the park system. In protected areas, the following activities are prohibited:

- logging
- mining
- oil and gas exploration and development
- hydroelectric development
- peat exploration and harvesting
- other activities that significantly and adversely affect habitat

In 1990, Manitoba was the first jurisdiction in Canada to commit to establishing a network of protected areas representing all of Canada's ecoregions. The Manitoba government responded to this challenge by establishing the Protected Areas Initiative, which today continues to work towards protecting a diverse range of natural spaces across the province. The province's evolving approach to developing a network of protected areas has been guided by a series of strategies since the mid-1990s.

## LANDSCAPE SELECTION AND PROTECTION

Manitoba's goal is to have a network of well connected, high quality, ecologically diverse protected and conserved areas that provide effective and permanent conservation of Manitoba's rich biodiversity. The network is intended to encompass the biological and landscape diversity of all ecoregions found in the province. Ecoregions, described more fully in Appendix 2, are broad areas that share similarities in geography, climate and vegetation. Areas are selected for protection through a process based on sound ecological principles and criteria built on scientific data and local and Indigenous traditional knowledge. Protected areas can have a number of different designations including:

- federal and provincial parks
- ecological reserves
- wildlife management areas
- traditional use planning areas
- provincial forests

Conservation agency-owned lands protected through Memorandums of Agreement may also be considered protected areas.

## PROTECTED AREAS IN PROVINCIAL PARKS

Provincial parks play a major role in protecting Manitoba's natural landscapes. Land within provincial parks is a combination of protected areas and areas designated for other uses, such as recreation or resource development.

Park land is considered protected if it is part of a wilderness park, or if the land is classified under the wilderness, backcountry, Indigenous heritage, or winter road access land use categories. Some heritage land use categories are also considered protected areas. In these areas, the protection of natural landscapes and ecosystems, as well as cultural sites, is the primary objective. The rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as activities such as hiking, canoeing, trapping, hunting and fishing, are not affected. Appendix 3 shows the distribution of park land by land use category.



*Bakers Narrows Provincial Park*

# Growing the Park System

Manitoba's park system has grown significantly over the past two decades. Since the last park system plan was created in 1997, 18 new parks have been designated and the total amount of provincial park land has increased by over 65 per cent. Most of this new park land contributes to Manitoba's network of protected areas.

While enhancing protected areas is a major focus of the park system, this goal is balanced with the cultural, recreational and educational values of the system. Partnerships with local communities and organizations are important to achieving a balanced system. In particular, working with Indigenous Peoples to establish and cooperatively manage provincial parks is a priority for the park system.

## ENGAGING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Indigenous Peoples are the original stewards of the land and rely on natural spaces to pursue traditional activities such as trapping, hunting, fishing and medicinal plant collection. Provincial parks can play an important role in conserving the land and water where traditional activities take place, as well as hosting cultural events and providing economic benefits to Indigenous communities.

Partnering with Indigenous Peoples to grow and manage the park system helps ensure sustainable land stewardship and contributes to Manitoba's efforts towards reconciliation. Engagement with Indigenous Peoples can take many forms, including incorporating Indigenous perspectives and teachings into interpretive programming in parks, classifying park land under the Indigenous traditional use park classification and Indigenous heritage land use category, and forming co-management agreements with Indigenous communities.



In 2011, the province entered into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Mosakahiken Cree Nation to work towards designation and co-management of Little Limestone Lake Provincial Park, marking the first such agreement between the province and an Indigenous community. In 2016, the province signed an MOU with Skownan First Nation to co-manage Chitek Lake Anishinaabe Provincial Park. This marked another milestone for park management, as Chitek Lake Anishinaabe is the first park classified under the Indigenous traditional use park classification. As the park system continues to grow, the province will work with Indigenous Peoples to build on these partnerships and ensure similarly meaningful collaboration in future park management.

## PARK RESERVES

To assist in the creation of new parks and protected areas, The Provincial Parks Act provides for the establishment of park reserves. The park reserve status provides for interim protection of areas under consideration. Areas selected for designation could ultimately become provincial parks or be placed under another appropriate designation, such as an ecological reserve.

Park reserve status can be placed on a candidate protected area for an initial period of six months to provide time for public consultation. Any provision of the act or regulations can be applied to a park reserve. Park reserve status and regulatory provisions can be extended for a further five years if more time is needed.



*Nopiming Provincial Park*

# An Updated Park System Plan

This updated system plan captures the many changes that have taken place since the last system plan was published in 1998, including the expansion of existing park boundaries and the addition of new parks.

This plan also reflects new park purposes, specifically the Indigenous traditional use park classification and two new land use categories: winter road access and Indigenous heritage. Public consultation continues to play a central role in shaping the system plan.

The focus of the park system plan is to expand the park system, particularly Manitoba's network of protected areas, while partnering with Indigenous Peoples to cooperatively manage parks where appropriate.

## KEY CONCEPTS

The park system plan – and broader park management in the province – is structured according to the mechanisms and principles laid out in The Provincial Parks Act. The park classification system, land use categories, and management plans establish specific objectives for each provincial park in Manitoba.



*Nopiming Provincial Park*



## PARK CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

All provincial parks in Manitoba are classified according to the purpose and management of the park. There are five classifications defined under The Provincial Parks Act.

### 1. WILDERNESS PARKS

Wilderness parks contribute to the provincial network of protected areas by preserving representative areas of an ecoregion.

Discussions with and support from local communities are crucial in the establishment of new wilderness parks and in ensuring that these remote areas continue to be protected into the future.

### 2. NATURAL PARKS

The main purpose of a natural park is both to preserve areas of an ecoregion and to accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses. Natural parks minimize land available for resource extraction and, to the greatest extent possible, contribute to the provincial network of protected areas and provide outdoor recreational and educational experiences in a natural setting.

### 3. INDIGENOUS TRADITIONAL USE PARKS

The main purpose of an Indigenous traditional use park is to preserve land that has been traditionally used by Indigenous Peoples and that is significant to Indigenous Peoples because of its natural features or cultural importance. The establishment of new Indigenous traditional use parks is based upon proposals put forward by Indigenous Peoples and the significance of these sites as traditional use areas.

### 4. RECREATION PARKS

Recreation parks provide outdoor recreation opportunities in a natural setting. The establishment of new recreation parks is based on an assessment of recreational needs, economic viability and existing community services.

### 5. HERITAGE PARKS

Heritage parks preserve unique and representative cultural and heritage resources of outstanding provincial significance. Partnerships with heritage groups and communities are essential to the creation of heritage parks.



## LAND USE CATEGORIES

Land use categories (LUCs) help guide the use of land within parks by setting expectations for park users. An LUC is assigned to a parcel of land within a park to designate the main purpose of that land. There are eight LUCs defined under The Provincial Parks Act:

- **Wilderness:** protects representative or unique natural landscapes in an undisturbed state and provides recreational opportunities that depend on a pristine environment.
- **Backcountry:** protects examples of natural landscapes and provides basic facilities and trails for nature-oriented recreation in a largely undisturbed environment.
- **Resource Management:** permits commercial resource development or extraction in a manner that does not compromise the main purpose of the park.
- **Recreational Development:** accommodates recreational development.
- **Heritage:** protects a unique or representative site containing a resource or resources of cultural or heritage value.
- **Access:** provides a point or route of access in a provincial park or a location for a lodge and associated facilities.
- **Winter Road Access:** permits the construction and operation of a winter road.
- **Indigenous Heritage:** protects a unique or representative site containing a resource of cultural, spiritual or heritage significance to Indigenous Peoples.

## MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Management plans are required for each provincial park under the general direction of the system plan. In contrast to the provincial scope of the system plan, management plans focus on the management and development of individual parks.

A park's management plan establishes long-term direction for the park and addresses issues pertaining to resource use, development of park land, environmental protection, and the preservation of culturally significant areas by clearly outlining the park purpose and establishing guidelines based on the specific needs and requirements of the park. Such plans may lead to the establishment of land use zones and address resource management needs. Management plans are developed in consultation with the public.

# Using the Park System Plan

This system plan contains a summary of each provincial park and park reserve. Each summary includes a park map and details about the park's date of establishment, classification, landscape description, park purpose, and land use categories.

## DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT

This refers to the date that the provincial park or park reserve was legally recognized.

## CLASSIFICATION

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

- Wilderness Park
- Natural Park
- Indigenous Traditional Use Park
- Recreation Park
- Heritage Park

Classifications are defined in section 7 (2) of the act and section 2 of the Provincial Park Designation Regulation (MR 37/97). Park reserves are not classified, but land use categories are identified and used to provide interim land use direction.

## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

The landscape description provides a general description of the landscape found within the park. Landscape types are based on Manitoba's Ecoregions, outlined in Appendix 2.

## PARK PURPOSE

The park purpose statements define the role of the park in the park system.



## LAND USE CATEGORIES (LUCs)

The land in each park is categorized using one or more of the eight LUCs listed in The Provincial Parks Act:

- Wilderness
- Backcountry
- Resource Management
- Recreational Development
- Heritage
- Access
- Winter Road Access
- Indigenous Heritage

Land use categories are defined in section 7(3) of The Provincial Parks Act and section 3.1(1) of the Provincial Park Designation Regulation (MR 37/97).

## MAPS

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

The maps used in this document display the digital version of the official Director of Survey plan boundaries. Copies of the official survey plans can be obtained from Manitoba Parks ([parks@gov.mb.ca](mailto:parks@gov.mb.ca)).

## REVISIONS AND UPDATES

This document will be updated periodically as new parks are created or revisions to existing parks are made.

Inquiries regarding the system plan can be directed to Manitoba Parks at 1-800-214-6497 (204-945-3834 in Winnipeg).



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

Total park reserve area is 198,000 hectares (ha), characterized by the Gauer River and Little Churchill River drainage systems. Larger lakes include Cousins Lake in the west and Jensen Lake in the east. The park also contains a portion of the North Indian Moraine that marks the boundary between the Keewatin and Labradorean ice sheets during the last glaciation. Exposed bedrock, hills, ridges and lake plains are also prominent topographical features. Tree species include black spruce, jack pine and aspen common to the Precambrian Boreal Forest.

## PARK RESERVE PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Churchill River Upland Ecoregion, while discussions and public consultations take place to decide how best to manage the area.

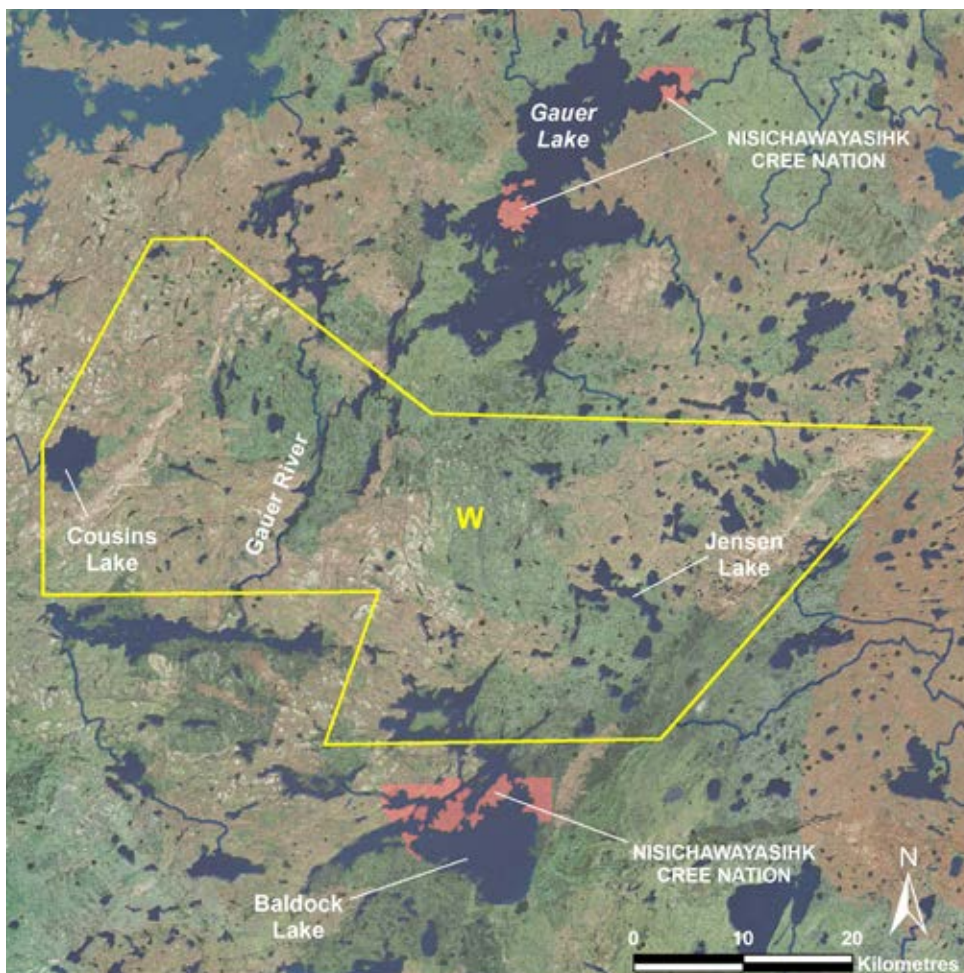
## THE PARK RESERVE WILL:

Protect natural lands located within the park reserve boundary.

## WILDERNESS (W)

**198,000 ha or 100 per cent of the park reserve.**

- protects natural lands in a largely undisturbed state
- protects a portion of the North Indian Moraine, marking the boundary between the Keewatin and Labradorean ice sheets during the last glaciation
- provides undisturbed habitat for moose, black bear, timber wolves and a variety of other plant and animal species
- provides wilderness recreational opportunities such as canoeing, hunting, hiking and fishing



*Note: Final status to be determined in consultation with Indigenous Peoples and interested parties.*

*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*



# Assessippi

ESTABLISHED >> April 9, 1964

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 2,330 hectares (ha), characterized by a varied landscape of forested valley walls, eskers and mixed grass prairie. Lake of the Prairies, a reservoir on the Assiniboine River, is a prominent feature in the park. The park sits at the meeting place of the Assiniboine River and Shell River valleys, creating valley terraces throughout much of the park.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Aspen Parkland and Boreal Transition ecoregions and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities.

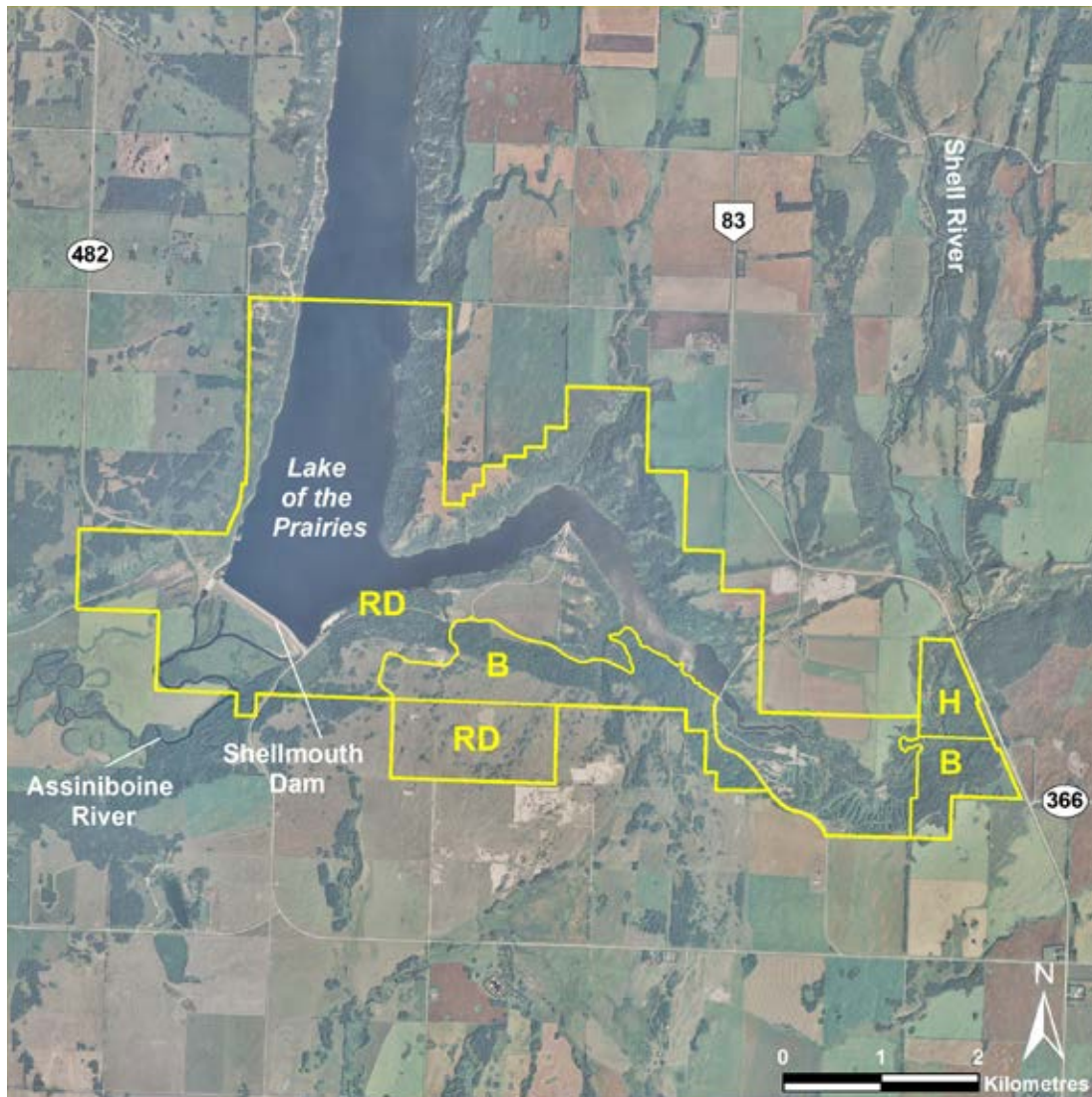
## THE PARK WILL:

- protect natural habitat and the biodiversity it supports
- provide a range of recreational opportunities and accommodate associated facilities and services, such as campgrounds, trails and day use areas
- preserve and protect the old Assessippi townsite as a regionally significant heritage site
- promote public appreciation and understanding of the area's glacial origins, natural features, manmade influences and history as a late 19th century rural industrial centre

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 270 ha or 12 per cent of the park.**

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



Imagery: GeoManitoba

### HERITAGE (H)

**Size: 55 ha or two per cent of the park.**

- preserves the remaining buildings and lands surrounding the former Asessippi townsite
- protects portions of glacial spillways and forested valley walls

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 2,005 ha or 86 per cent of the park.**

- provides recreational opportunities, including campgrounds, beach, day use areas, concessions, trails, downhill ski area, cottages and water-based activities
- allows limited levels of grazing and haying

# Atikaki

ESTABLISHED >> July 18, 1985

CLASSIFICATION >> Wilderness Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 399,802 hectares (ha), characterized by a landscape of rock outcrops and granite cliffs interspersed with a complex of bogs, fens, marshes, rivers and riverbottom forest. The park features three major river corridors and associated shorelines, including the Manitoba portion of the Bloodvein Canadian Heritage River. Atikaki is included within Pimachiowin Aki, the UNESCO World Heritage Site, and is part of the Manitoba-Ontario Interprovincial Wilderness Area.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Lac Seul Upland Ecoregion.

## THE PARK WILL:

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

### WILDERNESS (W)

**Size: 397,937 ha or > 99 per cent of the park**

- protects natural lands encompassing significant areas of upland and lowland coniferous, deciduous and mixed forests, and peatlands
- protects habitat for a variety of plant and animal species, including boreal woodland caribou, wolverines, fishers, sturgeon, chestnut lampreys, bald eagles, great grey owls, prairie rushes, white water-lilies and rattle-snake-plantain orchids

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

### ACCESS (A)

**Size: 1,865 ha or < one per cent of the park**

- accommodates lodges on Sasaginnigak, Dogskin, Aikens and Amphibian lakes
- accommodates winter roads



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Bakers Narrows

ESTABLISHED >> June 29, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 145 hectares (ha), located on Athapapuskow Lake in the Churchill River Upland Ecoregion. The park encompasses land surrounding Bakers Narrows, a narrow channel of water that connects the north arm of the lake to its middle portion. Natural features include rock outcroppings, while vegetation is predominately boreal mixed-wood forest. Athapapuskow Lake is known for excellent lake trout and walleye fishing.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

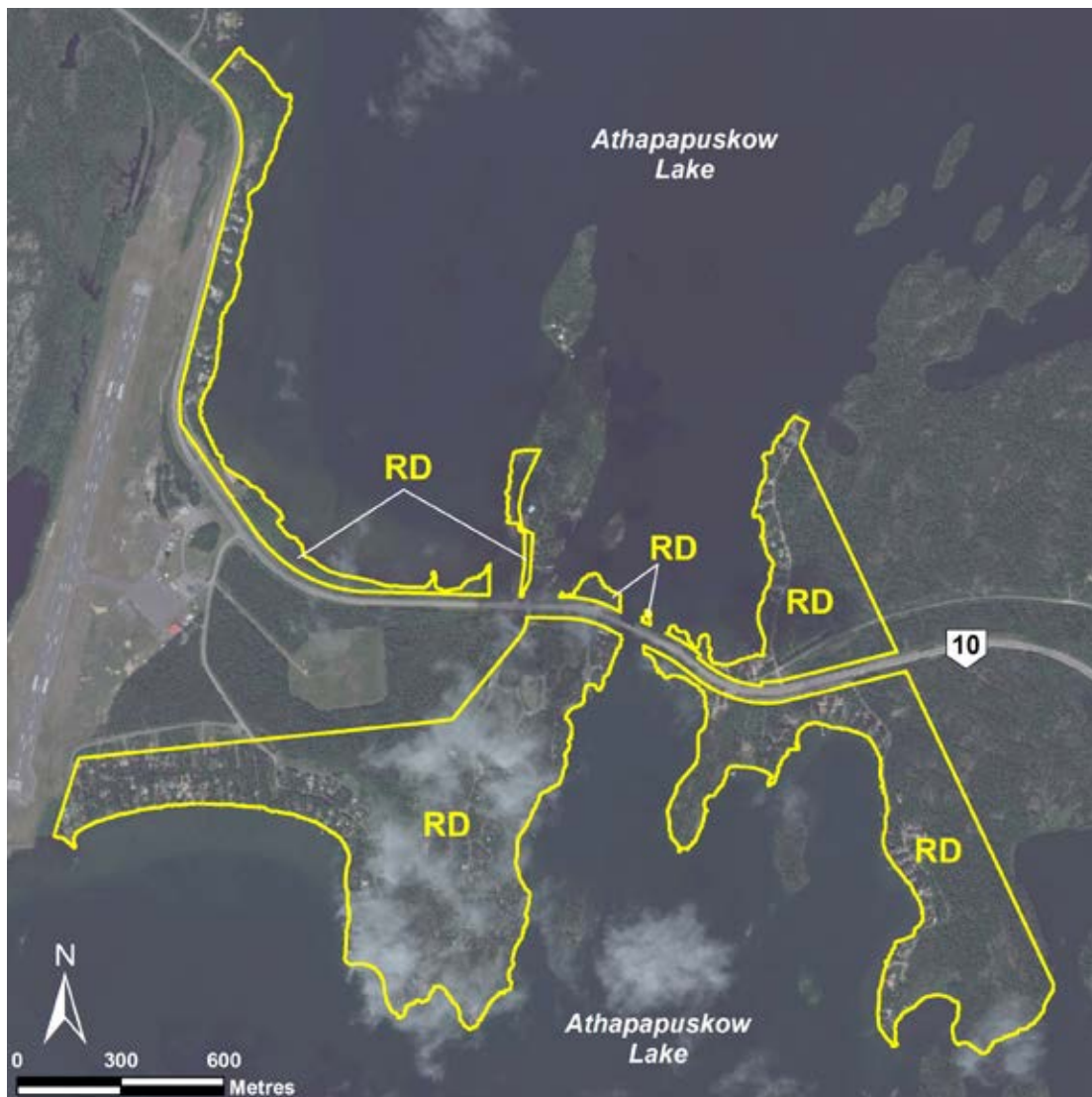
## THE PARK WILL:

- offer camping, boating, fishing, beach and day use opportunities for residents of nearby communities and visitors to the area
- accommodate an existing cottage subdivision

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 145.12 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides recreational facilities including a campground, viewing tower with interpretive signs, picnic sites and day use areas
- contains a waterfront area with three beaches, a dock and a boat launch
- accommodates a cottage subdivision containing approximately 150 lots

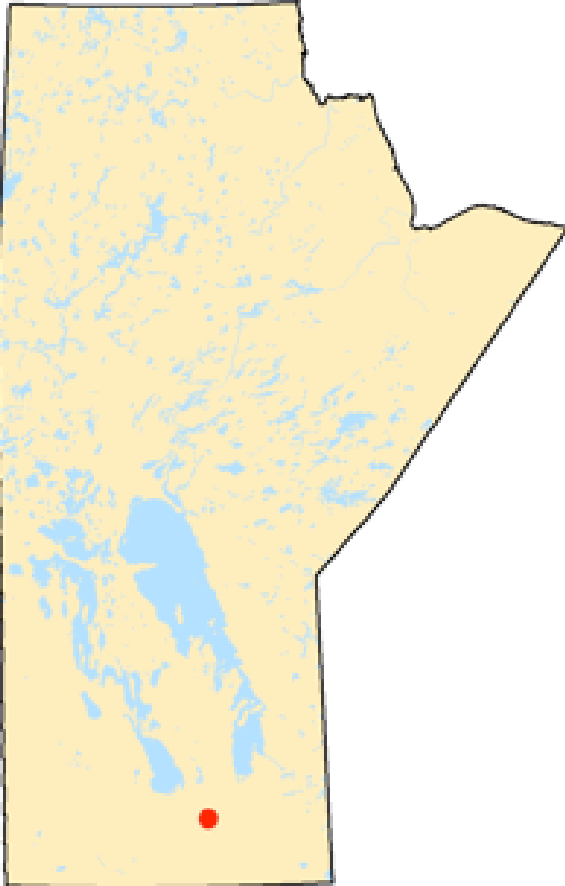


Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

# Beaudry

ESTABLISHED >> March 7, 1975

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 953 hectares (ha), characterized by the meandering Assiniboine River in a landscape of river-bottom forest and plains. The park is home to some of the largest cottonwood, basswood, and maple trees in the area. A significant area of the park is set aside for the restoration of tall grass prairie. A portion of the park is under agricultural cultivation.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Lake Manitoba Plain Ecoregion and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities.

## THE PARK WILL:

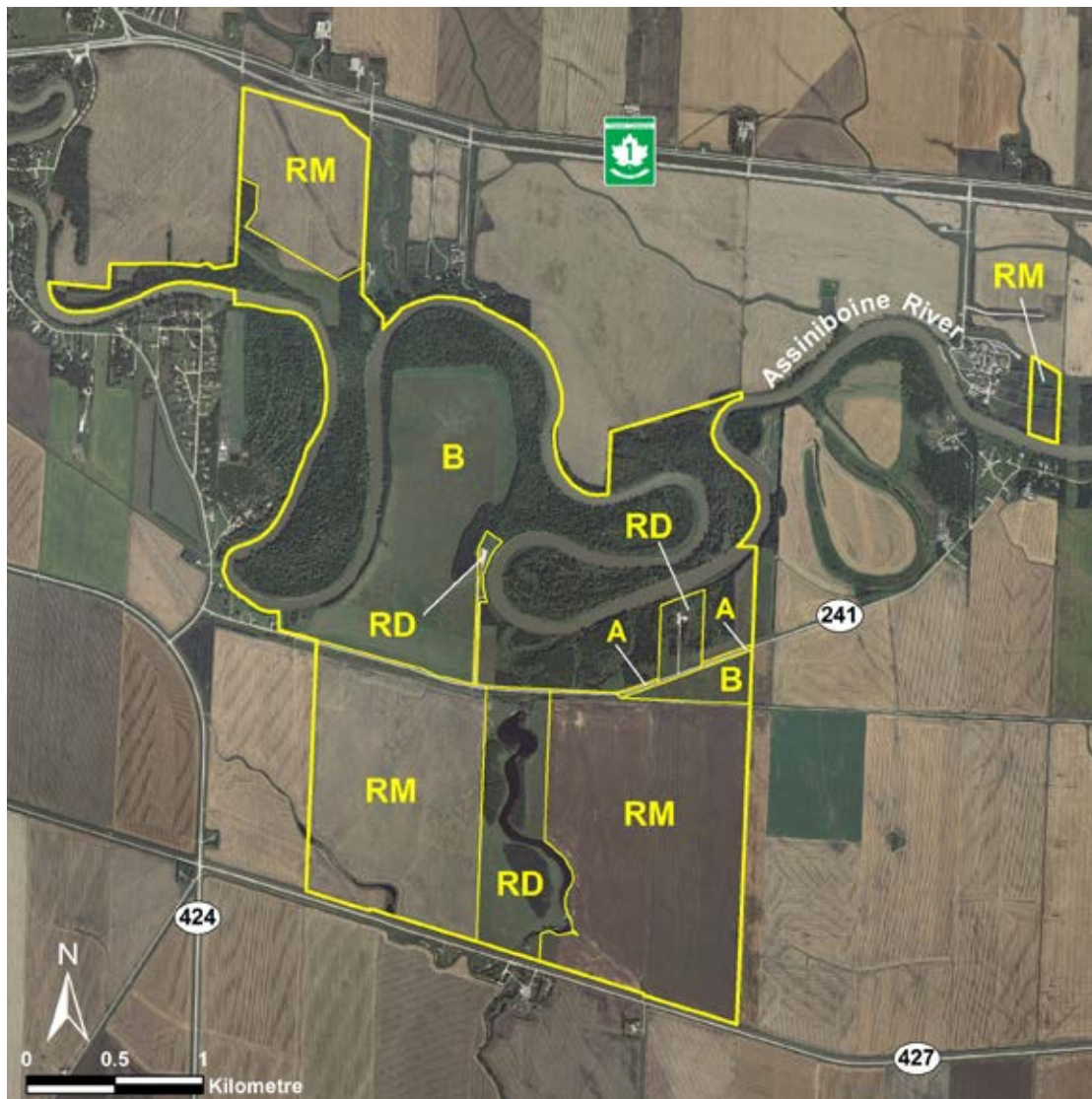
- protect and restore a tall grass prairie ecosystem and examples of prairie river and riverbottom forest habitat
- provide nature-oriented recreational opportunities such as hiking and cross-country skiing, while accommodating low-density day use facilities
- promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural and cultural heritage



### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 488.8 ha or 51.3 per cent of the park.**

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



Imagery: GeoManitoba

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 75.5 ha or 7.9 per cent of the park.**

- accommodates day use recreation

### RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (RM)

**Size: 387.4 ha or 40.6 per cent of the park.**

- permits agricultural use

### ACCESS (A)

**Size: 1.7 ha or < one per cent of the park.**

- recognizes existing provincial road right-of-way through backcountry land use category

# Beaver Creek

ESTABLISHED >> June 7, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 28 hectares (ha), located on the west shore of Washow Bay on Lake Winnipeg in the Mid-Boreal Lowland Ecoregion. The park encompasses a two kilometre long stretch of land bordered by Provincial Road 234 in the west and Lake Winnipeg in the east. The park landscape is a mix of modified and natural areas, featuring a campground with extensive grassed area, a beach and a stand of boreal forest south of the campground.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- accommodate cottaging, camping, picnicking, beach and day use
- serve as a recreational destination for nearby communities and visitors to the area
- provide boat access to Lake Winnipeg

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 28.14 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including camping area, picnic area and day use areas
- accommodates two cottage subdivisions, located north and south of the camping/day use areas
- provides a public boat launch on Lake Winnipeg



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Bell Lake

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately four hectares (ha), located on the north shore of Bell Lake in the Mid-Boreal Uplands Ecoregion. The park is situated in the Porcupine Provincial Forest, which is found in a hilly upland area that includes the Porcupine, Duck and Riding mountains. The region is primarily mixed forest stands, dominated by spruce and aspen. The park is bound on the east by Bell Creek and on the north by Provincial Road 365. The park contains campsites and a picnic area.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

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

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 3.96 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a camping area, picnicking area and boat launch
- facilitates boating and angling on Bell Lake
- provides hunting access in the fall



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Birch Island

ESTABLISHED >> November 1, 2010

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 80,600 hectares (ha), characterized by Birch Island and the surrounding waters of Lake Winnipegosis. The park features a number of small islands, reefs and shoals, providing nesting habitat for many colonial nesting birds. The park has a diverse mix of habitats, such as jack pine and black spruce ridges, mixed-wood forests and black spruce muskeg.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Mid-Boreal Lowland and Interlake Plain ecoregions.

## THE PARK WILL:

- protect the diverse mix of habitats on Birch Island
- protect breeding grounds for colonial nesting birds in an undisturbed state
- promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features and cultural heritage

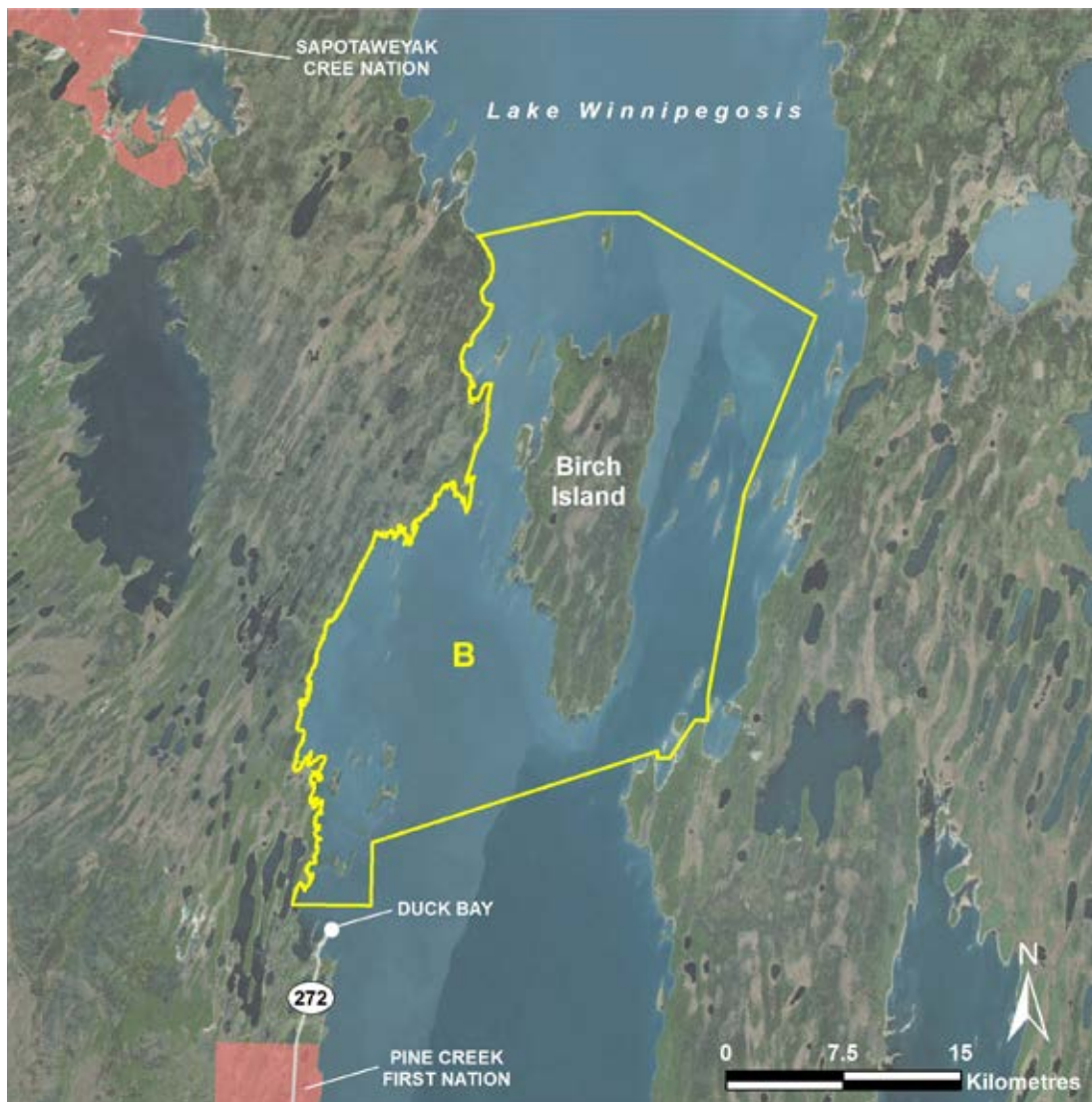
# Birch Island

## LAND USE CATEGORIES

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 80,600 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- protects the habitat on Birch Island that supports a diverse community of plants and animals
- protects the nesting colonies of heron, tern and gull species as well as American white pelicans and double-crested cormorants



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



# Birch Point

**ESTABLISHED** >> November 8, 1961

**CLASSIFICATION** >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 13 hectares (ha), located on the north shore of Buffalo Bay on Lake of the Woods in the Lake of the Woods Ecoregion. The park is characterized by low-lying areas of mixed forest vegetation, including several plant species that are not commonly found elsewhere in the province. Birch Point offers the only public access point and boat launch to the portion of Lake of the Woods that is located in Manitoba.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide camping and boating opportunities
- provide access to Lake of the Woods

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 13.10 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a camping area and boat launch
- accommodates angling
- provides access point to Lake of the Woods



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Birds Hill

ESTABLISHED >> April 6, 1964

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 3,510 hectares (ha), characterized by a mosaic of landscapes not commonly found in such close association, such as esker ridges, dry prairie, wet meadows, bogs and aspen oak and mixed boreal forest communities. The park is home to a wide variety of plant and animal species, including a large white-tailed deer population.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Interlake Plain and Lake Manitoba Plain Ecoregions and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities.

