

Brightsand River Provincial Park

Management Plan

March 1993

Prepared by Anthony Usher Planning Consultant
in consultation with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources



Ontario

Ministry of
Natural
Resources

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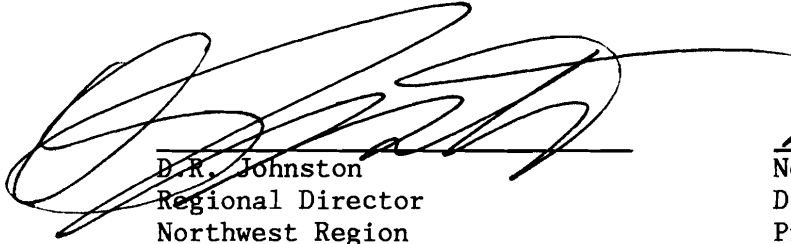
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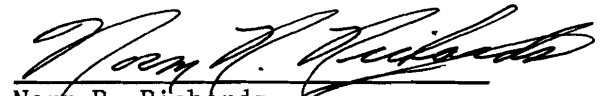
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APPROVAL STATEMENT

We are pleased to approve the Brightsand River Provincial Park Management Plan, as official policy for the management and development of this park. The plan reflects this Ministry's intent to protect the natural and cultural features of Brightsand River Park, and maintain and develop high quality opportunities for outdoor recreation and heritage appreciation for both residents of Ontario and visitors to the Province.



D.R. Johnston
Regional Director
Northwest Region



Norm R. Richards
Director
Provincial Parks and Natural Heritage
Policy Branch

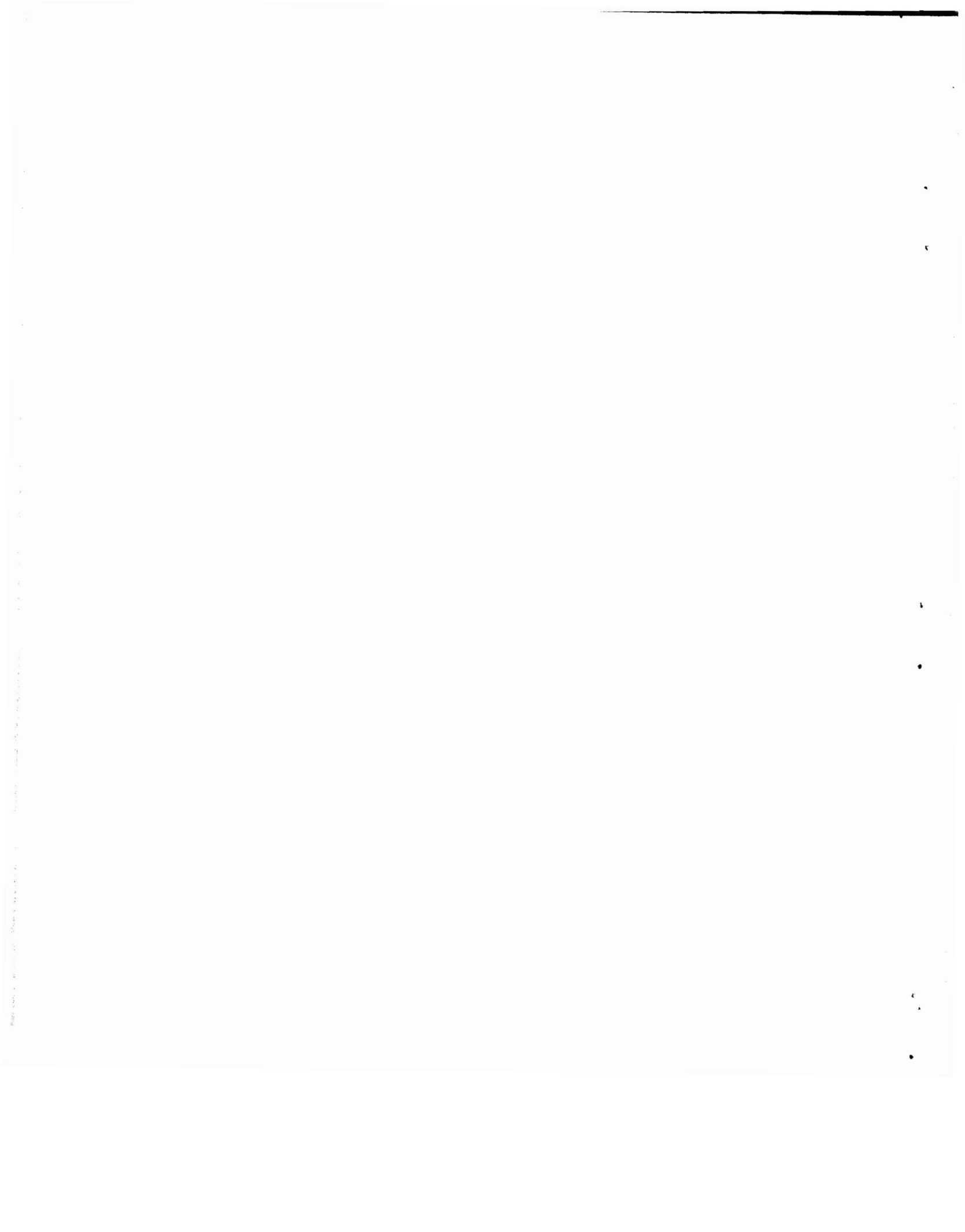
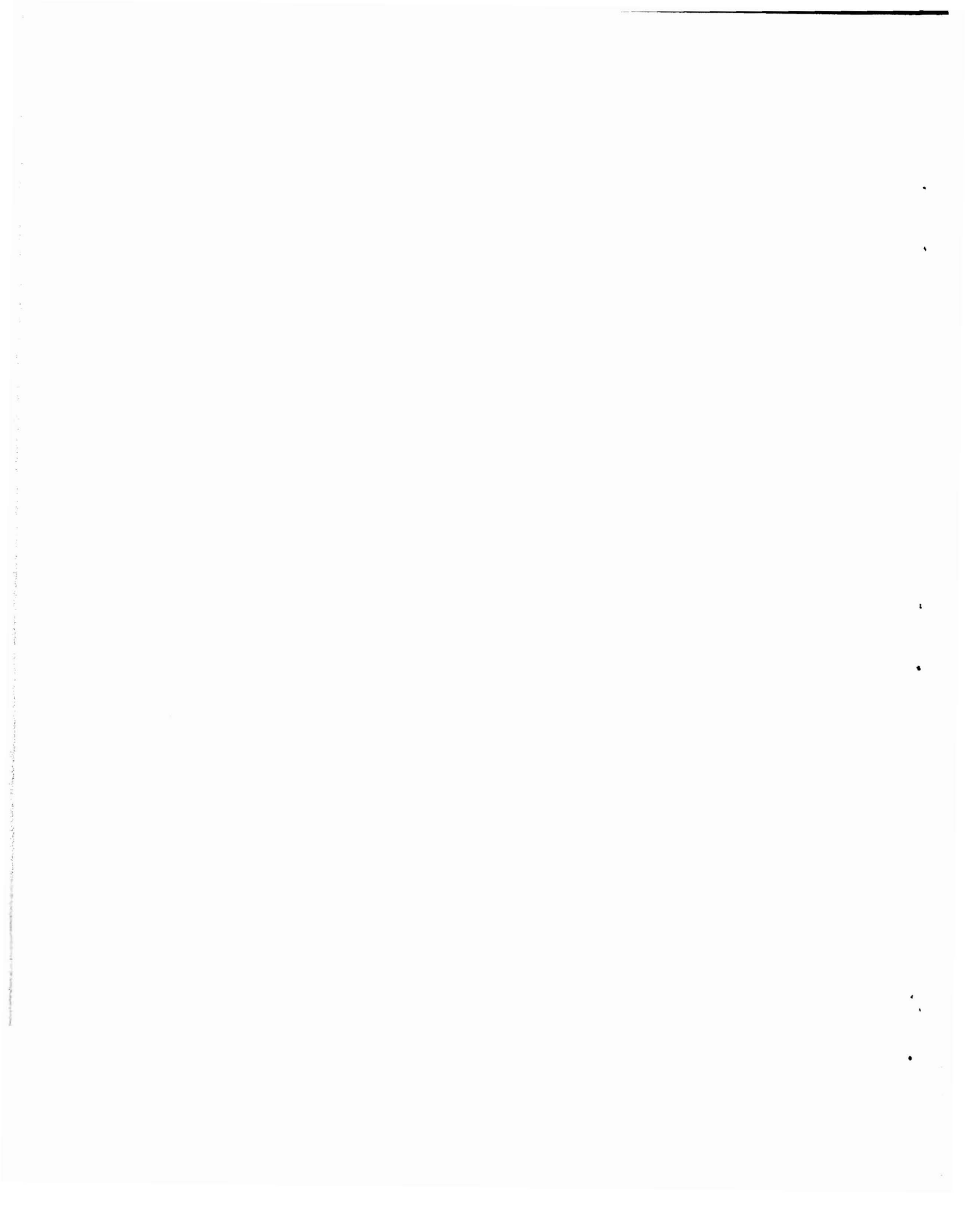


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PARC PROVINCIAL BRIGHTSAND RIVER

RÉSUMÉ DU

PLAN DE GESTION

Introduction

Le parc provincial Brightsand River a été créé en mai 1989. Il longe la rivière Brightsand et les lacs environnants sur une distance de 130 km, à partir de l'endroit où le chemin Graham traverse la rivière, au nord de la route 17, jusqu'à Allan Water Bridge, sur la ligne ferroviaire nord du Canadien National. Le parc couvre une superficie d'environ 41 250 ha. La rivière Brightsand est un cours d'eau d'un intérêt exceptionnel pour les adeptes du plein air. Il traverse une partie représentative du Bouclier canadien et une forêt boréale typique. Il relie en outre les voies navigables par canot traversant les terres de la Couronne de la région et les parcs provinciaux Kopka River et Wabikimi.

