



Gull River

Interim Management Statement

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Approval Statement

This Interim Management Statement will provide interim direction for the management of Gull River Provincial Park until a comprehensive Park Management Plan is prepared.

This statement will provide the basis for the subsequent preparation of the Park Management Plan.

I am pleased to approve this Interim Management Statement for Gull River Provincial Park.

Tim P. Sullivan
Zone Manager, Ontario Parks
North West Zone

PRELUDE

The purpose of this Interim Management Statement is to identify:

- I park values, which are to be protected;
- II resource management prescriptions necessary to protect these values in their current state; and
- III restrictions, according to existing park policy, on use of natural resources within the park.

This Interim Management Statement is not intended to replace a Park Management Plan. Rather it is intended to guide the use of natural resources and related activities within the park until such a time as a Park Management Plan is prepared.

The guidelines that have been developed are based upon information contained in the Ontario Provincial Parks Planning and Management Policies (1992) and Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy (1999).

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

NAME: Gull River Provincial Park	Refer to the maps at the end of the document.
CLASSIFICATION: Waterway	
MNR DISTRICT: Thunder Bay	
MNR REGION: North West	
TOTAL AREA (ha): 7,978	
SITE REGION / DISTRICT: 3W-2, 3W-3	
DATE IN REGULATION: Not yet regulated	

TARGETS

LIFE SCIENCE REPRESENTATION

site type / landscape unit	Species / communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sandy fluvial lacustrine sediments on meandering portions of the river; bedrock and morainal dominated landscapes in mid valley section creating fast flowing water ▪ Boreal (Upper English River section) Forest Region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deciduous-dominated mixedwood forest ▪ Mixed Jack pine – Black spruce dominated stands ▪ Diverse mosaic of wetland communities including marsh complexes, shore fens and thicket swamps along margins of oxbow lakes and remnant channel segments

EARTH SCIENCE REPRESENTATION

Geological theme	feature(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nipigon Plate of the Southern Province – easterly trending belts of Archean supracrustal volcanic and sedimentary rocks ▪ Wabigoon Sub-Province – east-trending granite-greenstone subprovince of the Superior Province ▪ North Bay and Timiscaming Interstadials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recent fluvial and Wisconsinan fluvial lacustrine sediments ▪ Kaiashk Interlobate Moraine ▪ Lacustrine Deposits; Fluvial Deposits; Weakly to Strongly Broken Outwash Deposits; Weakly to Strongly Broken Ground Moraine; Strongly Broken Bedrock Cliffs

CULTURAL RESOURCE REPRESENTATION

Cultural resource representation	theme segment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unconfirmed but high potential for Late Woodland sites

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

day use	car camping	Wilderness/backcountry
Nature Appreciation Angling Opportunities Waterfall Viewing	Crown land Camping (Detour Lake area)	Backcountry Canoe Camping (Gull River Canoe Route)

INVENTORIES

Level/type	reconnaissance / completion date	detailed / completion date	Required
Earth science	Y – Dec 2000	N	Y – detailed
life science	Y – Dec 2000	N	Y – detailed
Cultural	N	N	Y
Recreational	Checklist – March 2001	N	Y
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A

Gull River Provincial Park Interim Management Statement

I INTRODUCTION

Gull River Provincial Park (P2261) was established as part of *Ontario's Living Legacy*, a land use strategy that guides the planning and management of Crown lands in central and portions of northern Ontario. Under this initiative, released July 1999, 378 new protected areas were identified. Gull River Provincial Park is part of this significant expansion of Ontario's protected areas system.

Gull River Provincial Park (7,978 ha) is designated a *Waterway* class park in recognition of its representative natural features and high quality recreational water route. The park, which spans over 80 km, begins at the Garden Lake Road (Hwy. 811) on the Mooseland River. It travels in a northeasterly direction meeting the Gull River, then onwards to the Gull Bay First Nation, 5 km to the west of Hwy 527. It is located approximately 160 km north of the City of Thunder Bay and 93 km south of the Town of Armstrong.

The park will serve as an important recreational waterway for the experienced canoeist, providing a waterway linkage from protected areas to the west (Garden - Pakashkan Conservation Reserve) to Lake Nipigon, although, access to Lake Nipigon requires traversing the Gull Bay First Nation.

II LAND TENURE/ACQUISITION/DISPOSITION

Composed of Crown land, with a boundary set at 200m from the water's edge, Gull River Provincial Park links the waterways of Garden Lake - Mooseland River and Gull River to Lake Nipigon. The boundaries extend to take in a number of land based areas; specifically at the intersection of the Mooseland and Gull rivers, Rumpel Lake, south of Pantagruel Creek and west of Drunk Creek. The headwaters of the Gull River and the Kaiashk Interlobate Moraine form a large portion of the park.