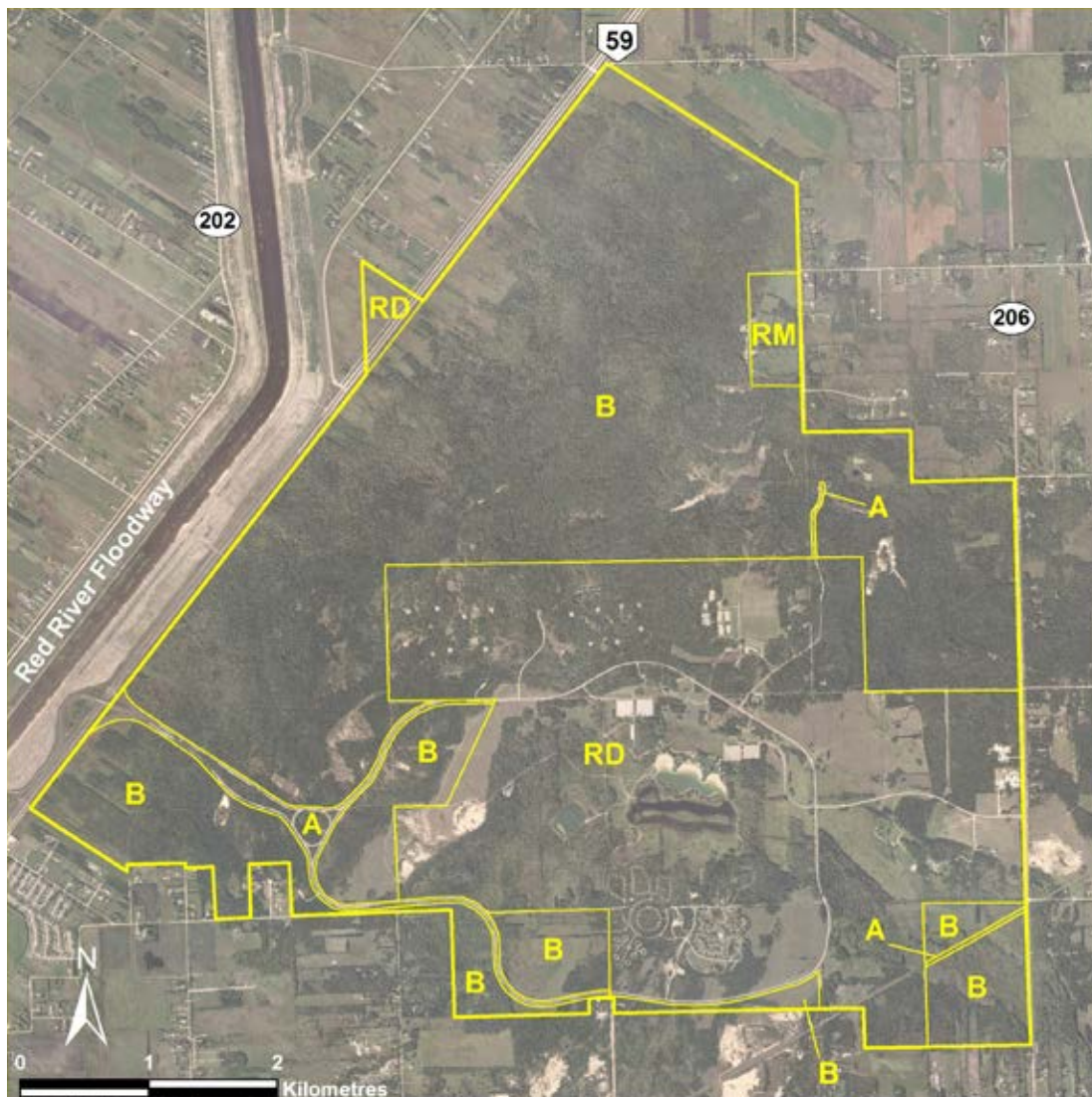
## THE PARK WILL:

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

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 2,060 ha or 59 per cent of the park.**

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



Imagery: GeoManitoba

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 1,350 ha or 38 per cent of the park.**

- provides recreational facilities including campgrounds, beach, day use areas, self-guiding trails, and an amphitheater
- accommodates a riding stable and concession services
- provides location for equestrian centre facility and Winnipeg Folk Festival site
- contains heritage areas, such as the Kudlowich homestead and Papal site

### RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (RM)

**Size: 40 ha or one per cent of the park.**

- accommodates a provincial forestry office, nursery and equipment storage complex

### ACCESS (A)

**Size: 60 ha or two per cent of the park.**

- recognizes existing road and hydro transmission line rights-of-ways through the backcountry land use category

# Burge Lake

ESTABLISHED >> June 29, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately six hectares (ha), located on the west shore of Burge Lake in the Churchill River Upland Ecoregion. The region is known for its rugged landscape - a combination of coniferous forests and boggy wetland areas. The park features a small beach, campground and other basic facilities.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide camping, beach and day use opportunities
- accommodate an existing cottage subdivision

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 6.12 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a camping area, picnic area, beach, playground and boat launch
- contains a cottage subdivision with approximately two dozen road accessible lots



Imagery: Google, Digital Globe

# Camp Morton

**ESTABLISHED** >> December 10, 1974

**CLASSIFICATION** >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 251 hectares (ha), located on the southwest shore of Lake Winnipeg in the Interlake Plain Ecoregion. The park features a mature forest of white spruce, green ash, bur oak and birch that follows the park shoreline and provides habitat for eagles, hawks, songbirds and shorebirds. Inland, treed areas are typical of the Interlake Plain Ecoregion and contain trails, roads, group use areas and other developments. Historic reminders of a children's camp built by Monsignor Morton in the 1920s include a tower, stack wall buildings and stone fences.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

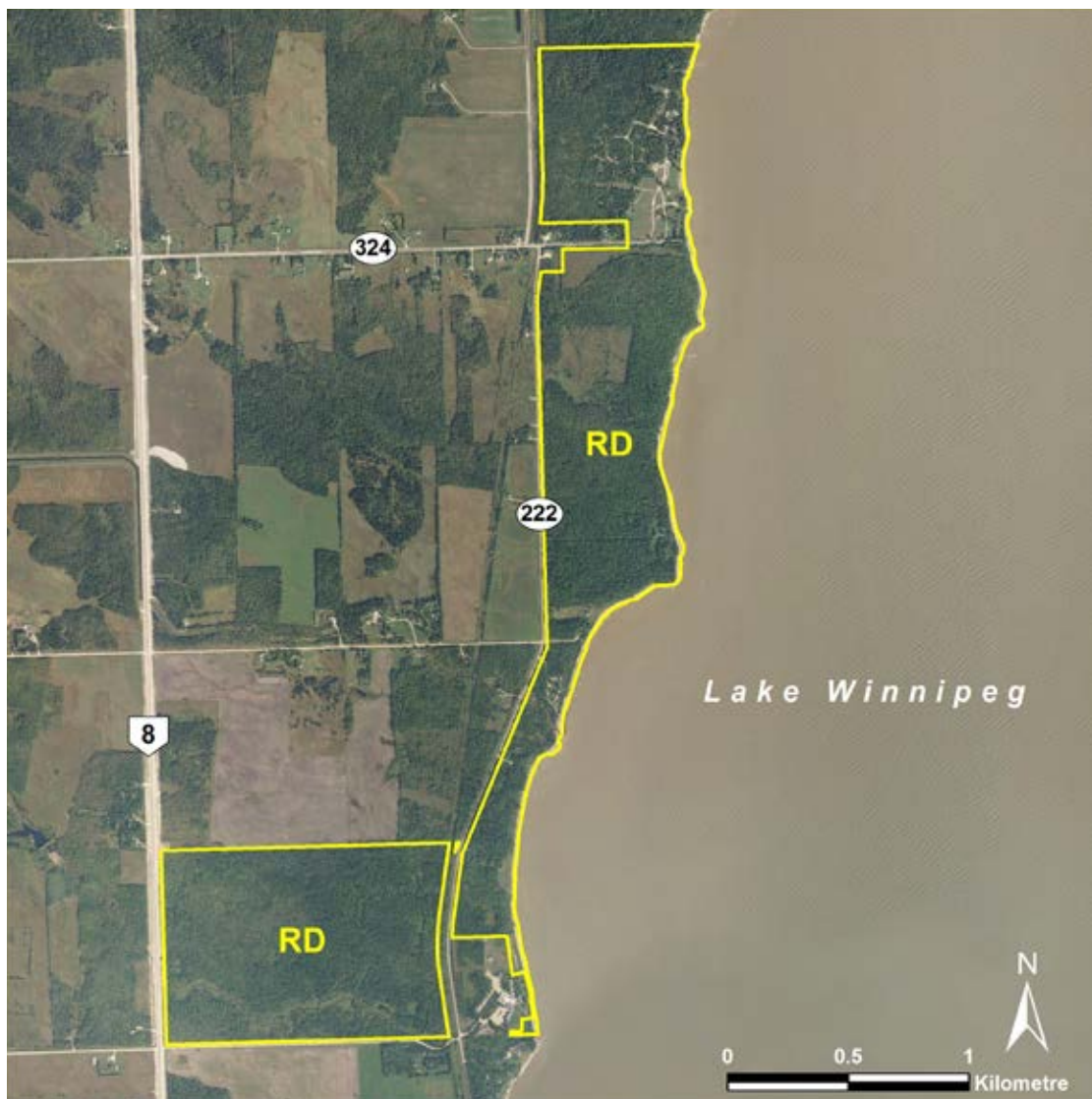
- provide outdoor recreational opportunities such as family vacation cabins, group camping, picnicking, wildlife watching, hiking and cross-country skiing
- preserve and promote public awareness and appreciation of Camp Morton as a locally significant aspect of Manitoba's cultural history
- preserve the unaltered lakeshore forest habitat



### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 251.46 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a group use area, picnic areas, beach, recreation hall, rental cabins and playground
- contains historic buildings with interpretive signs, a sunken garden and other landscape features
- contains hiking trails, cross-country ski trails and a warm-up hut
- preserves mature Lake Winnipeg shoreline forest



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Caribou River

ESTABLISHED >> May 10, 2002

CLASSIFICATION >> Wilderness Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 764,000 hectares (ha), characterized by the Caribou River system. This wild and pristine waterway is marked by rapids and waterfalls along its length. The park embodies an area of transition between boreal forest and tundra, with eskers and ancient glacial beach ridges dominating the landscape.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Kazan River Upland Ecoregion.

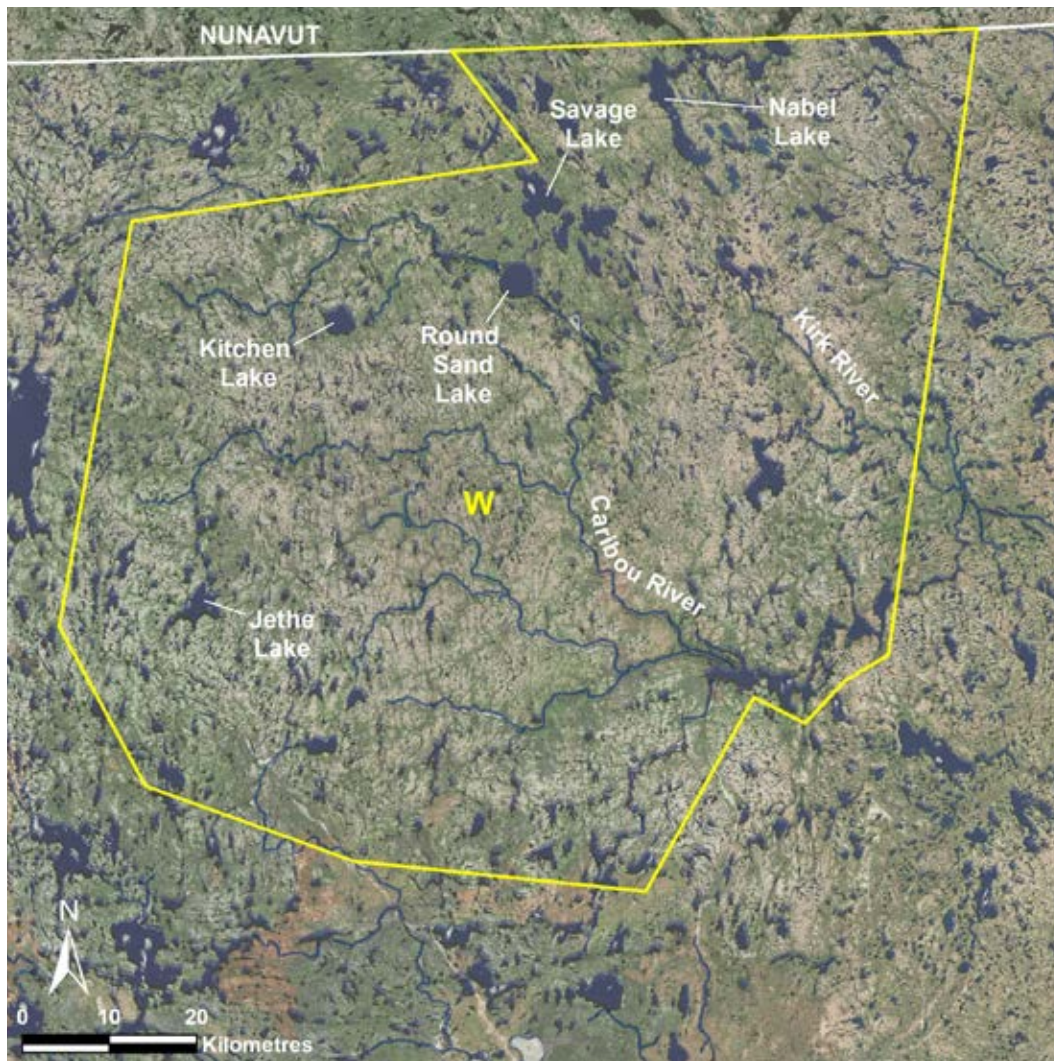
## THE PARK WILL:

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

### WILDERNESS (W)

**Size: 764,000 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- protects natural lands encompassing boreal forest and tundra
- protects habitat for a variety of plant and animal species, including barren-ground caribou
- provides wilderness recreational opportunities, such as canoeing, hunting and fishing
- contains old Hudson's Bay Company post buildings at Caribou Lake



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

# Chitek Lake Anishinaabe

ESTABLISHED >> October 10, 2014

CLASSIFICATION >> Indigenous  
Traditional Use Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 100,300 hectares (ha), characterized by swales and depressions, limestone bedrock outcroppings and level peatlands and fens. Black spruce, jack pine and trembling aspen stands are located in areas of high elevation and abundant drainage. White spruce, willows and red osier dogwood thrive in moist, riparian environments.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Mid-Boreal Lowland and Interlake Plain ecoregions and to provide recognition of the importance of the area to local First Nations as a traditional use area.

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide opportunities for a range of outdoor recreational experiences that depend on an undisturbed environment
- protect the natural habitat of herons, terns and double-crested cormorants
- protect winter range for wood bison in an undisturbed state
- promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features and cultural heritage

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

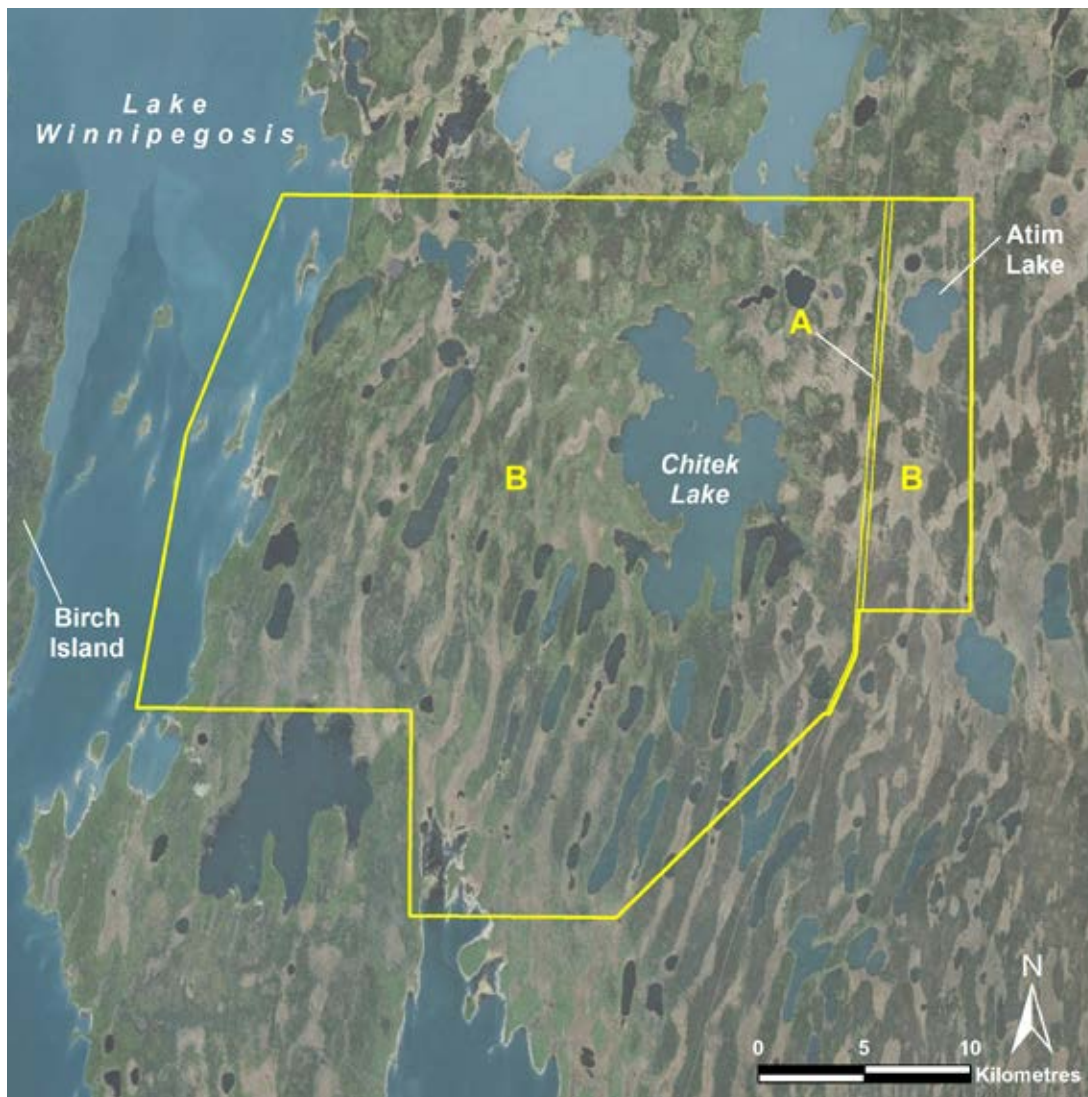
**Size: 99,600 ha or > 99 per cent of the park.**

- protects wood bison winter range habitats
- protects tern, heron and double-crested cormorant nesting sites
- provides commercial fishing opportunities
- preserves culturally-significant archaeological sites

### ACCESS (A)

**Size: 700 ha or < one per cent of the park.**

- provides a corridor for hydro transmission lines



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

# Clearwater Lake

ESTABLISHED >> April 30, 1963

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 59,265 hectares (ha), characterized by Clearwater Lake, which comprises almost half of the park. The lake itself features exceptionally high water quality and purple sand beaches along its north and east shores. Large areas of spruce bog and boreal forest cover the land, interspersed by small lakes and other wetlands. Caves and snake hibernation sites can also be found in the park.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Mid-Boreal Lowland Ecoregion and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

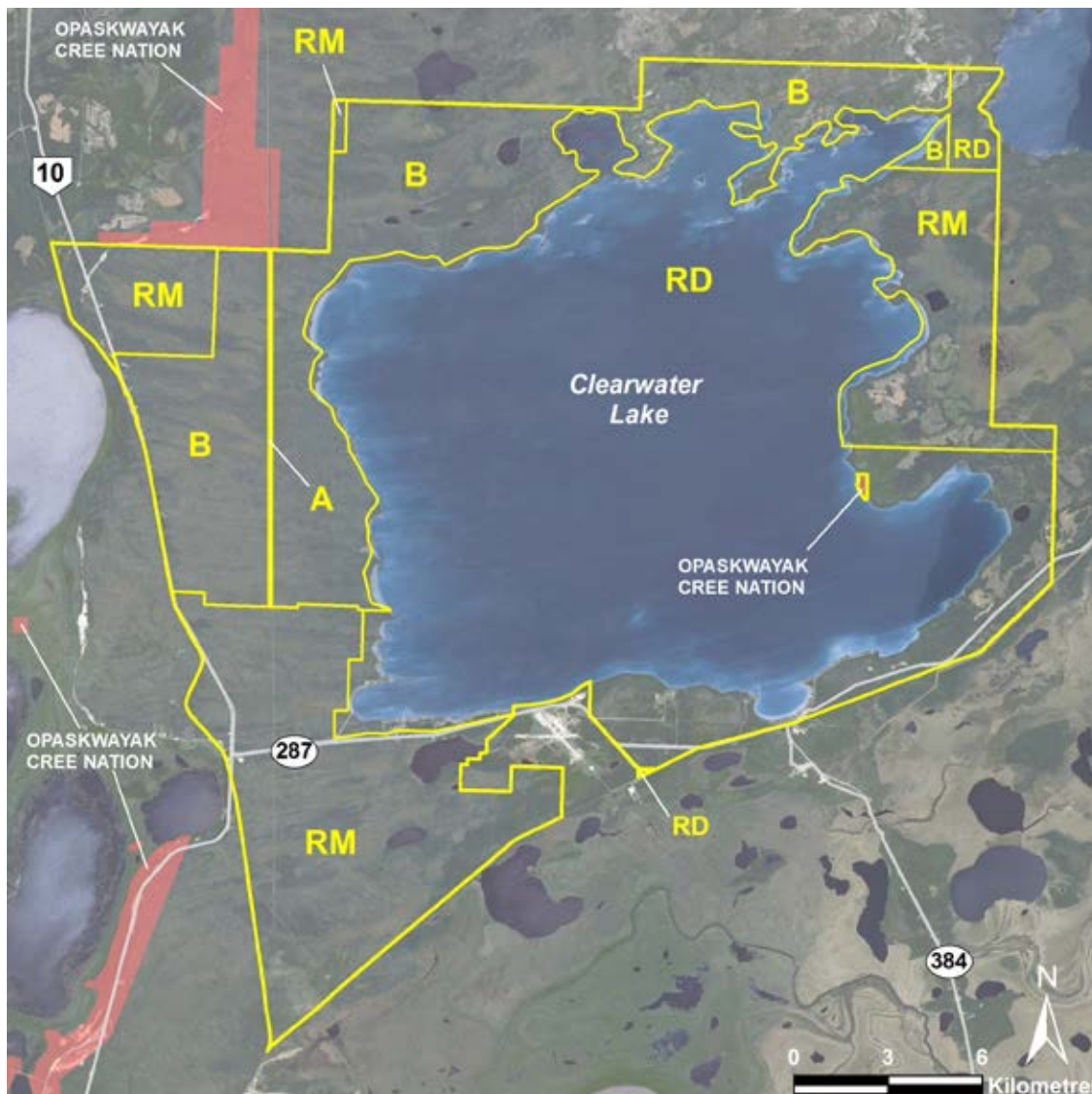
## THE PARK WILL:

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

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 12,085 ha or 20 per cent of the park.**

- protects string bog, colonial bird habitat and fish-rearing areas
- protects upland areas which help maintain Clearwater Lake's high water quality



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 33,565 ha or 57 per cent of the park.**

- accommodates existing recreational development such as cottages, lodges, a campground and day use areas along the provincial road 287 corridor
- provides lake-based recreation opportunities including fishing, boating, snowmobiling and cross-country skiing
- permits commercial resource use while recognizing the recreational values of the park

### RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (RM)

**Size: 13,530 ha or 23 per cent of the park.**

- permits commercial resource opportunities including mining
- provides recreational opportunities such as hiking, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling

### ACCESS (A)

**Size: 85 ha or < one per cent of the park.**

- provides access for hydro transmission lines passing through the backcountry land use category



# Colvin Lake

ESTABLISHED >> November 16, 2010

CLASSIFICATION >> Wilderness Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 163,070 hectares (ha), characterized by eskers that rise 50 metres or more above the surrounding landscape and numerous frost-heaved rock and boulder fields. The park embodies an area of transition between boreal forest and tundra, and falls within the range of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq barren-ground caribou herds.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Selwyn Lake Upland Ecoregion.

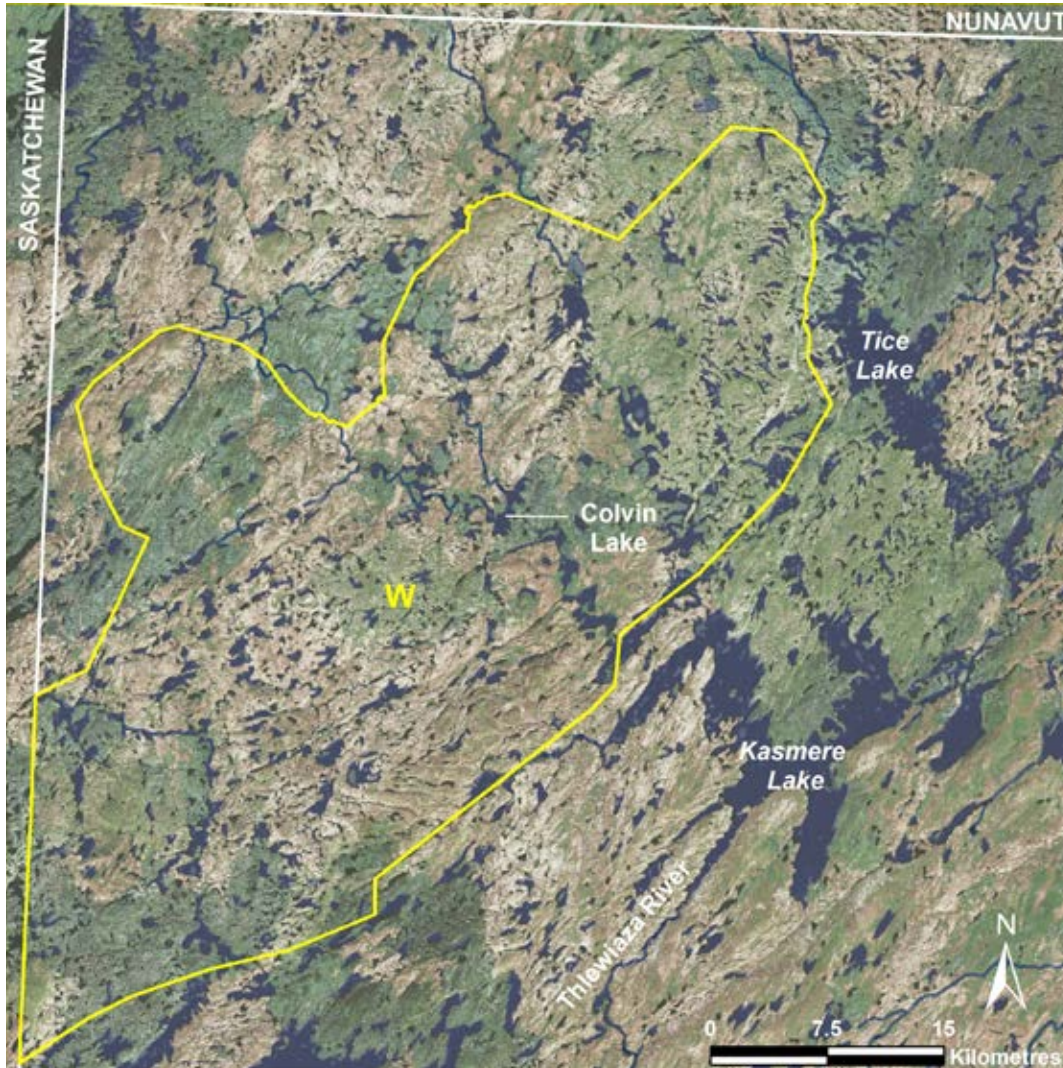
## THE PARK WILL:

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

### WILDERNESS (W)

**Size: 163,070 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- protects natural lands encompassing boreal forest and tundra
- protects habitat for a variety of plant and animal species including barren-ground caribou, migratory birds and the western population of wolverines
- provides wilderness recreational opportunities such as canoeing, hunting and fishing

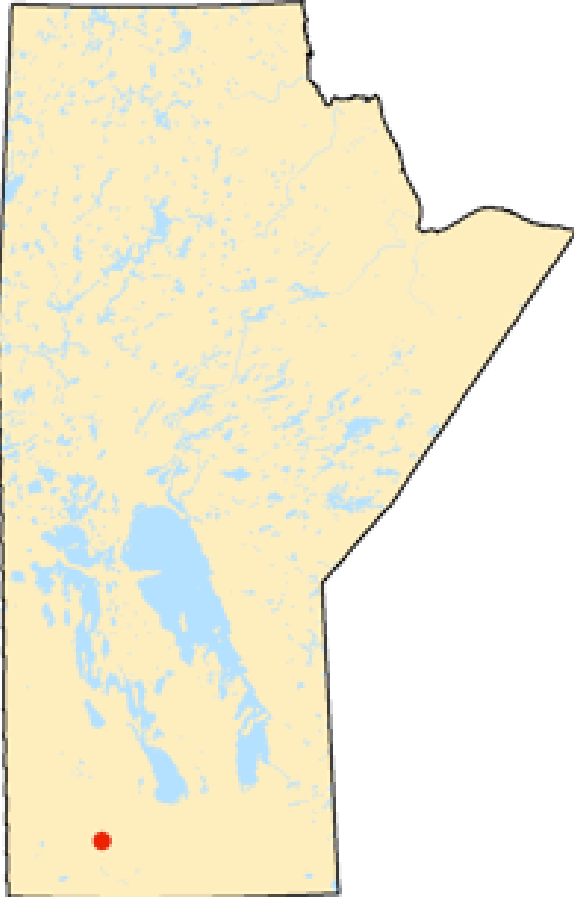


Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

## Criddle/Vane Homestead

ESTABLISHED >> February 24, 2004

CLASSIFICATION >> Heritage Park



### LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 132 hectares (ha), located in southwestern Manitoba about 40 km southeast of Brandon. The park is situated on the former homestead of the Criddle and Vane families, which was the site of the first entomology laboratory in western Canada. The last family members left the homestead in 1960. The park features parcels of mixed-grass prairie and remnants of the Criddle/Vane homestead, including the remains of the former homestead, entomology laboratory, family cemetery, tennis courts and golf course.

### PARK PURPOSE:

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

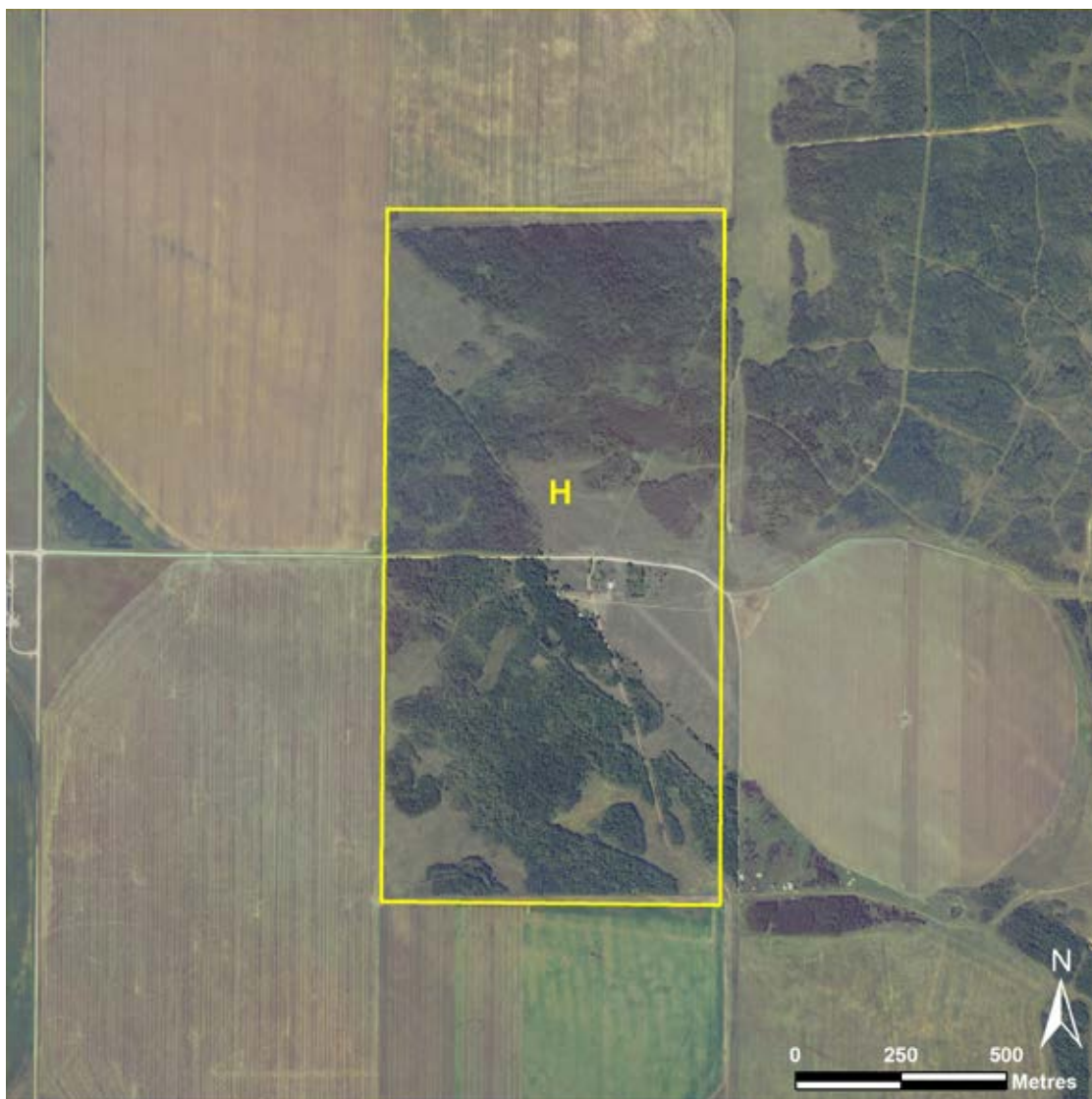
### THE PARK WILL:

- preserve remnants of the former homestead of the Criddle/Vane family and the first entomological field station in western Canada
- protect representative features of the Aspen Parkland Ecoregion, including mixed-grass prairie
- provide outdoor educational opportunities focusing on the park's natural and cultural values
- promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's cultural heritage and natural features
- accommodate nature-oriented recreational opportunities that are respectful of the park's historical environment

### HERITAGE (H)

**Size: 132 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- protects historic features including remnants of the first entomological field station in western Canada, the Criddle/Vane homestead, a family cemetery and other development
- provides interpretive trails and day use facilities



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Duck Mountain

ESTABLISHED >> June 1, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 142,430 hectares (ha), characterized by forested hills interspersed with lakes. The hilly terrain in the area is the remains of deposits left by a receding glacier. River valleys, wetlands and streams are also characteristic of the area's glacial origins. The park features many lakes and ponds.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Mid-Boreal Uplands Ecoregion and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

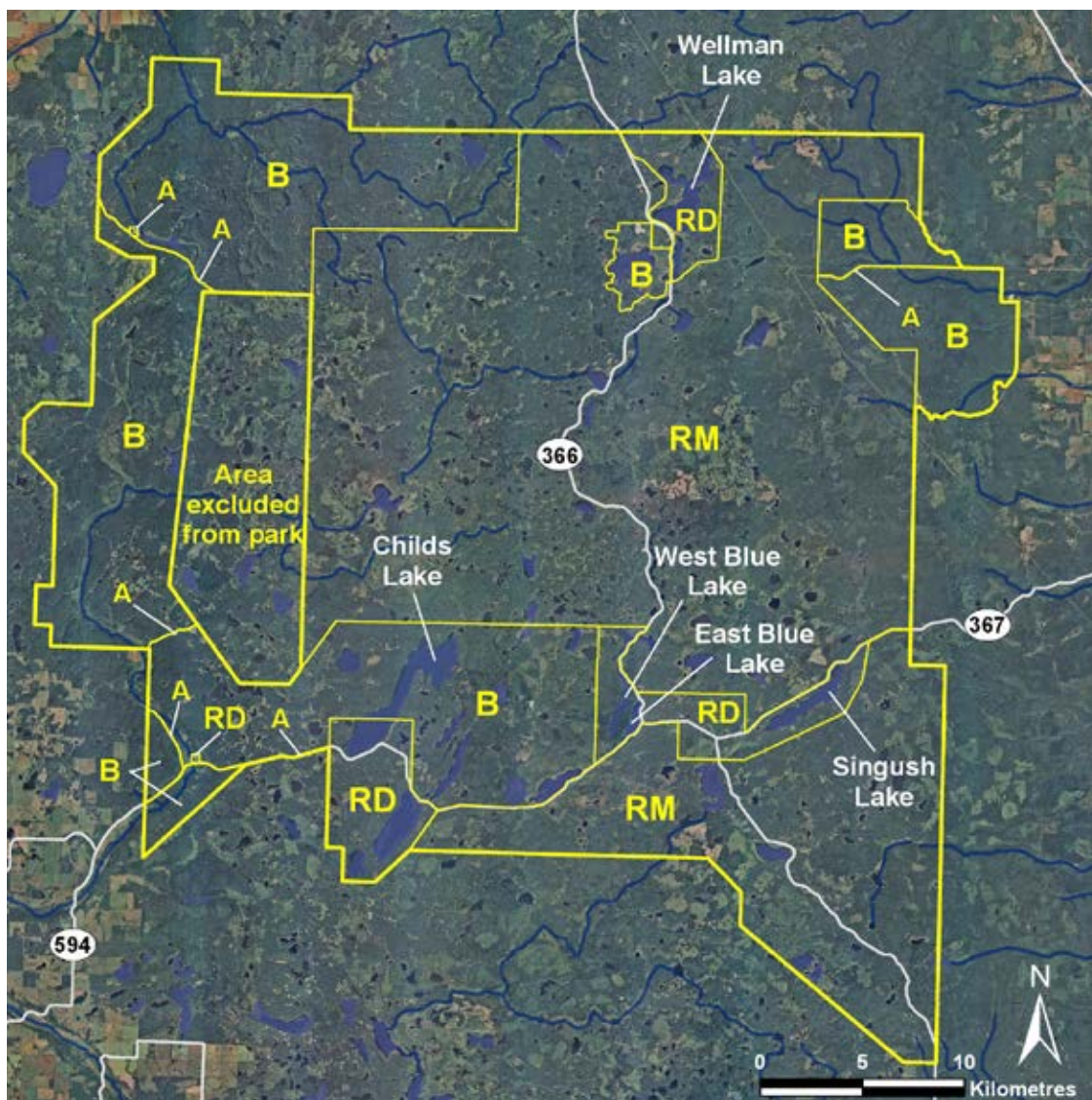
## THE PARK WILL:

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

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 47,787 ha or 34 per cent of the park.**

- protects mid-boreal forests, transitional grasslands, glacial spillways, rich bog/fen areas and associated river valley ecosystems
- provides nature-oriented recreational opportunities, such as trail-based activities and hunting, in a largely undisturbed environment



Imagery: GeoManitoba

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 8,750 ha or six per cent of the park.**

- provides a range of intensive recreation including camping, swimming, day use, trail-based activities, cottaging and fishing
- accommodates recreational services and facilities, commercial lodges and concessions
- permits commercial resource use, such as forestry, while recognizing the recreational values of the park

### RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (RM)

**Size: 85,768 ha or 60 per cent of the park.**

- permits commercial resource use, including forestry
- provides recreational opportunities such as trail-based activities, hunting and fishing

### ACCESS (A)

**Size: 125 ha or < one per cent of the park.**

- provides road access through the backcountry land use category and access to adjoining gravel pits

# Duff Roblin

ESTABLISHED >> June 13, 2008

CLASSIFICATION >> Heritage Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total area is approximately 56 hectares (ha), located on the land surrounding the Red River Floodway Inlet Control Structure to the south of Winnipeg. The park was created to commemorate former Manitoba Premier Duff Roblin and two visionary achievements attained during his tenure: construction of the Red River Floodway and the establishment of a province-wide system of provincial parks. The park facilitates recreational use and provides educational opportunities for the public.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- promote public appreciation and understanding of the Red River Floodway Inlet Control Structure and the Red River
- provide day use and recreational opportunities
- celebrate the legacy of former Premier Duff Roblin



### HERITAGE (H)

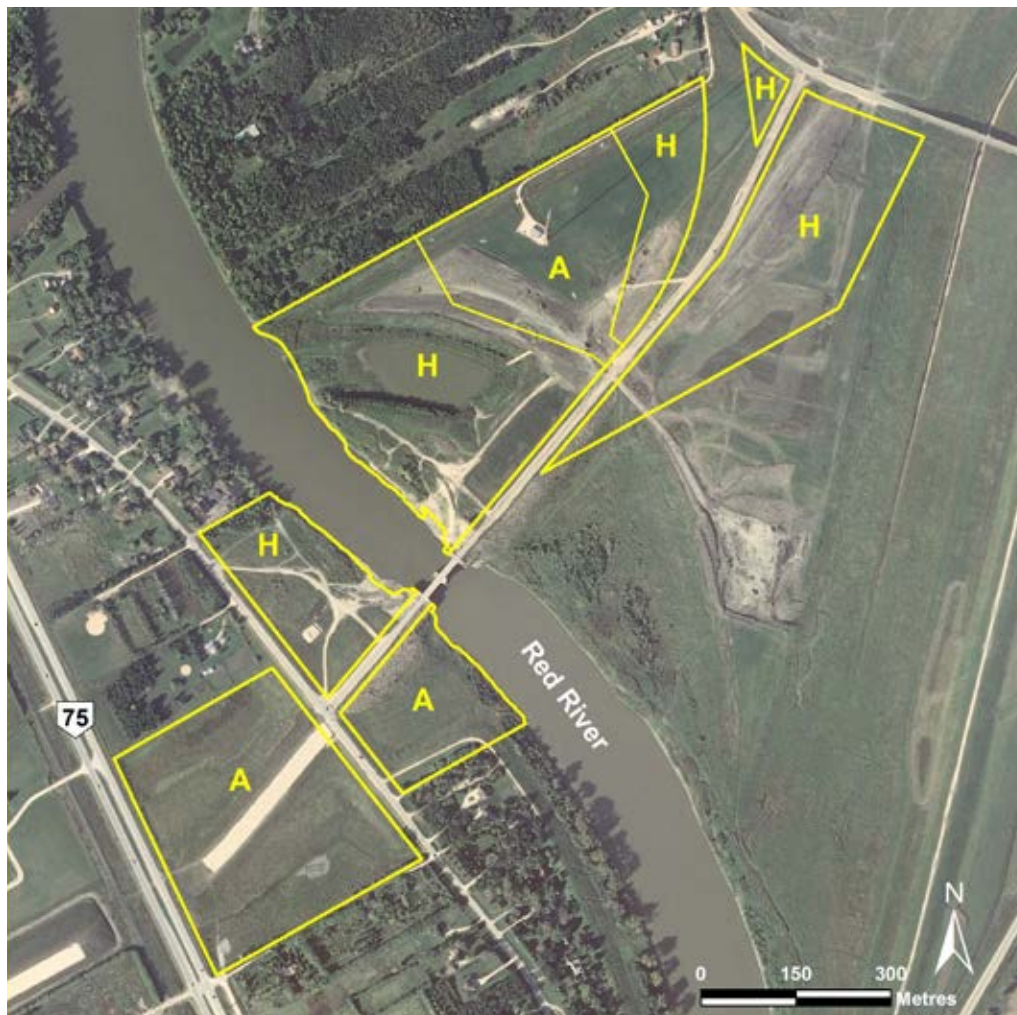
**Size: 31.79 ha or 56 per cent of the park.**

- provides viewing opportunities that overlook the floodway gate and diversion channel
- facilitates recreational day use activities, such as fishing
- accommodates the staging area for the south end of the Duff Roblin Parkway Trail

### ACCESS (A)

**Size: 24.54 ha or 44 per cent of the park.**

- accommodates a communication tower and future hydro transmission lines
- provides excavation material for sealing off the Z-Dyke at Pembina Highway



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Elk Island

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 1,069 hectares (ha), characterized by a wide range of topographical features, including shoreline habitats, open beach dunes, a small lagoon, limestone outcrops and glacial debris. Much of the island consists of boreal forest communities of jack pine, spruce, fir, black ash and aspen. The park also includes a small portion of the mainland to the south of the island.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Lake of the Woods Ecoregion and accommodate nature-oriented recreational opportunities.