En 1988, le ministère a distribué un document d'information puis, en 1990, un document intitulé Plans alternatifs. Enfin, en 1992, le Plan de gestion préliminaire était publié. Le présent plan de gestion officiel constitue l'étape finale du processus d'élaboration du plan de gestion final du parc provincial Brightsand River. Il décrit les mesures que prendra le ministère des Richesses naturelles pour aménager, gérer et exploiter le parc au cours des vingt prochaines années.

Politiques régissant le parc

Le parc provincial Brightsand River fait partie de la catégorie des parcs aquatiques.

Le plan de gestion a pour but de protéger les voies navigables exceptionnelles utilisées à des fins récréatives, de préserver les caractéristiques naturelles représentatives du parc ainsi que ses ressources historiques et d'offrir aux utilisateurs des activités récréatives et éducatives de qualité.

Les responsables du parc provincial Brightsand River se sont fixés les objectifs suivants :

Protection

- . protéger les caractéristiques naturelles et culturelles d'intérêt provincial.

Loisirs

- . permettre des activités de jour, aménager des terrains de camping et des sentiers de randonnée en régions sauvages et offrir des activités aquatiques.

Appréciation du patrimoine

- . permettre des activités d'exploration et d'appréciation du patrimoine naturel et culturel du parc.

Tourisme

- . permettre aux résidents ontariens ainsi qu'aux visiteurs de l'extérieur de la province de découvrir la région de la rivière Brightsand.

Limites et zonage du parc

Le ministère des Richesses naturelles propose d'acheter à Abitibi-Price Inc. une partie du secteur 6, qui traverse le lac Moberley. Les terres qui seraient intégrées au parc, selon que leur acquisition se réalise, comptent 80 ha situés à moins de 200 m de la rive et environ 30 ha de lit du lac.

Le parc est divisé en diverses zones, notamment six réserves naturelles (4 070 ha), cinq zones naturelles (37 020 ha) et trois zones d'accès (160 ha). Toutes les voies navigables de la rivière Brightsand et toutes les zones de portage font partie des zones naturelles.

Principales politiques de planification

Le document intitulé Plans alternatifs identifiait sept grandes questions de planification devant être résolues par le plan de gestion du parc. On trouvera ci-dessous la liste de ces questions et une description de la façon dont le plan de gestion y répond.

Accès On ne pourra se rendre dans le parc que par les trois zones d'accès prévues. Deux d'entre elles existent déjà et sont dotées de terrains de camping. La première est située à l'endroit où le chemin Graham traverse la rivière Brightsand, à l'est du lac Aylsworth, et la seconde est située à l'endroit où ce chemin traverse la rivière Kashishibog. La troisième zone doit être un point d'accès situé sur le lac Harmon, qui ne servira qu'à la mise à l'eau des embarcations.

Traverses de rivière Deux routes d'accès aux ressources pourront traverser le parc. Il s'agit du chemin Brightsand et du futur chemin du lac Antler, ce dernier, conformément au plan de gestion du bois de la forêt Brightsand. Aucune autre traverse ne sera permise, sauf celles répondant à des critères très stricts et qui sont approuvées suite à une modification importante du plan ayant fait l'objet d'une vaste consultation publique. Ces deux routes seront interdites au public. Les autres routes donnant accès aux réserves et aux zones naturelles seront barrées.

Exploitants touristiques Les cinq camps éloignés accessibles par avion - un sur les rives du lac Moberley, deux sur les rives du lac Metionga et deux sur les rives du lac Wapikaimaski - pourront continuer d'accueillir des visiteurs. Les propriétaires des camps actuels pourront les déménager ou les agrandir s'ils le souhaitent et pourront aménager de nouveaux camps et des cabanes dans les zones naturelles NE2 et NE4, mais seulement à la suite d'une modification importante du plan ayant fait l'objet d'une vaste consultation publique. L'exploitation de tous les camps sera soumise à des règles strictes. De plus, on ne pourra exploiter des pourvoiries commerciales offrant des services aux personnes voyageant dans les régions sauvages que dans les zones d'accès et ce, uniquement s'il s'agit de concessions.

Caches pour embarcations commerciales Les établissements touristiques situés dans le parc et dans le secteur d'Allan Water Bridge pourront garer leurs embarcations dans les zones naturelles, pourvu qu'ils respectent de strictes conditions. Ils ne pourront garer leurs embarcations dans les zones d'accès que s'ils ont obtenu une concession à cet effet. Le nombre total d'embarcations garées dans le parc par des exploitants touristiques ne doit pas dépasser le nombre actuel, qui est de douze, sauf dans des cas exceptionnels reconnus à la suite d'une modification importante du plan ayant fait l'objet d'une vaste consultation publique.

Pêche commerciale au poisson d'appât La pêche commerciale au poisson d'appât sera permise dans les zones naturelles.

Chasse sportive La chasse sportive sera permise dans les zones naturelles.

Véhicules motorisés Les visiteurs du parc pourront utiliser une embarcation à moteur, une motoneige ou un aéronef dans le parc, sauf dans les réserves naturelles. Les utilisateurs locaux des ressources pourront se servir d'une embarcation à moteur, d'une motoneige ou d'un aéronef partout dans le parc. L'usage des motoneiges sera limité aux sentiers aménagés à cet effet. Les visiteurs et les utilisateurs des ressources pourront se servir d'un véhicule tout terrain autre qu'une motoneige sur les emplacements de camping et les routes désignées des zones d'accès. Par utilisateurs locaux des ressources, on entend les Indiens inscrits, trappeurs, pêcheurs commerciaux de poisson d'appât et résidents permanents d'Allan Water Bridge.

Politiques de gestion des ressources

Le plan établit des politiques de gestion du patrimoine naturel et culturel, de la végétation, des pêches, de la faune, des terres et des eaux du parc.

Politiques régissant les activités du parc

Le plan établit des politiques régissant les services offerts aux visiteurs, la gestion des activités récréatives, les services touristiques, les camps de jeunes, la commercialisation et la recherche.

Politiques d'aménagement

Le ministère des Richesses naturelles effectuera les travaux d'aménagement suivants dans le parc, selon les fonds disponibles :

- amélioration des terrains de camping dans les zones d'accès A1 et A2
- amélioration des voies d'accès aux étendues d'eau dans la zone d'accès A3
- amélioration des zones de portage et des emplacements de camping dans les zones sauvages du parc
- aménagement de sentiers de randonnée pédestre, là où la demande le justifie

Les travaux d'aménagement effectués sur des terres faisant l'objet de permis d'utilisation et d'occupation seront soumis à de strictes conditions et sujets à l'approbation du ministère.

FOREWORD

This approved Management Plan represents the fifth and final stage in the preparation of a management plan for Brightsand River Provincial Park. In the first stage (1987-88), the Ministry of Natural Resources started its planning program. In the second stage (1988), a Background Information document was produced and distributed, and the park's boundary was finalized in consultation with the public. In the third stage (1989-90), a Planning Alternatives document was produced and distributed for public review and comment. In the fourth stage (1990-92), a Preliminary Management Plan was produced and distributed for public review and comment.

1 • INTRODUCTION

Brightsand River Provincial Park was formally established as a provincial park in May 1989, by Ontario Regulation 290/89. It extends for about 130 km along the Brightsand River and associated lakes, from where the Graham Road crosses the river about 55 road km north of Highway 17, to where the river flows into the Allan Water at Allan Water Bridge on Canadian National's northern rail line. The upstream (south) end of the park is about 150 air km northwest of Thunder Bay. The park is about 41,250 ha in area. Map 1 shows the park's location, and Map 2 shows the park in greater detail.

The Brightsand waterway is an excellent representative cross-section of a glaciated Precambrian landscape. Vegetation, wildlife, and cultural resources are typical of the Boreal forest region. Of particular significance along the waterway are a variety of interesting glacial

features and 10 known rock art sites.

The Brightsand is an outstanding recreational waterway. It also provides an important link with other recreational resources. Canoe routes radiate from the Brightsand to the east and the west. Kopka River Provincial Park, a waterway class park, begins where the Kashishibog River flows into the Brightsand, and continues eastward to Highway 527 just west of Lake Nipigon. From the downstream (north) end of the Brightsand, the Allan Water flows from Allan Water Bridge about 30 km north to Wabakimi Provincial Park, a wilderness class park. These and other nearby parks are shown on Map 2.