The Kaiashk Provincial Nature Reserve, an existing 780 ha *Nature Reserve* park, is almost entirely surrounded by the Gull River Provincial Park. The park management planning process will consider the formal addition of this nature reserve park to Gull River Provincial Park, as a nature reserve zone. The *Ontario's Living Legacy* Conservation Reserve C2410 (Garden-Pakashkan) lies to the southwest of Gull River Provincial Park and Conservation Reserve C2262 (Ottertooth) abuts the park's border on both sides southwest of Detour Lake. The Spruce River Forest Management Unit (FMU) and the Black Sturgeon FMU abut Gull River Provincial Park.

No transmission lines, gas pipeline corridors or major highways cross the park. However, the Kitchen Forest Access Road crosses the Gull River south of the Mooseland / Gull River intersection, and the Detour Lake Road follows the north shore of the river westward from Detour Lake. Existing and proposed road development is also discussed in Section IX – Access. There are no private recreational camps within the park boundaries.

Guideline:

- No land disposition for the private use of individuals or corporations will be considered within the park.
- Dispositions for uses associated with activities permitted in this IMS will be considered.
- Policy guidelines for the Kaiashk Provincial Nature Reserve are outlined in the Interim Management Statement for this park.

III ABORIGINAL INTERESTS

Gull River Provincial Park area is within the boundaries of lands covered under the Robinson - Superior Treaty of 1850. The Gull Bay First Nation (I.R.#55) abuts the eastern boundary of the park.

Ontario Parks understands that primarily this First Nation has traditional interest within the park area. There are no formal land claims regarding Gull River Provincial Park at this time.

Guideline:

- Any management guidelines will reflect the Ontario government's approach to aboriginal rights:
 - a) All decisions related to the identification, planning or disposition of provincial parklands, or other lands set aside to protect significant natural or cultural heritage values, will be the subject of public consultation. Aboriginal peoples who identify traditional ties to those lands will be integral to the consultation and decision making processes. In some cases, there may be a need for separate consultation or negotiation processes to address Aboriginal interest in parklands. If required, some issues regarding how a park is used may also be the subjects of negotiation with Aboriginal people.
 - b) The Government of Ontario will consider all the available options when seeking to determine the land component, if any, during negotiations involving land claim settlements with First Nations. Options for uses that involve lands that are not to be considered for provincial park purposes will be preferred.
 - c) As described in the Province's Interim Enforcement Policy (1991), aboriginal people hunting or fishing in provincial parks will be subject to all relevant treaties and laws. However, an agreement reached between the Province and a First Nation may modify the application of those treaties and laws (*Ontario Provincial Parks: Planning and Management Policies*, 1992).

IV NATURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

Gull River Provincial Park (7,978 ha) represents the ecological site districts of 3W-2 and 3W-3 (Hill, 1964), and is characterized by the boreal forest, modified by extensive forest fire history. The park contains a variety of earth and life science features including kettle, moraine and outwash features, steep slopes, and fisheries habitat.

The Gull River Provincial Park is found mainly within the Nipigon Plate of the Southern Province and to a lesser extent, the Wabigoon Subprovince (Central portion) of the Superior Province. The Southern Province was formed as part of the Mesoproterozoic Mid-Continent Rift (1.11 to 1.09 billion years ago). It is comprised of Aphebian sedimentary and volcanic rocks that lie unconformably on the Archean rocks of the Superior Province. The Aphebian rocks have been intruded by basic rocks, including Logan and Nipigon sills. Nipigon diabase dikes and sills underlie the majority of the area. The Superior Province is characterized by easterly trending belts of Archean supracrustal volcanic and sedimentary rocks separated by areas of granitoid batholiths (Geowest Environmental Consultants, 2001).

The surficial geology is highly impacted by the Late Wisconsin glacial period (30,000 –10,000 years before present). The ice front retreated, re-advanced then retreated during the corresponding periods: North Bay Interstadial (circa 10.9 ka BP¹), Algonquin stadial (10.6 ka PB) and Timiscaming Interstadial (9.5 ka PB). Portions of the Gull River represent the easterly shoreline of glacial Lake Agassiz with the Kaiashk spillway acting as an eastern outlet into glacial Lake Kelvin (current-day Lake Nipigon) (Geowest Environmental Consultants, 2001).

The Kaiashk Provincial Nature Reserve, adjacent to the southeast corner of the Gull River Provincial Park, represents the Kaiashk Interlobate Moraine, a moraine that runs in a northeast/southwest direction extending 115 km on the west side of Lake Nipigon. Its slopes are very steep and the relief of the crest is usually irregular. Numerous deep kettles occur especially near the northern edge of the moraine, whereas the southern margin is often dissected by deeply eroded gullies (Zoltai 1965). It is speculated that the Kaiashk Moraine was deposited during the late Algonquin to Early Timiscaming periods (Geowest Environmental Consultants, 2001).