## THE PARK WILL:

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

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 1,069 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- protects isolated natural communities and provides nesting habitat for the endangered piping plover
- provides opportunities for nature-oriented recreation, such as hiking and wildlife viewing



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Fisher Bay

ESTABLISHED >> July 6, 2011

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 84,150 hectares (ha), characterized by the waters and shoreline of Fisher Bay on Lake Winnipeg. Moose Island, Little Moose Island and Tamarack Island, as well as a number of small islands and reefs, are included within the park boundary. Park land consists of upland ridges supporting mixed-woods forest dominated by trembling aspen, and low lying wetlands include bogs, fens and black spruce treed muskeg. Fisher Bay is an important waterfowl staging area.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Mid-Boreal Lowland and Interlake Plain ecoregions and accommodate nature-oriented recreational opportunities.

## THE PARK WILL:

- protect staging area habitat for migrating waterfowl
- provide opportunities for water-based recreational activities including boating and fishing
- promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features and cultural heritage

# Fisher Bay

## LAND USE CATEGORIES

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

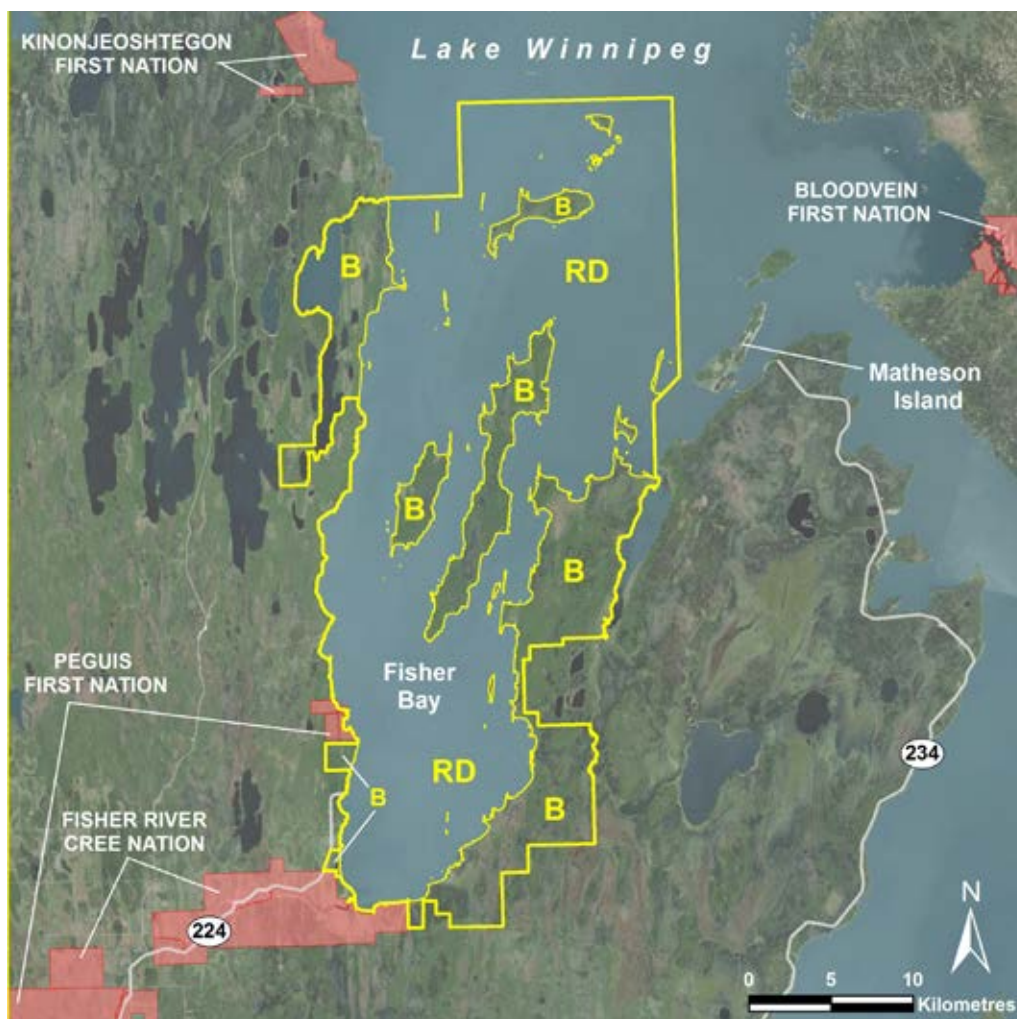
**Size: 23,150 ha or 27.5 per cent of the park.**

- protects habitat that supports a diverse community of plants and animals, such as moose and elk
- protects staging area habitat for migrating waterfowl
- includes all islands of Lake Winnipeg that are within the park boundary

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 61,000 ha or 72.5 per cent of the park.**

- provides water-based recreational opportunities, including boating and fishing



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

# Goose Islands

ESTABLISHED >> June 16, 2017

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 137 hectares (ha), characterized by a cluster of five separate islands near the east shore of Lake Winnipegosis. The islands are comprised of boulders, mud flats, marshes and beaches. The vegetation consists of small willow, alder and white birch stands and provides home to double-crested cormorants, Caspian and common terns, and ring-billed and herring gulls.

## PARK PURPOSE

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Mid-Boreal Lowland Ecoregion.

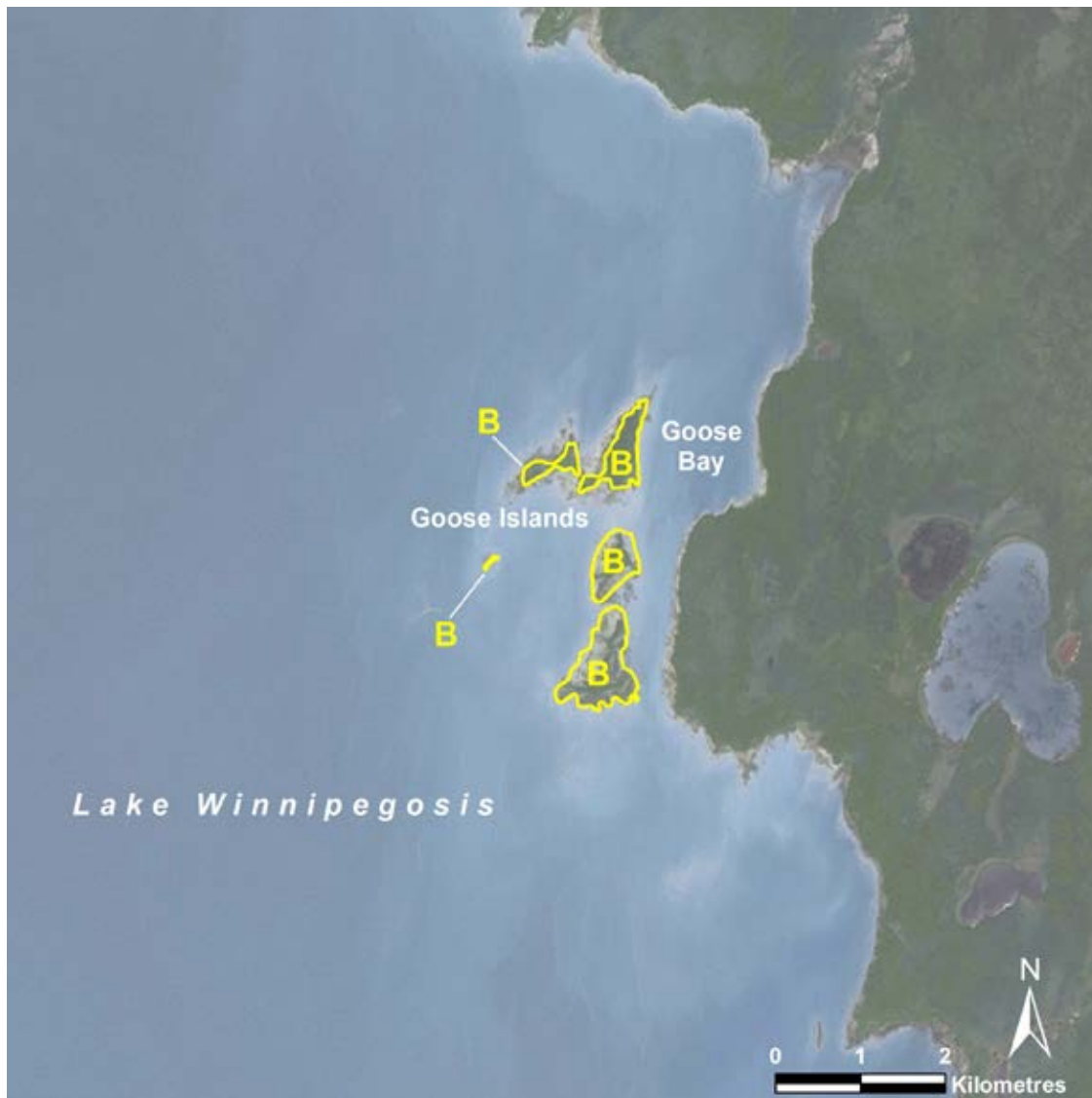
## THE PARK WILL:

- provide for the conservation of biodiversity including ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- provide a backcountry setting for traditional and cultural activities that depend largely on an undisturbed environment
- protect the breeding and nesting grounds of bird species such as the double-crested cormorant, Caspian and common tern and ring-billed and herring gull

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 137 ha or 100 per cent of the park**

- protects natural land encompassing marsh and mid-boreal forest
- provides habitat for regional wildlife, including moose and black bears, as well as small mammals and birds



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Grand Beach

ESTABLISHED >> June 22, 1962

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 2,490 hectares (ha), characterized by a three kilometre stretch of natural, white sand beach, a large lagoon and marsh complex, and forested areas. The park features sand dunes more than 12 metres high that are constantly reshaped by prevailing northwest winds off Lake Winnipeg. The park's wetland and forest landscapes provide habitat for a wide range of animal species.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Lake of the Woods Ecoregion and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities.

## THE PARK WILL:

- protect unique and outstanding features, such as beach sand dunes and habitat for the endangered piping plover
- provide high quality recreation opportunities, such as swimming, camping, cottaging, hiking, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling
- promote public appreciation and understanding of the unique natural features and recreational history of Grand Beach



# Grand Beach

## LAND USE CATEGORIES

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 1,405 ha or 56 per cent of the park.**

- protects ancient beach ridges
- provides opportunity for nature-oriented activities, such as hiking, mountain biking, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 1,085 ha or 44 per cent of the park.**

- provides recreational opportunities such as swimming, hiking, biking, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling
- accommodates intensive recreational development, including campgrounds, cottages, day use area, road and trail networks and park administration areas
- promotes public appreciation of the park's natural and cultural history and provides public education about piping plover habitat



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Grand Island

ESTABLISHED >> June 16, 2017

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 1,035 hectares (ha), characterized by glacial till derived from Palaeozoic rock. Grand Island hosts diverse vegetation, best exemplified by the willow trees and marshlands along its shoreline. The landscape on the island includes rock outcrops and cliffs, gravel ridges, marshes and mud flats.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Mid-boreal Lowland Ecoregion.

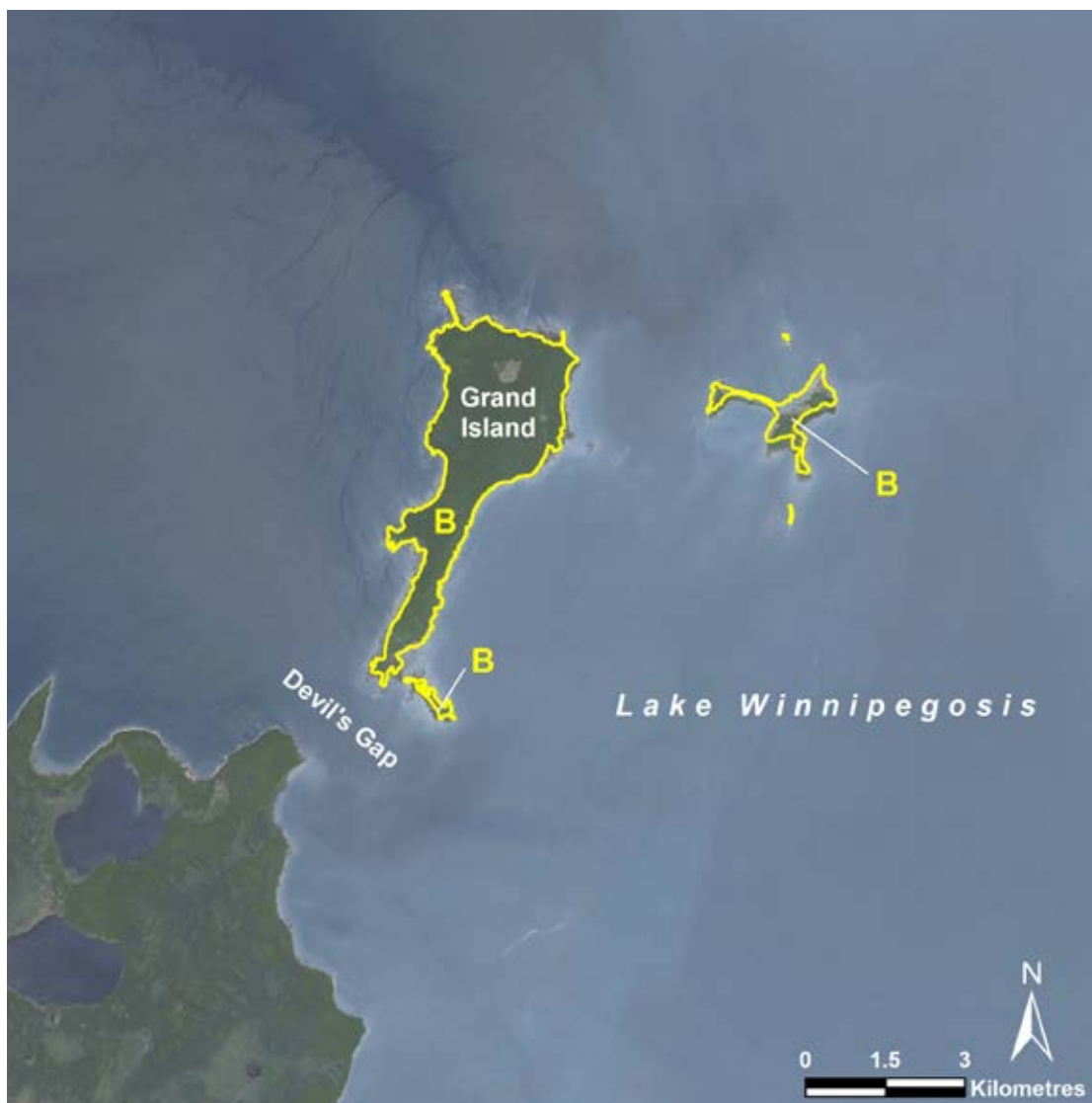
## THE PARK WILL:

- provide for the conservation of biodiversity, including ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- provide a backcountry setting for traditional and cultural activities that depend largely on an undisturbed environment
- provide habitat for regional wildlife, including moose and black bears, as well as small mammals and birds

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 1035 ha or 100 per cent of the park**

- protects natural land encompassing marsh and mid-boreal forest
- protects habitat for a variety of plant and animal species



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

# Grand Rapids

**ESTABLISHED** >> August 13, 1974

**CLASSIFICATION** >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately seven hectares (ha), located on the banks of the original Grand Rapids of the Saskatchewan River in the Mid-Boreal Lowland Ecoregion. The river bed adjacent to the park is now dry, due to the Grand Rapids Generating Station upstream. Vegetation includes a mix of pine, spruce, poplar and birch along the former river channel. The park formerly contained a campground, but services and maintenance of the park ceased in the early 2000s and park infrastructure has been removed due to lack of use.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

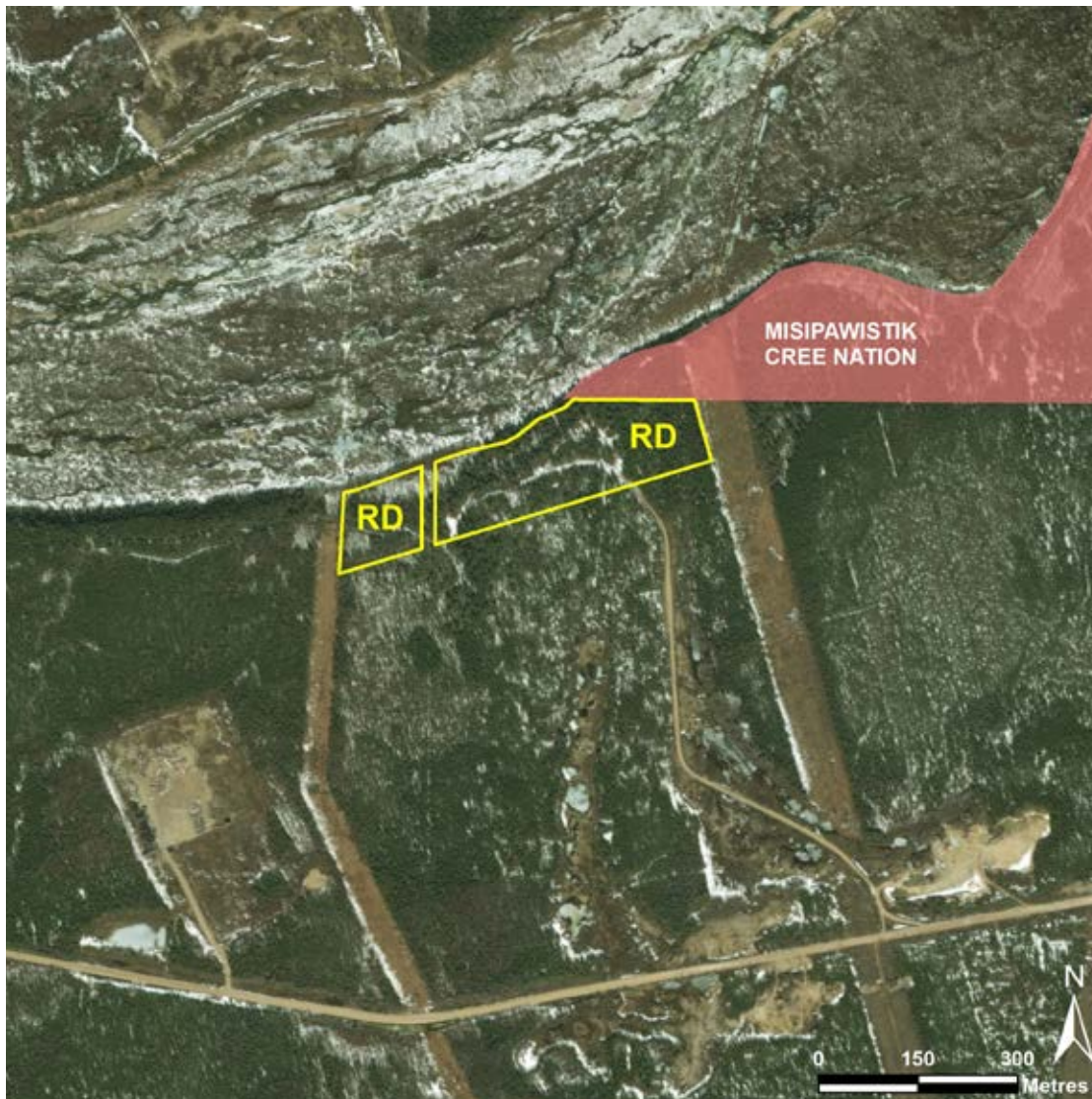
## THE PARK WILL:

- provide opportunities for day use activities
- preserve the site for possible future use

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 7.36 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides opportunities for day use activities



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Grand Valley

ESTABLISHED >> November 8, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 26 hectares (ha), located in the Assiniboine River Valley in the Aspen Parkland Ecoregion. A significant portion of the park is well-treed and remains in a natural state. The park marks the location of the largest bison pound site on the Canadian prairies, which was used by Indigenous hunters for over one thousand years to stampede bison down the valley slope onto the flood plain below where the animals were harvested. The present-day archaeological site is known as the Stott Site.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

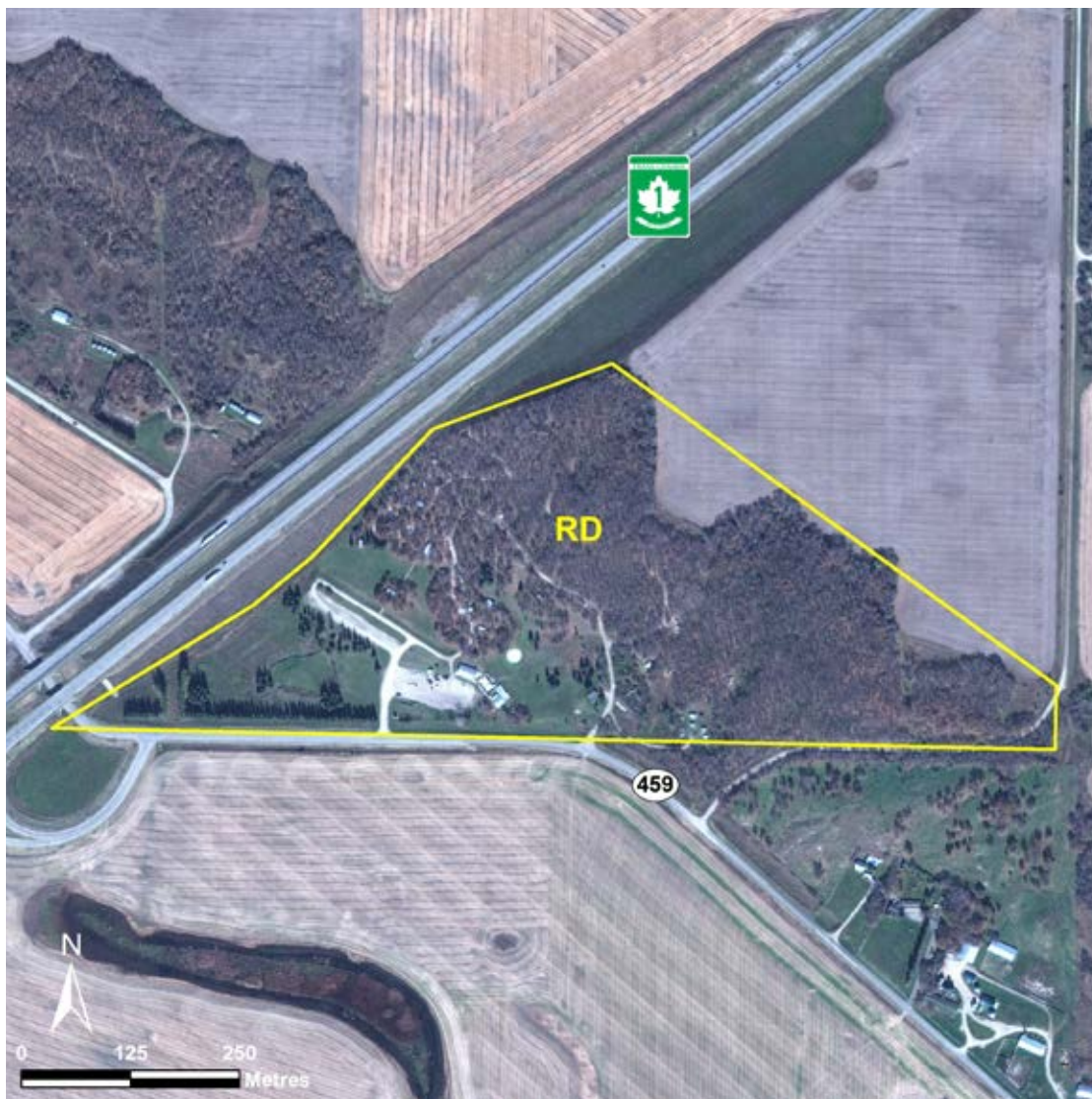
## THE PARK WILL:

- provide for public awareness and appreciation of the Stott Site
- provide camping and day use recreational opportunities

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 26.19 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides an interpretive development, including the reconstructed buffalo pound self-guiding trail, with interpretive signs and a viewing tower overlooking the Assiniboine River Valley
- provides facilities, including a campground, picnic area, and a snowboard run and lift
- provides a convenient rest area for travelers on the Trans-Canada Highway



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

# Grass River

ESTABLISHED >> April 30, 1963

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 227,930 hectares (ha), characterized by the rivers and lakes of the Grass River system. The park serves as a transition zone between the Pre-Cambrian Shield and the Manitoba Lowlands, prominently featuring boreal forest, rocky outcrops and bogs. The park provides habitat for a wide range of plant and animal species, including woodland caribou. The Grass River canoe route can be accessed at numerous points throughout the park.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Churchill River Upland and Mid-Boreal Lowland ecoregions and accommodate a diversity of recreation opportunities and resource uses.

## THE PARK WILL:

- preserve the high water quality of the Grass River and habitat for the threatened woodland caribou
- promote canoeing, camping and fishing opportunities, and permit related facilities and services
- promote public appreciation and provide education regarding the cultural and natural history of the Grass River
- accommodate commercial resource uses, such as mining, where such activities do not compromise the other park purposes



### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 2,895 ha or one per cent of the park.**

- protects unique palsa (permafrost) features of the Palsa Hazel Ecological Reserve and woodland caribou calving habitat

lodges, interpretive sites and trails

- permits existing and future mining development while recognizing the recreational values of the park
- protects woodland caribou calving habitat

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

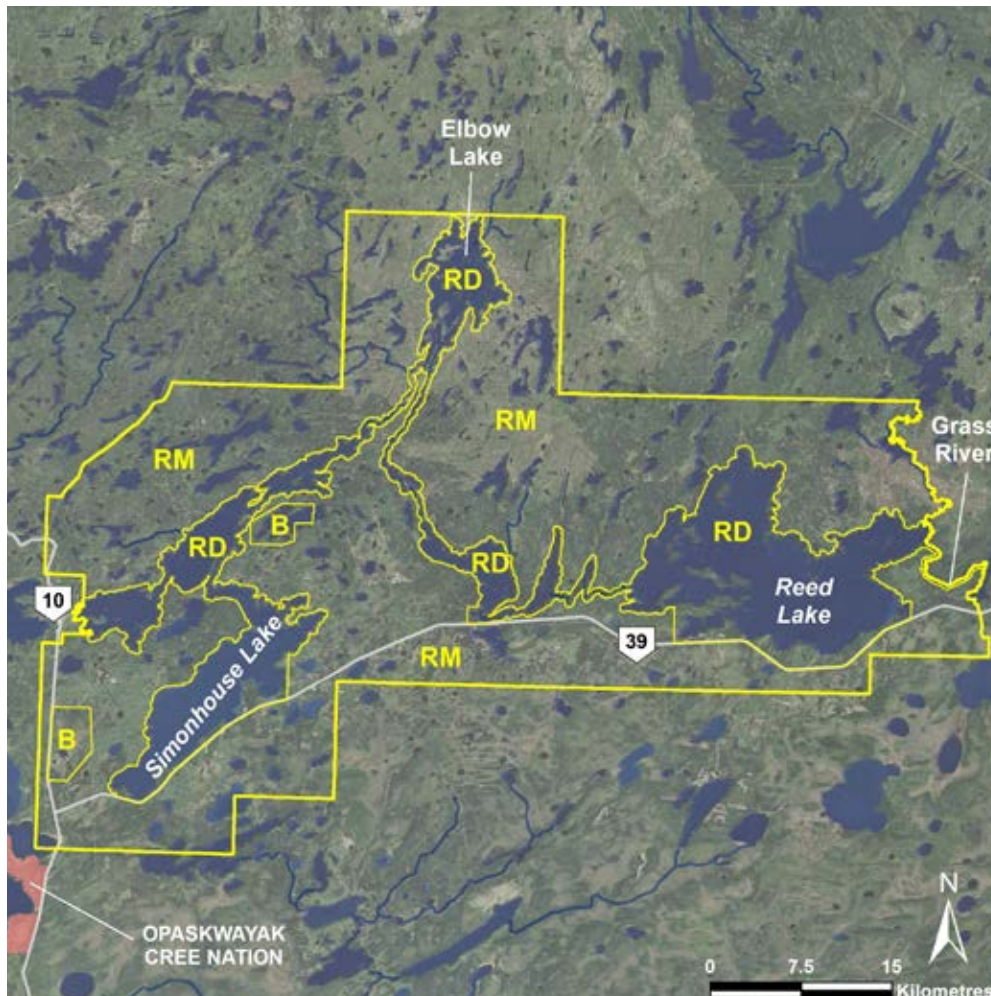
**Size: 53,410 ha or 24 per cent of the park.**

- promotes remote recreational canoeing opportunities on the Grass River system
- accommodates recreational developments such as campgrounds, group camps,

### RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (RM)

**Size: 171,625 ha or 75 per cent of the park.**

- permits some commercial resource opportunities, such as mining
- preserves woodland caribou habitat and string bogs



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Hecla/Grindstone

ESTABLISHED >> July 16, 1969

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 108,500 hectares (ha), characterized by a peninsula of land, a series of islands and the adjacent waters of Lake Winnipeg. Landscapes are varied and include areas of coniferous and mixed forests, limestone cliffs and silica sand beaches, as well as marshes, bogs, fens and wet meadows.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Mid-Boreal Lowlands Ecoregion and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

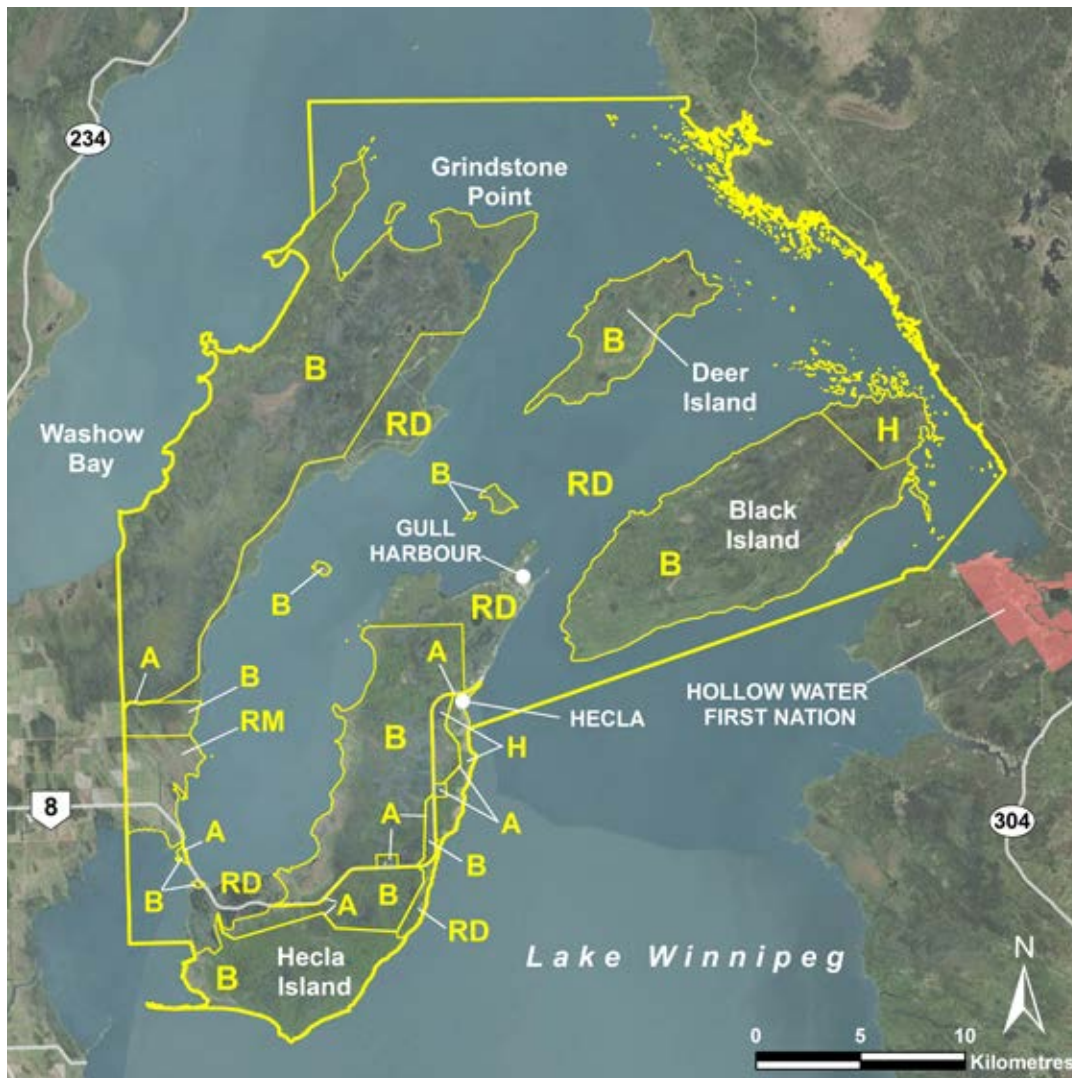
## THE PARK WILL:

- provide nature-oriented recreational opportunities, such as hiking, wildlife viewing and cross-country skiing, in a largely undisturbed environment
- provide opportunities for a wide range of high-quality intensive recreational activities and permit associated developments, such as campgrounds, commercial resorts, harbours and cottaging
- protect and maintain Indigenous cultural sites on Black Island and the Icelandic fishing settlement on Hecla Island
- promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features
- accommodate commercial resource uses, such as haying, where such activities do not compromise other park purposes

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 40,050 ha or 37 per cent of the park.**

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



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

### HERITAGE (H)

**Size: 2,185 ha or two per cent of the park.**

- protects sites that are significant to Indigenous cultures, including Black Island
- manages sites that are significant to Icelandic culture to reflect cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other relevant values

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 64,600 ha or 60 per cent of the park.**

- provides a range of recreational opportunities including campgrounds, beaches, day use areas, boating, fishing, water sports, harbours, self-guiding trails, amphitheater, visitor centre, resort complex, rental cabins and cottaging
- preserves special features, such as Grassy Narrows Marsh, abandoned quarries and limestone cliff formations
- permits commercial fishing

### RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (RM)

**Size: 1,370 ha or one per cent of the park.**

- permits commercial resource opportunities, including haying

### ACCESS (A)

**Size: 295 ha or < one per cent of the park.**

- provides existing transportation and Hydro transmission rights-of-way through backcountry and heritage land use categories

# Hnausa Beach

ESTABLISHED >> June 7, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 10 hectares (ha), located on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg in the Interlake Plain Ecoregion. The focus of the park is its sandy beach. Interior areas have been developed for camping and day use. An earthen dike with some rock protection runs between the beach and the campground area, protecting the campground from high water levels. The park consists of mowed lawn and isolated trees amongst the development, as well as a small stand of ash, willow, and spruce trees found at the south end of the park.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide opportunities for camping and day use, particularly swimming and beach activities.
- preserve the sandy beach and beach habitat

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 9.70 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a campground, beach, and playground



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

# Hyland

ESTABLISHED >> July 30, 1976

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately four hectares (ha), located on the east bank of the Red River, just north of Winnipeg, in the Lake Manitoba Plain Ecoregion. In the early 1900s, the park was a destination for daily riverboat trips from Winnipeg; when the riverboats ceased operation, park ownership changed several times and it was eventually donated to the Province of Manitoba for use as a boat launch area. The park is well treed with aspen, willow and oak. It also contains picnic and day use facilities.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

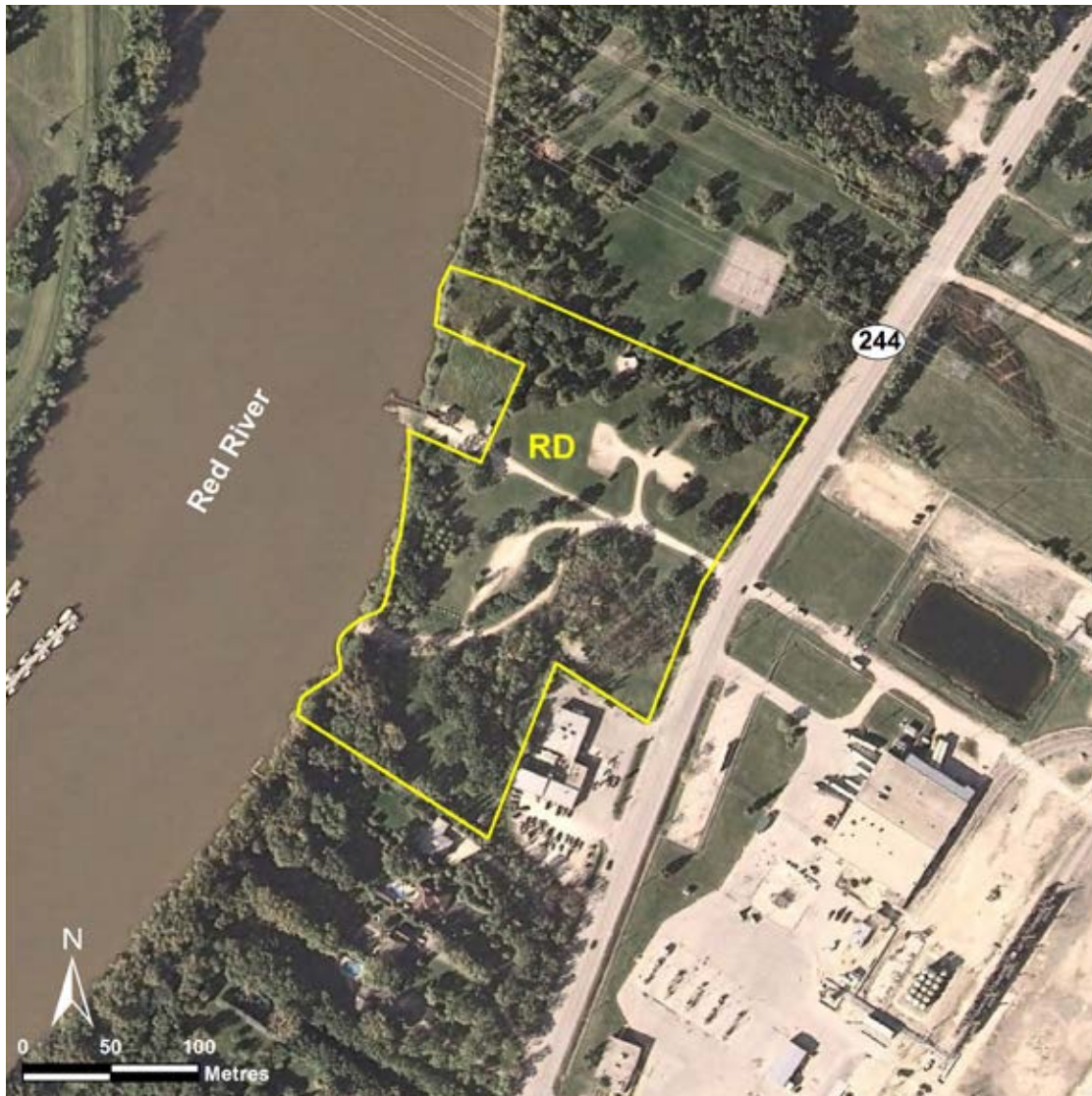
## THE PARK WILL:

- serve as an accessible location for picnicking and day use
- provide boat access to the Red River

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 4.47 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a boat launch and a picnic area



Imagery: GeoManitoba



# Kettle Stones

ESTABLISHED >> February 28, 1997

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 400 hectares (ha), characterized by mixed-wood habitats, remnant prairie areas and sandstone concretions called kettle stones. The kettle stones are concentrated in a 300 metre strip and range in size from 45 centimetres to 4.5 metres in diameter, with most between 2.5 and 3.5 metres in height. The park is the only known location of such concretions in Manitoba.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Interlake Plain Ecoregion and accommodate nature-oriented recreational opportunities.