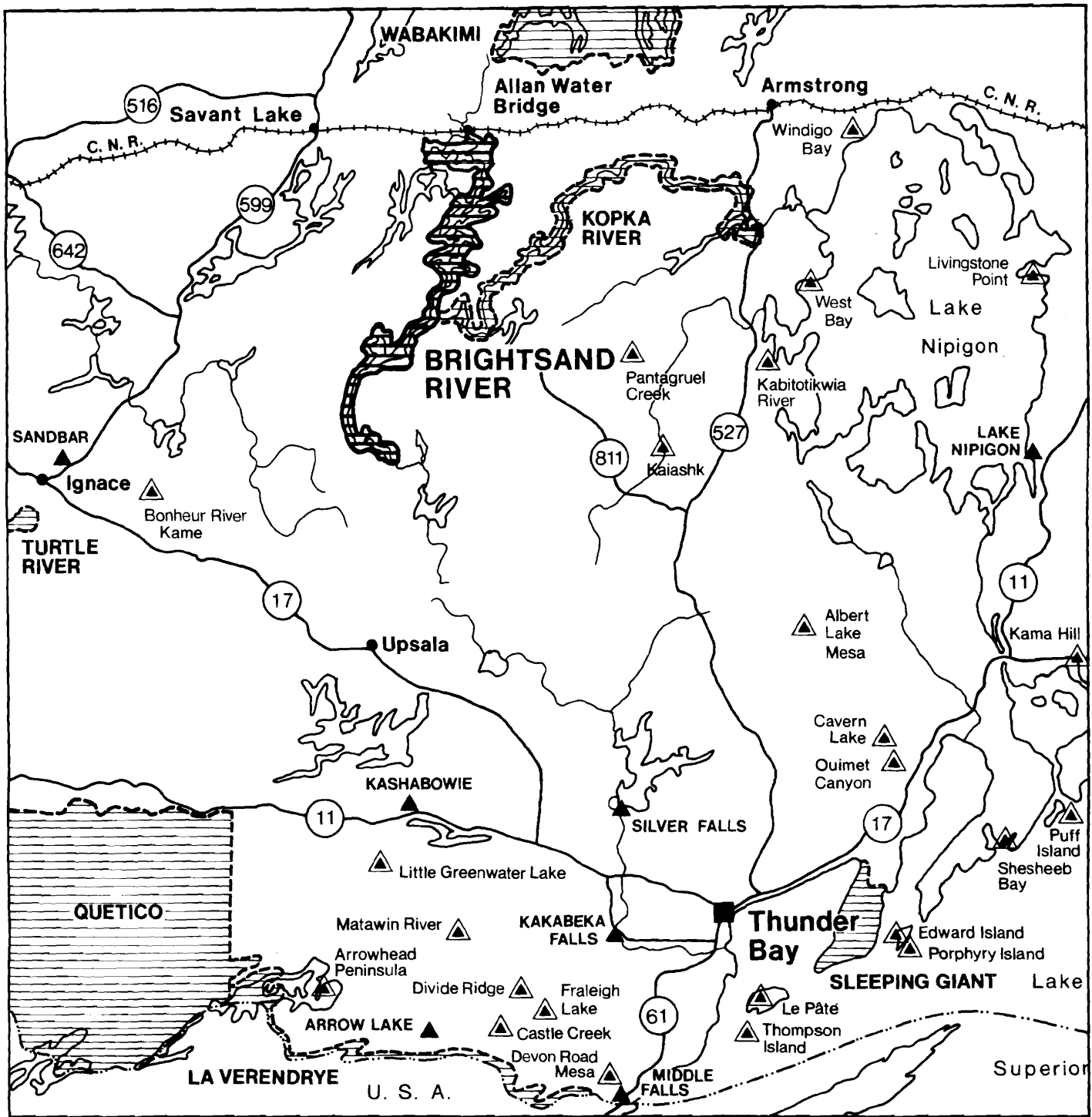
Existing public facilities consist of two access points where the Graham Road approaches the Brightsand River, one near Aylsworth Lake and one near the Kashishibog River. There are also five commercial fly-in outpost camps and one youth camp outpost in the park. The access points and outposts predate the park's establishment.

Detailed information on the park's resource characteristics and uses is provided in Brightsand River Provincial Waterway Park: Background Information (1988), available from the Ministry of Natural Resources.

This Management Plan will guide the development, management, and operation of Brightsand River Provincial Park over the next 20 years. The plan will be reviewed after 10 years. As well, the plan will be reviewed whenever necessary to address new issues or changing conditions.

Regional Setting

Map 1



0 20 60km

SCALE 1:1,500,000

Legend



Provincial Park



Provincial Nature Reserve

2 • PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

2.1 Background Information

In March 1988, Brightsand River Provincial Waterway Park: Background Information, along with proposed changes to the recommended park's boundary, was distributed to a mailing list of potentially interested or affected persons. Information centres were advertised in area newspapers, and held in Ignace and Thunder Bay and at Canadian Pacific Forest Products Limited's Camp 603 in March 1988. The Ministry of Natural Resources received 11 written responses to the boundary changes proposal. The proposed boundary changes were generally supported, and were incorporated in the May 1989 regulation establishing the park.

2.2 Planning Alternatives

Brightsand River Provincial Park: Planning Alternatives was mailed to 315 agencies, interest groups, and individuals in April 1990. Included with the document was a four page questionnaire; respondents were also invited to submit comments in addition to or in place of the questionnaire if they so wished. The management planning process was also publicized through advertisements in area newspapers in April and May 1990, and additional documents and questionnaires were distributed in response to inquiries resulting from these advertisements. Documents and questionnaires were also available to those attending the Planning Alternatives information centres held in Thunder Bay and Ignace in May 1990. The Ministry of Natural Resources received 84 questionnaires and other written responses to Planning Alternatives, 70 from

individuals and nine from organizations.

The Planning Alternatives document identified seven significant issues needing resolution in the park management plan. In that document, some of these issues (access, commercial tourist operations, and mechanized recreational travel) were addressed through four alternative concepts for the park: minimum development, moderate development, commercial tourism priority, and road access priority. The document also outlined alternative management policies for each of the remaining issues.

The basis for this plan is the commercial tourism priority concept outlined in the Planning Alternatives document, with some modest changes. This concept was most preferred by respondents to Planning Alternatives. It was the closest of the four concepts to the park's present situation, and would allow existing fly-in tourist operations to continue without drastically curtailing existing road access and drive-in use patterns. The management policies of this plan are in most cases the alternative management policies preferred by respondents to Planning Alternatives.

A summary of the issues and alternatives presented in Planning Alternatives, a summary of public response to those alternatives, and a more detailed outline of how that response influenced the policies in this plan, are provided in the Preliminary Management Plan. A summary of the individual responses and the responses themselves may be viewed at the Ignace area office of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

2.3 Preliminary Management Plan

Brightsand River Provincial Park: Preliminary Management Plan was mailed to 395 agencies, interest groups, and individuals in February 1992. The management planning process was also publicized through advertisements in area newspapers in February 1992, and additional documents were distributed in response to inquiries resulting from these advertisements. The Ministry of Natural Resources received 21 written responses to the Preliminary Plan, 12 from individuals and nine from organizations. A summary of public response has been prepared, and is available on request from the Ignace area office. A summary of the individual responses and the responses themselves may be viewed at the Ignace office.

Only four changes to the Preliminary Plan were suggested by more than two respondents. These changes, and the final positions of the Ministry of Natural Resources as reflected in this approved plan, are as follows.

Suggested change: The park should not be established.

Ministry position: The 1983 Ignace and Thunder Bay District Land Use Guidelines recommended that the park be established. This decision has been reaffirmed through public consultation in 1988, 1990, and 1992.

Suggested change: Resource uses in nature reserve zones should be further restricted or eliminated.

Ministry position: Provincial policy requires that some resource uses be permitted in nature reserve zones (traditional resource harvesting and trapping by status Indians, trapping by persons other than status Indians

until 2010). These permitted uses were not open to review as part of the management planning process. The only resource uses in nature reserve zones that this plan permits, but could have prohibited, are motorboating, snowmobiling on designated trails, and aircraft takeoff/landing by local resource users. Because the only waters in nature reserve zones are small ponds isolated from the Brightsand River water route, snowmobiling on designated trails is the only significant form of mechanized travel permitted to local resource users in nature reserve zones. It is not reasonable or practical to require status Indians and trappers who have harvesting rights in nature reserve zones to snowshoe in those zones when they can snowmobile in the park's other zones. Nor is it fair to differentiate among members of the small and mainly native community of Allan Water Bridge, permitting some residents to snowmobile in nature reserve zones and prohibiting others from so doing.

Suggested change: There should be no sport hunting in the park.