¹ Ka BP – thousand years before present

Surficial geology of the park ranges from lacustrine sediments, weakly to strongly broken outwash materials and weakly broken ground moraine. The intersection of the Gull and Mooseland River represents esker formations and hummocky moraine. The lower downstream forty-percent of the river has lacustrine sediment and outwash material, ranging from sand to silty clay to clay. Fluvial materials are found within the active floodplain of the river, while the fluvial lacustrine sediments are found adjacent. In low-laying areas, thin organics have developed over the sediments. Within these sections of the river, the morphology tends to be meandering and is not confined by bedrock. Bedrock and morainal dominated landscapes abut the river in the middle section (adjacent Rumpel Lake) and along the Mooseland River. In this section, rapids and swift flowing water dominate the river. A number of prominent diabase sills protrude along the eastern side of the Gull River, with talus being deposited at the base of these bedrock slopes (Geowest Environmental Consultants, 2001).

Based on its geology, the park's mineral potential is quite high in the portion of the park contained in the Garden Lake greenstone belt (south of the intersection of the Mooseland and Gull rivers). The area is underlain by mixed supracrustal rocks that are known to host precious and base metal deposits. The remaining portion of the park in the Wabigoon Subprovince is rated as unknown, as it has experienced minimal mineral exploration. From Rumpel Lake northward, the area is underlain by flat-lying diabase of the Nipigon Plate, known to host platinum group elements.

Lands and Waters

The park is within the Atlantic Watershed; water flows into Lake Nipigon, which flows into the Great Lakes system at Lake Superior. The Gull River drains the area to the southwest, including Mount Lake, Crazy Creek, Guay Lake, Rabelais Creek, Pantagrue Lake, Pantagrue Creek, Grimm Lake, Lighthall Lake, Nydo Lake, Kitchen Lake, Ruffo Lake and Garden River.

The presence of sandy fluvial lacustrine sediments in the upper reaches of the Gull River, as well as the lower 24 km of the river, resulted in a strongly meandering channel pattern with numerous serpentine meander loops, point bars, oxbow lakes, meander scrolls and abandoned channel segments. Moraines dominate the landscape in the middle reaches of the Gull River valley (adjacent to Rumpel Lake) and along the Mooseland River, resulting in narrow, straight to sinuous channels, often with rapids and fast flowing waters (Geowest Environmental Consultants, 2001).

Guideline:

- Aggregate extraction is not permitted.
- Peat extraction is not permitted.
- Commercial hydro development is not permitted.
- Water control structures are permitted in certain zones in waterway class parks to perpetuate natural and cultural values or to enhance recreational opportunities. The need for any water control structures will be determined in the park management plan.
- Mineral exploration and mining are not permitted within Gull River Provincial Park.

Vegetation Management

The vegetation of Gull River Provincial Park is characterized by deciduous, mixed and conifer forest stands. Deciduous-dominated mixedwood forest occurs on upland, well drained sites dominated by either trembling aspen or white birch (Vegetation Type V9 / V4). White spruce mixed wood stands occur on cooler aspects (Vegetation Type V15). Valley bottom terrain on coarse textured fluvial lacustrine sediments typically supports coniferous forest stands dominated by jack pine- black spruce (Vegetation Type V29 or V32, depending on drainage). Poorly drained lowland sites with thin organic veneers are dominated by black spruce with occurrences of balsam fir and tamarack (Vegetation Type V34 / V33). Gradual in-filling of old channel segments and oxbow lakes has led to the development of a highly diverse mosaic of wetland communities including various marsh complexes, shore fens and thicket swamps.

Fire has caused a degree of natural disturbance in the park. The most recent disturbance was the large fire of 1980 that affected the Ottertooth to Gull River region. The 1950s saw fire in the

downstream portion from Detour Lake east to Lake Nipigon and the 1930s saw fire in the Garden - Mooseland area. In the 1970s a forest fire also effected the Kaiashk moraine.

The park is located in the following Forest Management Units: Spruce River FMU 030 (S.F.L. #542526) managed by Abitibi-Consolidated Inc. and Black Sturgeon FMU 178 under Bowater Inc. (S.F.L. #502900). It is within the Intensive Zone for forest fire suppression.