## THE PARK WILL:

- protect the kettle stones and preserve mixed-wood and prairie habitats
- provide a largely undisturbed backcountry setting for nature-oriented recreational activities, such as hiking
- promote public appreciation and understanding of the kettle stones and the park's other unique natural features

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 400 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- protects mixed-wood habitat, remnant prairie areas and kettle stones
- provides nature-oriented recreational opportunities, such as hiking



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

# Kinwow Bay

ESTABLISHED >> December 22, 2015

CLASSIFICATION >> Wilderness Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 8,400 hectares (ha), characterized by stands of birch and willow and marshlands on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, and transitioning into black spruce bogs, stands of tamarack and isolated areas of treeless muskegs further inland. Other features include sand and gravel bars projecting into the lake and sand dunes ranging from ten to fifteen feet in height.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Mid-Boreal Lowland Ecoregion.

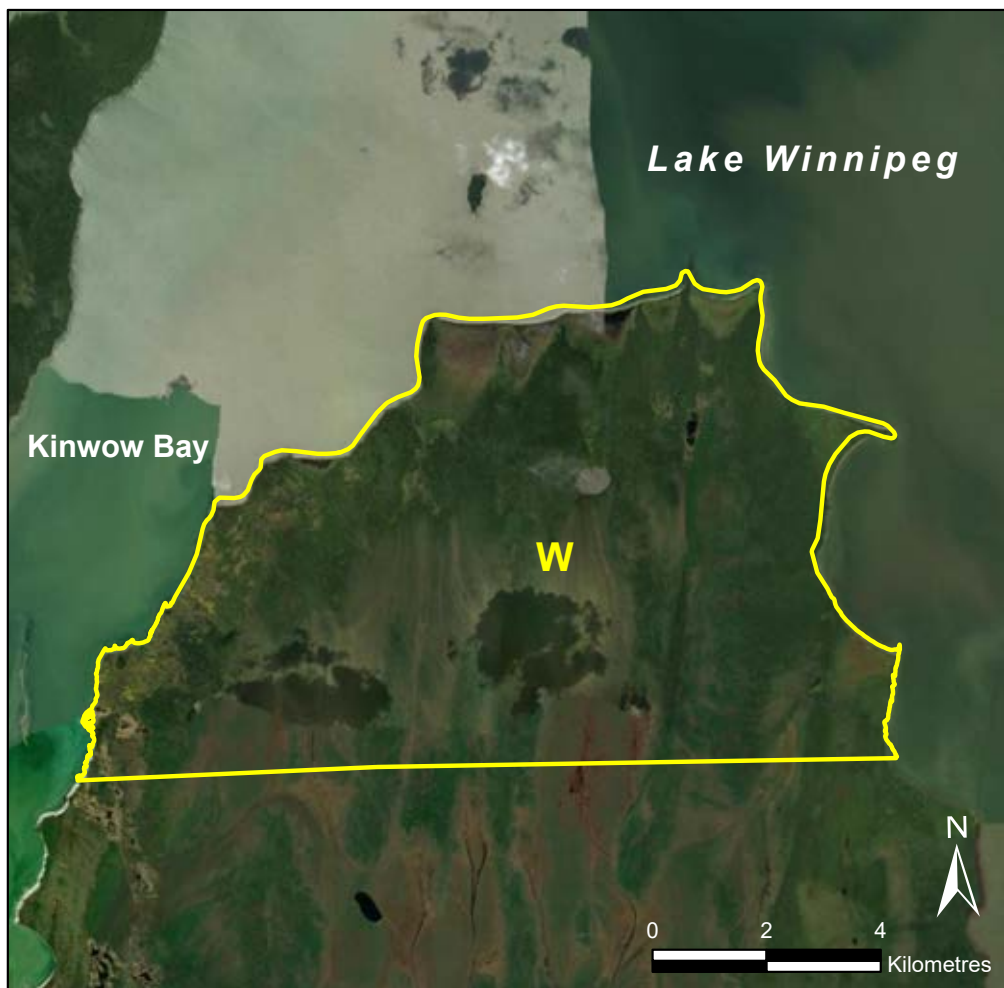
## THE PARK WILL:

- provide for the conservation of biodiversity including ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- provide opportunities for a range of outdoor recreational experiences that depend on a pristine environment
- promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features and cultural heritage

### WILDERNESS (W)

**Size: 8,400 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- protects natural lands encompassing mixed-forest and peatlands underlain by dolomitic limestone
- protects habitat for a variety of plant and animal species including bear, moose, beaver, muskrat, and various waterfowl and songbirds
- provides wilderness recreational opportunities, such as hunting and fishing



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Lake St. Andrew

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately two hectares (ha), located on the west shore of Lake St. Andrew in the Mid-Boreal Lowland Ecoregion. The park is situated in a lowland area dominated by numerous lakes and streams. The lake itself is one of many in the region that were formed by glacial movement, resulting in a north-south orientation and shallow depth. There is limited development in the park, with most areas in their natural state.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- offer opportunities for fishing, boating and day use
- provide water access to Lake St. Andrew

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 2.49 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a boat launch and picnic area
- provides access to a popular fishing location



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Lake St. George

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 21 hectares (ha), located on the east shore of Lake St. George in the Mid-Boreal Lowland Ecoregion. Lake St. George is one of numerous water bodies and streams that typify this area of Manitoba. About half of the park is open, grassed campground, while the northern half of the park is in a natural state. Lowland areas of the park are used by staging waterfowl, particularly redhead and canvasback ducks. Upland vegetation is primarily mixed forest dominated by conifers.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- offer camping, fishing, picnicking, wildlife viewing and day use opportunities
- provide water access to Lake St. George

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 21.48 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a boat launch, picnic areas, lodge and camping areas



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*



# Little Limestone Lake

ESTABLISHED >> June 7, 2011

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 4,810 hectares (ha), characterized by Little Limestone Lake. Little Limestone Lake is a marl lake, which is a lake that changes colour as its water temperature rises and calcite dissolved in the water begins to settle out. In warm summer weather, the lake turns from clear to an opaque turquoise or even to a milky blue-white. It is considered by experts to be the largest and most outstanding example of a marl lake in the world. The area surrounding the lake contains many unique caves, sinkholes, disappearing streams, underground springs and lakes that can fill and drain in a matter of days.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Mid-Boreal Lowland Ecoregion, as well as unique natural, cultural and recreational values of Little Limestone Lake.

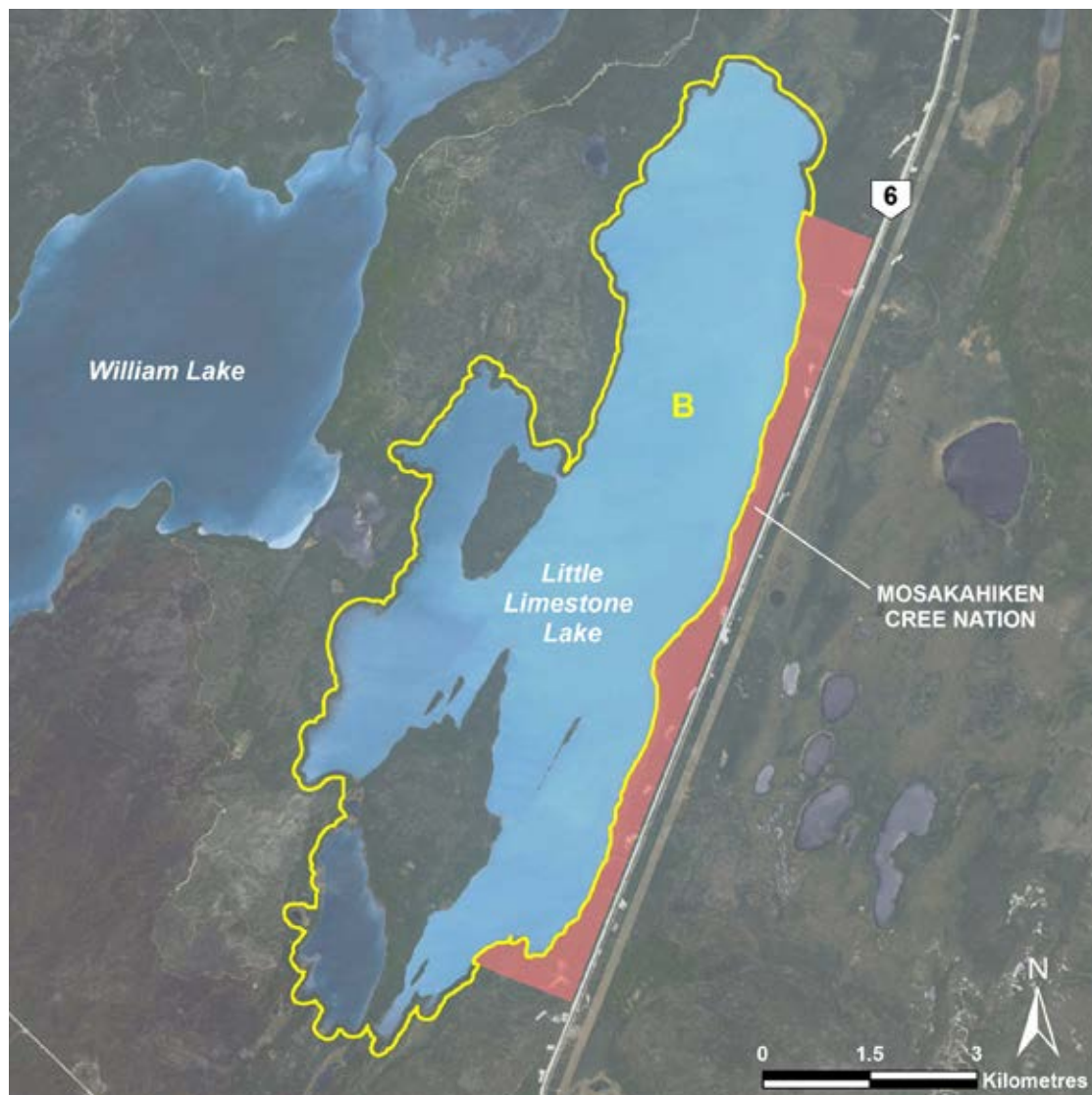
## THE PARK WILL:

- conserve the unique ecosystem and biodiversity of the marl lake
- preserve unique and representative natural, cultural and heritage resources
- provide outdoor recreational and educational opportunities and experiences in a natural setting

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 4,810 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- preserves Little Limestone Lake as an example of a marl lake
- provides opportunities for nature-oriented recreation, such as canoeing and wildlife viewing



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is just over two hectares (ha), located just north of the Lockport Dam and situated on the east bank of the Red River. Its designation as a heritage park commemorates the area's long history of use by Indigenous Peoples. An archeological excavation site and interpretive resources are located in the park. The park provides access to an important recreational fishing area at Lockport, where locks are used to regulate water levels on the Red River.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- interpret the archaeological history, Indigenous use and cultural heritage of the Lockport area
- provide an open green space for picnicking and public use
- provide access to the shoreline of the Red River for recreational activities including fishing and boating
- protect the archeological resources of the site

### HERITAGE (H)

**Size: 2.26 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides an interpretive trail, day use area, walking paths and parking lot
- protects a site of archeological significance



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Lundar Beach

ESTABLISHED >> June 22, 1962

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 23 hectares (ha), located on the east shore of Lake Manitoba in the Lake Manitoba Plain Ecoregion. As its name suggests, the park boasts a high quality sand beach. The park follows a shoreline beach ridge, with Lake Manitoba to the west and a marshy area to the east. Vegetation in the park includes aspen, willow and oak.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- offer camping, swimming, picnicking and day use opportunities
- provide boat access to Lake Manitoba

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 23.41 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including picnic areas, a playground, a boat launch and a short self-guiding trail
- contains a campground featuring a variety of basic and electrically-serviced campsites



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Manigotagan River

ESTABLISHED >> December 1, 2004

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 7,432 hectares (ha), characterized by the Manigotagan River and the land bordering its shores. The river flows east to west through Precambrian boreal forest before draining into Lake Winnipeg. The topography is varied, ranging from sheer rock faces in the upstream stretches to more heavily forested areas near the river mouth. The Manigotagan River is one of eastern Manitoba's most established canoe routes, due to its easy accessibility, close proximity to Winnipeg, variety of navigable rapids and wilderness experience.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Lac Seul Upland Ecoregion and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities while protecting the water quality of the river.

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide a backcountry setting for activities such as canoeing and traditional and cultural activities that depend largely on an undisturbed environment
- preserve the Manigotagan River's aquatic and shoreline habitats
- promote public appreciation of the natural and cultural values of the Manigotagan River corridor and emphasize the need to respect and maintain the river's values and water quality

# Manigotagan River

## LAND USE CATEGORIES

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

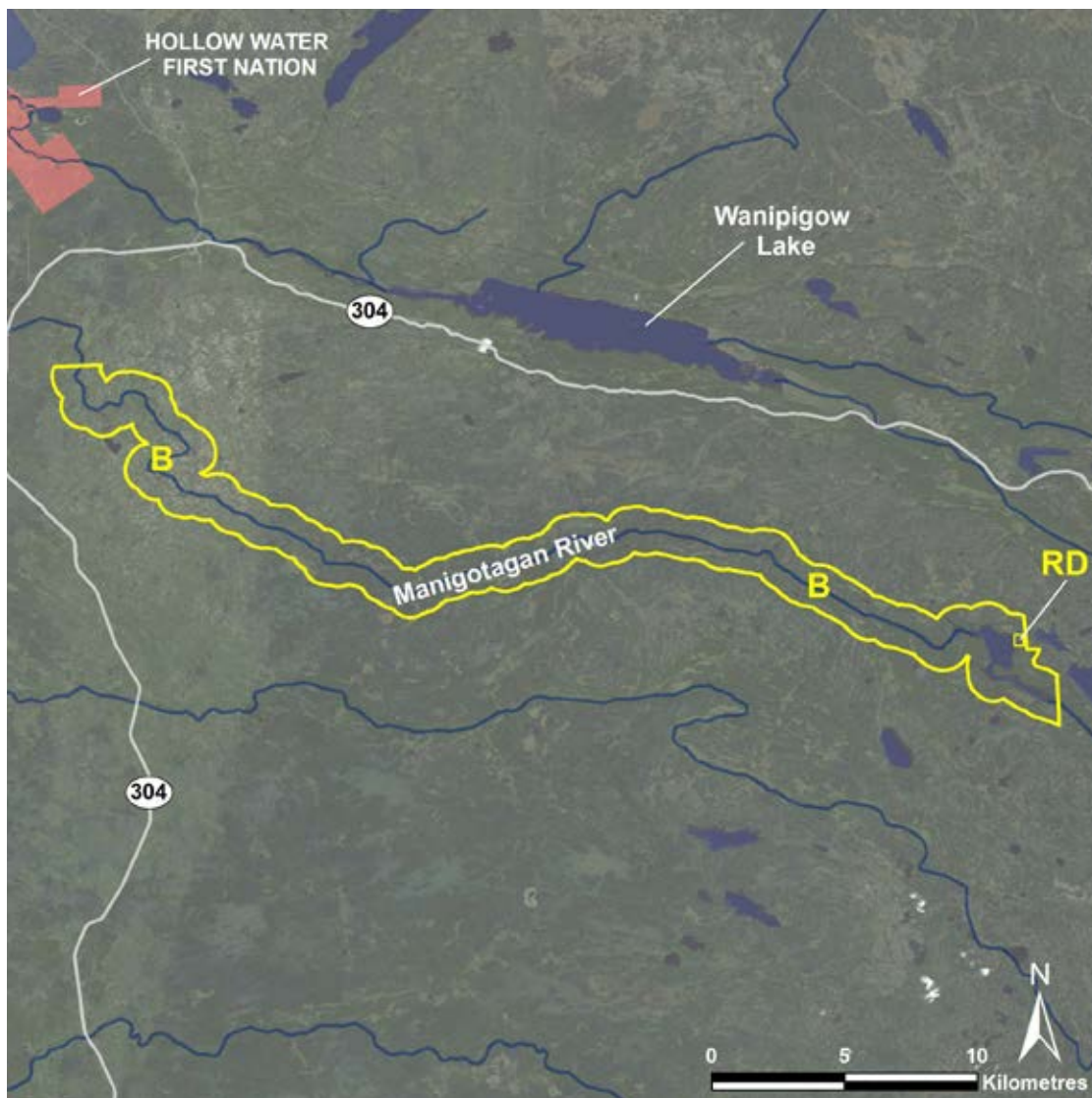
**Size: 7,416 ha or > 99 per cent of the park.**

- protects the range of natural, cultural and recreational values found in the Manigotagan River corridor and helps maintain the river's water quality

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 16 ha or < one per cent of the park.**

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



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



# Manipogo

ESTABLISHED >> June 29, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 61 hectares (ha), located on a flat, low-lying ridge of land on the west shore of Lake Manitoba in the Interlake Plain Ecoregion. The park features a campground sheltered by tall canopies of poplar and spruce trees. Conrad Point, a good bird viewing area, extends into Toutes Aides Bay on Lake Manitoba from the park.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- offer camping, fishing, beach and day use opportunities
- provide a site to view a wide variety of bird species

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 60.69 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a campground, picnic area, concession and boat launch



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Marchand

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately two hectares (ha), located in the Sandilands Provincial Forest in the Lake of the Woods Ecoregion. Jack pine forests dominate this area, featuring common vegetation species such as blueberry and bearberry shrubs, lichens and mosses. The park is situated on an extensive sand and gravel ridge that underlies the southern half of the provincial forest and provides a good base for recreational trails.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

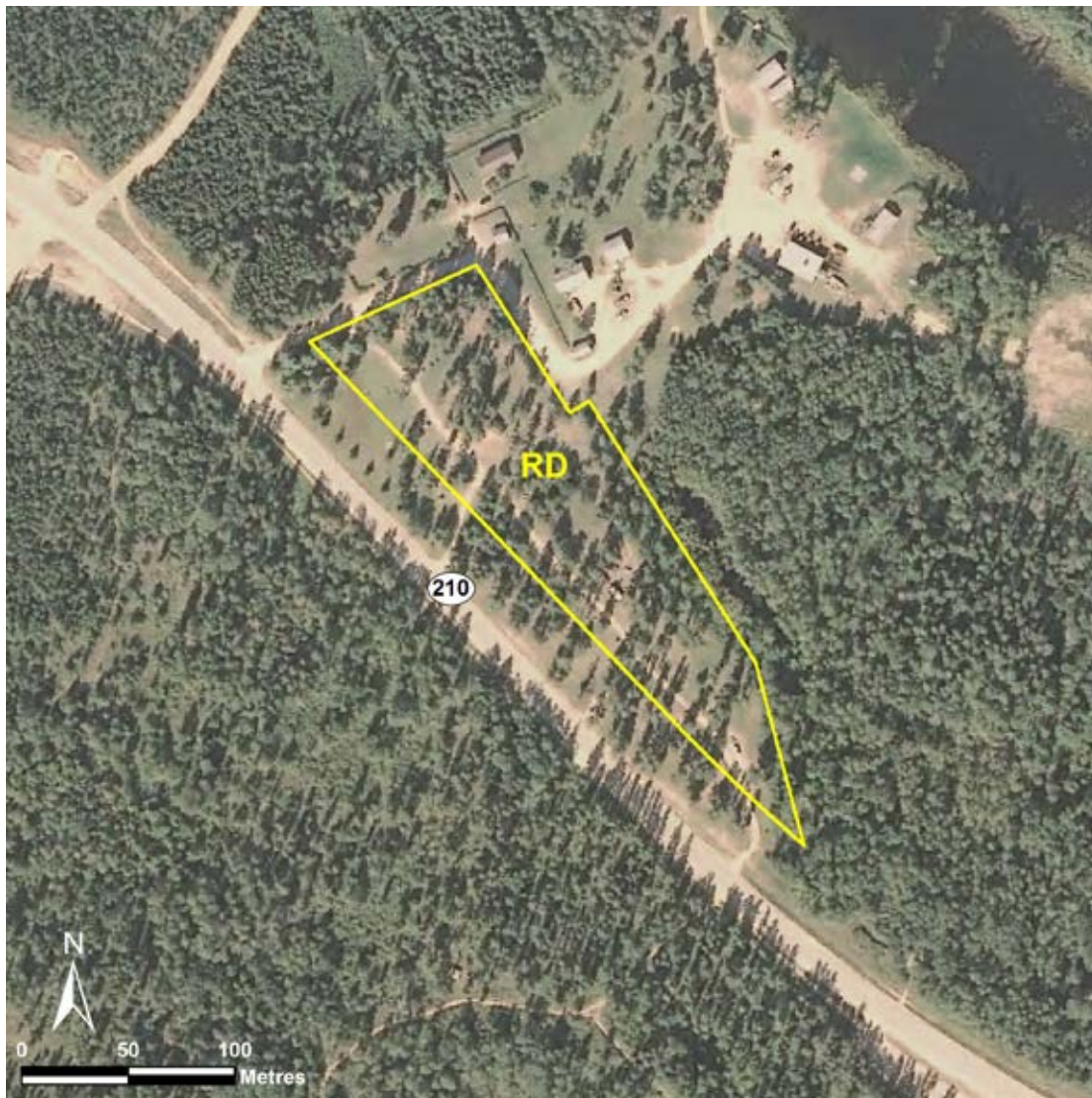
## THE PARK WILL:

- serve as a staging area for cyclists, horseback riders, snowmobilers and cross-country skiers using trails inside of and adjacent to the park
- provide picnicking and day use opportunities for residents of southeastern Manitoba and visitors to the area

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 1.78 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides day use opportunities and a staging area for regional trails



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Margaret Bruce

ESTABLISHED >> June 7, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately six hectares (ha), located on the west shore of Lake Manitoba in the Lake Manitoba Plain Ecoregion. The park includes a natural shale beach, which forms the northern end of a series of beach ridges that extend along the entire west shore of the lake. Vegetation is typical of the region, including oak and trembling aspen.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- accommodate campground and picnicking areas
- provide beach and swimming opportunities on the west shore of Lake Manitoba

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 6.05 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides recreational facilities including a campground, beach and picnicking areas



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Memorial

ESTABLISHED >> October 13, 1965

CLASSIFICATION >> Heritage Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is just under two hectares (ha), located in downtown Winnipeg at the northeast corner of Broadway and Osborne, opposite the Manitoba Legislative Building. The park consists of a manicured landscape and features a fountain, survey monument and various memorials, most of which are in honour of the sacrifices made by members of the Canadian Armed Forces.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve a park area that is dedicated to the honoured dead, in memory of their sacrifice in war and peace to create this province and preserve this nation.

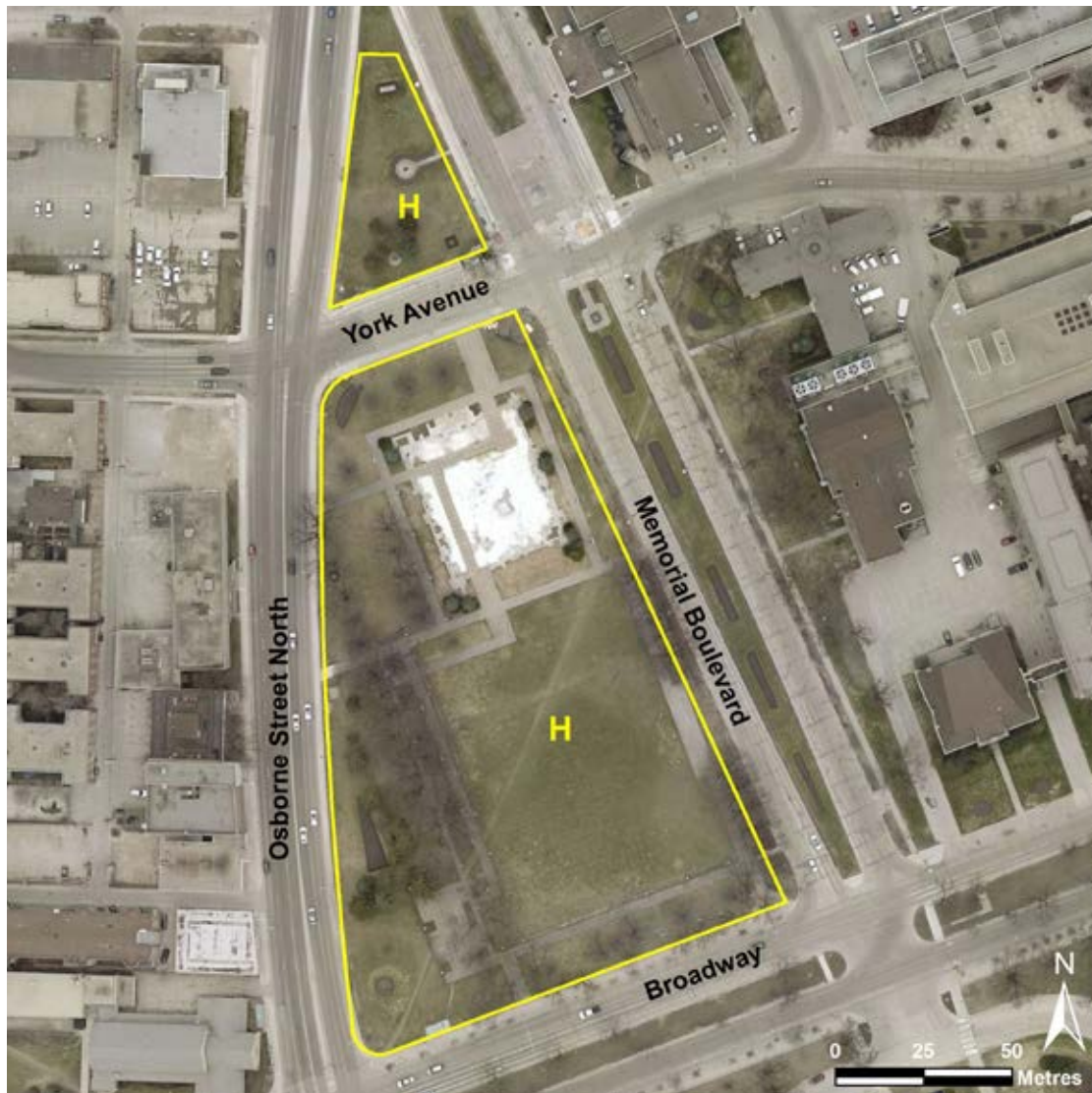
## THE PARK WILL:

- preserve an area of land containing memorials
- serve as a meeting place for special events and functions
- provide an area of green space in an urban location for use by the general public

### HERITAGE (H)

**Size: 1.95 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides an area of green space with various memorials and monuments
- contains the park centrepiece, City Hydro Fountain



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*



# Moose Lake

ESTABLISHED >> November 8, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 1,055 hectares (ha), located in southeastern Manitoba in the Lake of the Woods Ecoregion. The park comprises Moose Lake and the surrounding shoreline. Much of the forested shoreline has been developed with cottages, campsites and a beach. The south and west shores are lined with remnants of ancient beach ridges from glacial Lake Agassiz. The east shore of the lake features a stand of trees dominated by white pine, with some birch and a few red pine.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

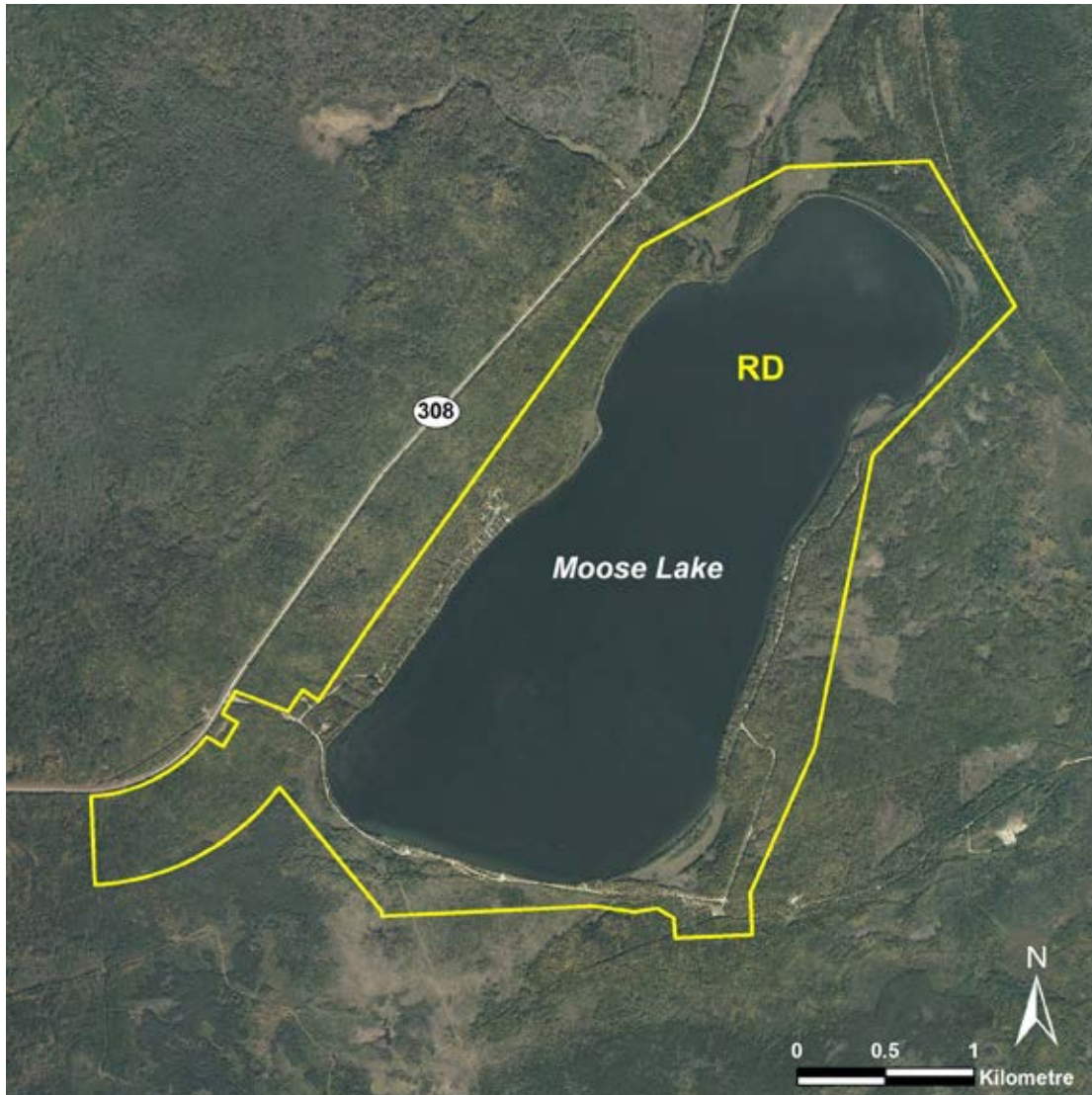
## THE PARK WILL:

- provide opportunities for camping, swimming, fishing, snowmobiling and boating
- provide cottaging opportunities, a lodge and a youth camp
- preserve a unique white-pine dominated stand, one of very few known to be thriving in Manitoba

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 1,055 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a beach, campground, playground, hiking trail, boat launch and lodge
- accommodates a cottage subdivision with 90 road accessible lots



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Neso Lake

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately one hectare (ha), located on the southwest shore of Neso Lake in the Churchill River Upland Ecoregion. The park features a jack pine ridge with open areas of grass and moss. The park provides access to Neso Lake and the Mistik Creek canoe route.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

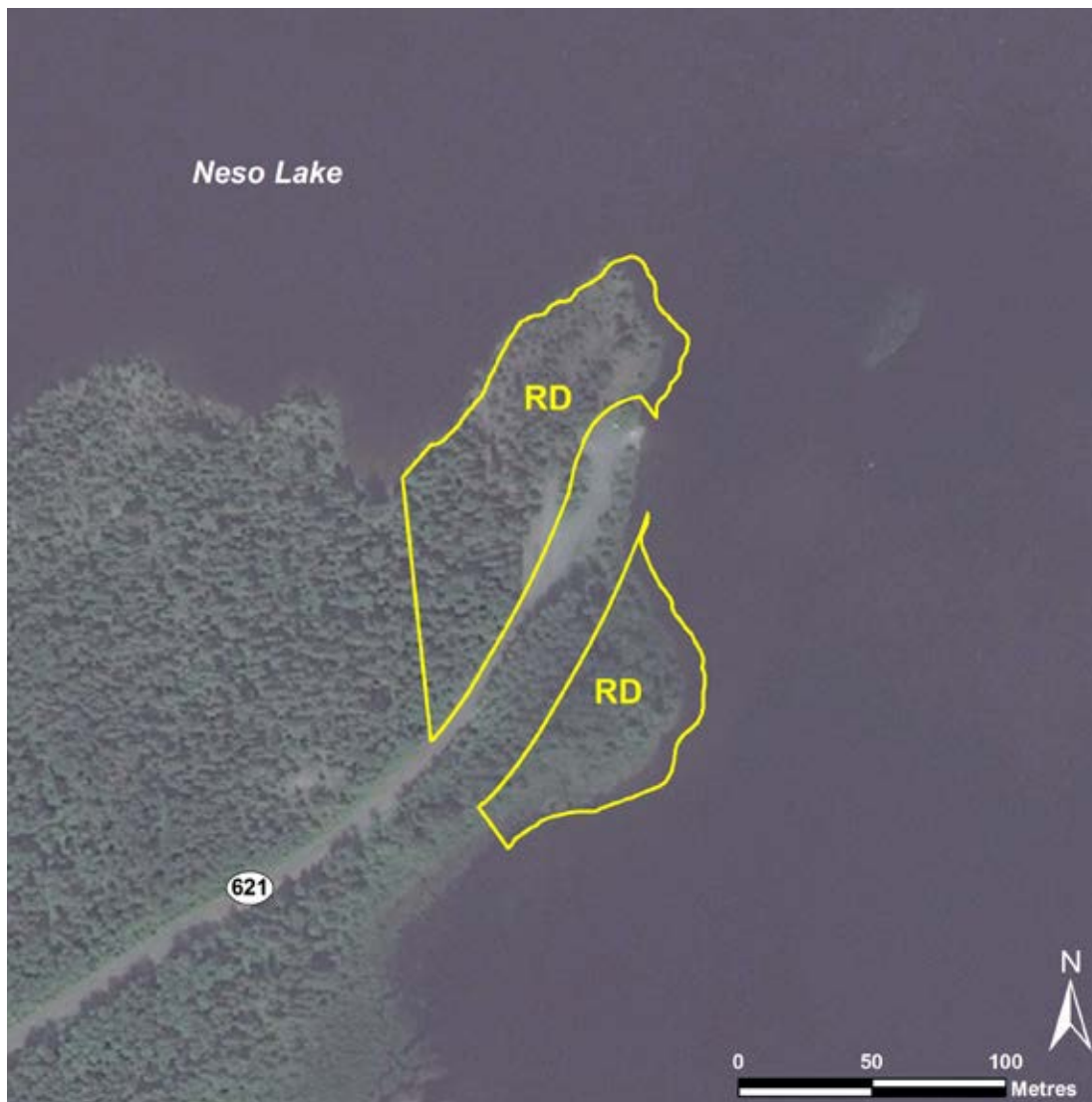
## THE PARK WILL:

- provide access to Neso Lake for fishing and water-based recreational activities
- serve as a staging area for the Mistik Creek canoe route

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 1.33 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides access for water-based recreation activities
- provides recreational facilities including a picnic area



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Netley Creek

**ESTABLISHED** >> August 13, 1974

**CLASSIFICATION** >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately two hectares (ha), located at the southern edge of Netley Marsh in the Interlake Plain Ecoregion.