Ministry position: Three alternative sport hunting policies were put forward in the Planning Alternatives document. Two of the alternatives provided for sport hunting in natural environment zones wherever mechanized recreational travel was also permitted. Taken together, these alternatives were supported by 91% of respondents.

Suggested change: Car and canoe camping in access zones A1 and/or A2 should be permitted for more than one night.

Ministry position: The plan now permits the continued use of these

zones for destination camping until such time as commercial tourist accommodation is developed on Crown land adjacent to access zone A2.

Several other minor changes have been made to the Preliminary Plan. Some incorporate respondents' suggestions, while others reflect changed conditions since 1991, or ensure conformity with Ministry of Natural Resources requirements for approved Management Plans.

3 • PARK POLICIES

3.1 Classification

Brightsand River Provincial Park is classed as a waterway park, one of the six classes of parks in the Ontario provincial parks system.

Waterway parks incorporate outstanding recreational water routes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences. They offer to their users a chance to experience the power and continuity of Ontario's great rivers, and to appreciate the central place of those rivers in the natural and cultural heritage of the province.

Brightsand River Provincial Park is most appropriately classed as a waterway park because:

- as indicated in Section 1, it is an outstanding recreational waterway which passes through a representative cross-section of Northwestern Ontario natural and cultural environments;
- as described in the Background Information document, it includes significant earth and life science features and archaeological sites that have the potential to contribute to

visitor enjoyment and education.

3.2 Goal

The goal of Brightsand River Provincial Park is to protect the Park's outstanding recreational water route and representative natural features and historical resources, and to provide to Park users high quality recreational and educational experiences.

3.3 Objectives

The Ontario provincial parks system has four objectives: protection, recreation, heritage appreciation, and tourism. As a waterway park, Brightsand River Park will contribute to all four of these objectives.

The objectives for Brightsand River Provincial Park are as follows.

Protection:

- to protect provincially significant elements of the Park's natural and cultural landscape.

For park system planning purposes, Ontario is divided into 65 site districts based on landforms and biological productivity. Brightsand River Provincial Park is in site districts 3W-1 and 3W-2, and will help protect representative natural environments of these site districts. The specific natural and cultural features protected in the park's nature reserve and natural environment zones are described in Section 5. Protection of these features will contribute to the achievement of provincial park earth science feature representation targets identified in the Ignace and Thunder Bay District Land Use Guidelines.

Protection will be the priority objective for the park, because protection of the park's environment is a prerequisite for achieving the other objectives.

Recreation:

- to provide day use, and back-country travel and camping, waterway recreation opportunities.

The park is identified in the Ignace and Thunder Bay District Land Use Guidelines as contributing 9,000 non-wilderness recreational opportunities per year to the achievement of provincial park back-country recreation targets. Canoeing, motorboating, angling, and camping are expected to continue to be the principal activities of visitors. Park users are expected to continue to be based almost exclusively at canoe campsites, access zone campgrounds, and in-park tourist operations. Day use visitation is expected to be minimal.

Heritage Appreciation:

- to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the Park's natural and cultural heritage.

Heritage appreciation opportunities will be primarily unstructured ones. Formal interpretation and education will be kept at a minimum. Visitor services planned for the park are described in Section 7.

Tourism:

- to provide Ontario's residents and out of province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the Brightsand River area.

Tourism opportunities will be maintained and enhanced by:

- protecting the park's natural and recreational environment;
- improving park recreational facilities in access and natural environment zones;
- permitting existing fly-in outpost camps to remain, subject to resource and recreational capacity;
- permitting the establishment of new camp and cabin operations in the natural environment zones where the existing camps are located, subject to resource and recreational capacity and specific amendments to this plan.

4 • BOUNDARY AND LAND TENURE

4.1 Boundary

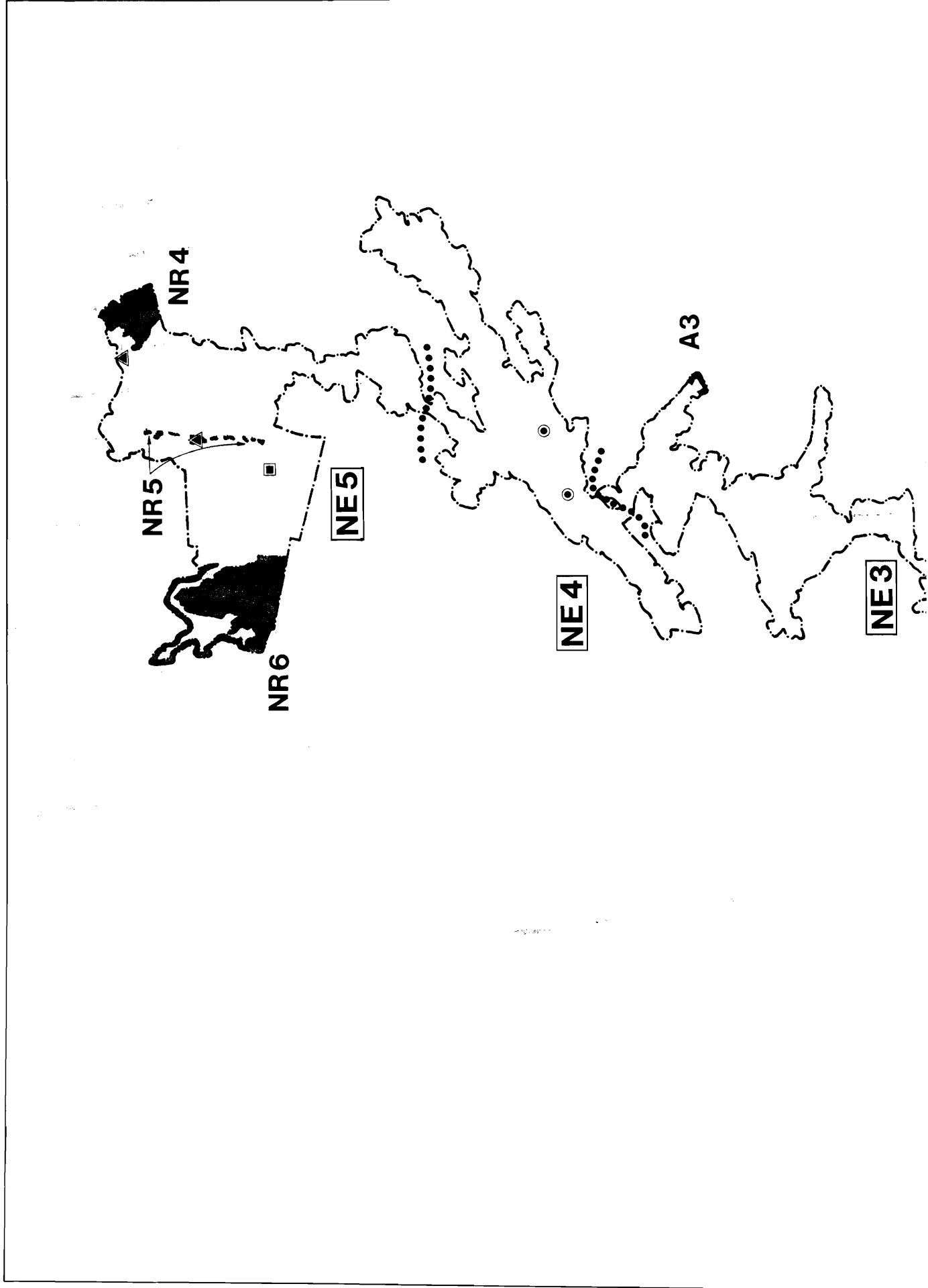
The boundary of Brightsand River Provincial Park is shown on Map 2. All lands within 200 m of the waterway shoreline are included in the park, with two exceptions:

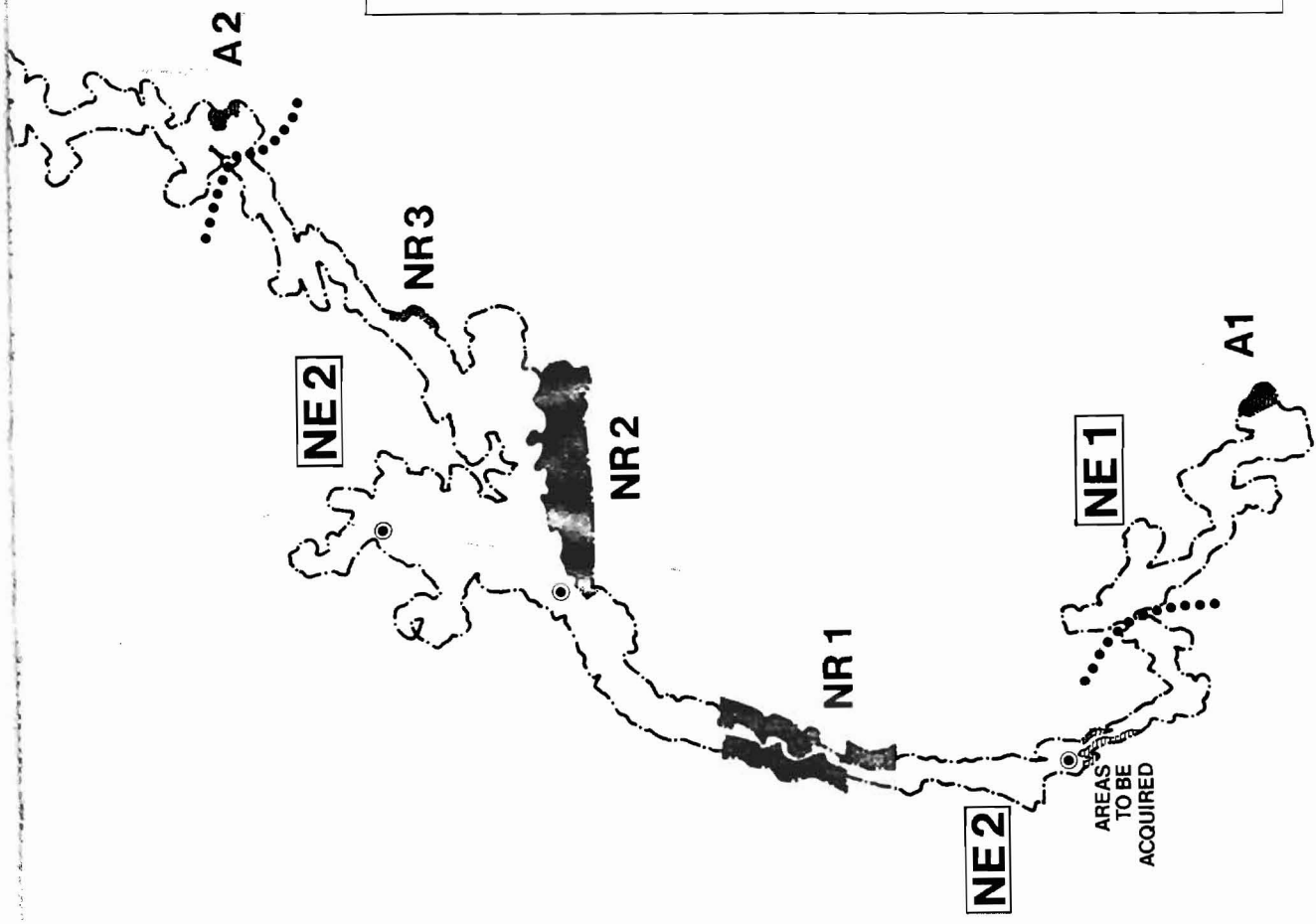
- lands in Allan Water Bridge community,
- lands in Block 6.

Abitibi-Price Inc. owns Block 6, a tract of about 28,000 ha whose northeastern corner crosses Moberley Lake. This private ownership includes the bed of about 1.5 km of waterway, as well as the shoreline on both sides and an island. There is a rock art site on the waterway shore. Block 6 is the only privately owned land within or bordering on the park.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will seek to acquire Block 6 lands within 200 m of the shoreline of Moberley Lake, an area of about 80 ha, as well as the approximately 30 ha of privately owned lakebed (see Map 2). If and when these lands are acquired, the park's boundary will be amended to include them. Pending acquisition, the Ministry will seek

Park Boundary and Zoning





---	Park Boundary
.....	NE Zone Boundary
- - - - -	NR/A Zone Boundary
NE1	Zone Designation
○	Commercial Outpost
□	Youth Camp Outpost
▲	Private Recreational Camp/Cottage (To be phased out)

NR1 A1

SCALE 1 : 250,000

0 Km 5 10 15

NOTE : All of the Brightsand River water route and all waterway portages are in natural environment zones.

an interim agreement with Abitibi-Price not to cut timber or build roads within 200 m of the shoreline of Moberley Lake, and not to build roads within 380 m of the shoreline without Ministry agreement.

4.2 Land Tenure

Although there are no privately owned lands within park boundaries, some park lands are subject to land use permits or licences of occupation. Policies for these forms of tenure, and for regularizing one existing non-tenured occupation, will be as follows.

- . The five existing **commercial outpost camps** and the one existing **youth camp outpost** will be permitted to remain at the locations shown on Map 2, subject to the policies in Sections 7.3 and 7.4. Occupation of these locations, and any increases in capacity or changes in locations or any new operations permitted by specific plan amendments, will be authorized by land use permits for periods of up to five years.
- . A land use permit will be granted to the Canada Department of the Environment for its water gauging station on Moberley Lake.
- . **Private recreational camps and cottages** as shown on Map 2, on land use permits (one on McEwen Lake) and licences of occupation (one on Kawawegama Lake) will be permitted to remain until January 1, 2010, as long as the improvements remain in their present ownership. Transfers to other private occupiers will not be permitted. The Ministry of Natural Resources may enter into agreements with the present occupiers to end their

occupations earlier.

5 • PARK ZONING

5.1 Zoning Policy

Lands within Brightsand River Provincial Park will be zoned so that they will be allocated to their most appropriate uses within the park. There are six types of zones in the provincial parks system: wilderness, nature reserve, natural environment, historical, access, and development. In Brightsand River Park, there will be six nature reserve, five natural environment, and three access zones, as shown on Map 2.

The zone boundaries are shown in more detail on 1:50,000 maps on file with the Ministry of Natural Resources. It may be necessary to delineate some boundaries more precisely on the ground, and this will be done as required.

Not all significant resources in the park require special zones. Nature reserve and historical zones are established only where the resources in them require recognition and management distinct from that in adjacent zones. Brightsand River Park's known archaeological and rock art sites, and some of its earth and life science features, will be conserved effectively by being protected in natural environment zones.

There are no wilderness landscapes in the park of the size and integrity necessary to qualify as wilderness zones.

The following sections briefly describe each zone, and list the resource uses, recreational uses, and types of development permitted in each type of zone. All resource and

recreational uses and facility development will be subject to the standard legislation and policies governing provincial parks and public lands and resources, as well as the policies in Sections 6, 7, and 8 of this plan.

For simplicity, only those recreational uses of interest to the largest numbers of people are listed below. Other uses will be permitted or prohibited by analogy to the lists provided here, or in accordance with the planning and management policies for waterway parks. For example, kayaking will be treated in the same way as canoeing; snowshoeing, in the same way as cross-country skiing.

For the purposes of this plan, the following definitions apply.

- **Trappers licensed to trap in the park** and who are not status Indians:
 - are limited to those persons licensed as of January 1, 1989;
 - will continue to be licensed until they retire, die, or transfer their traplines to status Indians, or until January 1, 2010, whichever is sooner.
- **Local resource users** fall in one or more of the following categories:
 - status Indians with treaty rights;
 - trappers licensed to trap in the park, or on traplines to which the Brightsand waterway provides the most convenient access, while engaged in trapping (including trappers' helpers);
 - commercial bait fishers licensed to bait fish in the park, while engaged in bait fishing;

- permanent residents of Allan Water Bridge (many of whom fall within one or more of the preceding categories), while engaged in noncommercial activities.

The zoning, development, and management policies in this plan are without prejudice to any aboriginal or treaty rights of native people which are now recognized or may be recognized in the future.

5.2 Nature Reserve Zones

Nature reserve zones include any significant earth and life science features in the waterway corridor that require management distinct from that in adjacent zones.

The only waters included in the park's nature reserve zones are small ponds and streams that do not form part of the Brightsand River water route.

Zone NR1 - Little Metionga Lake (570 ha)

This zone protects a braided esker complex unusual for its large concentration of well preserved esker ridges and associated landforms. It also includes one of the park's more important prehistoric occupation sites.

Zone NR2 - Sioux Lookout Moraine (1,150 ha)

This zone protects the best developed section of the Sioux Lookout Moraine, one of Northwestern Ontario's major glacial features, where it crosses the Brightsand River. The moraine's vegetation is a good quality example of upland coniferous and deciduous forest.

Zone NR3 - Brightsand Lake (30 ha)

This zone protects a good example of a kame-kettle complex. This concentration of glacial features includes an unusual cone-shaped kame. There is also an open bog vegetation community in one of the kettle depressions.

Zone NR4 - McEwen Lake (550 ha)

This zone protects an excellent example of DeGeer moraines, a series of small, closely spaced moraines.

Zone NR5 - Kawaweogama Lake (30 ha)

This zone consists of a chain of islands and peninsulas formed by a beaded esker that has been flooded by Kawaweogama Lake. The islands support white pine stands which are unusual this far north, and which also provide good bald eagle nesting habitat.

Zone NR6 - Sunray Lake (1,740 ha)

This zone protects a large, good quality grouping of diverse types of wetlands, including open bogs, wet shore meadows, and closed lowland forest.

Resource uses permitted in nature reserve zones:

- traditional natural resource harvesting activities by status Indians in accordance with the terms of their treaties
- trapping by status Indians
- trapping by persons licensed to trap in the park who are not status Indians (until January 1, 2010)
- local resource user motorboating, snowmobiling (designated trails only), and aircraft takeoff/landing.

Recreational uses permitted in nature reserve zones:

- canoeing
- hiking
- cross-country skiing
- sport fishing
- heritage appreciation.