Forest management activities first took place in the late 1950s when the Black Sturgeon Road was built to the Gull Bay Indian Reserve. The Detour Lake area was probably horse logged over 30 years ago. During that period, spruce and pine were selectively logged. The resultant forest is mixed hardwood with a balsam fir component that grew up after the 1940 spruce budworm infestation. The late 1970s saw the construction of the Garden Lake Road, with some logging adjacent to the road. It was in the 1996-2001 Spruce River forest operations period that the Kitchen Road was established. Similarly, forest operations occurred along the Mooseland Road to Naydo Lake in the 1990-1996 operating period. There are adjacent scheduled harvest blocks in the 2001-2006 Spruce River FMP in the Kitchen Lake and Roaring River area.

In the Black Sturgeon Forest, there are significant Marten Core blocks adjacent to protected areas such as the Gull River. Here, the area has been deferred from harvesting for 60 years. There are no adjacent scheduled harvest blocks in the 2001-2006 Black Sturgeon FMP.

Guideline:

- Commercial forest operations are not permitted.
- Fuelwood cutting is not permitted.
- Insect/disease suppression of non-native infestations is permitted.
- In the absence of a fire management plan for the park, the fire management objectives for the surrounding fire zone will apply. All human-caused fires will be suppressed.
- Prescribed burning may be permitted, subject to park management planning.
- The need for a Vegetation Management plan, which will include prescriptions for fire management, will be determined in the park management plan.
- Ontario Parks will act as a plan advisor and reviewer during the Forest Management Planning Process, in accordance with the Northwest Zone's *Protocol - Ontario Parks and Forest Management Planning*. This process ensures that park values and park-related values are recognized, and that protection and mitigation measures are worked out through the development of the forest management plan when these values are potentially effected by adjacent forestry operations.

Wildlife Management

The park falls within Wildlife Management Unit 15B. The diversity of vegetation and forest cover types provide an equally diverse assemblage of wildlife habitats for large and small mammals such as moose, black bear, lynx, timber wolf, red fox, mink, pine marten, fisher and snowshoe hare. Deciduous-dominated mixed wood stands provide excellent moose forage opportunities, while the coniferous stands provide for winter habitat. There are few documented moose aquatic-feeding areas, especially in the lower portion eastward from Pantagrue Creek. The presence of ericaceous (heath family) shrubs in the understory of mixedwood forest components provides good habitat for black bear and smaller furbearers.

Guideline:

- Non-invasive wildlife monitoring may be permitted. The need for a Wildlife Management Plan will be resolved in the park management plan.
- Sport hunting is a permitted, subject to the relevant Ontario Hunting Regulations. Consideration of safety and conservation with respect to hunting will be made during park management planning with public involvement.
- Aboriginal and Treaty rights to hunt are not affected.

Fisheries Management

Native fish species occurring in the area include walleye, yellow perch and northern pike. Lake sturgeon has been noted spawning in the lower portion of the Gull River east of Detour Lake. The Thunder Bay District Fisheries Management Plan identifies a number of management intents for zones (specifically Zone 3, 14 and 16) that include lakes in the park. In general, walleye will be managed at sustainable levels. Refer to the document for further details. The river itself is a cold water system, with a number of rapids and falls complexes. Though not documented, it is likely that speckled (brook) trout is present in the system and in creeks flowing into the Gull River. In terms of sport fishing regulation, Division 21 of the Ontario Recreational Fishing Regulations Summary applies to Gull River Provincial Park.

Guideline:

- Non-invasive fisheries monitoring may be permitted. The need for a Fisheries Management Plan will be resolved in the park management plan.
- Sport fishing is permitted subject to the relevant Ontario Sport Fishing Regulations.
- Unless this park is determined to be a high intensity waterway during park management planning, live baitfish should not be used or possessed in this provincial park. Until such time as a regulation is established under the Ontario Fishing Regulations, Ontario Park will discourage the use or possession of baitfish in this provincial park.
- Fish stocking of native species may be permitted but stocking of non-native species is prohibited.
- Aboriginal and Treaty rights to fish are not affected.

V CULTURAL RESOURCES

There are no known archeological values.

Guideline:

- Further inventory is required to assess the cultural resources of the park. Approved archeological fieldwork will be encouraged.
- The locations of any archeological sites will not be public information. Necessary measures (access/development restrictions) to protect the integrity of any archeological sites will be implemented.
- The need for a Cultural Resources Plan/Strategy for cultural features/sensitive areas will be determined with park management planning.

VI EXISTING/PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Gull River Provincial Park has minimal existing development. Crown land camping is limited to access points or backcountry campsite locations along the canoe route. Recently there has been some unauthorized campsite development along the river. These sites have road access via the adjacent old Detour Lake forest access road. Two sites closest to Detour Lake are well established, associated with the canoe route and viewing of a waterfall. The remaining three sites have been established in conjunction with upgrading of the old logging road. There is a primitive campsite at the Garden Lake Road intersection. It is used extensively for hunting and includes both a fire pit and privy. There are no trap cabins or other framed structures located in the park.