The marsh is an internationally renowned wetland, harbouring a rich plant and animal community. Vegetation surrounding the park is marsh or river bottom forest, both components typical of the Interlake Plain Ecoregion. The park includes a boat launch.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- offer fishing opportunities
- provide water access to Netley Creek and the Red River

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 1.52 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides access to a boat launch (the launch lies outside of park boundaries)
- access from the park to adjacent waterways provides opportunity for fishers, hunters and canoeists



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Nopiming

ESTABLISHED >> April 20, 1976

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 142,910 hectares (ha), characterized by networks of rock outcrops, lakes and rivers. Much of the park is dominated by forests of jack pine and trembling aspen, scattered marshes, and black spruce and tamarack bogs. The park provides important habitat for Manitoba's southern-most population of boreal woodland caribou. Parts of the park are included within the Manitoba-Ontario Interprovincial Wilderness Area.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Lac Seul Upland Ecoregion and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

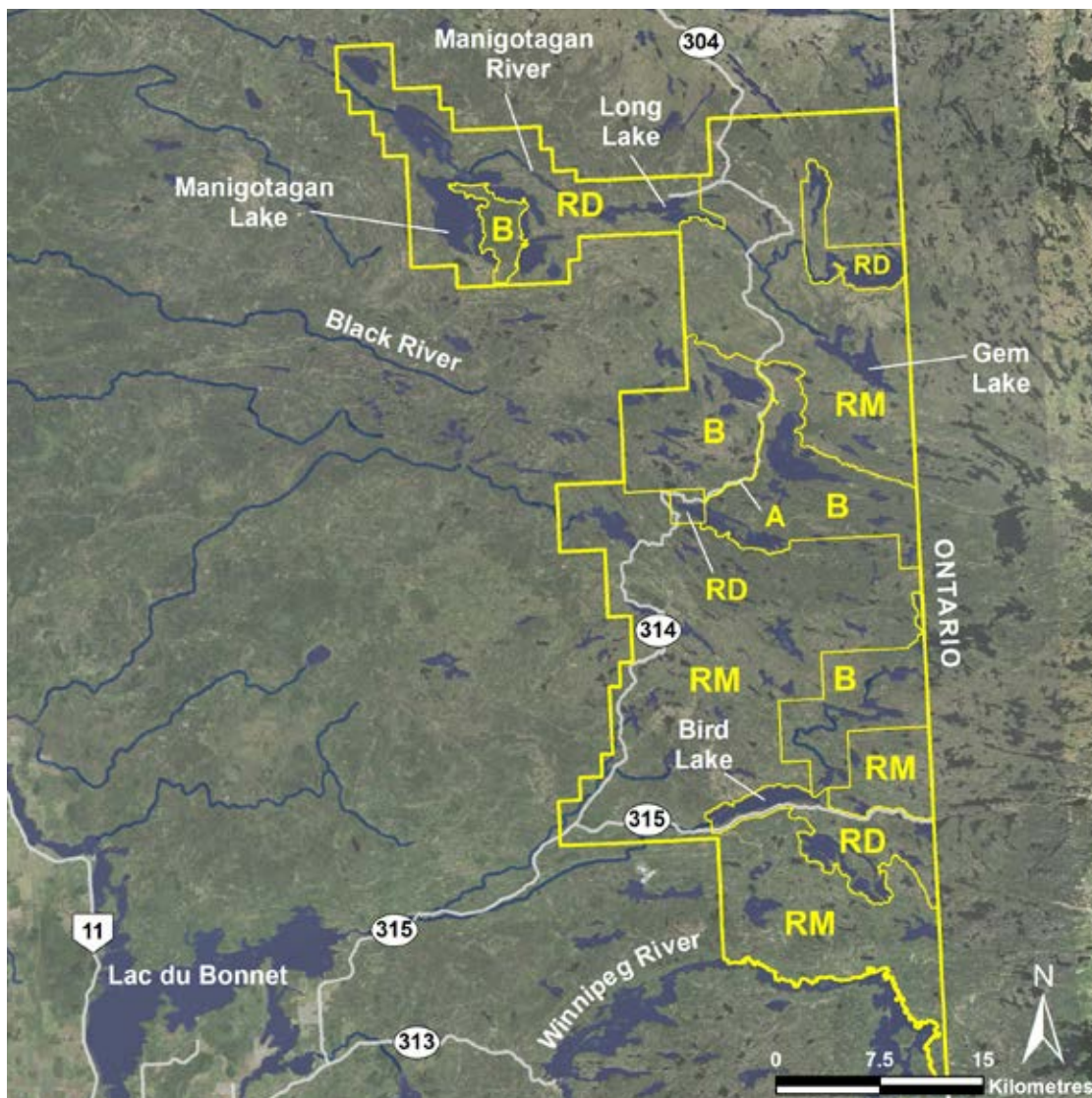
## THE PARK WILL:

- preserve areas of habitat for the threatened boreal woodland caribou
- provide opportunities for nature-oriented recreational activities, such as canoeing, hiking and backcountry camping, in a largely undisturbed environment
- provide high quality cottaging, camping, boating and fishing opportunities, and accommodate related facilities and services
- promote public appreciation and understanding of Nopiming's natural and cultural heritage
- accommodate commercial resource uses such as mining, where such activities do not compromise other park purposes

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 27,301 ha or 19 per cent of the park**

- protects boreal forest communities and boreal woodland caribou habitat, notably caribou calving areas
- provides opportunities for nature-oriented recreational activities, such as canoeing, backcountry camping and remote hunting and fishing



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 27,526 ha or 19 per cent of the park.**

- accommodates intensive recreational facilities, such as campgrounds, commercial lodges, recreational staging areas and cottage subdivisions
- permits commercial resource use, while recognizing the recreational values of the park

### RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (RM)

**Size: 88,040 ha or 62 per cent of the park.**

- permits some commercial resource opportunities, such as mining
- provides recreational opportunities, including fishing, canoeing, trails, recreational roads and existing remote cottages

### ACCESS (A)

**Size: 43 ha or < one per cent of the park.**

- provides road access through the backcountry land use category

# Norris Lake

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately nine hectares (ha), located on the northeast shore of Norris Lake in the Interlake Plain Ecoregion. The lake itself is a shallow lake that forms the headwaters for Netley Creek. The park has a natural sand beach and is home to an abundance of garter snakes and geese.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

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

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 8.69 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides recreational facilities, including a campground, boat launch and picnic area
- provides access to Norris Lake



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# North Steeprock Lake

ESTABLISHED >> February 28, 1997

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 14 hectares (ha), located on the east shore of North Steeprock Lake in the Mid-Boreal Uplands Ecoregion. The park is situated in the Porcupine Provincial Forest, which is found in a hilly upland area that includes the Porcupine Hills and the Duck and Riding mountains. This region contains primarily mixed stands of broadleaf and coniferous trees dominated by spruce and aspen.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

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

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 13.64 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides recreational facilities including a campground, picnic area and boat launch
- provides access to a beach and adjacent lake for fishing and other water-based recreation



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

# Nueltin Lake

ESTABLISHED >> November 16, 2010

CLASSIFICATION >> Wilderness Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 447,190 hectares (ha), characterized by eskers rising 50 metres and bog peatlands. Nueltin Lake is the largest waterbody in the area and comprises a large portion of the park with its intricate shoreline and numerous islands. The park embodies an area of transition between boreal forest and tundra. The park is within the range of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq barren-ground caribou herds, and is an important summer breeding ground for migratory birds.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Selwyn Lake Upland and Kazan River Upland ecoregions.

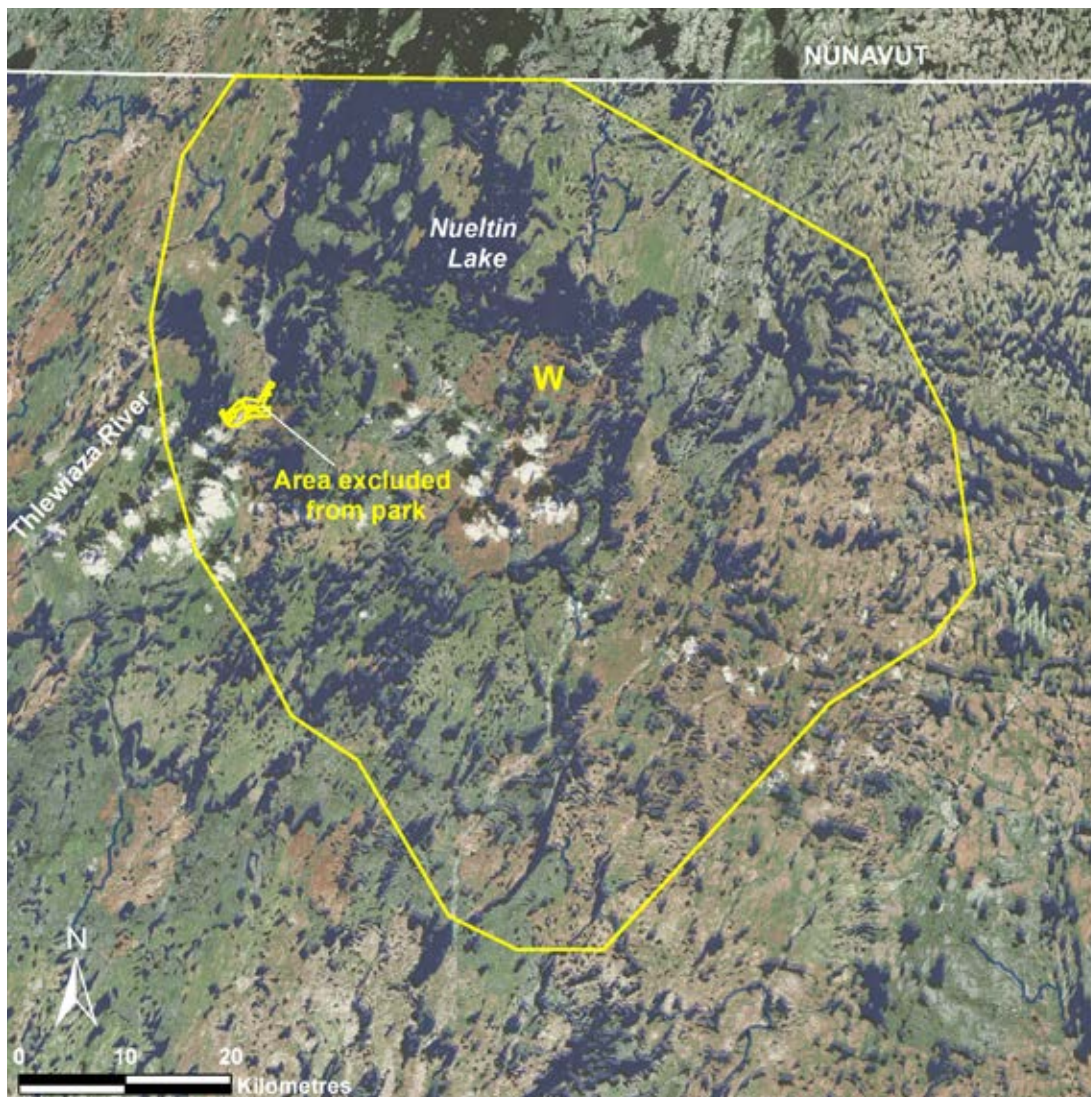
## THE PARK WILL:

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

### WILDERNESS (W)

**Size: 447,190 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- protects natural lands encompassing boreal forest and tundra
- protects habitat for a variety of plant and animal species, including barren-ground caribou, common nighthawk, rusty blackbird, threespine stickleback, sedge, and spiked woodthrush
- protects important breeding grounds for migratory birds
- provides wilderness recreational opportunities, such as canoeing, hunting and fishing

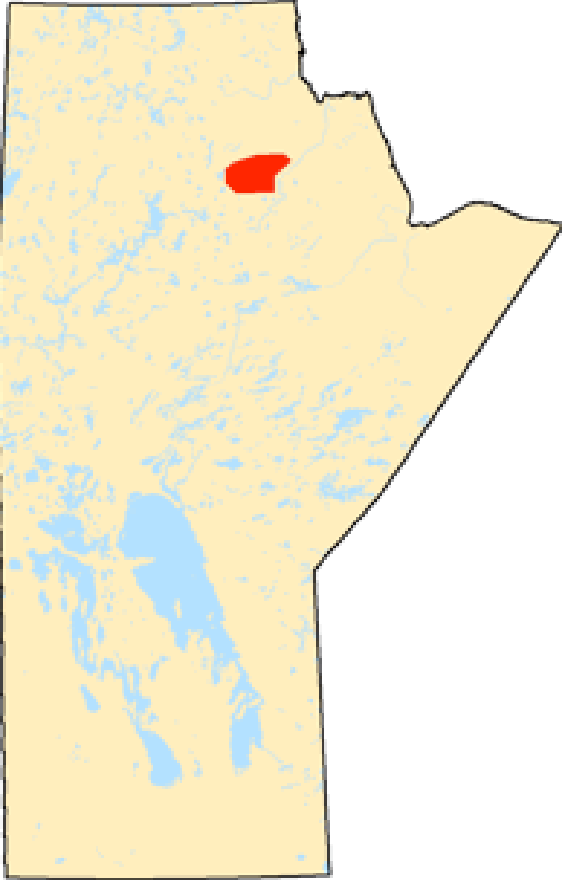


Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

# Numaykoos Lake

ESTABLISHED >> February 10, 1995

CLASSIFICATION >> Wilderness Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 360,000 hectares (ha), characterized by a relatively flat terrain and covered by large tracts of peat. Frost polygons, formed by repeated freezing and thawing of the soil, give the ground a distinctive patterned surface. The park contains the headwaters of several rivers that are part of the Churchill River system. The whitewater portion of the Little Beaver River runs through the park.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Selwyn Lake Upland Ecoregion.

## THE PARK WILL:

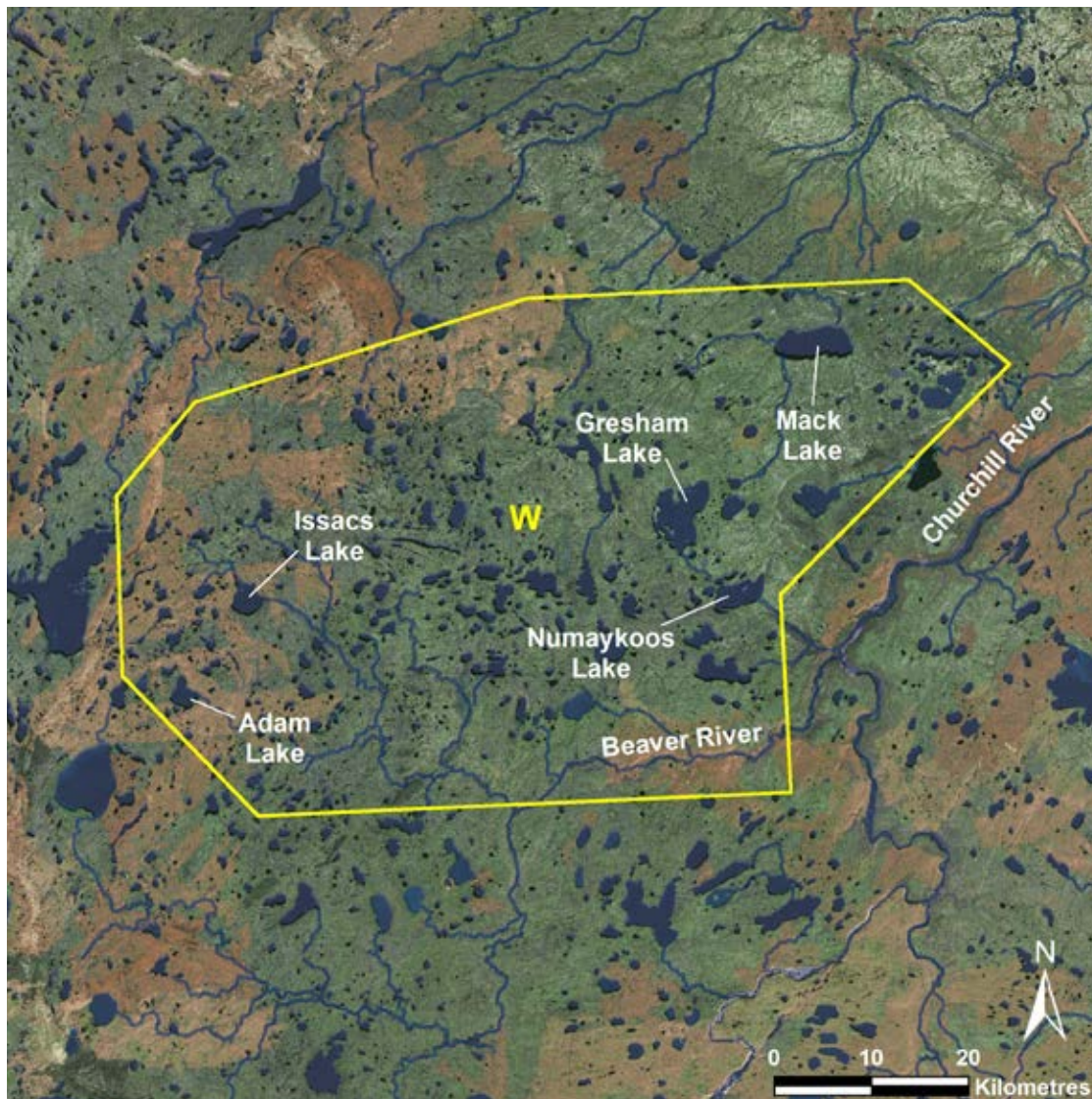
- protect winter range for barren-ground caribou in an undisturbed state
- provide opportunities for a range of outdoor recreational experiences that depend on a pristine environment
- promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features and cultural heritage



### WILDERNESS (W)

**Size: 360,000 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- protects natural lands encompassing boreal forest and large tracts of peat covered landscape
- protects habitat for a variety of plant and animal species, including barren-ground caribou
- provides wilderness recreational opportunities, including canoeing, wildlife viewing, white-water rafting, hunting and fishing



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

# Oak Lake

ESTABLISHED >> November 8, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 11 hectares (ha), located on the east shore of Oak Lake in the Aspen Parkland Ecoregion. The park itself has been developed primarily as a picnic area, while the lake and surrounding wetlands are important waterfowl staging areas and birding destinations. Facilities in the park include a picnic area, sports area, and playground. The park also includes one of the few beaches in the region.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide opportunities for picnicking and day use
- maintain recreational use of the sand beach
- provide bird watching opportunities

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 11.40 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides recreational facilities including a picnic area, sports area and playground
- provides access to the beach and adjacent lake for water-based recreation



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Overflowing River

ESTABLISHED >> November 8, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 13 hectares (ha), located on the east bank of the Overflowing River in the Mid-Boreal Lowland Ecoregion. The park is situated just north of the river's mouth on Overflow Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. Coniferous forests and imperfectly drained, fine textured soils typify this portion of the region.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

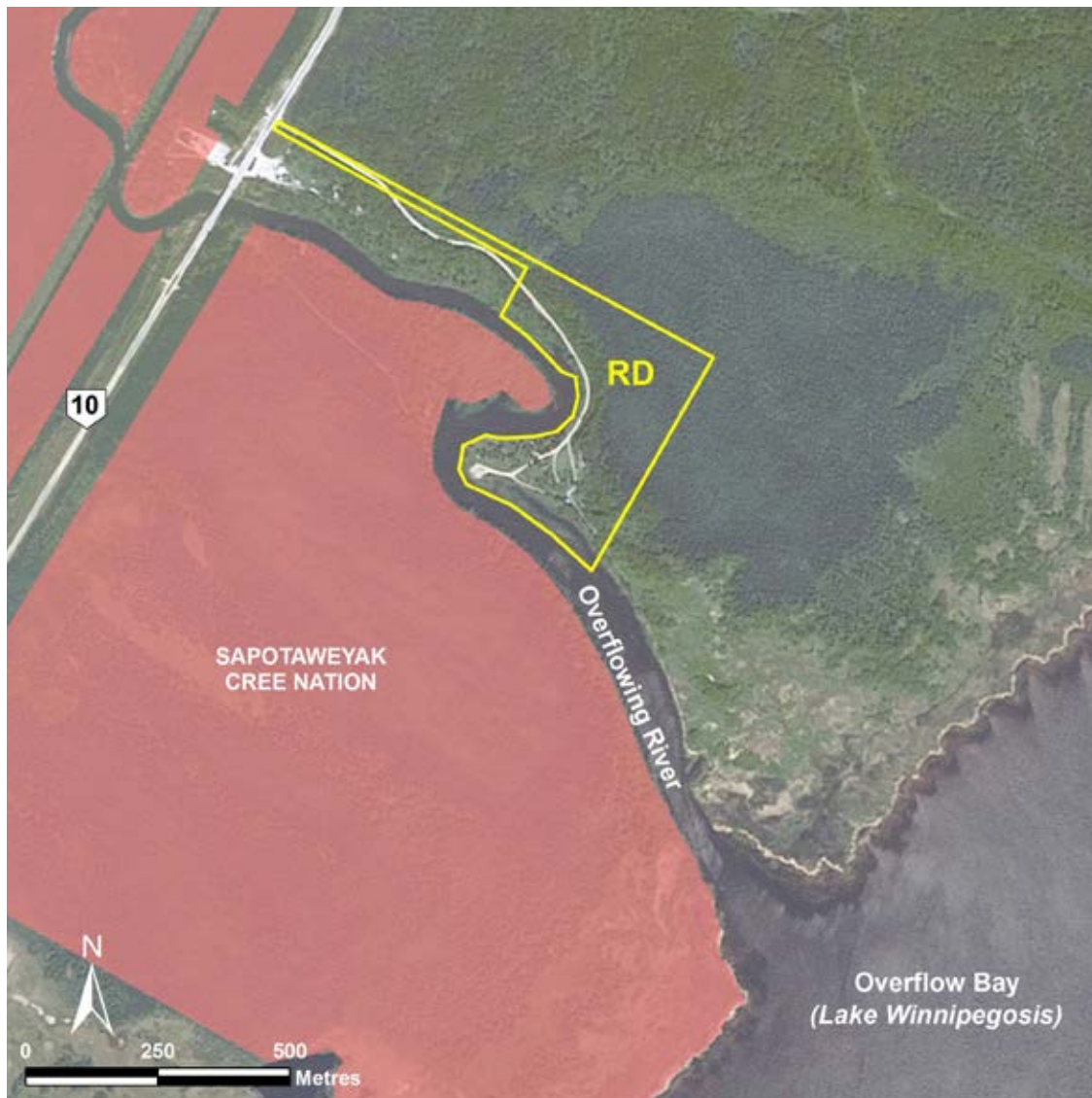
## THE PARK WILL:

- provide access to Overflowing River and Lake Winnipegosis
- provide opportunities for camping and fishing

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 13.11 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a campground, boat launch and picnic area
- provides access to Overflowing River and Lake Winnipegosis for water-based recreation



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

# Paint Lake

ESTABLISHED >> December 23, 1971

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 22,740 hectares (ha), characterized by the waters and shores of Paint Lake, a portion of the Grass River system. The park straddles part of the Thompson Nickel Belt, a narrow band of rock stretching southwest and northeast of Thompson that is rich in nickel and copper mineral deposits. The lake itself is a remnant of ancient Lake Agassiz, which also deposited the clay and silt that support the boreal forest surrounding the lake. The area contains sites of historical and archeological significance, including two excavation sites that have uncovered pottery, tools and other items dating back about 2,000 years.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Hayes River Upland Ecoregion and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

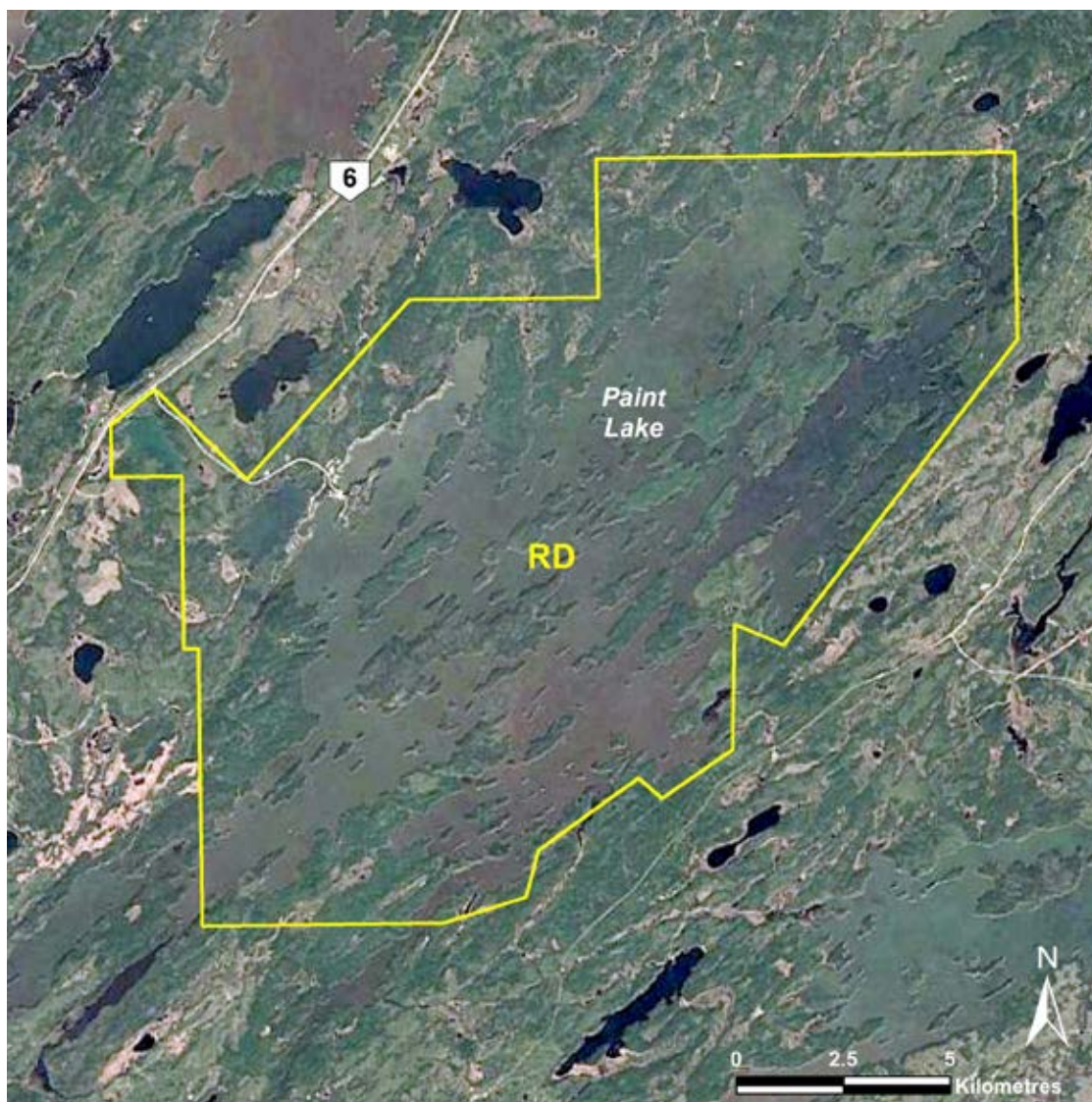
## THE PARK WILL:

- preserve riparian habitats to maintain water quality and the natural character of the Paint Lake area
- provide cottaging, camping, boating and fishing opportunities, and permit related facilities and services
- promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural and cultural features
- accommodate mining activities in a manner that does not compromise other park purposes

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 22,740 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- permits recreational development and use, including cottaging, camping, day use areas, boating, fishing, and snowmobile and cross-country ski trails
- permits commercial resource opportunities, such as mining, while recognizing the recreational values of the park



Imagery: Google, Landsat/Copernicus

# Patricia Beach

ESTABLISHED >> June 7, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 54 hectares (ha), located on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg in the Interlake Plain Ecoregion. The park includes a natural sand beach, sand dunes and a lagoon. The beach itself stretches 2.5 kilometres along the southeast shore of Balsam Bay on Lake Winnipeg. The beach and dune areas are nesting habitat for the endangered piping plover. Scattered stands of deciduous forest can also be found in the park.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide beach and swimming opportunities on the shores of Lake Winnipeg
- preserve lagoons and wetland habitats to provide nesting habitat for water birds
- conserve the natural habitat provided by the beach ridge for nesting birds, including the piping plover
- promote public awareness and appreciation of the sand dunes and lagoon habitats, particularly piping plover nesting sites



### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 54.42 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including picnic areas and a concession
- contains a beach and sand dunes



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Pembina Valley

ESTABLISHED >> October 1, 2001

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 670 hectares (ha), characterized by lush forests and meadows covering the rolling hills of the Pembina Valley. The park is intersected by boulder-filled creeks that drain into the Pembina River. The topography of the valley is ideal for thermal updrafts, attracting many species of birds to the area.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Aspen Parkland Ecoregion and accommodate nature-oriented recreational opportunities.

## THE PARK WILL:

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

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

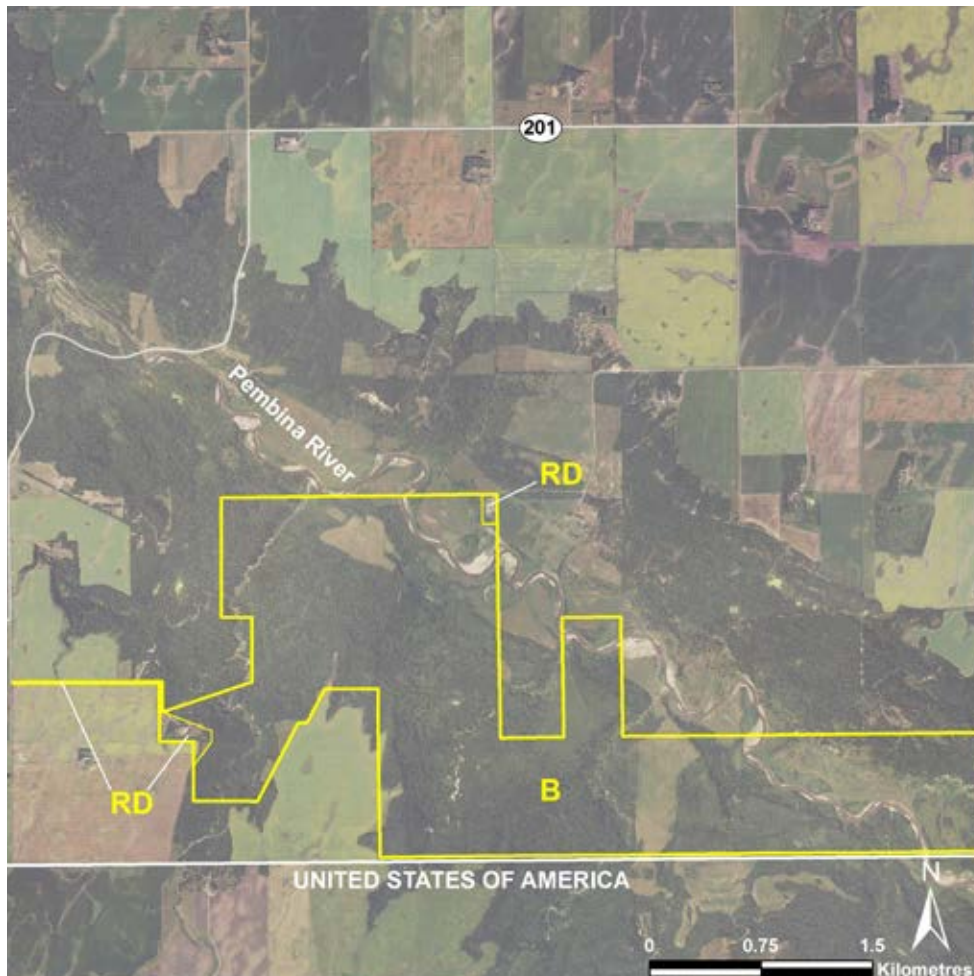
**Size: 661 ha or 99 per cent of the park.**

- protects the natural habitat and landforms of the glacial spillway and river valley ecosystem, including deciduous forest and aquatic habitat
- provides opportunities for nature-oriented recreation, such as hiking and wildlife viewing, in a largely undisturbed environment
- contains small open meadow areas that are being managed to revert back to native vegetation

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 9 ha or one per cent of the park.**

- accommodates recreation and day use activities



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Pemmican Island

ESTABLISHED >> July 21, 2023

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 24.01 hectares (ha), encompassing Pemmican Island, a small island adjacent to the west shore of central Lake Winnipegosis. Pemmican Island is comprised of limestone outcrops and cliffs, boulders, sand, and gravel. Mature forest stands of American elm, Manitoba maple, trembling aspen and shrubs are located inland.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Mid-Boreal Lowland Ecoregion.

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide for the conservation of biodiversity including ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- provide a backcountry setting for traditional and cultural activities that depend largely on an undisturbed environment
- protect the breeding and nesting grounds of bird species such as the double-crested cormorant, American white pelican, herring gull, ring-billed gull, Caspian tern and common merganser

# Pemmican Island

## LAND USE CATEGORIES

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 24.01 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- Protects habitat for a variety of colonial water birds.
- Protects natural land encompassing limestone cliffs, sand spits and mid-boreal forest.

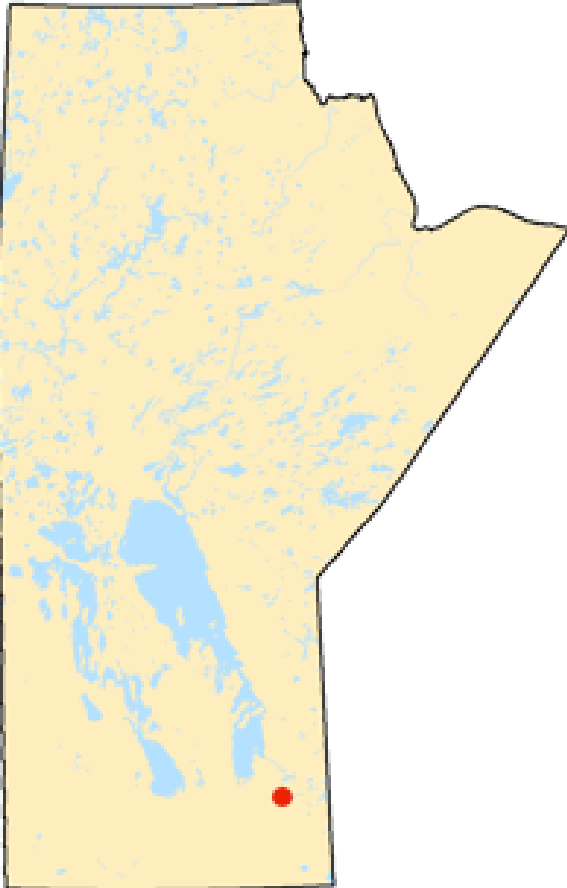


*Imagery: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community.*

# Pinawa

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately one hectare (ha), located on the east shore of the Winnipeg River at the junction of the river and Provincial Road 211 in the Lake of the Woods Ecoregion. It is the smallest park in the provincial park system. The park contains little in the way of flora and fauna, but wooded areas around the park provide habitat for many animal species. The boat launch in the park provides the only access to the Winnipeg River between the Seven Sisters Generating Station and Lac du Bonnet.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

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

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 0.68 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a picnic area and boat launch

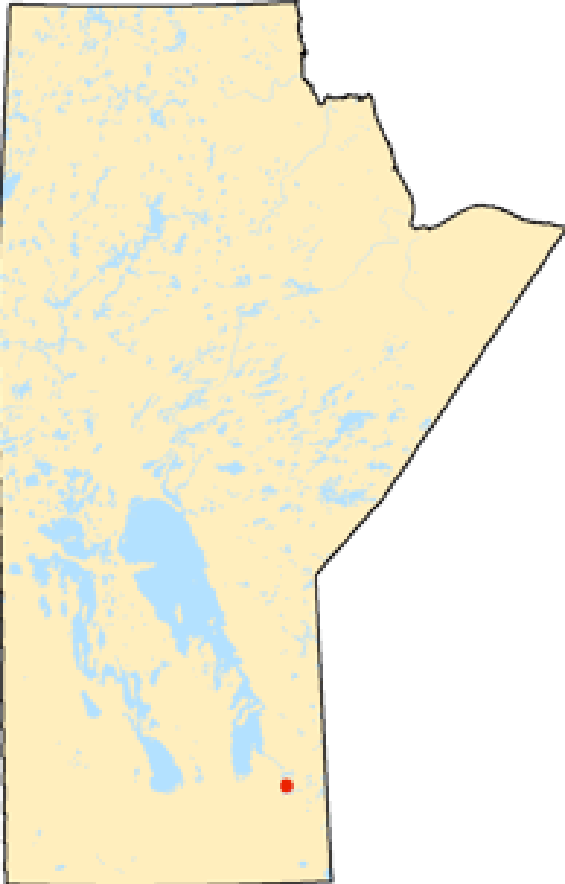


*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Pinawa Dam

ESTABLISHED >> July 18, 1985

CLASSIFICATION >> Heritage Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 193 hectares (ha), located on the Pinawa Channel, five kilometres northwest of the town of Pinawa. The park commemorates Manitoba's first year-round hydroelectric generating station. The land within the park is a mix of developed areas, open spaces, forested areas and rock outcrops. The focus of the park is the ruins of the old Pinawa Dam, which are integrated with the park's natural features.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

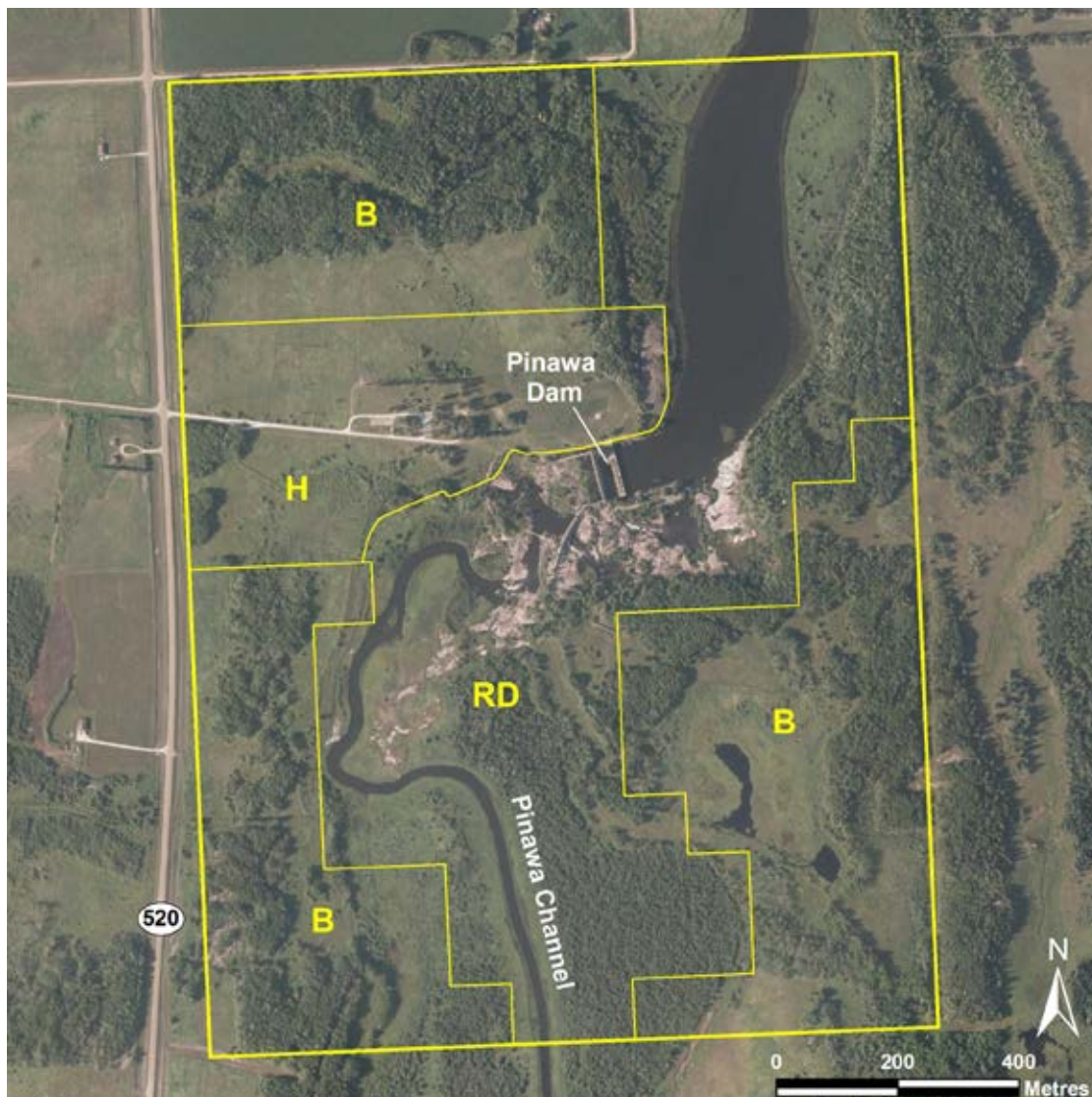
- protect the site and remnants of the first year-round hydroelectric dam in Manitoba
- promote appreciation and public understanding of the current and historic value of hydroelectric power to Manitoba
- provide recreational opportunities, including picnicking, fishing, hiking and viewing of Pinawa Dam