Development permitted in nature reserve zones:

- hiking/ski trails
- necessary signs
- minimal interpretive facilities
- temporary facilities for park research and management.

5.3 Natural Environment Zones

Natural environment zones include aesthetic sections of the waterway corridor in which there is minimum development required to support low intensity recreational water travel activities, and associated aesthetic landscapes.

All of the Brightsand River water route and all waterway portages are included in the park's natural environment zones.

Zone NE1 - Aylsworth-Twining (1,710 ha)

This zone includes Aylsworth and Twining lakes, and is readily accessible from access zone A1. Zone NE1 will be oriented primarily to waterway travellers and zone A1 users. The zone also includes two of the park's more important prehistoric occupation sites.

Zone NE2 - Moberley-Brightsand (8,390 ha, plus 30 ha water surface rights only)

This zone includes Moberley, Little Metionga, Metionga, and Brightsand lakes, and the Brightsand River north to the Brightsand Road, and is

separated by portages from access zones A1 and A2. There are three fly-in outpost camps in this zone. Zone NE2 will be oriented primarily to waterway travellers and tourist accommodation guests. The zone also includes one of the park's more important prehistoric occupation sites, and eight rock art sites. If and when the adjacent portion of Block 6 is acquired, it will be included in this zone.

Zone NE3 - Kashishibog-Harmon
(8,190 ha)

This zone includes the Brightsand River north of the Brightsand Road, and Harmon Lake. The river south of Harmon Lake is readily accessible from access zone A2, while access zone A3 will provide direct access to Harmon Lake. Zone NE3 will be oriented primarily to waterway travellers and zone A2 and A3 users. The zone also includes one rock art site.

Zone NE4 - Wapikaimaski (8,310 ha)

This zone includes Wapikaimaski Lake, and is separated by portages from access zone A3 and Allan Water Bridge. There are two fly-in outpost camps in this zone. Zone NE4 will be primarily oriented to waterway travellers and tourist accommodation guests. The zone also includes one of the park's more important prehistoric occupation and stone workshop sites, and one rock art site.

Zone NE5 - Antler-Sunray (10,390 ha)

This zone includes Antler and McEwen lakes, most of Kawaweogama Lake, the waters of Sunray Lake, and connecting waterways. Antler Lake and the Brightsand River south of McEwen Lake are separated by portages from Allan

Water Bridge. McEwen, Kawaweogama, and Sunray lakes are readily accessible from the community, where a lodge is located. There is a youth camp outpost in this zone. Zone NE5 will be primarily oriented to waterway travellers, Allan Water Bridge residents, and guests of tourist accommodation outside the park. The zone also includes an extensive land base south and east of Kawaweogama Lake, including a scenic highland with excellent views over the lake and good hiking potential.

Resource uses permitted in natural environment zones:

- traditional natural resource harvesting activities by status Indians in accordance with the terms of their treaties
- commercial bait fishing
- trapping by status Indians
- trapping by persons licensed to trap in the park who are not status Indians (until January 1, 2010)
- local resource user motorboating, snowmobiling (designated trails only), and aircraft takeoff/landing.

Recreational uses permitted in natural environment zones:

- canoeing
- motorboating
- hiking
- cross-country skiing
- snowmobiling (designated trails only)
- aircraft takeoff/landing
- sport fishing
- sport hunting
- back-country camping
- heritage appreciation.

Development permitted in natural environment zones:

- portages
- hiking/ski trails
- necessary signs

- back-country campsites
- commercial outpost camp and commercial boat-in cabin operations specifically approved by this plan (Zones NE2 and NE4 only)
- youth camp outpost operations specifically approved by this plan
- minimal interpretive facilities
- temporary facilities for park research and management
- resource access road crossings specifically approved by this plan.

5.4 Access Zones

Access zones serve as staging areas where minimum facilities support use of less developed portions of the water route.

There is no water surface in the park's access zones.

Zone A1 - Aylsworth Lake (70 ha)

This zone includes the existing access point and campground where the Graham Road crosses the Brightsand River east of Aylsworth Lake.

Canadian Pacific Forest Products plans to relocate this stretch of the Graham Road to the east side of the river, and move the river crossing about 2 km south. The Ministry of Natural Resources will maintain a portion of the old road to provide continued access to Zone A1 from the new road. The zone will continue to be used for car and canoe camping and boat launching.

Zone A2 - Kashishibog River (30 ha)

This zone includes the existing access point and campground where the Graham Road crosses the Kashishibog River. The zone will also serve the access requirements of Kopka River

Provincial Park, which begins on the east side of the Graham Road. The zone will continue to be used for car and canoe camping and boat launching.

This zone's location midway along the Brightsand and at the head of Kopka River Park offers an opportunity for development of facilities more intensive than those normally found in an access zone, such as commercial tourist accommodation catering primarily to users of the two waterway parks. However, the zone is not physically capable of supporting more intensive development.

Consideration will be given to providing the opportunity to develop more intensive facilities on Crown land adjacent to the park.

Zone A3 - Harmon Lake (60 ha)

This zone will include the existing access to the north end of Harmon Lake. Use of this access point currently requires a short carry from the Graham Road to water. The Ministry of Natural Resources will construct a spur road to improve access. This zone will be used for boat launching only.

Resource uses permitted in access zones:

- traditional natural resource harvesting activities by status Indians in accordance with the terms of their treaties
- trapping by status Indians
- trapping by persons licensed to trap in the park who are not status Indians (until January 1, 2010)
- local resource user snowmobiling (designated roads and trails only)
- local resource user use of other all-terrain vehicles (campsites and designated roads only).

Recreational uses permitted in access zones:

- hiking
- cross-country skiing
- snowmobiling (designated roads and trails only)
- use of other all-terrain vehicles (campsites and designated roads only)
- car and canoe camping (Zones A1 and A2 only)
- heritage appreciation.

Development permitted in access zones:

- hiking/ski trails
- necessary signs
- access roads and parking
- boat docking and launching facilities
- basic day use facilities
- basic car campgrounds (Zones A1 and A2 only)
- basic commercial outfitting services catering to back-country travellers
- visitor information facilities
- interpretive facilities
- facilities for park research and management.

6 • RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Brightsand River Provincial Park will be managed in accordance with the planning and management policies for provincial waterway parks, as well as the specific policies in this section of the plan.

6.1 Natural Heritage Management

Significant natural features will be protected from incompatible development wherever they occur in the park. Incompatible resource uses and recreational activities will be restricted or prohibited where necessary to protect significant natural heritage values.

Where desirable and practical, significant natural features on park lands will be managed so as to perpetuate the values from which their significance arises. For example, a particular habitat condition or stage of natural succession may be maintained, or non-native plant species threatening significant values may be eradicated. Fertilizers and herbicides will not be used in any such management. Any such management will be undertaken in accordance with a natural features management plan which has been approved and made available for public inspection in advance.

All significant natural features not subject to an approved management plan will be permitted to evolve naturally and without human interference.

6.2 Cultural Heritage Management

Significant cultural features will be protected from incompatible development wherever they occur in the park. Incompatible resource uses and recreational activities will be restricted or prohibited where necessary to protect significant cultural heritage values.

Management strategies for individual archaeological sites may range from allowing features to evolve without human interference, to researching, excavating, and rehabilitating occupation sites, to managing rock art sites so as to stabilize their present conditions. Any active management will be undertaken in accordance with a cultural features management plan which has been approved by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation as well as the Ministry of Natural Resources, and made available for public inspection, in advance. Priority will be given

to the development of a management plan for the Moberley Lake rock art sites.

Some of the park's more important archaeological sites are also used as back-country campsites. Pending the development of a cultural features management plan, these sites may be closed to camping.

6.3 Vegetation Management

Additional non-native plant species will not be introduced to the park. If biologically feasible and acceptable, missing native plant species may be reintroduced so as to rehabilitate the quality of areas suffering past or present resource or recreational use impacts. Chemical fertilizers and herbicides may not be used for this purpose.

Trees may be cut in the park only to enable facility development and resource management specifically authorized by this plan or by an approved resource management, site, or development plan, or to ensure public safety. Trees may not be cut for the purpose of providing fuelwood, although trees cut for other purposes may be used as fuel. Trees cut for resource access road crossings may be removed from the park and used as the proponent sees fit. All other trees cut in the park will remain and be used in the park.

The park lies within Ontario's intensive fire management zone. All fires in this zone will be actively suppressed to minimize negative impacts. Management actions such as hazard reduction, prevention programs, and detection will be emphasized. In the event of an escaped fire, aggressive suppression will generally be automatic, in accordance with suppression

capability, resource availability, and resource management objectives.

The objectives of fire management in the park are to:

- prevent injury, death, and social disruption resulting from fire;
- minimize negative impacts of fire on public and private property and on park values;
- contribute to park natural heritage management where appropriate.

Fire suppression techniques used will have the least possible effect on the park's environment. Techniques such as bulldozing will be used only in critical situations. Construction of facilities such as camps and helipads will be minimized.