The Gull River is a documented canoe route. The portages have not been maintained for a number of years. Portages and campsites are not signed.

There are currently no proposed road crossings for forest management in the current FMP operations, though there are few adjacent logging roads, and currently the Kitchen Road crosses the

Gull River just prior to its intersection with the Mooseland River. Portions of these roads and some portage trails could be used for ATVs / snowmachines.

Guideline:

- Development of access zones and car/backcountry campsites will be addressed via park management planning. Ontario Parks' signage is permitted.
- Continuing custodial management for roads contained within the park and capital development of new/additional roads and trails will be determined through park management planning.
- Existing and future road crossings of waterway class parks for forest operations occurring outside park boundaries are permitted subject to provisions of the Environmental Assessment Act. The number of road crossing will be minimized and they will be managed to reduce their impact on natural, recreational and aesthetic values.
- The use of snowmachines/ATVs is covered under Section VII – Recreation Activities.

VII RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Gull River Provincial Park is noted for its multi-day canoe tripping opportunities. The opportunities for angling are numerous and since much of the river is good moose habitat and there are a few documented aquatic-feeding areas, viewing opportunities are excellent. Day use scenic viewing of a waterfall is possible with trail access (approximately 500 m) from the Detour Lake Road. Hunting game mammals and birds are popular activities on nearby logging roads. ATV and snowmachine use is limited, as there is only one logging road within the park (portion of Detour Lake Road).

The canoe route is recommended for experienced paddlers with whitewater skills, as there are numerous rapids that can be run or lined. The whitewater makes the route seasonally dependent on water levels and is recommended for springtime use. There are 15 documented portages, which are not actively maintained. It is a one way trip taking 5-8 days, with access at the Garden Lake Road and, approximately 100km downstream, at Highway 527. The route is not heavily used and campsites are limited.

Guideline:

- Park management planning will determine policies for recreation management, including camping and canoeing.
- Motorized land vehicles, aircraft and watercraft (private and commercial) may be restricted in certain park zones subject to park management planning. Motor size restrictions can be imposed subject to park management planning.
- The use of ATVs and snowmachines will be determined through park management planning.
- Self-guided nature appreciation and wildlife observation is permitted.
- Sport fishing and hunting are addressed in Section IV – Natural Resources Stewardship.

VIII COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

There are no commercial establishments contained within the park. The park is located in the following Forest Management Units: Spruce River (FMU 030) and Black Sturgeon (FMU 130).

There are three operators actively using the following Bear Management Areas (BMAs) within the park: TB-15B-014, TB-15B-015, and TB-15B-007.

Three traplines, each with its own operator, are associated with the park: NG- 21, TB-52 and TB-41. There are no trap cabins located in the park. Small game animals trapped include beaver, mink, pine marten, fisher, beaver and weasel. The length of trapping season is animal-specific and regulated under the Summary of the Fur Management Regulations.

The park contains wholly or partially the following baitfish harvest blocks: 497891, 497892, 91, 86, 85. Of these, three are active with three operators. One of the blocks is registered to a Status Indian. Block 86 and 91 are vacant.

Guideline:

- New tourism facilities may be considered through the park management planning process.
- No new BMAs will be permitted. An existing authorized BMA license may be renewed or transferred subject to park management planning.
- Existing commercial fur harvesting within Gull River Provincial Park is permitted.
- Status Indians exercising treaty rights are permitted to continue trapping, subject to applicable legislation and regulation.
- No new commercial fur harvesting operations will be permitted, including new cabins and trails. The relocation of existing trails will be subject to ecological principles and park management planning.
- If a commercial trapping license is revoked or surrendered, all portions of the registered trap line within the park will be rescinded from the trap line's legal description. Transfers will only be permitted between Status Indians
- Snowmachine trails used for access to trap lines are permitted.
- Existing bait harvesting is permitted to continue indefinitely, subject to possible conditions identified in subsequent Provincial Park and/or Fisheries Management Plans. No new bait harvesting licenses will be permitted on the portions of vacant blocks 86 and 91 within the park, but active licenses may be transferred where it is an established permitted use.
- Commercial forest operations are not permitted.
- Aboriginal and Treaty rights to harvest wild rice are not affected.

IX ACCESS

The park can be approached via Hwy 527 or Hwy 811 (Garden Lake Road). There is an access point at the Garden Lake Road where it crosses the Mooseland River and where the Gull River crosses Hwy 527. Visitors wishing to access Hwy 527 from the Gull River need to be aware that they must enter the Gull River First Nation and should obtain permission to do so, especially if they plan to leave a vehicle at the access point.