### HERITAGE (H)

**Size: 25 ha or 13 per cent of the park.**

- provides interpretive developments including an amphitheatre, interpretive signs, walking bridge and nature trail
- provides day use facilities including picnic areas and a playground



Imagery: GeoManitoba

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 80.5 ha or 42 per cent of the park.**

- contains the ruins of Pinawa Dam and the dam's powerhouse
- provides self-guiding trails that allow park users to explore this historical site
- accommodates fishing
- provides habitat for the threatened carmine shiner

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 87.5 ha or 45 per cent of the park.**

- protects forest representative of the boreal shield
- provides recreational opportunities through the provision of trails

# Pisew Falls

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 93 hectares (ha), located on the Grass River in the Hayes River Upland Ecoregion. The park is centered on Pisew Falls, one of Manitoba's largest waterfalls. At the base of the falls, mist and spray form a tower of ice during the winter and create a unique microclimate on an island in the river channel. This ice can persist well into the summer, resulting in a community of plants that favour a short growing season and very moist conditions. Observation platforms provide park visitors with unobstructed views of the falls.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

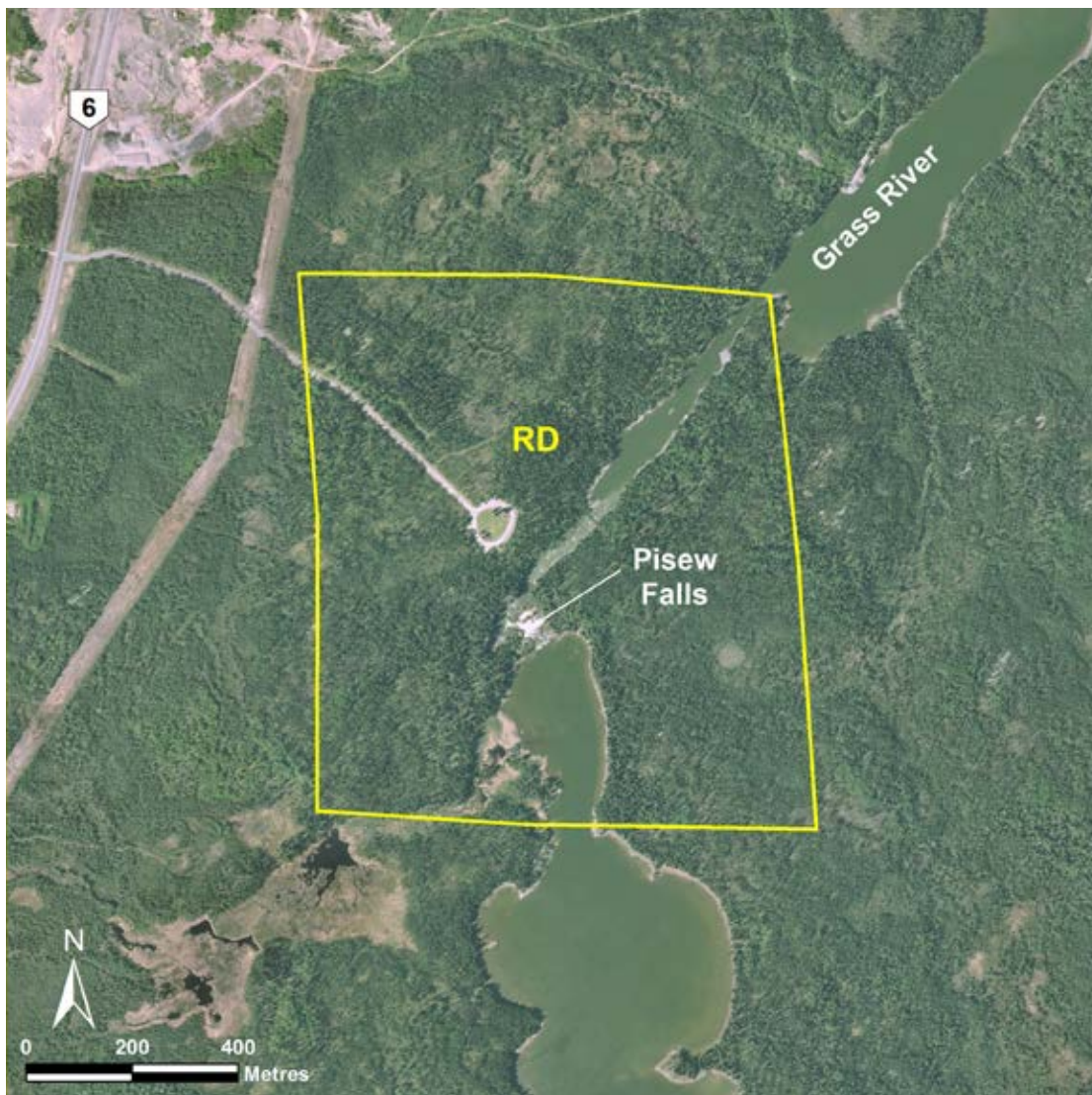
## THE PARK WILL:

- preserve the natural landscape of the area, including the unique microclimate below Pisew Falls in the falls' spray zone
- provide opportunities for hiking, picnicking, photography and viewing of the falls
- promote public understanding and appreciation of the falls

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 92.86 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities at Pisew Falls including an accessible trail, and picnic and viewing areas
- provides access to a suspension bridge and trail leading from the park to Kwasitchewan Falls downstream (approximately nine kilometres northeast of Pisew Falls)

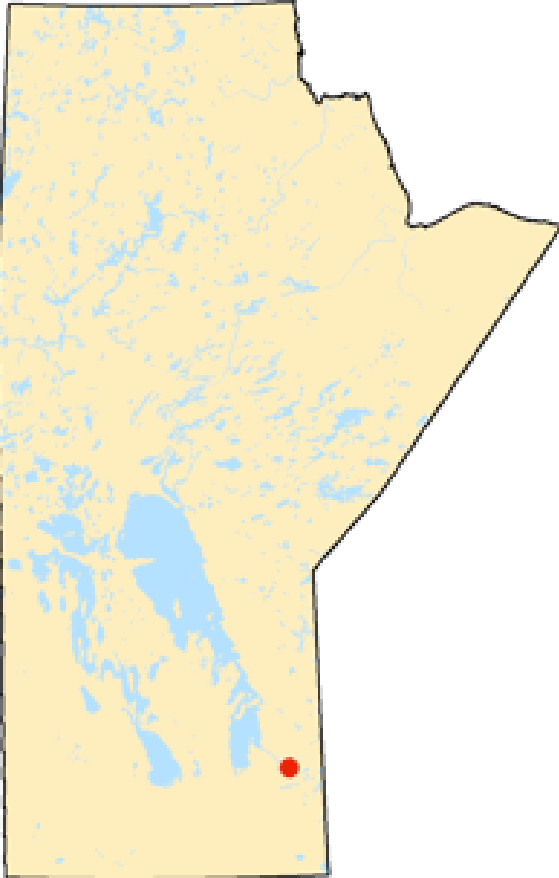


*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Poplar Bay

ESTABLISHED >> June 7, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 14 hectares (ha), located at the southeastern end of Lac de Bonnet on either side of Poplar Bay inlet in the Lake of the Woods Ecoregion. The park contains wooded and wetland habitats that provide habitat for a variety of wildlife. Much of the shoreline of Poplar Bay is developed for recreational purposes, including cottage lots, camping areas and a boat launch.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

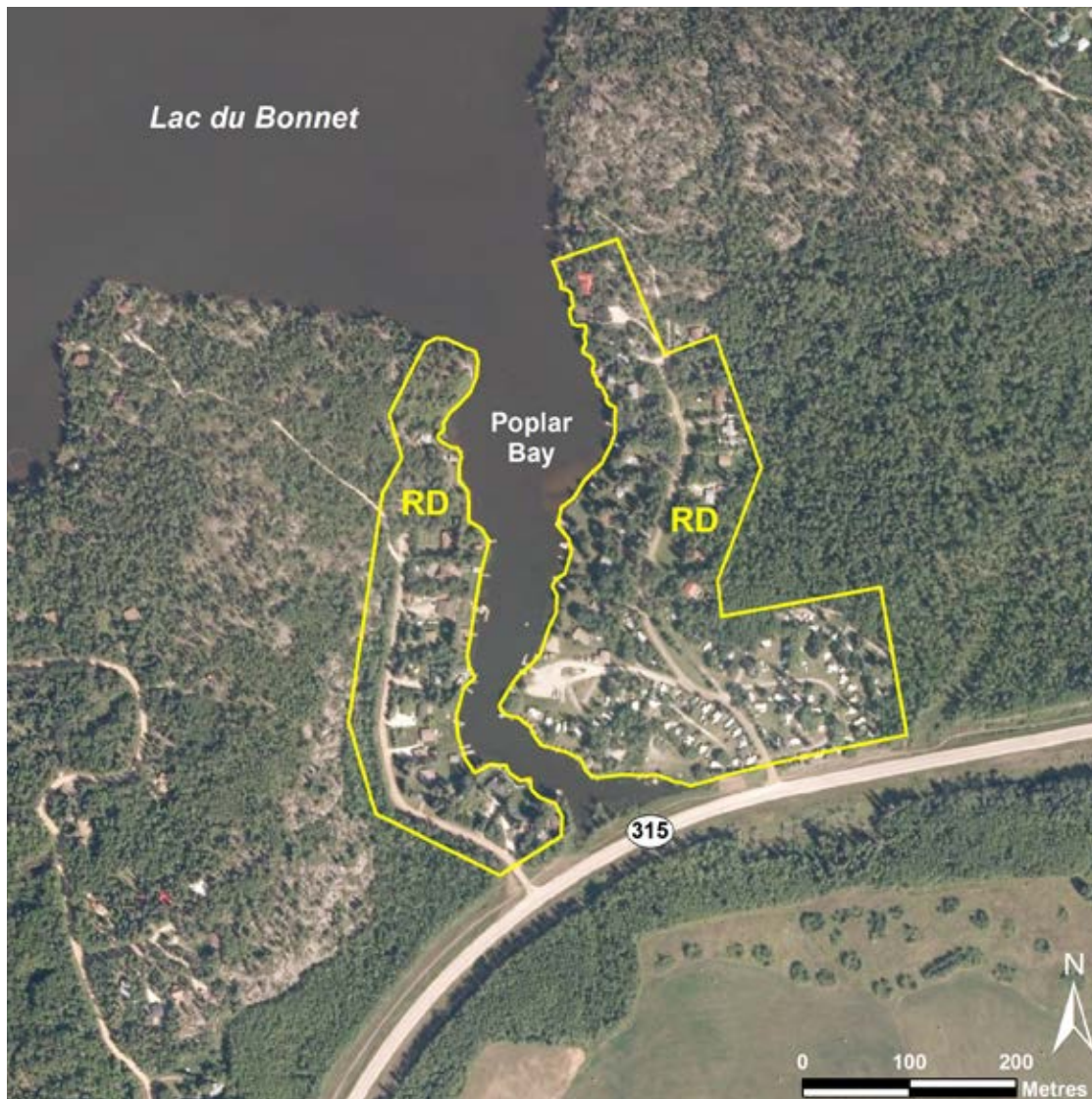
## THE PARK WILL:

- accommodate an existing cottage subdivision of approximately 33 road accessible lots
- offer seasonal camping and fishing opportunities

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 13.66 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- accommodates an existing cottage subdivision
- provides facilities including a boat launch, campground and day use areas

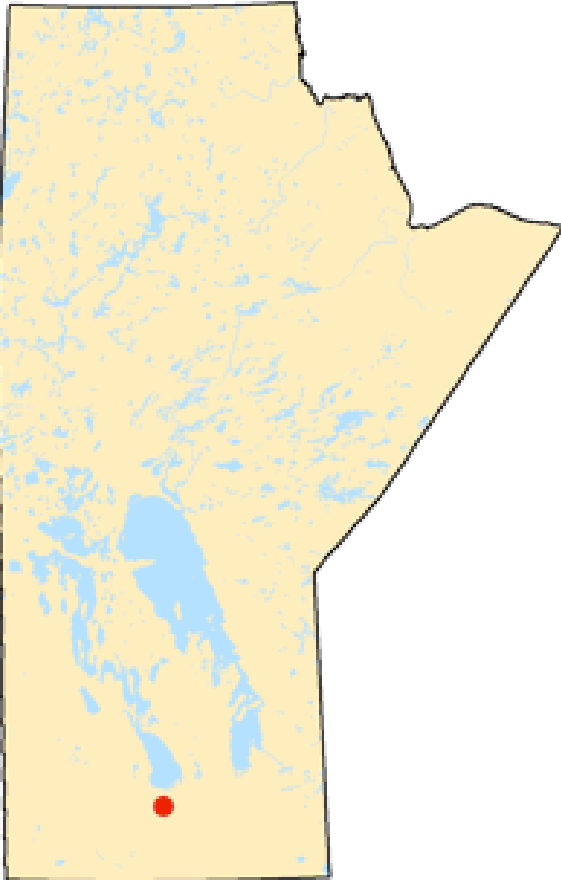


Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Portage Spillway

ESTABLISHED >> February 28, 1997

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately four hectares (ha), located adjacent to the Portage Diversion in the Lake Manitoba Plain Ecoregion. The Portage Diversion channels water northward from the Assiniboine River to Lake Manitoba to help prevent flooding downstream. The park consists of two neighbouring parcels of land, separated by a small lagoon. Park lands immediately adjacent to the river support river bottom forest, while the remaining areas are landscaped or mowed.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

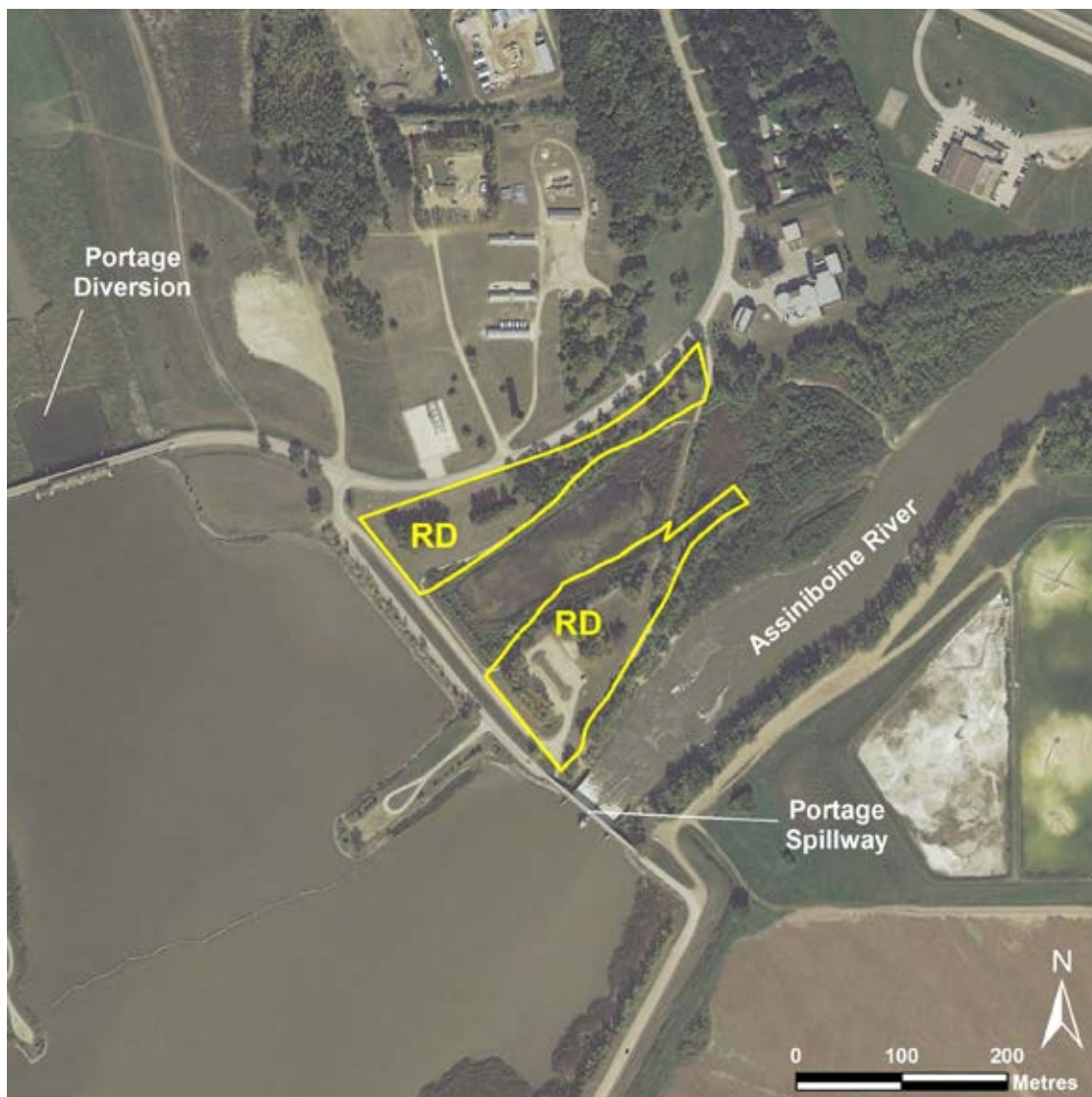
## THE PARK WILL:

- provide a fishing site on the Assiniboine River
- serve as a picnicking and day use area
- provide visitors with an opportunity to view the Portage Diversion dam

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 3.76 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides recreational facilities including a picnic and day use area



Imagery: GeoManitoba



# Primrose

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately six hectares (ha), located near the junction of Provincial Trunk Highway 10 and Lenswood Highway in the Interlake Plain Ecoregion. The park is a deciduous treed site adjacent to the Birch River.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide overnight camping facilities
- serve as a picnic and rest area for travelers and local residents

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 6.48 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a picnic area and campsites



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Rainbow Beach

**ESTABLISHED** >> November 8, 1961

**CLASSIFICATION** >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 52 hectares (ha), located on a beach ridge on the southwestern shore of Dauphin Lake in the Lake Manitoba Plain Ecoregion. Crooked and Crawford creeks enter Dauphin Lake within the park. Most of the park's land base is developed with camping and day use areas.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- accommodate camping, picnicking, beach and day use
- serve as an important regional park for Dauphin and surrounding communities
- provide boat access to Dauphin Lake

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 52.41 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a campground, picnic area, concession and softball field
- provides boat access to Dauphin Lake



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Red Deer River

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is one hectare (ha), located near the mouth of the Red Deer River in the Interlake Plain Ecoregion. Slightly east of the park, the river flows into Dawson Bay on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis. The park sits between the river and Provincial Trunk Highway 10.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- serve as a picnic and rest area

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 1.00 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a picnic and day use area
- provides a limited level of access to the Red Deer River for small boats that can be launched by hand



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# River Road

ESTABLISHED >> February 28, 1997

CLASSIFICATION >> Heritage Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately five hectares (ha), comprised of six distinct units along River Road. This roadway follows the west bank of the Red River between Winnipeg and Lockport. The park provides superior river scenery and access to several historic buildings that are examples of 19th century prairie living.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- commemorate sites of 19th century culture, including the Scott House, Twin Oaks, Kennedy House and Hay House
- promote appreciation and public understanding of the cultural and historical significance of the Red River and the settlement on its shores
- provide opportunities for picnicking, fishing and viewing of the historic Red River, a Canadian Heritage River

### HERITAGE (H)

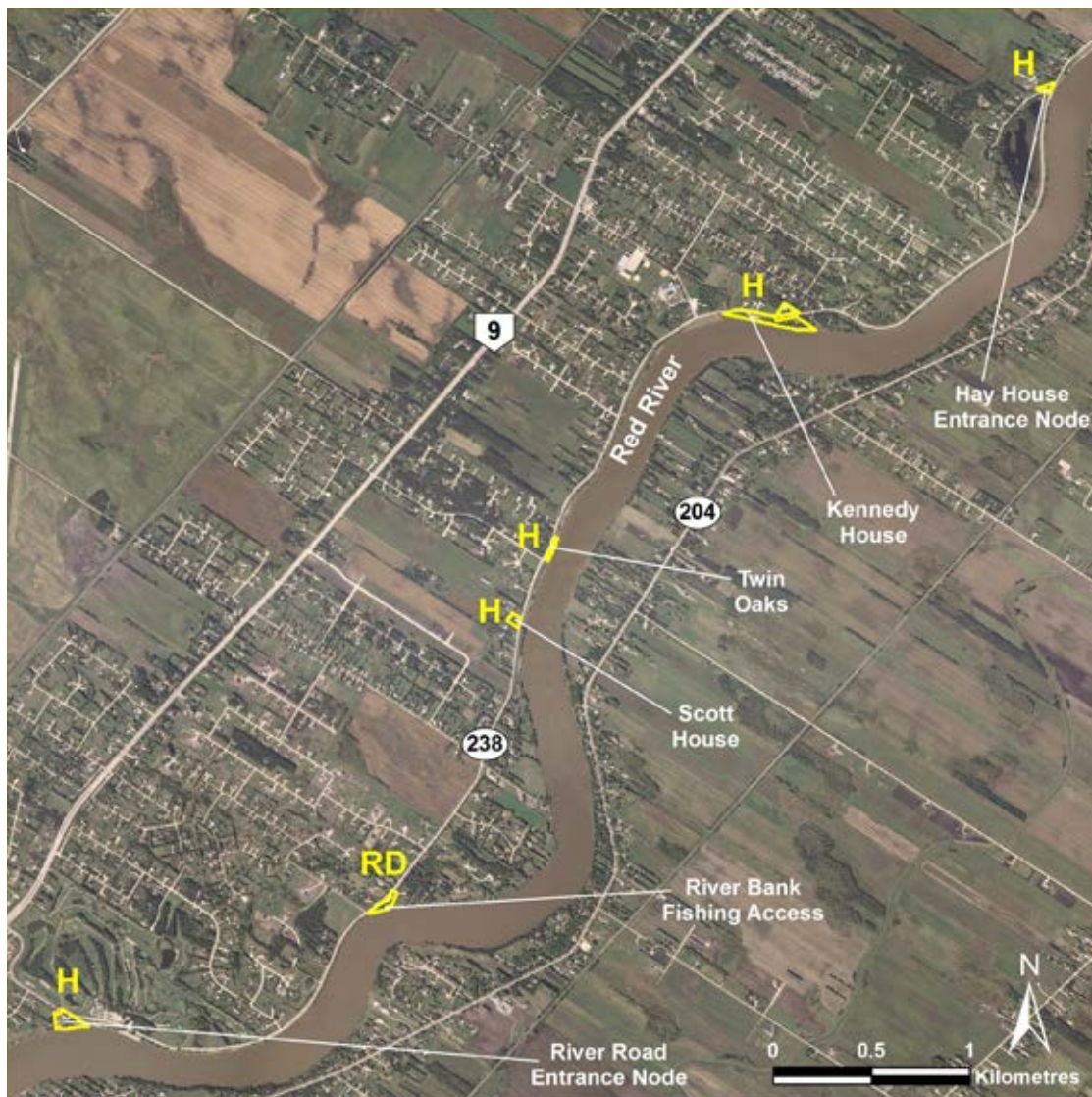
**Size: 4.4 ha or 90 per cent of the park.**

- comprises five sites including the south entrance, Scott House, Twin Oaks, Kennedy House and Hay House/north entrance interpretive node
- provides interpretation signs on cultural features and their significance.

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 0.5 ha or 10 per cent of the park.**

- provides access to the Red River for shore fishing and picnicking



Imagery: GeoManitoba





## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 86 hectares (ha), located on the north shore of Lake Wahtopannah, a reservoir in the Aspen Parkland Ecoregion. Construction of the reservoir and development of recreational facilities have created a mixed landscape of natural and developed spaces. The park is set within the rolling hills characteristic of the region and features 38 hectares of mixed-grass prairie. Treed areas can be found throughout the park, including adjacent to the waterfront and campground areas and along the northern edge of the prairie.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Aspen Parkland Ecoregion and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities.

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide camping, fishing, picnicking and beach opportunities
- serve as an important regional park for residents of southwestern Manitoba and visitors to the area
- provide boat access to Lake Wahtopannah
- maintain and enhance a remnant of mixed-grass prairie

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

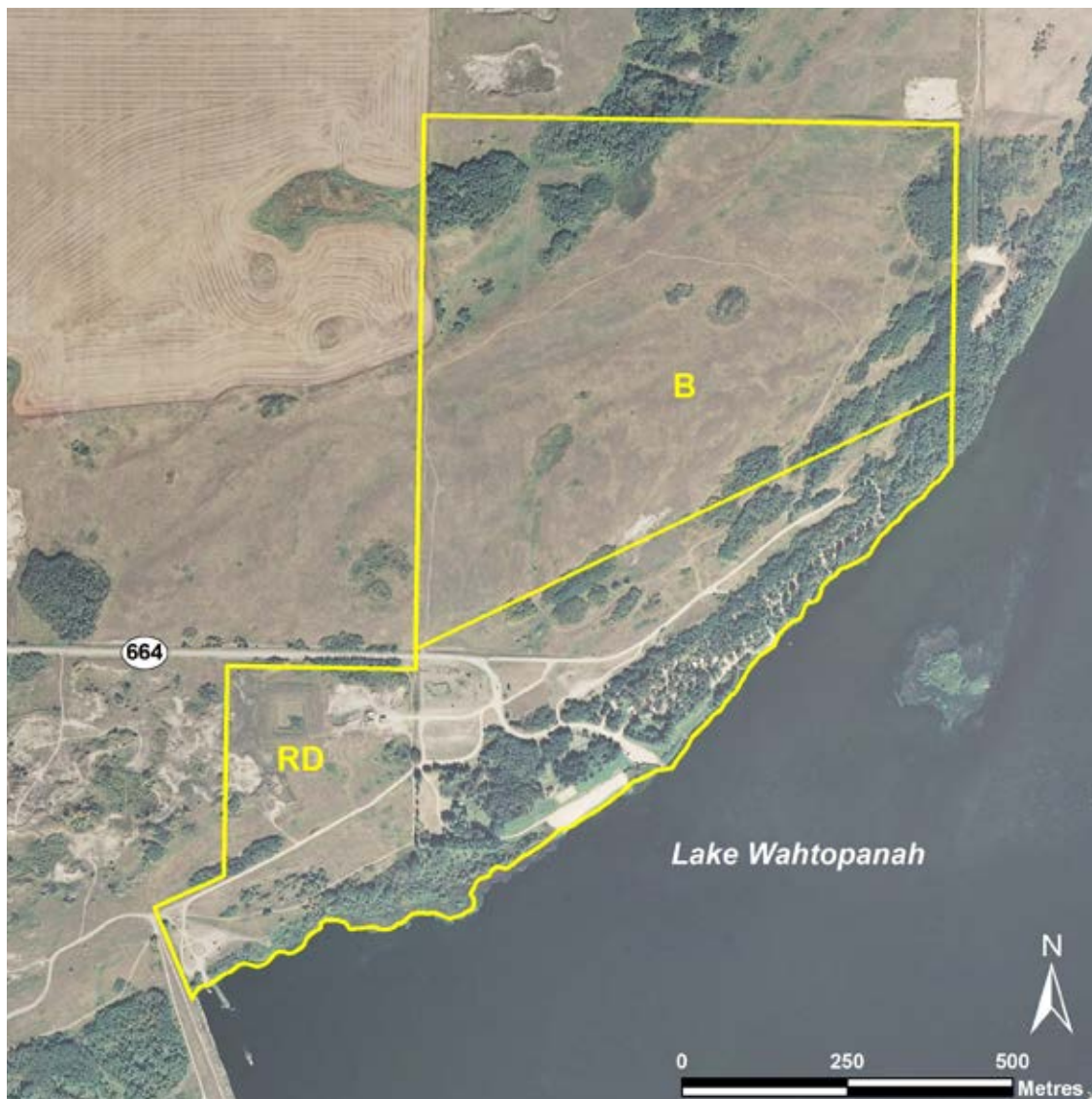
**Size: 37.89 ha or 44 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a campground, beach, playground, boat launch, concession and picnic areas

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 48.56 ha or 56 per cent of the park.**

- protects remnant native mixed-grass prairie
- provides nature-oriented recreational trails for hiking



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Rocky Lake

ESTABLISHED >> June 22, 1962

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 24 hectares (ha), located on the northeast shore of Rocky Lake in the Mid-Boreal Lowland Ecoregion. The lake is named for the steep rock faces that line the rugged northern shoreline. The north portion of the park is an upland area consisting of jack pine, rocky outcrops and mowed grass, while the south portion of the park is characterized by lowland vegetation such as reeds, grasses, willow and birch. Much of the park has been developed with recreational facilities.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- accommodate a campground, lodge and rental cabins
- provide fishing opportunities and boat access to Rocky Lake

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 23.94 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- accommodates facilities including a campground, boat launch, lodge and rental cabins

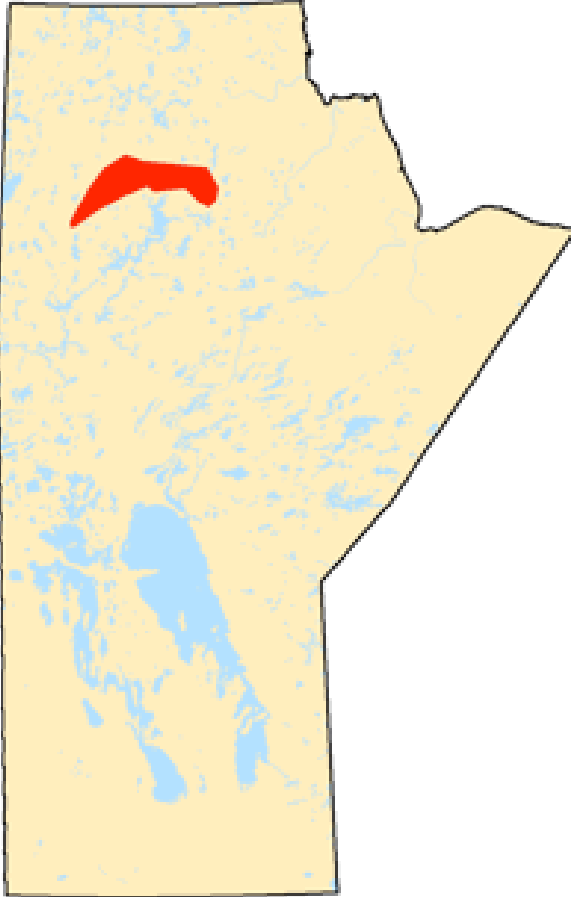


*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Sand Lakes

ESTABLISHED >> February 10, 1995

CLASSIFICATION >> Wilderness Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 831,000 hectares (ha), characterized by several outstanding waterbodies, including the South Seal River and Big Sand Lake. Other features include dramatic eskers, bedrock outcrops and a nationally significant Caspian tern breeding area. The park embodies an area of transition between boreal forest and tundra.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Selwyn Lake Upland and Churchill River Upland ecoregions.

## THE PARK WILL:

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

# Sand Lakes

## LAND USE CATEGORIES

### WILDERNESS (W)

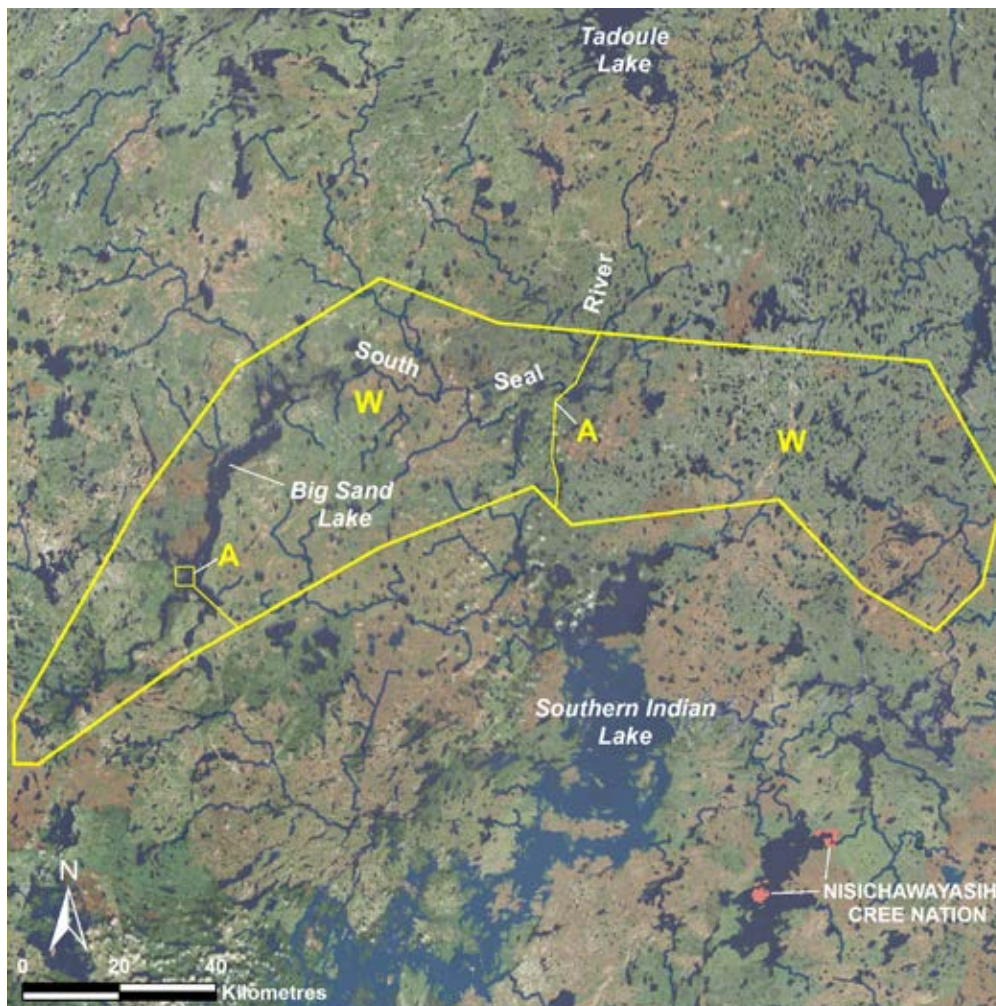
**Size: 826,400 ha or > 99 per cent of the park.**

- protects natural lands encompassing boreal forest and tundra
- protects habitat for a variety of plant and animal species including barren-ground caribou, caspian terns, black bears, moose, wolves, waterfowl and shorebirds
- provides wilderness recreational opportunities, such as canoeing, hunting and fishing

### ACCESS (A)

**Size: 4,600 ha or < one per cent of the park.**

- provides a location for a lodge at Big Sand Lake and road access to the lodge
- provides winter road access through the park



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Sasagiu Rapids

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 100 hectares (ha), located at the junction of Setting Lake and Brostrom Lake in the Hayes River Upland Ecoregion. The park comprises a segment of each lake and parts of the adjacent shoreline. The focal point of the park, the Sasagiu Rapids, flow from Setting Lake into Brostrom Lake and are part of the Grass River waterway. The water near the rapids is often open year-round.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide opportunities for camping and day use activities
- provide fishing access to Setting Lake and the Grass River

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 99.60 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- facilities include a campground and a canoe portage path



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*





## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately two hectares (ha), located adjacent to the Trans-Canada Highway and Pine Creek in the Aspen Parkland Ecoregion. The park encompasses a tiny part of the Assiniboine River Delta, an area of mostly vegetated sand dunes that was formed where the Assiniboine River emptied into glacial Lake Agassiz. Seton is situated on a treed site, functioning as a picnicking area and rest stop for travelers along the Trans-Canada Highway.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide picnicking and day use opportunities

## RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 1.59 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides picnic facilities and a rest area for travelers along the Trans-Canada Highway
- provides access to Pine Creek
- provides a historic plaque on the site commemorating Ernest Thompson Seton, a pioneer-naturalist who was appointed Manitoba's first provincial naturalist in 1892



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# South Atikaki

ESTABLISHED >> April 15, 2003

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 13,950 hectares (ha), characterized by a landscape of forested rock outcrops and granite cliffs interspersed with a complex of bogs, fens, marshes and rivers. The park features two river and lake systems that border South Atikaki along its northwest and southern limits. Canoe routes through both its eastern and western margins provide access north to Atikaki Provincial Park.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Lac Seul Upland Ecoregion and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide a natural setting for nature-oriented recreational activities and the important canoeing access routes to Atikaki that depend on a largely undisturbed environment
- provide habitat for the threatened boreal woodland caribou
- accommodate mining in a manner that does not compromise other park purposes

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

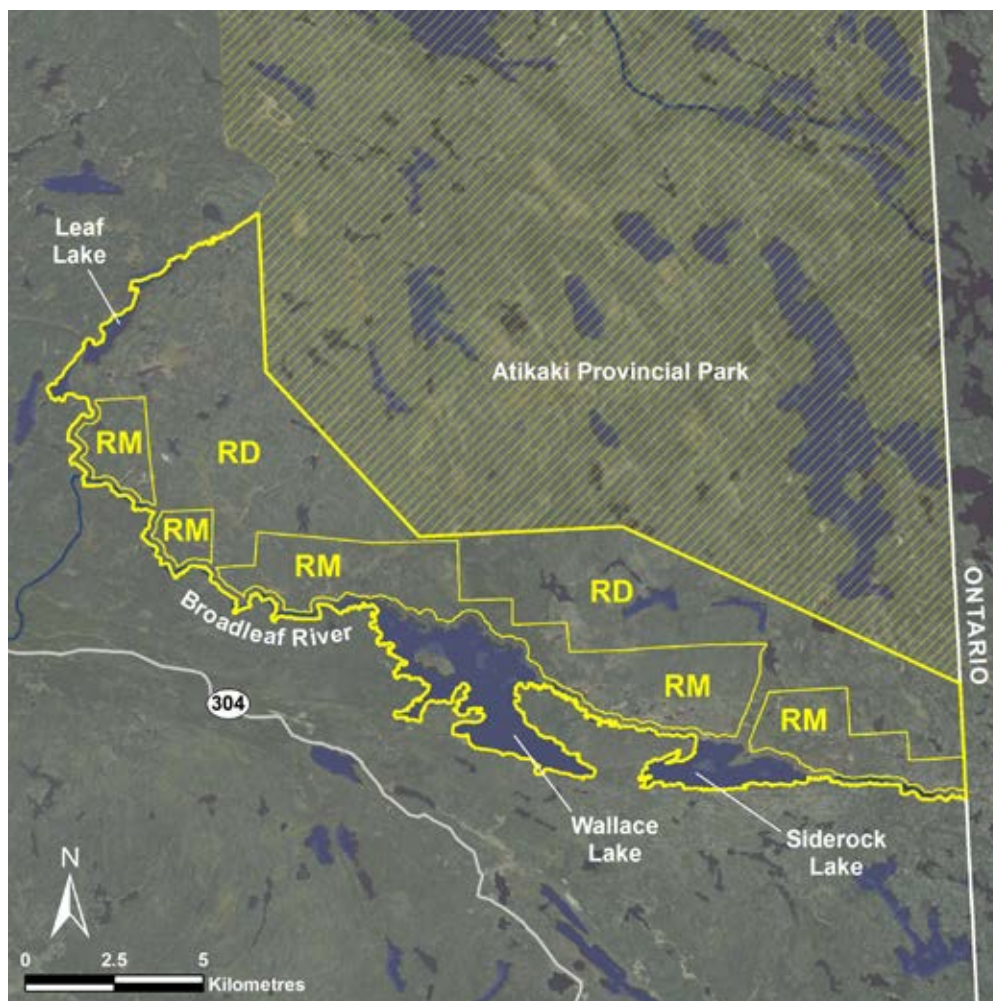
**Size: 10,250 ha or 73 per cent of the park.**