Programs may be developed to control forest insects and diseases in the park where these threaten significant heritage or aesthetic values, or economic values outside the park. Where control is desirable, it will be directed as narrowly as possible to the specific insect or disease so as to have minimal effects on other components of the park's environment. Biological control will be used wherever feasible. Control programs will be instituted in nature reserve zones in extreme cases only. Any control programs will be undertaken in accordance with a forest protection plan which has been approved and made available for public inspection in advance.

6.4 Fisheries Management

Sport fishing in the park will be managed in accordance with the policies and regulations prevailing in the sports fishing divisions in which the park is located, except where special management is required as determined through a fisheries

management plan.

Fisheries management plans will be prepared for the following waters, in order of priority.

1. Little Metionga, Metionga, and Brightsand lakes.
2. Wapikaimaski Lake.
3. Moberley Lake.
4. Kawawogama Lake (including waters outside the park).
5. Harmon Lake.

Plans may be developed for other waters if the need arises.

These plans will determine:

- the supply, catch, and harvest of prime angling species;
- the biological health of the prime species;
- whether the fisheries resource has the capacity to accommodate additional use;
- whether additional restrictions on harvests and/or reductions in existing tourist accommodation capacity are warranted.

These plans will be subject to public review and comment before approval.

6.5 Wildlife Management

As indicated in Section 5, sport hunting will be permitted in natural environment zones, and persons licensed to trap in the park who are not status Indians will be permitted to trap until January 1, 2010. These activities will be managed in accordance with the policies and regulations prevailing in the wildlife management units in which the park is located.

Additional non-native animal species will not be introduced to the park. Missing native animal species may be reintroduced, and existing populations replenished, if biologically feasible and acceptable.

Animal populations may be controlled when essential to protect human health and safety or the health of animal species outside the park. Where control is desirable, techniques will be used which have minimal effects on other components of the park's environment. Any hunting or trapping to control populations will be carried out directly by, or under the strict supervision of, the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Any wildlife reintroduction or control will be undertaken in accordance with a wildlife management plan which has been approved and made available for public inspection in advance.

A Woodland Caribou Habitat Management Plan is currently being developed for the Brightsand Forest, and will, subject to the policies of this plan, guide caribou management in the park.

6.6 Land and Water Management

Two all-weather resource access roads will be permitted to cross the park (see Map 2):

- the existing Brightsand Road;
- the proposed Antler Lake Road, in accordance with the Brightsand Forest Timber Management Plan.

No other all-weather or seasonal river crossings will be permitted, and no new roads will be built except in access zones, without a major amendment to this plan. No road will be permitted in a nature reserve zone. Any proposal for a new crossing or road will be subject to the following criteria:

- demonstration of need through a Ministry of Natural Resources land use or resource planning process;
- protection of the park's natural,

cultural, recreational, and tourism values;

- minimization of environmental impacts;
- adherence to the planning and management policies for provincial waterway parks and the policies of this plan.

The Brightsand Road is expected to remain in use for the life of this plan. When the Antler Lake Road will be built, and for how long it will remain in use, are at present unknown. Both roads will be posted at their intersections with the Graham Road to prohibit public use, and these closures will be strictly enforced. No clearings or landings will be developed at either crossing that would facilitate public access to the waterway. After the Antler Lake Road is no longer needed to provide access to timber harvesting and regeneration operations west of the park, the river crossing will be removed, the crossing area will be rehabilitated, and the road will be blocked east of the park boundary.

All existing roads other than the Brightsand Road in natural environment and nature reserve zones will be allowed to deteriorate naturally, and will be blocked at or beyond the park boundary. The making of roads or trails by persons other than the Ministry of Natural Resources or the proponents of roads approved by this plan will not be permitted.

Areas of Concern in which timber management operations are restricted or prohibited on the basis of values identified in this plan will be incorporated into the Brightsand Forest Timber Management Plan, which governs the activities of Canadian Pacific Forest Products and other forest companies in the Brightsand

Forest surrounding the park. These include:

- areas within 180 m of the park boundary - no roads may be built without Ministry of Natural Resources permission;
- areas within 120 m of the perimeters of access points - reserved from cutting;
- areas within 60 m of portages - reserved from cutting.

Although areas within 120 m of access point perimeters and 60 m of portages would usually fall within park boundaries, there may be some locations where they extend into the Brightsand Forest.

Commercial tourist operations based in the park, and on waters in the Allan Water Bridge area with direct motorboat access to park waters, will be permitted to cache boats in natural environment zones under the following conditions.

- Caches may not be within 500 m of any road accessible to the public or the forest industry.
- Caches must be at locations authorized by the park superintendent.
- Seasonal permits and fees will be instituted when the park becomes operational.
- Boats may be used only by guests staying at in-park and Allan Water Bridge area commercial accommodation.

Commercial tourist operations licensed in Ontario may be permitted to cache boats in access zones under the authority, terms, and conditions of concession agreements.

At present, in-park and Allan Water Bridge area tourist operations have 12 boats cached in the park, all in natural environment zones and more than 500 m from roads. The cached boats are distributed as follows:

- Little Metionga Lake - 8
- Harmon Lake - 3
- unnamed lake immediately south of McEwen Lake - 1.

The total number of commercial tourist operation boats cached in the park will not be permitted to exceed the present total of 12 without a major amendment to this plan. Within the approved maximum, and subject to the findings and recommendations of approved fisheries management plans, the park superintendent may at any time allow or require changes in the locations of boats cached in natural environment zones, including location of boats on lakes with none at present, and may enter into concession agreements to permit caching of boats in access zones.

Local resource users will be permitted to cache boats in the park under the following conditions.

- Caches may not be within 500 m of any road accessible to the public or the forest industry.
- Caches must be at locations authorized by the park superintendent.

It is the intent of the Ministry of Natural Resources that the total number of local resource user boats cached in the park not increase.

Except for commercial tourist operations and local resource users under the conditions described above, no person will be permitted to cache boats anywhere in the park other than on lands he or she occupies by virtue of a land use permit or licence of occupation. Any cached boat not authorized by the policies of this plan and not at a location authorized by the park superintendent will be removed from the park.

Trappers licensed to trap within the park may maintain cabins at sites

authorized by the park superintendent.

All solid waste from access zones and authorized occupations of park lands will be disposed of outside the park.

The park's waters will not be controlled. No dams or other water control structures will be built in the park.

7 • **PARK OPERATIONS POLICIES**

At such time as the park becomes operational, a park operations plan will be prepared to provide Ministry of Natural Resources staff with the information needed to operate the park on a day-to-day basis. In addition to the topics below, the operations plan will deal with budgets, staffing, administration, maintenance, enforcement, and emergency services. The operations plan will be consistent with the approved operating standards for provincial parks, as well as the specific policies in this section of the management plan, and will be available for public inspection.

Ministry of Natural Resources staff may use motorboats, snowmobiles, aircraft, motor vehicles, and all-terrain vehicles in the park to the extent necessary for efficient park management and operations. Any other public agency may use any craft or vehicle for search and rescue emergencies in the park, subject to the approval of the park superintendent at the earliest possible opportunity.

7.1 **Visitor Services**

Interpretation

The following interpretive initiatives may be undertaken in the

park as warranted by demand:

- publications to acquaint visitors with the park's heritage values and resources;
- development of interpretive trails;
- outdoor display panels at heritage sites of particular interest.

Information

A park brochure will be prepared. The brochure will include an up-to-date map showing portages and campsites along the waterway, and will inform back-country users about interior use regulations and do's and don'ts while travelling the waterway. The possibility will be explored of developing the brochure as a joint effort of the Ministry of Natural Resources and park area tourist operators.

The brochure and general information on the park will be available from Ministry of Natural Resources offices in Dryden, Ignace, Thunder Bay, and Toronto. Information will also be provided at the visitor booth built in 1992 on the Graham Road 1.8 km north of Highway 17, as a partnership between the Ministry, Canadian Pacific Forest Products, and Buchanan Forest Products Ltd. In addition, provincial and local tourist information centres in Northwestern Ontario and park area tourist operators will be encouraged to display and distribute the park brochure.

All information provided to back-country users will emphasize:

- a "leave no trace" approach that will minimize human impacts on the park environment;
- the importance of adequate skill levels and safety precautions as part of a safe and enjoyable

waterway experience.

7.2 Recreation Management

Only nonresidents of Canada are now required to pay fees for camping in the park. Once the park becomes operational, campers in access zones A1 and A2 will be required to obtain interior camping permits, and following upgrading of the campgrounds, campsite and vehicle permits will be required.

At present, the camping areas in access zones A1 and A2 are used primarily by longer term visitors as main destinations. In future, commercial tourism accommodation may be developed on Crown land adjacent to zone A2 (see Section 5.4). Should such facilities be developed, zones A1 and A2 will be managed to provide waterway travellers with one night's camping when they start or end their trips, or during their trips if they are passing by, rather than for destination camping.

A back-country recreation management plan will be developed for the park, and will be made available for public inspection in advance of approval. The program will be implemented gradually as the following elements are needed and can be funded.