There are two forest access roads that provide informal access to the Gull River. One is the Detour Lake road, at the north end of the park. The road is in poor condition, with access by 4X4 only. Recently there has been an unauthorized extension of the road of about 500m. The last 8-10 km of this road lie within the park boundary, and five primitive camping areas are evident along this portion. The Kitchen Road crosses the Gull near its confluence with the Mooseland River. During current forest operations this road was gated limiting access to the park. The proposed extension of the Roaring River forest access road, which lies west of the park, will cross the Roaring River just upstream from its entrance into the Gull. Both of these roads will be posted under the Public Lands Act as "The use of this road to access the Gull River Provincial Park is prohibited," in order to preserve the remote character of this waterway.

There are no proposed road crossings for forest management in the current Spruce River and Black Sturgeon Forest Management Plans.

Guideline:

- Access into the park from traditionally used roads will be permitted (with the exceptions noted below) to continue pending park management planning. No new access to the park

will be created from roads adjacent to the park until resolved via park management planning.

- Until such time that access is resolved in park management planning, the use of the Kitchen and Roaring River roads to access the park will be prohibited.
- Decisions on new roads, parking facilities and long-term management of roads abutting / crossing parklands will be clarified via park management planning when access zones are delineated. New roads abutting the park are determined during forest management planning, reflecting the need to harmonize the Spruce River Forest Management Plan (FMP) with the direct given in this IMS and future park management plans.
- Access by Aboriginal people exercising their Aboriginal or Treaty rights is not affected.

X CLIENT SERVICES

There are currently no client services for the Gull River Provincial Park. Canoe route information is available from Chaltrek Camping and Geological Supplies Inc. in Thunder Bay, or by contacting the Thunder Bay Canoe and Kayak Club.

Guideline:

- Client services will be limited to a map/brochure until an approved park management plan is completed. Development of a Natural Heritage Education Plan will be considered when developing the park management plan.

XI RESEARCH AND INVENTORIES

Geowest Environmental Consultant Inc. completed reconnaissance level Earth and Life Science inventory reports in early 2001.

Guideline:

- Detailed earth science, life science, cultural and recreation values inventories will be undertaken when funding permits.
- Additional research / inventories to document park values will be permitted if not in conflict with park values and consistent with the Ontario Parks Research and Information Strategy.
- MNR, Ontario Parks or partnered groups and individuals may undertake research projects. The Park Superintendent/Zone Manager must approve all research applications.

XII MARKETING

Marketing of Gull River Provincial Park has to date been limited to Ontario Living Legacy initiatives.

Guideline:

- When resources are available, Ontario Parks will promote the park with the methods used for the other parks in the Northwest Zone. These include the Parks' Guide, tourism trade shows, and "friends of..." organizations.
- A park management plan may direct that a Marketing Plan be developed. The scope of this plan would include provincial, national, and international markets.