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

### RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (RM)

**Size: 3,700 ha or 27 per cent of the park.**

- permits some commercial resource opportunities, such as mining



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

# Springwater

ESTABLISHED >> December 23, 1964

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 18 hectares (ha), located on both sides of Provincial Trunk Highway 10 on the edge of the Mid-Boreal Uplands Ecoregion. Springwater is best known as a local source of natural spring water. The park encompasses a creek and ravine, and has a deciduous treed overstory.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

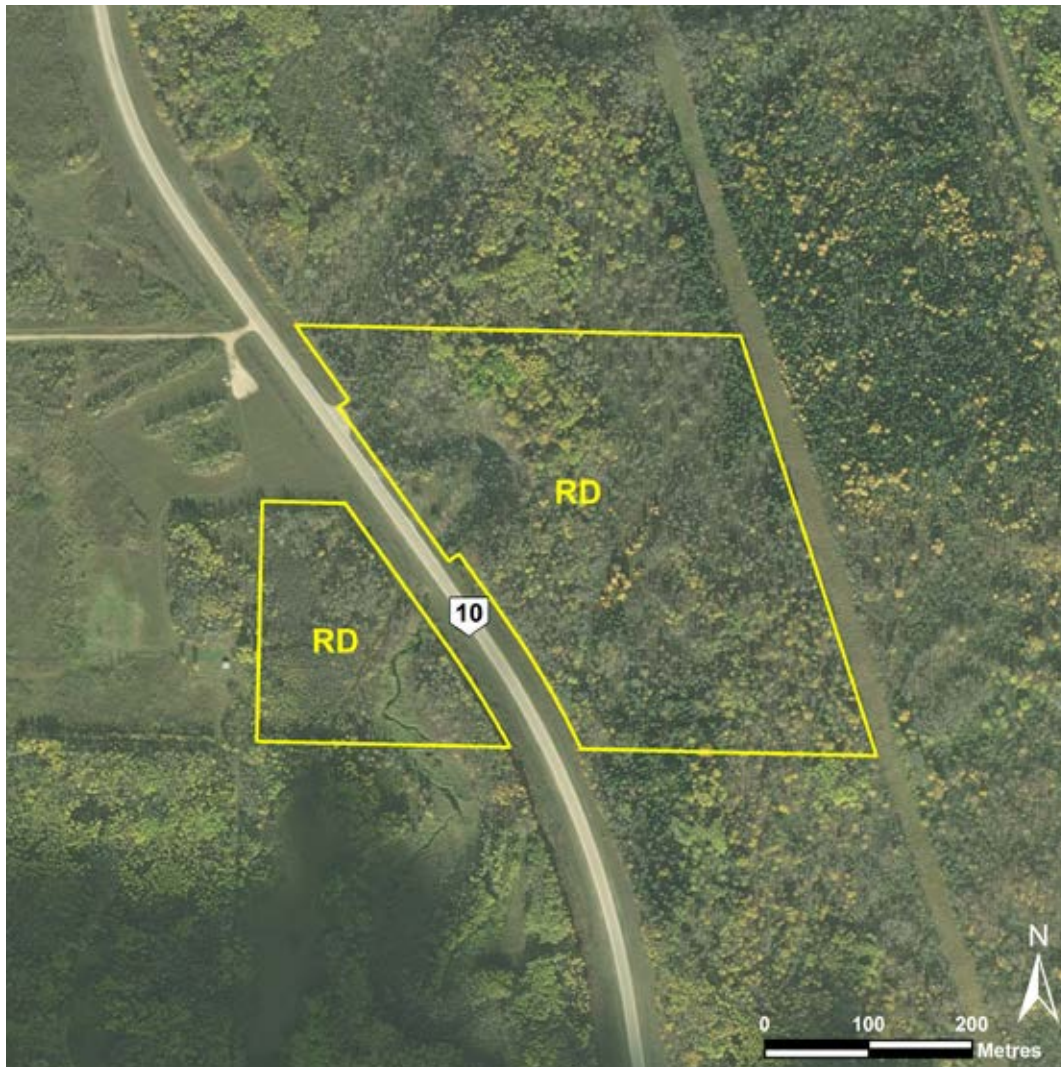
## THE PARK WILL:

- preserve an area containing a natural feature of heritage value and retain the site for possible future use

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 18.23 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- preserves a site that historically provided a source of natural spring water to local area residents and visitors



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Spruce Woods

ESTABLISHED >> April 8, 1964

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 26,800 hectares (ha), characterized by spruce parkland, upland deciduous forest, mixed grass prairie, open and stabilized sand dunes and river bottom forest. The prominent natural feature of the park is the Spirit Sands, an open sand area that forms the only remaining protected un-vegetated area of the Assiniboine Delta. Uncommon species, such as the prairie skink and hognose snake, are found in the park.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Aspen Parkland Ecoregion and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

## THE PARK WILL:

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

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

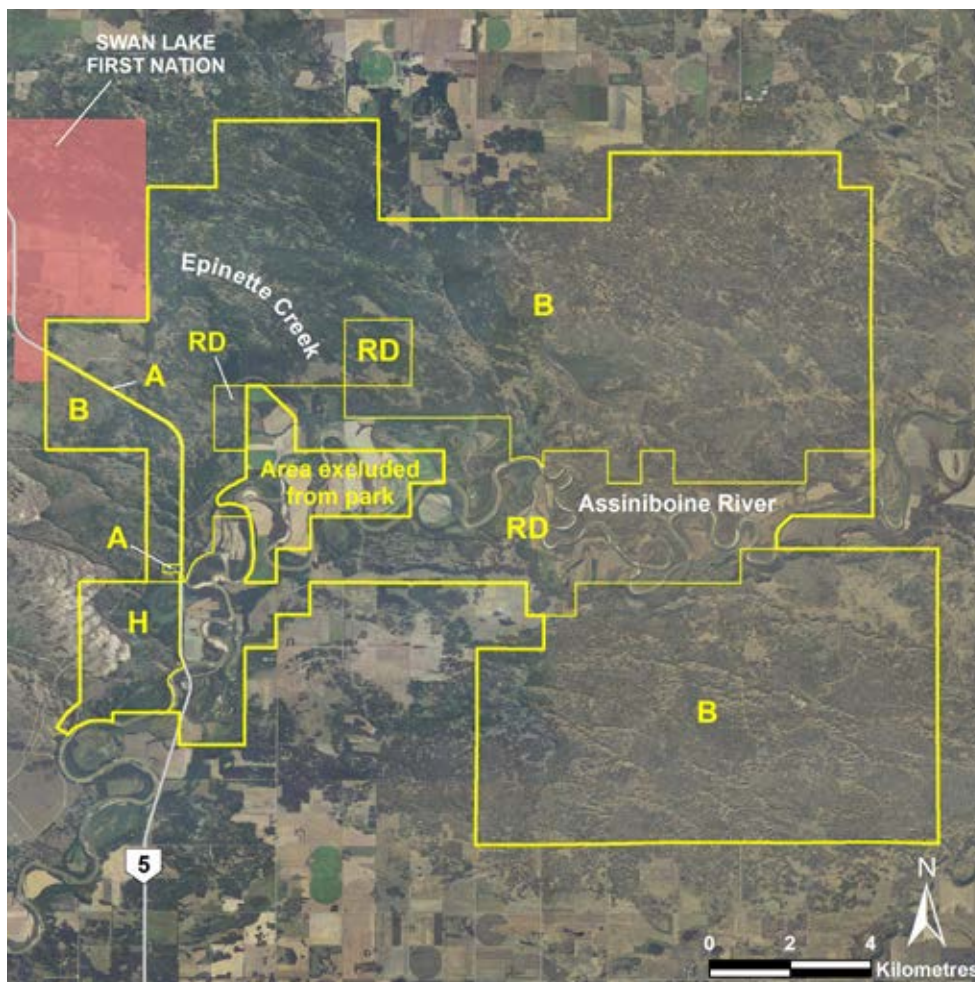
**Size: 20,440 ha or 76 per cent of the park.**

- protects natural areas, including sand dunes, native prairie areas, hognose snake and skink habitat and boreal forest communities
- protects archaeological sites, including the Pine Fort site
- provides nature-oriented recreational trails for hiking, cycling, horseback riding, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling
- provides hike-in camping areas and cross-country skiing warming shelters

### HERITAGE (H)

**Size: 825 ha or three per cent of the park.**

- protects culturally significant sites and provides information about Indigenous use of the Spirit Sands and early rural settlement along the Assiniboine River Valley
- protects open and colonized sand dunes



Imagery: GeoManitoba



### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 5,480 ha or 20 per cent of the park.**

- provides developed recreational facilities, including campgrounds, day use areas, concession, equestrian and canoe-in campgrounds and a visitor reception centre
- preserves special sites, including riverbottom forest, the S.S. Alpha wreckage and former homesteads

### ACCESS (A)

**Size: 55 ha or < one per cent of the park.**

- accommodates PTH 5 through the backcountry land use category
- accommodates the Parsin's Hill sand quarry pit for park use only

# St. Ambroise Beach

ESTABLISHED >> June 7, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 46 hectares (ha), located on the southeast shore of Lake Manitoba in the Lake Manitoba Plain Ecoregion. The park is situated on a linear ridge of land created by lake ice and waves pushing against the shoreline. A beach follows the Lake Manitoba shoreline within the park, while the extensive marshes surrounding the park provide nesting habitat for a variety of waterfowl.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide beach and day use opportunities
- conserve the natural habitat provided by the beach ridge for nesting birds, including the piping plover
- provide birding opportunities, particularly during warbler migration season, and promote public awareness and appreciation of the area's natural history

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 45.68 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides recreational facilities including a day use area and beach



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# St. Malo

ESTABLISHED >> June 29, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 148 hectares (ha), located adjacent to St. Malo Lake in the Interlake Plain Ecoregion. St. Malo Lake is a water storage reservoir on the Rat River that has been developed for recreational purposes. This park includes aspen and oak forest and remnants of tall grass prairie vegetation. Recreational facilities in the park include a large campground and a network of trails.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

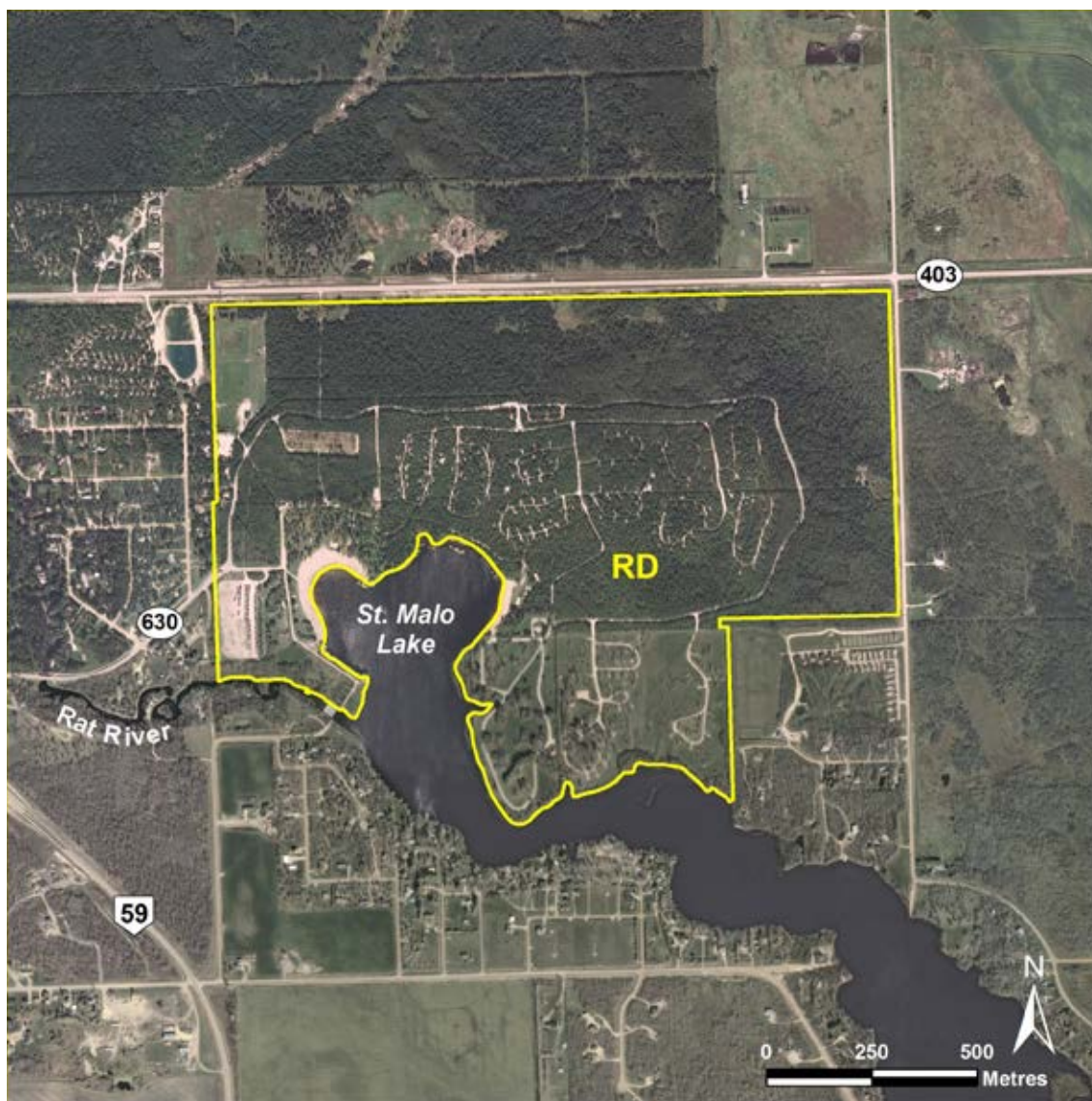
## THE PARK WILL:

- accommodate a serviced campground and picnicking areas
- provide a beach and swimming opportunities
- serve as a day use area capable of accommodating large groups
- provide an interpretive program that includes campfires, guided hikes, an amphitheatre and family programs

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 148.35 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including campgrounds, beaches, picnic areas and a playground
- provides an area for regional special events
- provides trails for hiking and cycling



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# St. Norbert

ESTABLISHED >> October 15, 1976

CLASSIFICATION >> Heritage Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately seven hectares (ha), located south of Winnipeg at the junction of the Red and La Salle rivers. This park illustrates the historical progression of the land from a natural landscape used for hunting, fishing and camping by Indigenous peoples, to a French-speaking Métis settlement, to a French-Canadian agricultural community of the pre-World War I period. Historical structures in the park include the Bohémier, Turenne, Delorme and Henderson houses, as well as a stable and outdoor refrigerator. A small portion of native river-bottom forest remains.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- depict the historical progression of a natural habitat used for hunting and camping to a French-speaking agricultural community
- provide an opportunity for visitors to learn about the history of the area during the Red River Resistance (1868-1870)
- preserve or reconstruct several early structures from the area

### HERITAGE (H)

**Size: 6.62 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides on-site buildings, including residences, a stable and an outdoor refrigerator
- provides a self-guiding trail, with interpretive signs that run through river-bottom forest along the La Salle River, allowing access to heritage buildings
- contains facilities including a picnic site and historic buildings
- preserves a small area of native river-bottom forest

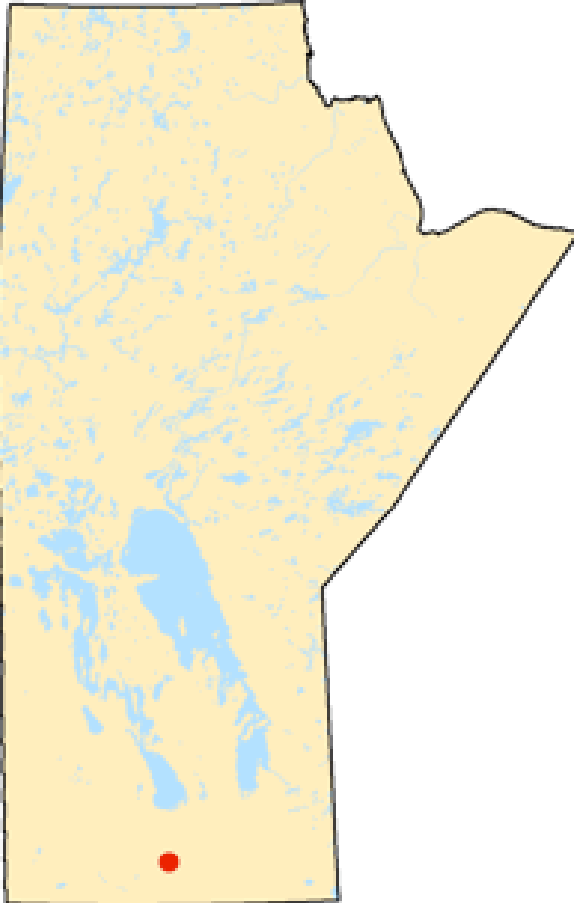


Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Stephenfield

ESTABLISHED >> April 16, 1971

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 94 hectares (ha), located on the south shore of Stephenfield Lake in the Lake Manitoba Plain Ecoregion. Stephenfield Lake was created by the construction of a dam and water reservoir on the Boyne River. The park features a large campground set amongst oak and aspen trees, as well as a beach, boat launches and other recreational development. The park lies within the larger Stephenfield Game Bird Refuge.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

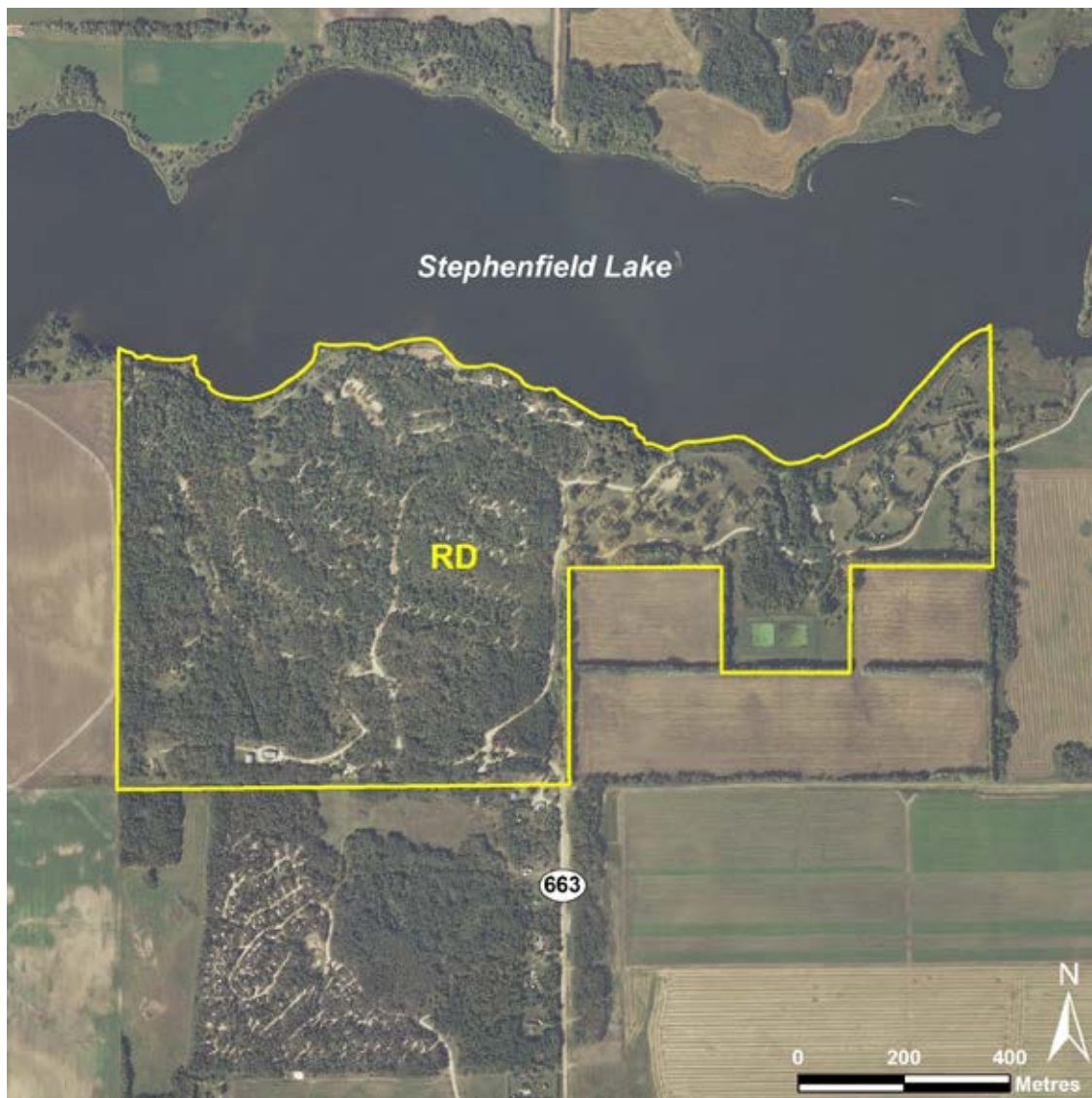
- provide camping, swimming, picnicking, walking, fishing and group use opportunities
- serve as an important regional park for residents of south-central Manitoba and visitors to the area



### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 93.51 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a campground, boat launch, beach site, walking trails and picnic areas



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Sturgeon Bay

ESTABLISHED >> December 22, 2015

CLASSIFICATION >> Wilderness Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 14,490 hectares (ha), characterized by willow and birch trees alongside marshes and meadows in riparian environments. The Mantagao River flows into the park before emptying into Sturgeon Bay on Lake Winnipeg at the park's northern boundary. Black spruce forests interspersed with marsh lands comprise southern regions of the park.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Mid-Boreal Lowland Ecoregion.

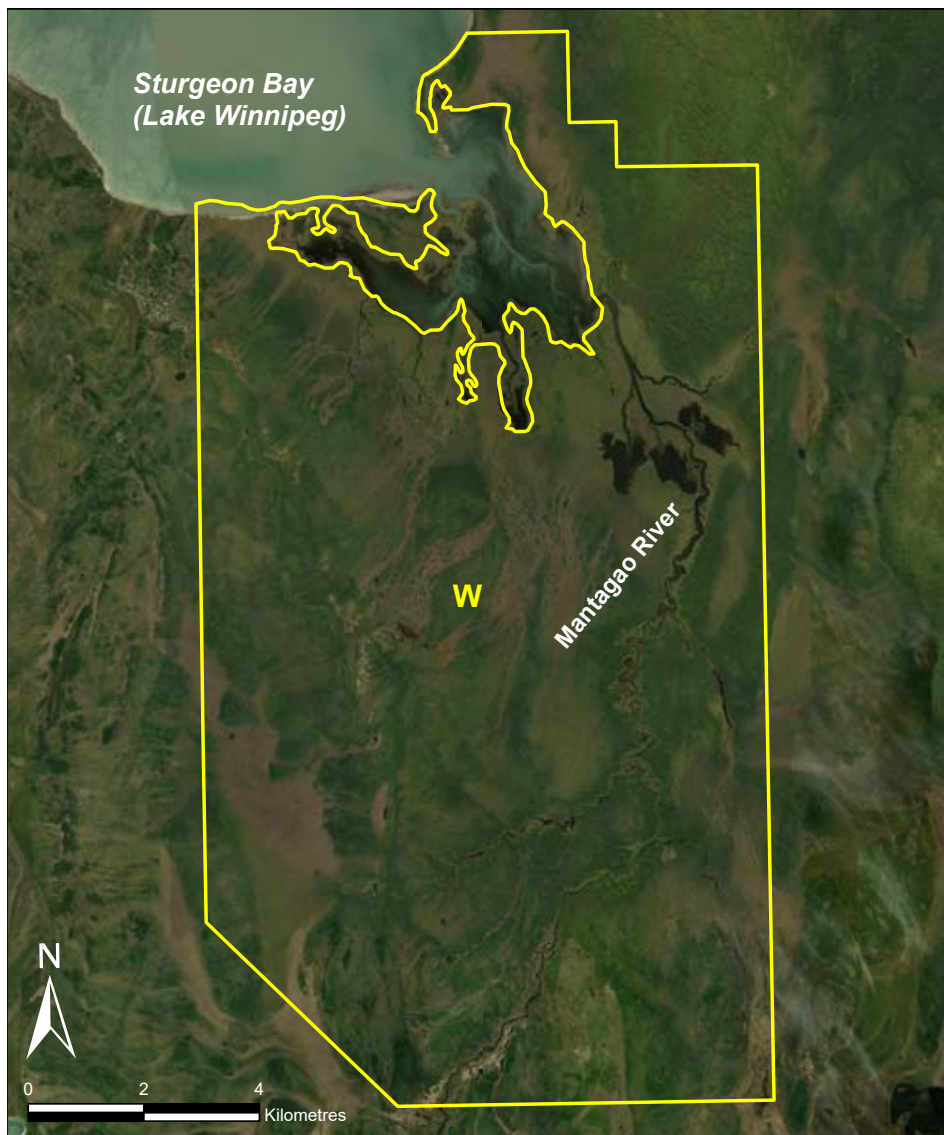
## THE PARK WILL:

- provide for the conservation of biodiversity, including ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- provide opportunities for a range of outdoor recreational experiences that depend on a pristine environment
- promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features and cultural heritage

### WILDERNESS (W)

**Size: 14,490 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- protects natural land encompassing marsh and mid-boreal forest
- protects habitat for a variety of plant and animal species, including bald eagles and piping plovers
- provides wilderness recreational opportunities, such as canoeing, hunting and fishing



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

# Swan River

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately two hectares (ha), located adjacent to the Swan River in the Interlake Plain Ecoregion. The park features a small picnic area by the river and a landscaped public area. The park also contains a maintenance yard.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide opportunities for picnicking and day use

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 2.23 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a picnic and day use area



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Trappist Monastery

ESTABLISHED >> September 23, 2002

CLASSIFICATION >> Heritage Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately two hectares (ha), located two kilometres south of Winnipeg, west of the junction of the Red and La Salle rivers. The park is the site of a former Trappist Monastery, which thrived at this location from its establishment in 1892 until 1978. Fire gutted the vacated structure in 1983. Today, the monastery ruins sit surrounded by manicured lawns and planting beds as the focal point of the park.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

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

### HERITAGE (H)

**Size: 2.02 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- offers river access and a picnic area
- provides day use recreational opportunities including walking and heritage appreciation



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Turtle Mountain

ESTABLISHED >> June 1, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is 18,642 hectares (ha), characterized by undulating hills, marshland, deciduous forest cover and shallow lakes. The park is part of the Turtle Mountain upland, which rises 250 to 300 metres above the surrounding plain. The landscape was shaped by the retreat of ancient glaciers that created the present topography of hills and frequent water-filled depressions.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Southwest Manitoba Uplands Ecoregion, and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

## THE PARK WILL:

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



### ACCESS (A)

**Size: 72 ha or < one per cent of the park.**

- provides access through the backcountry and recreational development land use categories

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

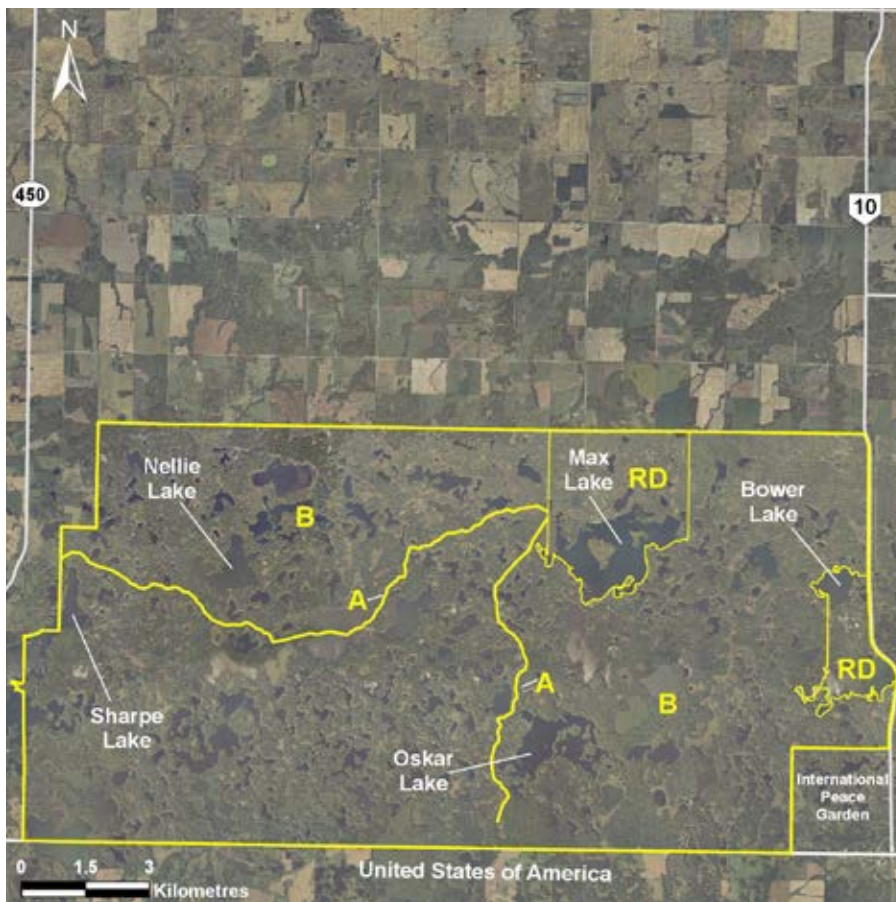
**Size: 17,115 ha or 92 per cent of the park.**

- protects undisturbed habitat for moose, turtles and waterfowl and protects concentrations of orchids
- provides trails for nature-oriented recreational activities, such as hiking, cross-country skiing, mountain biking and snowmobiling
- protects red-necked grebe nesting colonies

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 1,455 ha or eight per cent of the park.**

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



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Twin Lakes

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately one hectare (ha), located on the southwest shore of Twin Lakes in the Churchill River Upland Ecoregion. Land within the park is primarily grassy areas with a few isolated trees. A boat launch in the park provides the only public access to the lake.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide access to Twin Lakes for fishing and boating
- provide day use and picnicking opportunities

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 1.02 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a boat launch and picnic area



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Upper Fort Garry

ESTABLISHED >> July 15, 2014

CLASSIFICATION >> Heritage Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is just over one hectare (ha), located in downtown Winnipeg, northwest of the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. Prior to settlement, this area was a meeting place for different Indigenous groups for trade, social exchange and political disclosure. Between the 1830s and 1880s, the fort was the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company in Western Canada. The fort's walls were largely dismantled between the years of 1881-1889 to create fundamental infrastructure of what is now Winnipeg. The last remaining piece of the fort, the Governor's Gate, still stands and acts as an entry way into the park, which also includes green space.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To protect the ruins of Upper Fort Garry and to promote public awareness and appreciation of the historical significance of the area.

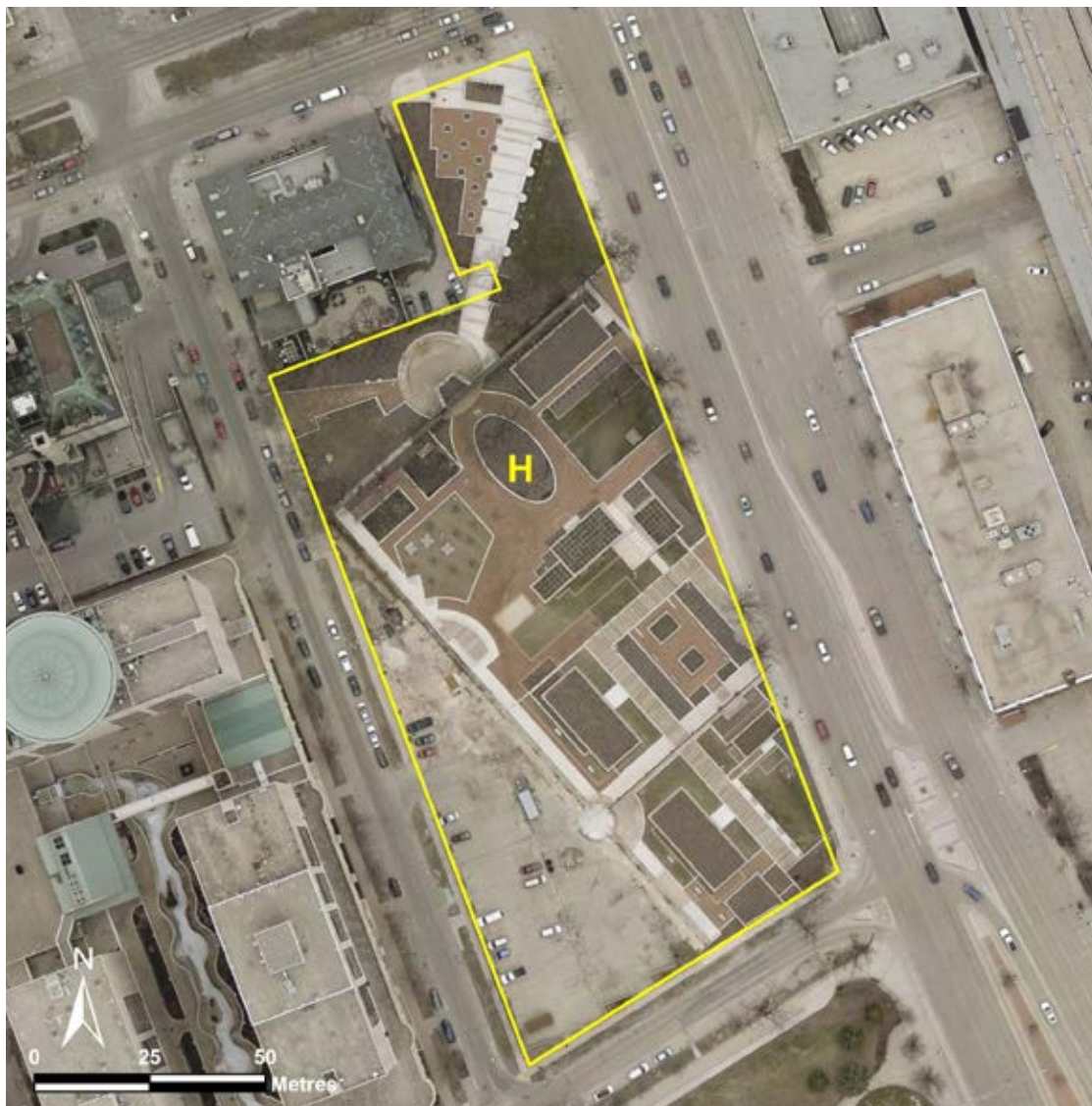
## THE PARK WILL:

- preserve the structural remains of Upper Fort Garry. The remaining gate acts as a culturally and historically significant artifact for both Manitobans and Canadians.
- promote public awareness and interpret the historical significance of the site
- host cultural and recreational activities that are respectful of the historical environment

### HERITAGE (H)

**Size: 1.30 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- offers interpretive features and resources, as well as picnic areas, with plans for a future interpretive centre
- provides day use recreational opportunities, such as walking and heritage appreciation



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Wallace Lake

ESTABLISHED >> June 7, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 24 hectares (ha), located on the southwestern shore of Wallace Lake in the Lac Seul Upland Ecoregion. The park is situated amongst jack pine dominated forests and rock formations characteristic of the region, although the majority of the park itself has been developed for recreational purposes. The park is an important staging area for canoe routes leading into Atikaki Provincial Park to the north and Ontario's Woodland Caribou Provincial Park to the east.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide camping and beach opportunities
- serve as a staging area for canoe routes into Atikaki Provincial Park
- provide access to Wallace Lake for fishing and boating
- accommodate an existing cottage subdivision and lodge operation

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 23.78 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a boat launch, campground, picnic area and playground
- accommodates a cottage subdivision and lodge operation



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Watchorn

ESTABLISHED >> June 7, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 11 hectares (ha), located on the east shore of Lake Manitoba, south of Watchorn Creek in the Interlake Plain Ecoregion. The park consists of a narrow strip of land with a beach, a vegetated beach ridge and areas of mowed grass. A nearby marsh provides opportunities for viewing water birds.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide camping, picnicking and beach opportunities
- serve as an important regional park for residents of nearby communities and visitors to the area
- provide boat access to Watchorn Bay on Lake Manitoba when lake levels permit



### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 10.78 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a campground, beach, playground, picnic area and boat launch



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Wekusko Falls

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 88 hectares (ha), located on the western shore of Wekusko Lake in the Churchill River Upland Ecoregion. The focal point of the park is Wekusko Falls, which comprises a series of chutes and falls through which the Grass River drops twelve metres to Wekusko Lake. Vegetation is predominantly mixed coniferous and broadleaf species.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide camping, beach, hiking and water-based recreation opportunities
- provide water access to Wekusko Lake and the Grass River system
- preserve the scenic beauty of Wekusko Falls and provide opportunities for viewing the falls

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 88.23 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- contains developments including suspension bridges, walking trails and viewing areas
- provides facilities including a campground, boat launch, beach and day use area



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*

# Whitefish Lake

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 25 hectares (ha), located on the east shore of Whitefish Lake in the Mid-Boreal Uplands Ecoregion. The region is hilly upland area that includes the Porcupine Hills and the Duck and Riding mountains. Vegetation in the region is dominated by mixed stands of broadleaf and coniferous vegetation, mainly spruce and aspen.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

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

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 24.81 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a campground, picnic area, boat launch, beach and playground



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Whitemouth Falls

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 483 hectares (ha), located just west of the junction of Highway 11 and Provincial Road 211 in the Lake of the Woods Ecoregion. The park surrounds the confluence of the Whitemouth and the Winnipeg rivers. Forested areas of the park contain mixed vegetation, with tamarack dominating the forest in the park land north of the Winnipeg River. A significant Indigenous archeological site is found within the park.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide picnicking, day use and hiking opportunities
- provide river access for fishing and water-based recreational activities
- protect treed black spruce bog as great grey owl habitat
- protect known Indigenous archeological sites and artifacts found in the park

# Whitemouth Falls

## LAND USE CATEGORIES

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 52.35 ha or 10.8 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a walking trail, picnic area and day use area

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 355.92 ha or 73.6 per cent of the park.**

- protects treed black spruce bog, great grey owl habitat

### ACCESS (A)

**Size: 75.07 ha or 15.6 per cent of the park.**

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



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Whiteshell

ESTABLISHED >> June 1, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Natural Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

Total park area is 275,210 hectares (ha), characterized by numerous lakes, rivers and rugged Canadian Shield rock formations. Forested areas are typically boreal forest of black spruce, white spruce and balsam fir, intermixed with trembling aspen, balsam poplar and poorly drained tamarack or black spruce fens and bogs.

## PARK PURPOSE:

To preserve areas representative of the Lake of the Woods Ecoregion and accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses.