- . Users will be required to obtain interior camping permits and to carry out nonburnable garbage.
- . Interior camping permit data will allow use levels on various sections of the waterway to be more accurately determined.
- . Using and refining information already collected on campsite locations, the amount of back-country use that various sections of the waterway can accommodate

will be more accurately determined.

- . Portages and existing campsites will be improved, and new sites developed as required.
- . Litter accumulations will be cleaned up. The use of cans and bottles may be prohibited if necessary.
- . If necessary to restrict use, camping will be limited to designated sites on part or all of the waterway. Party size and length of stay at campsites may also be limited if necessary.
- . A program of regular maintenance and enforcement will be introduced.

Public involvement in efforts to clean up and improve back-country recreation facilities will be encouraged through Ministry of Natural Resources support of volunteer efforts and maximum use of special employment programs for this purpose. The Ministry will also seek to involve in-park commercial tourist operations in managing lunch sites, campsites, and portages used by their guests.

7.3 Tourism Services

As indicated in Section 5.4, basic commercial outfitting services catering to back-country travellers may be permitted in access zones. Proposals that offer the potential to improve access to and promote waterway travel, and are otherwise compatible with the park's resource and recreational potentials and the policies of this plan, will be favourably considered. Any such services will be enabled through concession agreements.

Section 5.4 also notes that there is an opportunity for development of commercial accommodation and related facilities on Crown land outside the park and adjacent to access zone A2, that would complement the facilities offered in that zone.

As indicated in Section 5.3, this plan will permit commercial tourist accommodation operations to continue to operate in natural environment zones NE2 and NE4. The existing outpost camps widen the variety of opportunities available for users to discover and experience the park, are compatible with other uses of the lakes on which they are situated, appear to have minimal adverse impacts on the park, and contribute to the local economy.

As indicated in Section 4.2, the five existing fly-in outpost camps are permitted to remain at the locations shown on Map 2. These camps will be permitted to operate at bed capacities that ensure that uses of the lakes affected by the camps do not exceed the resource and recreational capacities of those lakes, as demonstrated through the appropriate approved resource management plans. The existing camps may be permitted to increase their bed capacities or to relocate within zones NE2 and NE4, subject to a major amendment to this plan.

Proposals for new commercial tourist accommodation operations in zones NE2 and NE4 that would further expand the variety of opportunities available, in particular by catering to users other than anglers and hunters, will be favourably considered, provided that they conform with the policies of this plan and the limits of the park's resource and recreational capacity. Establishment of any such new operations will require a major

amendment to this plan.

Review and approval of proposals for increases in capacity and changes in location of existing operations, and for any new operations, in zones NE2 and NE4 will be undertaken jointly by the ministries of Natural Resources and Culture, Tourism and Recreation.

The operation of existing and new commercial accommodation in the park will be subject to the following conditions.

- Operations will be limited to fly-in or boat-in outpost camps and boat-in cabins.
- Operations may continue to cater to anglers and hunters, but will also be encouraged to cater to other waterway users as well.
- Boats based at operations may be used only by guests staying at in-park commercial accommodation.
- The park superintendent may impose specific operating requirements on camps, in accordance with the findings and recommendations of approved fisheries management plans and other resource and recreational management considerations.
- Any transfer of ownership of improvements will be subject to the approval of the park superintendent.

7.4 Youth Camping Services

As indicated in Section 4.2, this plan permits an existing youth camp outpost to remain at the location on Kawawegama Lake shown on Map 2. The capacity of the outpost will be limited to 20 beds. This outpost widens the variety of opportunities available for users to discover and experience Brightsand River Provincial Park and the other provincial park and Crown land back-country recreational resources linked

to the Brightsand. The outpost is compatible with other uses of Kawawegama Lake, appears to have minimal adverse impacts on the park, and contributes to the local economy. The outpost may be permitted to increase its bed capacity or to relocate within natural environment zones, subject to a major amendment to this plan.

Subject to the policies of this plan and the limits of the park's resource and recreational capacity, proposals for other youth camp outposts in natural environment zones will be considered. Any youth camp facility in the park must be an outpost of a camp with its main base elsewhere in Ontario. Establishment of any such new operations will require a major amendment to this plan.

The operation of any youth camp outpost in the park will be subject to the following conditions.

- Operations will be limited to those providing short term base facilities for groups canoeing in the park and area.
- Operations may offer angling as an ancillary activity. Operations may not offer hunting.
- The park superintendent's authority over operations and transfers of ownership of improvements will be the same as for commercial accommodation (see Section 7.3).

7.5 Marketing

A marketing plan will be developed for the park, and will be available for public inspection.

7.6 Research

Research by qualified individuals that contributes to knowledge of natural and cultural history and to

environmental and recreational management will be encouraged in the park. All research programs will require Ministry of Natural Resources approval, will conform to research policies for provincial parks, and will also meet all other applicable provincial and federal requirements.

8 • DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

8.1 Ministry of Natural Resources

All development undertaken by the Ministry of Natural Resources or by concessionaires on its behalf will be carried out in accordance with approved site and development plans that meet development standards for provincial parks and satisfy Ontario environmental assessment requirements. The location, design, and materials of all facilities will as much as possible reflect the natural environment character of the park.

The following developments will be undertaken by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Access Zones

The camping areas in Zones A1 and A2 will be redeveloped and improved to an appropriate standard for short term car camping for waterway users. Road access to water will be developed in Zone A3. In all three zones, boat docks and launch ramps, car and trailer parking, picnic sites, drinking water, privies, and garbage disposal will be provided.

The location and extent of development within each access zone will be subject to detailed site and development planning. It is not anticipated that there will be more than 25 campsites in either Zone A1 or Zone A2. Site planning for the

access zones will also take into account potential locations for commercial outfitting concessions, and the potential location of commercial facilities on Crown land adjacent to Zone A2.

Park Interior

Where necessary, existing portages and back-country campsites will be improved to an appropriate standard for provincial park interior recreation, and new portages and sites may be developed. Priorities will be identified and development standards established as part of the park's back-country recreation management plan (see Section 7.2).

Hiking trails will be developed to appropriate standards as warranted by demand. Priority will be given to:

- a hiking trail from Kawawogama Lake to the uplands south and east of the lake;
- interpretive trails in nature reserve zones, as warranted by demand.

Park Operations

Facilities may be developed in access zones for fee collection and permit issuance, maintenance and operations, equipment storage, and staff accommodation.

8.2 Land Use Permits and Licences of Occupation

On lands subject to land use permits and licences of occupation, all exterior work of any kind and all interior structural alterations will be subject to review and approval of site and development plans and issuance of a work permit by the park superintendent. This policy will apply to the commercial tourist and youth camp operations permitted in

natural environment zones, as well as to private recreational camps and cottages as long as they remain in the park. The superintendent will ensure that developments and improvements reflect as much as possible the natural environment character of the park.

9 • IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES

Priority will be given to completing the following initiatives, as funds permit. These initiatives are listed in order of priority at the time of plan approval, but the order may be varied without a plan amendment.

- . Enforcement of closure to public of Brightsand and (when built) Antler Lake roads.
- . Blocking of all other existing roads in nature reserve and natural environment zones.
- . Acquisition of Block 6 lands near and lakebed under Moberley Lake.
- . Commencement of fisheries management plans, in the order listed in Section 6.4.
- . Closing of important archaeological sites to camping.
- . Development of access zone A3.
- . Preparation of Moberley Lake rock art sites management plan.
- . Redevelopment of access zone A1.
- . Redevelopment of access zone A2 (priority may be raised depending on private sector interest in development of adjacent Crown lands).
- . Preparation of park operations plan.

- . Commencement of back-country recreation management plan.
- . Development of park brochure.
- . Preparation of marketing plan.
- . Development of Kawaweogama Lake hiking trail.

10 • PLAN REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

As indicated in Section 1, this plan will be reviewed 10 years after its approval, and whenever necessary to address new issues or changing conditions. The extent of change to the plan that the review suggests is warranted will determine how much public consultation is required.

A minor amendment would involve housekeeping corrections to the plan, or changes that do not alter the plan's intent, affect the park's objectives or its ability to meet those objectives, or have any significant impacts on the park's environment or use. Minor amendments will be incorporated in the file copies of this plan and will be available for public inspection. The Ministry of Natural Resources will determine whether any public consultation is needed prior to approval.

A major amendment would involve any change that would represent a significant departure from the plan's original intent and direction. Major amendments will require full public consultation. This plan specifies several specific types of amendments that would be considered major.

11 • REFERENCES

All documents except the Brightsand Forest Timber Management Plan were published by the Ministry of Natural

Resources. Copies of the asterisked documents are available from the Ministry; all other documents are available for inspection at the Ministry's Thunder Bay and Ignace offices.

Ignace District Land Use Guidelines, 1983, as amended.

Thunder Bay District Land Use Guidelines, 1983, as amended.

Brightsand River Provincial Park Interim Management Statement, 1984.

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Life Science Inventory of Brightsand River Recommended Provincial Park, by Bruce Thacker, 1986.

The Brightsand River System Archaeological Survey, 1986, by Peter W.G. Nieuwhof, 1986.

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