XIII SOURCES/REFERENCES

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LAND USE ACTIVITY FOR GULL RIVER PROVINCIAL PARK

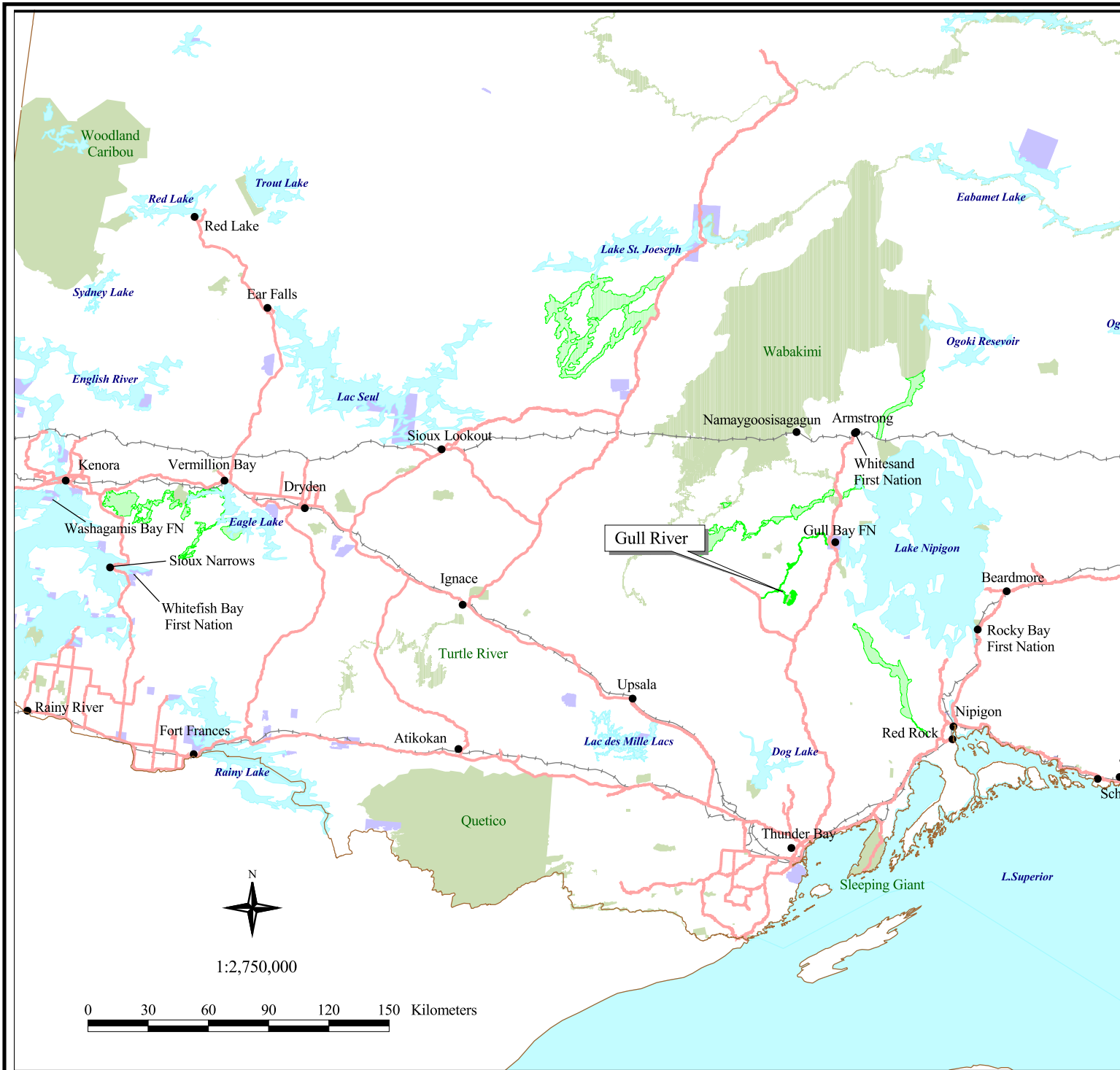
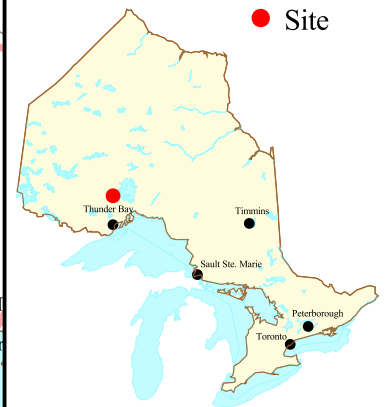
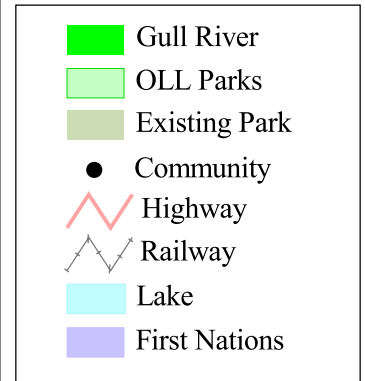
Activity	Permitted	Guideline
<u>Commercial Activities:</u>		
Aggregate Extraction	No	
Bait Fishing (commercial)		
Existing:	Yes	Existing use permitted to continue indefinitely. No new operations permitted.
New:	No	
<i>Commercial Fishing</i>		
Existing:	No	No operations exist.
New:	No	
<i>Commercial Fur Harvesting</i>		
Existing:	Yes	Existing use permitted to continue indefinitely. No new operations permitted. No trap cabins currently exist.
New:	No	
<i>Commercial Hydro Development:</i>		
<i>Commercial Timber Harvest:</i>		
<i>Commercial Tourism (e.g. outfitting services, outpost camps, resorts/lodges)</i>		
Existing:	Yes	Existing authorized operations continue, subject to planning prescription determined through management planning. Existing tourism facilities may be eligible for enhanced tenure, and decisions will be made in management planning.
<i>Commercial Tourism (e.g. outfitting services, outpost camps, resorts/lodges)</i>		
New	No	New operations may be permitted in certain zones, with proposals to be reviewed through management planning.
<i>Bear Hunting by Non-residents (guided):</i>		
	Maybe	
<i>Energy Transmission and Communications Corridors (new):</i>		
	No	These facilities should avoid park lands wherever possible.
<i>Mineral Exploration and Development:</i>		
	No	
<i>Wildrice Harvesting - existing</i>		
	Yes	Existing use permitted to continue indefinitely.
<i>Wildrice Harvesting - New:</i>		
	No	No new operations permitted.
<u>Land and Resource Management Activities</u>		
<i>Crown Land Disposition - Private Use:</i>		
	No	No new land disposition for the private use of individuals is permitted, except for minor dispositions in support of existing uses (e.g. reconstruction of a septic system). Renewal of existing tenure for authorized uses is permitted.
:		
<i>Crown Land Disposition - Commercial Use</i>		
	Maybe	Land disposition for commercial use may occur, under the authority of a land use permit or lease, subject to approval through a management planning process. Existing tourism facilities may be eligible for enhanced tenure.
<i>Fire Suppression:</i>		
	Maybe	In the absence of a fire management plan for the park, the fire management objectives for the surrounding fire zone will apply. All human-caused fires will be suppressed. Human-caused accidental fires will be suppressed.
<i>Fish Habitat Management:</i>		
	Maybe	May be considered through planning.