## THE PARK WILL:

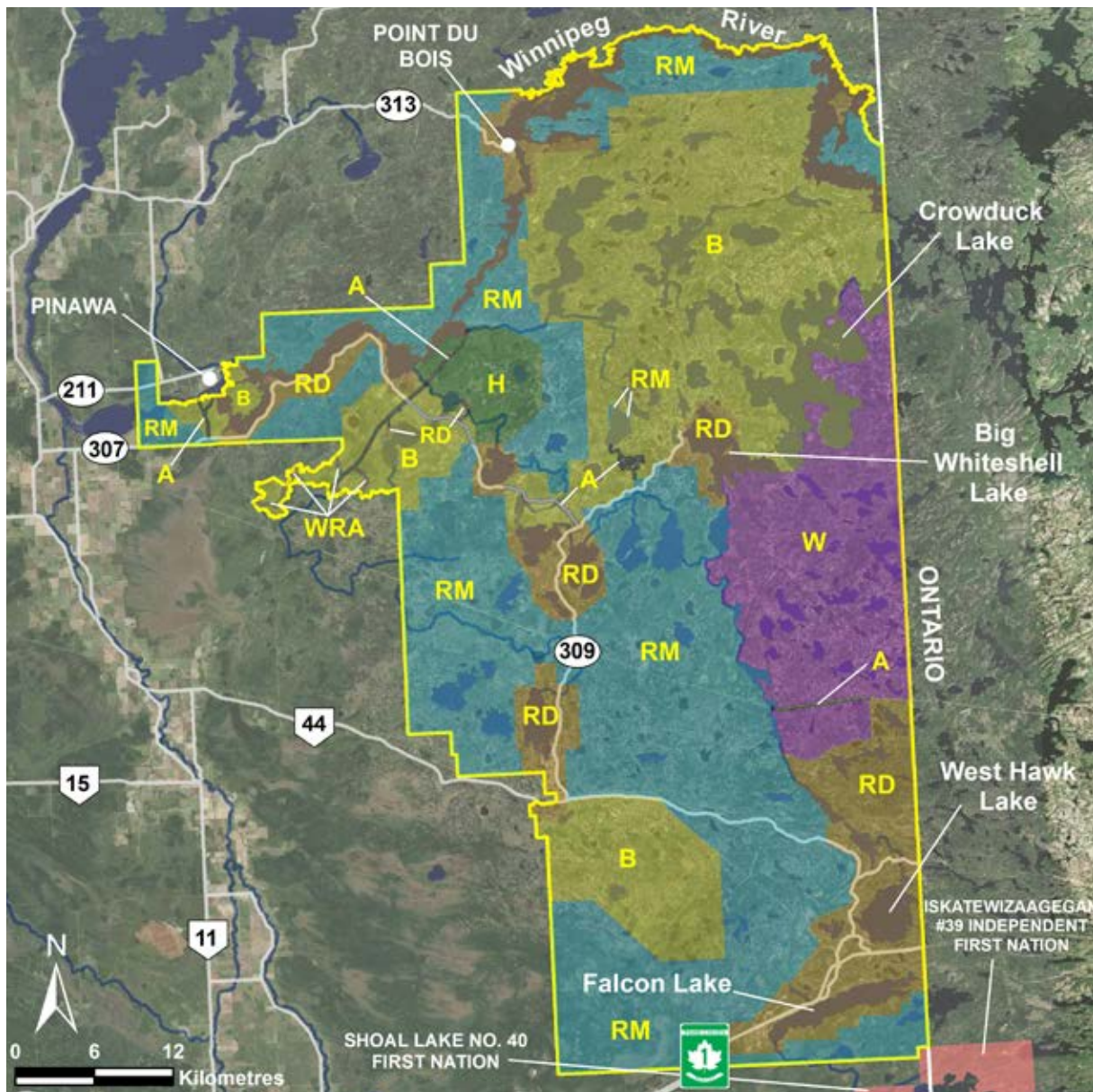
- provide opportunities for nature-oriented recreational activities, such as hiking, canoeing, mountain biking, snowmobiling and cross-country skiing, that depend on a pristine or a largely undisturbed environment
- provide high-quality cottaging, camping, boating and fishing opportunities, and accommodate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



### WILDERNESS (W)

**Size: 31,200 ha or 11 per cent of the park.**

- protects natural lands, wetlands and water bodies
- provides wilderness hiking and canoeing opportunities in the Mantario area



Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

### BACKCOUNTRY (B)

**Size: 82,740 ha or 30 per cent of the park.**

- protects natural lands, wetlands and water bodies
- provides opportunities for nature-oriented recreational activities, including canoeing, hiking, angling, hunting and remote cottaging
- accommodates commercial lodges and outcamps

### HERITAGE (H)

**Size: 5,825 ha or two per cent of the park.**

- protects culturally significant Indigenous sites in the Tie Creek Basin

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 46,285 ha or 17 per cent of the park.**

- provides a range of intensive recreational facilities, including campgrounds, cottage subdivisions, horseback riding, day use areas, hiking and cross-country ski trails, canoe routes, licensed fishing and snowmobile trails
- permits commercial resource use while recognizing the recreational values of the park

### RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (RM)

**Size: 108,725 ha or 39 per cent of the park.**

- provides recreational opportunities including canoe routes, angling, hunting, and snowmobile, hiking and cross-country ski trails
- permits some commercial resource opportunities, such as mining

### ACCESS (A)

**Size: 375 ha or < one per cent of the park.**

- provides access through the wilderness, backcountry and heritage land use categories

### WINTER ROAD ACCESS (WRA)

**Size: 60 ha or < one per cent of the park.**

- provides winter road access

# William Lake

ESTABLISHED >> June 29, 1961

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

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

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

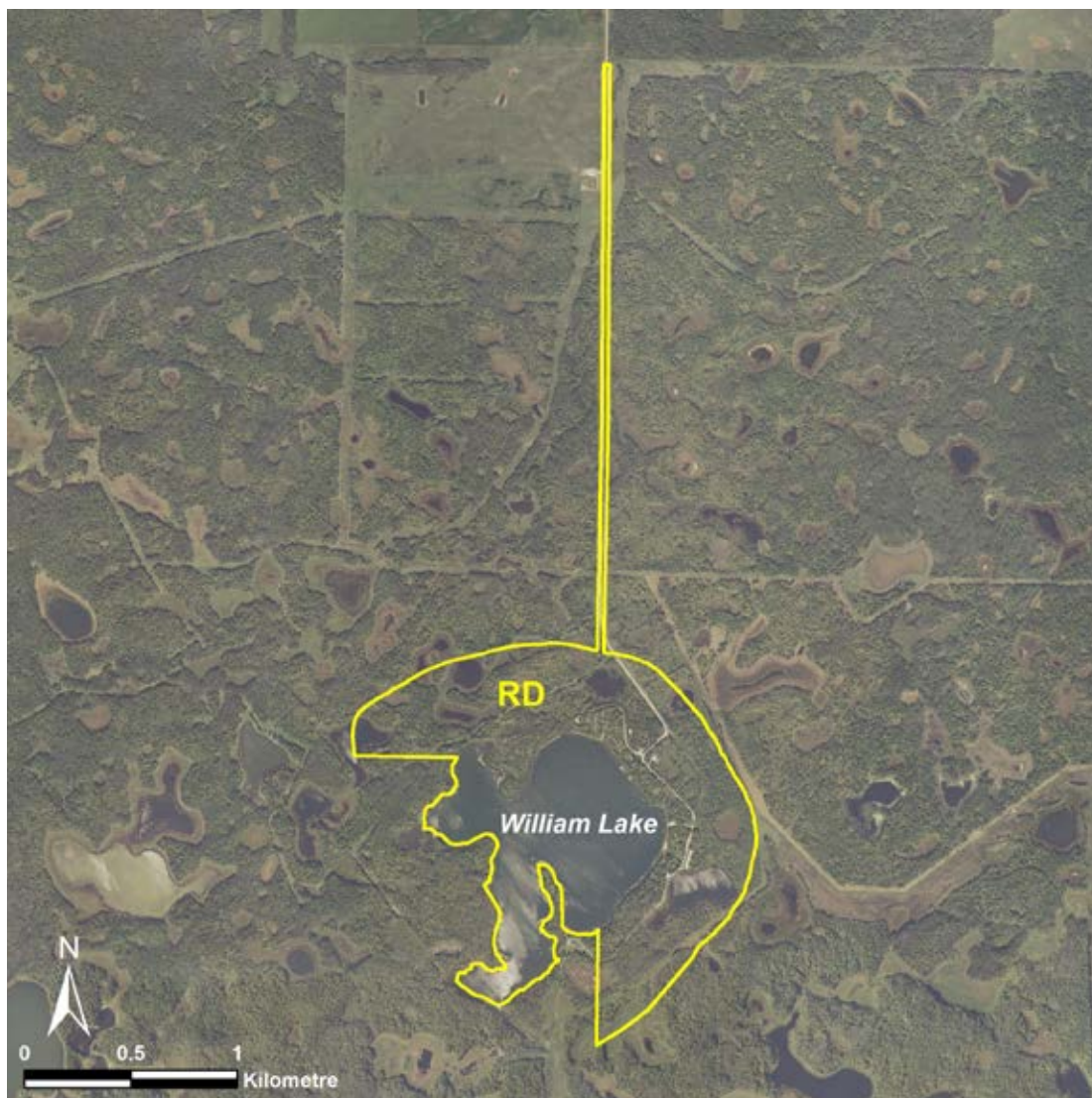
## THE PARK WILL:

- provide camping, hiking, beach and day use opportunities
- provide access to William Lake for licensed fishing and other water-based recreational activities
- promote public appreciation of the region's natural history

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 199.80 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides recreational and interpretive facilities including a campground, playground, beach, hiking trail, boat launch and picnic areas



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Winnipeg Beach

ESTABLISHED >> January 1, 1968

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 41 hectares (ha), located on the western shores of Lake Winnipeg in the Interlake Plain Ecoregion. The main feature of the park is its two kilometre long sand beach. Much of Winnipeg Beach is landscaped to accommodate the park's recreational focus. The park contains a strip of forested area along the lake at its south end. A marina is located at the north end of the park near the mouth of Boundary Creek, which flows into Lake Winnipeg through the park. The adjacent town of Winnipeg Beach provides many services for park visitors.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide swimming, beach, picnicking and day use opportunities
- provide access to Lake Winnipeg for fishing and other water-based recreational activities
- provide camping opportunities in a near-urban environment
- promote public awareness and appreciation of the park's cultural history
- accommodate appropriate special events

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 40.56 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including interpretive signage, boardwalk, playground, tennis courts, boat launch, marina, picnic and full-service camping facilities
- contains the water tower, a provincial historic site, located on the lakefront



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Woodridge

ESTABLISHED >> August 13, 1974

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately one hectare (ha), located in the Sandilands Provincial Forest in the Lake of the Woods Ecoregion. The park is situated on an extensive sand and gravel ridge that underlies the southern half of the forest. A large portion of the park is an open field, which is surrounded by the jack pine dominated forests that characterize the region.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide picnicking and day use opportunities for residents of southeastern Manitoba and visitors to the area
- serve as a rest area and a staging area for recreational trails located outside of the park

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 0.81 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides space to be used as a picnic area and trail staging area



*Imagery: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community*



# Yellow Quill

ESTABLISHED >> February 28, 1997

CLASSIFICATION >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately three hectares (ha), located adjacent to the Trans-Canada Highway by-pass at Portage la Prairie in the Lake Manitoba Plain Ecoregion. A few natural aspen bluffs remain in the park amidst grassy areas. Most of the park has been enclosed by a fence to create an off-leash dog walking area.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

## THE PARK WILL:

- provide an off-leash dog walking area for residents of Portage la Prairie and the surrounding area

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 3.01 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides an off-leash dog walking area consisting of grassed areas and pathways enclosed by a fence



Imagery: GeoManitoba

# Zed Lake

**ESTABLISHED** >> August 13, 1961

**CLASSIFICATION** >> Recreation Park



## LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION:

Total park area is approximately 12 hectares (ha), located on the east shore of Zed Lake in the Churchill River Upland Ecoregion. The region is known for its rugged landscape comprising a combination of coniferous forests and boggy wetland areas. Much of the park's land base is devoted to an existing cottage subdivision.

## PARK PURPOSE:

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

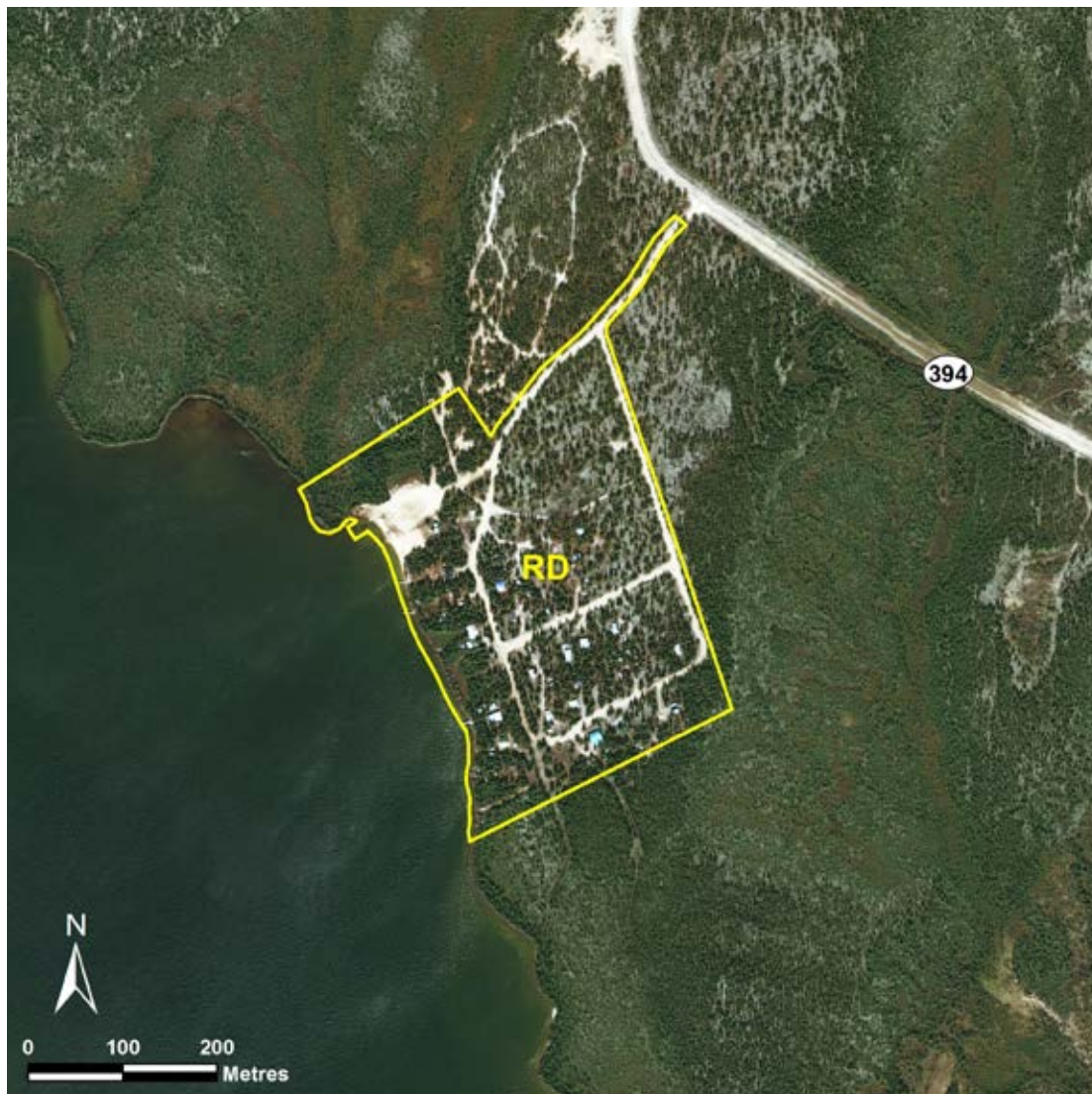
## THE PARK WILL:

- provide camping, beach and day use opportunities
- provide access to Zed Lake for fishing and other water-based recreational activities
- accommodate an existing cottage subdivision

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

**Size: 12.07 ha or 100 per cent of the park.**

- provides facilities including a campground, beach, playground and boat launch
- accommodates a cottage subdivision



Imagery: Google, Digital Globe

# Appendix 1

## MANITOBA'S PROVINCIAL PARKS AND PARK RESERVES

### WILDERNESS PARKS

1 Atikaki	399,802
2 Caribou River	764,000
3 Colvin Lake	163,070
4 Kinwow Bay	8,400
5 Nueltin Lake	447,190
6 Numaykoos Lake	360,000
7 Sand Lakes	831,000
8 Sturgeon Bay	14,490
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>2,987,952 ha</b>

### NATURAL PARKS

1 Asessippi	2,330
2 Beaudry	953.40
3 Birch Island	80,600
4 Birds Hill	3,510
5 Clearwater Lake	59,265
6 Duck Mountain	142,430
7 Elk Island	1,069
8 Fisher Bay	84,150
9 Goose Islands	137
10 Grand Beach	2,490
11 Grand Island	1,035
12 Grass River	227,930
13 Hecla/Grindstone	108,500
14 Kettle Stones	400
15 Little Limestone Lake	4,810
16 Manigotagan River	7,432
17 Nopiming	142,910
18 Paint Lake	22,740
19 Pembina Valley	670
20 Pemmican Island	24.01
21 Rivers	86.45
22 South Atikaki	13,950
23 Spruce Woods	26,800
24 Turtle Mountain	18,642
25 Whiteshell	275,210
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>1,228,073.38 ha</b>

### INDIGENOUS TRADITIONAL USE PARKS

1 Chitek Lake Anishinaabe	100,300
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>100,300 ha</b>

### HERITAGE PARKS

1 Criddle/Vane Homestead	132
2 Duff Roblin	56.33
3 Lockport	2.26
4 Memorial	1.95
5 Pinawa Dam	193
6 River Road	4.90
7 St. Norbert	6.62
8 Trappist Monastery	2.02
9 Upper Fort Garry	1.30
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>400.38 ha</b>

### RECREATION PARKS

1 Bakers Narrows	145.12
2 Beaver Creek	28.14
3 Bell Lake	3.96
4 Birch Point	13.10
5 Burge Lake	6.12
6 Camp Morton	251.46
7 Grand Rapids	7.36
8 Grand Valley	26.19
9 Hnausa Beach	9.70
10 Hyland	4.47
11 Lake St. Andrew	2.49
12 Lake St. George	21.48
13 Lundar Beach	23.41
14 Manipogo	60.69
15 Marchand	1.78
16 Margaret Bruce	6.05
17 Moose Lake	1,055
18 Neso Lake	1.33
19 Netley Creek	1.52
20 Norris Lake	8.69
21 North Steeprock Lake	13.65

22 Oak Lake	11.40
23 Overflowing River	13.11
24 Patricia Beach	54.42
25 Pinawa	0.68
26 Pisew Falls	92.86
27 Poplar Bay	13.66
28 Portage Spillway	3.76
29 Primrose	6.48
30 Rainbow Beach	52.41
31 Red Deer River	1.00
32 Rocky Lake	23.94
33 Sasagiu Rapids	99.60
34 Seton	1.59
35 Springwater	18.23
36 St. Ambrose Beach	45.68
37 St. Malo	148.35
38 Stephenfield	93.51
39 Swan River	2.23
40 Twin Lakes	1.02
41 Wallace Lake	23.78
42 Watchorn	10.78
43 Wekusko Falls	88.23
44 Whitefish Lake	24.81
45 Whitemouth Falls	483.34
46 William Lake	199.80
47 Winnipeg Beach	40.56
48 Woodridge	0.81
49 Yellow Quill	3.01
50 Zed Lake	12.07
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>3,262.81 ha</b>

### PARK RESERVES

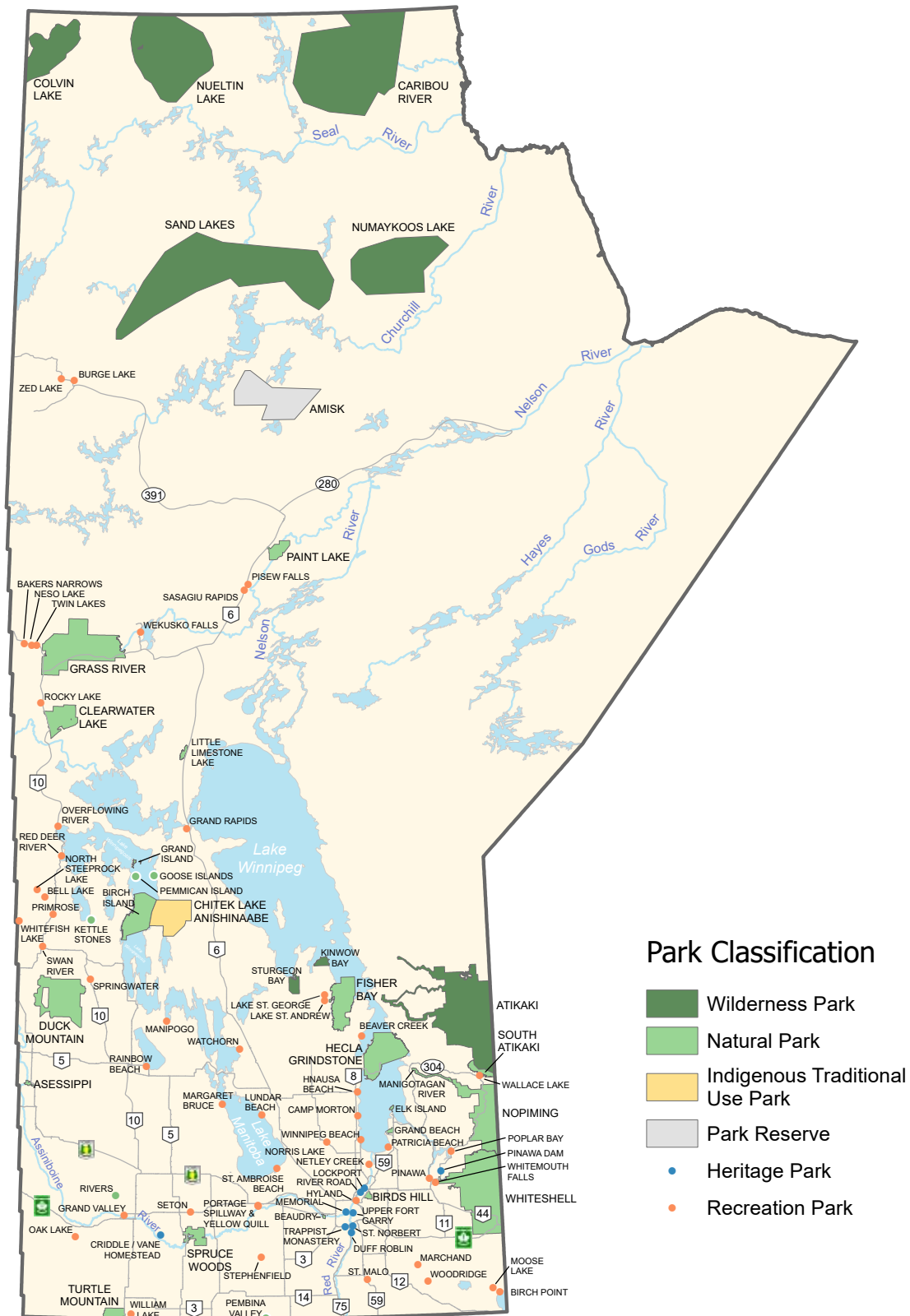
1 Amisk	198,000
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>198,000 ha</b>

**Total: 93 provincial parks  
and 1 park reserve**

**Total hectares: 4,517,988.57**

# Appendix 1

## MANITOBA'S PROVINCIAL PARKS AND PARK RESERVES



# Appendix 2

## PROVINCIAL PARKS BY LAND USE CATEGORY

PARK NAME	PARK CLASSIFICATION	LAND USE CATEGORIES (hectares [ha])								TOTAL PARK AREA (ha)
		Wilderness*	Backcountry*	Heritage*	Indigenous Heritage*	Winter Road Access*	Recreational Development	Resource Management	Access	
Asessippi	Natural		270	55			2,005			2,330
Atikaki	Wilderness	397,937							1,865*	399,802
Bakers Narrows	Recreation						145.12			145.12
Beaudry	Natural		488.8				75.5	387.4	1.7	953.4
Beaver Creek	Recreation						28.14			28.14
Bell Lake	Recreation						3.96			3.96
Birch Island	Natural		80,600							80,600
Birch Point	Recreation						13.1			13.1
Birds Hill	Natural		2,060				1,350	40	60	3,510
Burge Lake	Recreation						6.12			6.12
Camp Morton	Recreation						251.46			251.46
Caribou River	Wilderness	764,000								764,000
Chitek Lake Anishinaabe	Indigenous Traditional Use		99,600						700	100,300
Clearwater Lake	Natural		12,085				33,565	13,530	85	59,265
Colvin Lake	Wilderness	163,070								163,070
Criddle/Vane Homestead	Heritage			132						132
Duck Mountain	Natural		47,787				8,750	85,768	125	142,430
Duff Roblin	Heritage			31.79					24.54	56.33
Elk Island	Natural		1,069							1,069
Fisher Bay	Natural		23,150				61,000			84,150
Goose Islands	Natural		137							137
Grand Beach	Natural		1,405				1,085			2,490
Grand Island	Natural		1,035							1,035
Grand Rapids	Recreation						7.36			7.36
Grand Valley	Recreation						26.19			26.19
Grass River	Natural		2,895				53,410	171,625		227,930
Hecla/Grindstone	Natural		40,050	2,185			64,600	1,370	295	108,500
Hnausa Beach	Recreation						9.7			9.7
Hyland	Recreation						4.47			4.47
Kettle Stones	Natural		400							400
Kinwow Bay	Wilderness	8,400								8,400
Lake St. Andrew	Recreation						2.49			2.49
Lake St. George	Recreation						21.48			21.48
Little Limestone Lake	Natural		4,810							4,810
Lockport	Heritage			2.26						2.26
Lundar Beach	Recreation						23.41			23.41
Manigotagan River	Natural		7,416				16			7,432
Manipogo	Recreation						60.69			60.69





# Appendix 2

## PROVINCIAL PARKS BY LAND USE CATEGORY

PARK NAME	PARK CLASSIFICATION	LAND USE CATEGORIES (hectares [ha])								TOTAL PARK AREA (ha)
		Wilderness*	Backcountry*	Heritage**	Indigenous Heritage*	Winter Road Access*	Recreational Development	Resource Management	Access**	
Swan River	Recreation						2.23			2.23
Trappist Monastery	Heritage			2.02						2.02
Turtle Mountain	Natural		17,115				1,455		72	18,642
Twin Lakes	Recreation						1.02			1.02
Upper Fort Garry	Heritage			1.30						1.30
Wallace Lake	Recreation						23.78			23.78
Watchhorn	Recreation						10.78			10.78
Wekusko Falls	Recreation						88.23			88.23
Whitefish Lake	Recreation						24.81			24.81
Whitemouth Falls	Recreation		355.92				52.35		75.07	483.34
Whiteshell	Natural	31,200	82,740	5,825		60	46,285	108,725	375	275,210
William Lake	Recreation						199.8			199.8
Winnipeg Beach	Recreation						40.56			40.56
Woodridge	Recreation						0.81			0.81
Yellow Quill	Recreation						3.01			3.01
Zed Lake	Recreation						12.07			12.07
SUB-TOTAL (Excludes Park Reserves)	Provincial Parks	3,012,687	474,030.33	9,097.34	0	60	342,552.23	473,185.4	8,376.3	4,319,989.06

\* Contributes to Manitoba's network of protected areas (3,501,223 ha) \*\* A portion contributes to Manitoba's network of protected areas total (6,465 ha)

PARK RESERVE NAME	LAND USE CATEGORIES (hectares [ha])								TOTAL PARK AREA (ha)	
	Wilderness*	Backcountry	Heritage	Indigenous Heritage	Winter Road Access	Recreational Development	Resource Management	Access		
Amisk	198,000									198,000
SUB-TOTAL	198,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198,000

\* Contributes to Manitoba's network of protected areas (198,000 ha)

	PARK TYPE	LAND USE CATEGORIES (hectares [ha])								TOTAL PARK AREA (ha)
		Wilderness*	Backcountry*	Heritage**	Indigenous Heritage*	Winter Road Access*	Recreational Development	Resource Management	Access**	
SUB-TOTAL	Park	3,012,687	474,030.33	9,097.34	0	60	342,552.23	473,185.4	8,376.3	4,319,988.6
SUB-TOTAL	Park Reserve	198,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198,000
TOTAL	All Provincial Parks and Park Reserves	3,210,687	474,030.33	9,097.34	0	60	342,552.23	473,185.4	8,376.3	4,517,988.6

\* Contributes to Manitoba's network of protected areas (3,699,246.5 ha) \*\* A portion contributes to Manitoba's network of protected areas total (6,465 ha)

*Ecoregions are broad areas that share similarities in geography, climate and vegetation. Manitoba has 16 ecoregions, which are illustrated on the accompanying map and briefly described below.*

#### **Selwyn Lake Upland Ecoregion**

This region is located in the northwest corner of Manitoba and spans the boundaries of Saskatchewan, Nunavut, and the Northwest Territories. The climate is classified as Low Subarctic, and is generally very cold and humid. The region transitions from bog-fen sequences found in the southeastern section to discontinuous permafrost and tundra barrens in the north.

#### **Kazan River Upland Ecoregion**

This region stretches from the Seal River in Manitoba and spans the boundary of Nunavut, reaching as far as the East Arm Hills of the Northwest Territories. The Kazan River Upland is composed of crystalline Archean massive rocks which form into broad sloping uplands and lowlands. Most of the region is covered with acidic sandy loam till, and supports very stunted black spruce and tamarack.

#### **Maguse River Upland Ecoregion**

This region spans the boundary between Manitoba and the Northwest Territories along the west coast of Hudson Bay. The land is underlain by almost continuous permafrost, with soils that remain generally frozen within shallow depth for all or most of the growing season. The coastal waters of Hudson Bay have a strong influence on the climate in the region, and give Manitoba the distinction of being Canada's only prairie province with a marine coastline.

#### **Coastal Hudson Bay Lowland Ecoregion**

This region straddles the Ontario border and features flat, wet lowlands that border the Hudson Bay. The tree line runs through this ecoregion, marking the transition zone between the tundra region to the north and the boreal forest to the south. The land surface has been greatly influenced by both isostatic rebound and post-glacial marine submergence and boasts a very cold, humid, subarctic soil climate.

#### **Hudson Bay Lowlands Ecoregion**

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

#### **Churchill River Upland Ecoregion**

This region extends westward from the Grass River, reaching past the Saskatchewan border. The land is underlain by Proterozoic rocks that form broad sloping uplands and lowlands. Permafrost is widespread in the northern section and diminishes along the southern boundary, giving way to stands of jack pine, aspen and white spruce.

#### **Hayes River Upland Ecoregion**

This region spans from the Grass River Basin in east-central Manitoba, into northwestern Ontario. Since being strongly glaciated, the region is characterized by glacial till, flat bogs, and a variety of small to medium sized lakes. It is covered by both open and closed stands of black spruce and/or jack pine, and is underlain by crystalline Archean massive rocks – giving way to broad sloping uplands and lowlands.

#### **Lac Seul Upland Ecoregion**

This region extends from the eastern shores of Lake Winnipeg towards Ontario, and contains a section of the Canadian Shield. Small lakes and pools collectively cover a considerable amount of the region, while in the northern section peatlands are sporadically characterized by permafrost.

### **Mid-Boreal Lowland Ecoregion**

This region occupies low-lying plains and stretches from the western shore of Lake Winnipeg into Saskatchewan. It is classified as having a Subhumid Mid-Boreal climate, and is underlain by flat-lying Palaeozoic limestone rock. In the most northern section of the region there are patches of permafrost, along with widespread occurrence of thermokarst topography. The region is characterized by mixed boreal forest and is dominated by relatively large lakes.

### **Interlake Plain Ecoregion**

This region extends from the southeastern corner of Manitoba and arcs into the northwest. It is characterized by a mosaic of farmland and also marks the southern limit of closed mixed boreal forest. The region is underlain by flat-lying Palaeozoic limestone rock and is primarily covered with closed stands of poorly formed trembling aspen, due to the calcareousness of the soils.

### **Lake of the Woods Ecoregion**

This region encompasses the southeastern corner of Manitoba, extending into Ontario. The climate in this region varies, but is considerably warmer and more humid than regions in the north. Both Palaeozoic limestone and crystalline Archean rocks contribute to the region's sloping uplands and lowlands. Red and eastern white pine trees can be found here, which are rare in Manitoba.

### **Lake Manitoba Plain Ecoregion**

This region stretches northwest from the province's southern border towards Lake Manitoba. Situated in the Manitoba Plain, this region is the lowest in Manitoba. It is underlain with Palaeozoic limestone and covered by glacial till and clays deposited from Lake Agassiz. The northern section of the region has a distinct, north-south trending ridge and swale topographic pattern, while the southern section is considerably smoother. This region is considered to be the northern limit of the tall grass prairie in North America.

### **Mid-Boreal Upland Ecoregion**

In Manitoba, this region occurs as three separate elevated uplands along the Manitoba Escarpment known as the Porcupine Hills, Duck Mountain and Riding Mountain. This region has the highest and most visually apparent relief in the province. Along with the considerably rougher topography, a large number of small lakes occupy deep to shallow depressions. A variety of wildlife can be found here, including moose, lynx, and several species of raptors.

### **Boreal Transition Ecoregion**

This region consists of a narrow belt of wooded upland bordering both the Riding and Duck Mountain, and also occupies the gap between Duck Mountain and Porcupine Hills. The landscape is covered in a mosaic of farmland and forests of tall trembling aspen with balsam fir. This upland is comprised of Cretaceous shale, glacial till and other fluvioglacial deposits.

### **Aspen Parkland Ecoregion**

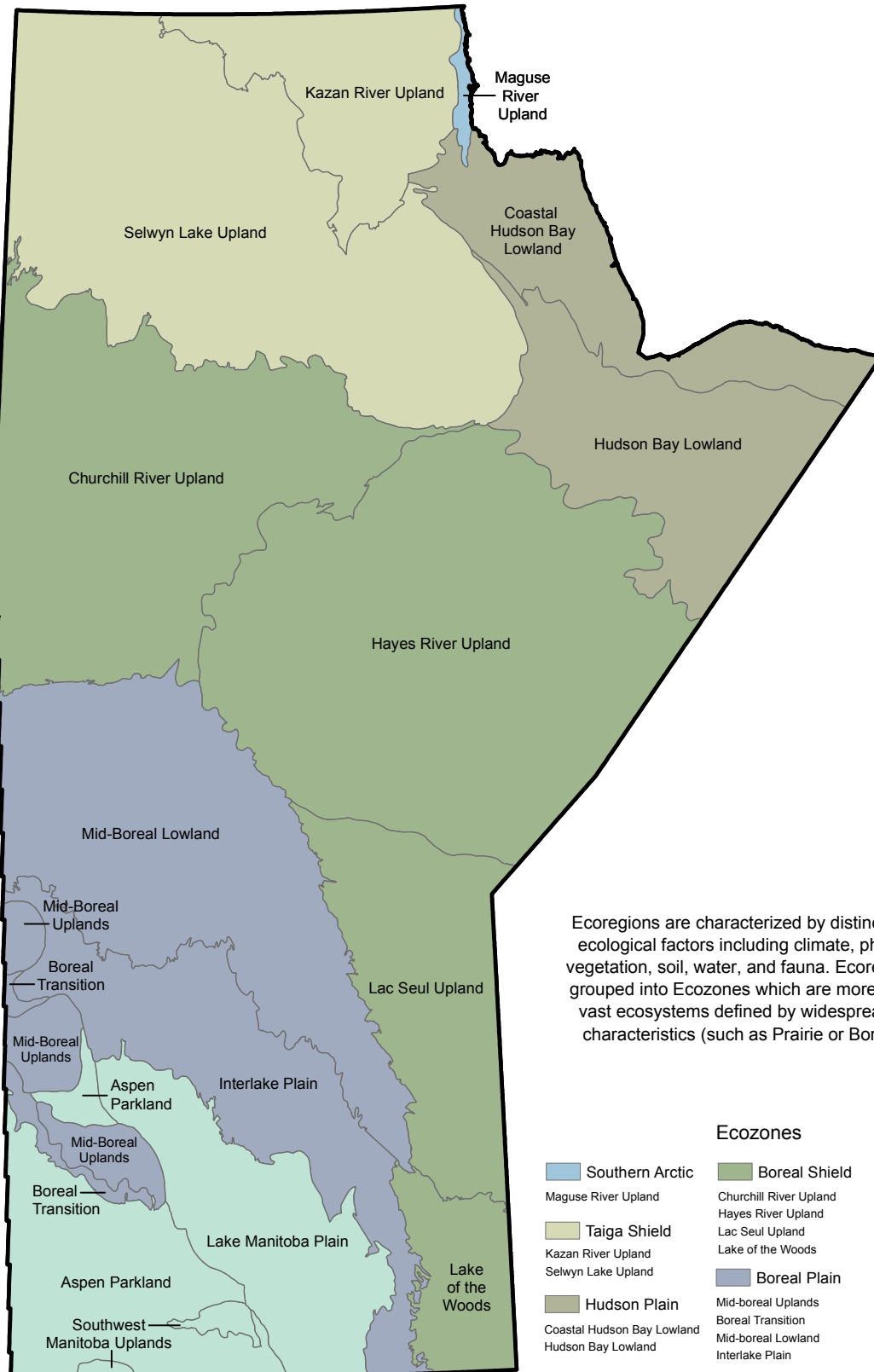
This region occupies the southwest corner of the province, and extends through Saskatchewan and Alberta. Additionally, the region covers a small area between the Riding and Duck mountains. This region is dominated by the Assiniboine, Qu'Appelle, Pembina and Souris River valleys. The landscape is mostly covered by a mosaic of trembling aspen in moist areas and oak groves and fescue grasslands in drier areas. Eolian dunes can be found here and are considered to have the roughest topography in the region with slopes of 30 per cent or steeper. Most of these deposits are generally vegetation covered, although some dune areas, such as the Spirit Sands, remain exposed.

### **Southwest Manitoba Upland Ecoregion**

This region consists of both the Turtle Mountain Upland and the Pembina Hills Upland, found in southwestern Manitoba. The Pembina Hills and the Tiger Hills are comprised of Cretaceous shales, while the Turtle Mountain upland is comprised of Tertiary shales. Both uplands have rough topography formed by terminal moraines and eroded hills. The Pembina Hills Upland represents a mosaic of agricultural land and deciduous forest. Additionally, the Turtle Mountain Upland is forested primarily with trembling aspen, with willow and sedges covering poorly drained sites.

# Appendix 3

# MANITOBA'S ECOREGIONS



Ecoregions are characterized by distinctive regional ecological factors including climate, physiography, vegetation, soil, water, and fauna. Ecoregions can be grouped into Ecozones which are more generalized, vast ecosystems defined by widespread, common characteristics (such as Prairie or Boreal Shield).

### Ecozones

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <span style="color: #ADD8E6;">■</span> Southern Arctic | <span style="color: #3CB371;">■</span> Boreal Shield | <span style="color: #90EE90;">■</span> Prairie |
| Maguse River Upland                                    | Churchill River Upland                               | Lake Manitoba Plain                            |
| <span style="color: #9ACD32;">■</span> Taiga Shield    | Hayes River Upland                                   | Southwest Manitoba Uplands                     |
| Kazan River Upland                                     | Lac Seul Upland                                      | Aspen Parkland                                 |
| Selwyn Lake Upland                                     | Lake of the Woods                                    |  |
| <span style="color: #654321;">■</span> Hudson Plain    | <span style="color: #4682B4;">■</span> Boreal Plain  |  |
| Coastal Hudson Bay Lowland                             | Mid-boreal Uplands                                   |  |
| Hudson Bay Lowland                                     | Boreal Transition                                    |  |
|  | Mid-boreal Lowland                                   |  |
|  | Interlake Plain                                      |  |