Fish Stocking		
Native Species:	Maybe	May be considered through planning.
Non-native Species:	No	
Insect/Disease Suppression	Maybe	Policy is dependent on park zone.
Inventory/Monitoring:	Yes	
Personal use permits for wood harvesting	Maybe	Long-term management direction will be determined through planning. Existing authorized permits may continue on an interim basis for properties that do not have road access.
Prescribed Burning:	Maybe	Prescribed burning may be permitted, subject to park management planning.
Roads (non-park use)		
Existing:	Maybe	Where existing roads are essential for continued access beyond the park for forest management or recreation purposes, and an alternative road access does not exist, or road relocation is not feasible, existing roads will continue to be available for access. Continued use will include maintenance and may include further upgrading.
New:	Maybe	
		Crossing of waterway parks by roads, railways and utility lines may be necessary. The number of crossing will be minimized where possible, and they will be managed to reduce their impact on recreational and aesthetic values. Access may also be required for mineral exploration and development in forest reserves within the provincial park, or where an area has been formally identified as having provincially significant mineral potential.
Vegetation Management:	Maybe	May be considered through planning.
Water Control Structure		
Existing:	No	No structures currently exist. New structures may be considered in some park zones, subject to a planning process.
New:	Maybe	
Wildlife Population Management:	Maybe	
Science, Education and Heritage Appreciation		
Demonstration Areas:	Maybe	May be encouraged in historic zones if authentic to the zone. Not compatible with other zones.
Historical Appreciation:	Yes	
Nature Appreciation:	Yes	
Photography and Painting:	Yes	
Research:	Yes	
Wildlife Viewing:	Yes	
Recreation Activities and Facilities		
Aircraft Landing (water):	Yes	May be permitted in some zones.
All Terrain Vehicle Use		
On Trails:	Maybe	Existing authorized ATV use, on an existing authorized trail, can continue, subject to management prescriptions determined through park management planning. Off trail use not permitted unless specifically authorized by park superintendent.
Off Trails:	No	
Camping:	Maybe	Long-term management direction for camping facilities will be determined through planning. Existing use may

		continue in the interim, unless park values are threatened.
Horseback Riding (trail):	Maybe	No trails exist.
Hunting:	Yes	Existing Bear Management Area licence may be renewed. No new BMA licenses will be issued.
Mountain Bike Use:	Maybe	Long-term management direction will be determined through planning. Existing use may continue on authorized trails, as designated by the park superintendent, in the interim, unless park values are threatened.
Motor Boat Use		
Commercial:	Maybe	Long-term management direction will be determined through planning. Existing use may continue in the interim, unless park values are threatened. Consult regulations under the Provincial Parks Act for specific local details.
Private:	Maybe	
Non-motorized Recreation Travel (canoeing, kayaking, hiking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing):	Maybe	Long-term management direction will be determined through planning. Existing uses may continue in the interim, unless park values are threatened.
Private Recreation Camps (Hunt Camps)		
Existing:	No	No camps exist. No new camps permitted.
New:	No	
Rock Climbing:	Maybe	Long-term management direction will be determined through planning. Rock climbing is permitted only in areas designated for that purpose by the park superintendent as per O. Reg. 952/01, s. 5.1 under the Provincial Parks Act.
Sailing and Sailboarding:	Maybe	Long-term management direction will be determined through planning. Existing uses may continue in the interim, unless park values are threatened.
Scuba and Skin Diving:	Maybe	Long-term management direction will be determined through planning. Existing uses may continue in the interim, unless park values are threatened.
Snowmobiling		
On Trails:	Maybe	Existing authorized snowmobile trails to continue, subject to management prescriptions determined through management planning.
Off Trails:	No	
Sport Fishing:	Yes	Consult the Ontario Recreational Fishing Regulations Summary for specific local details.
Trail Development:	Maybe	Certain trails may be considered through planning.

Regional Context

Gull River Provincial Park P2261

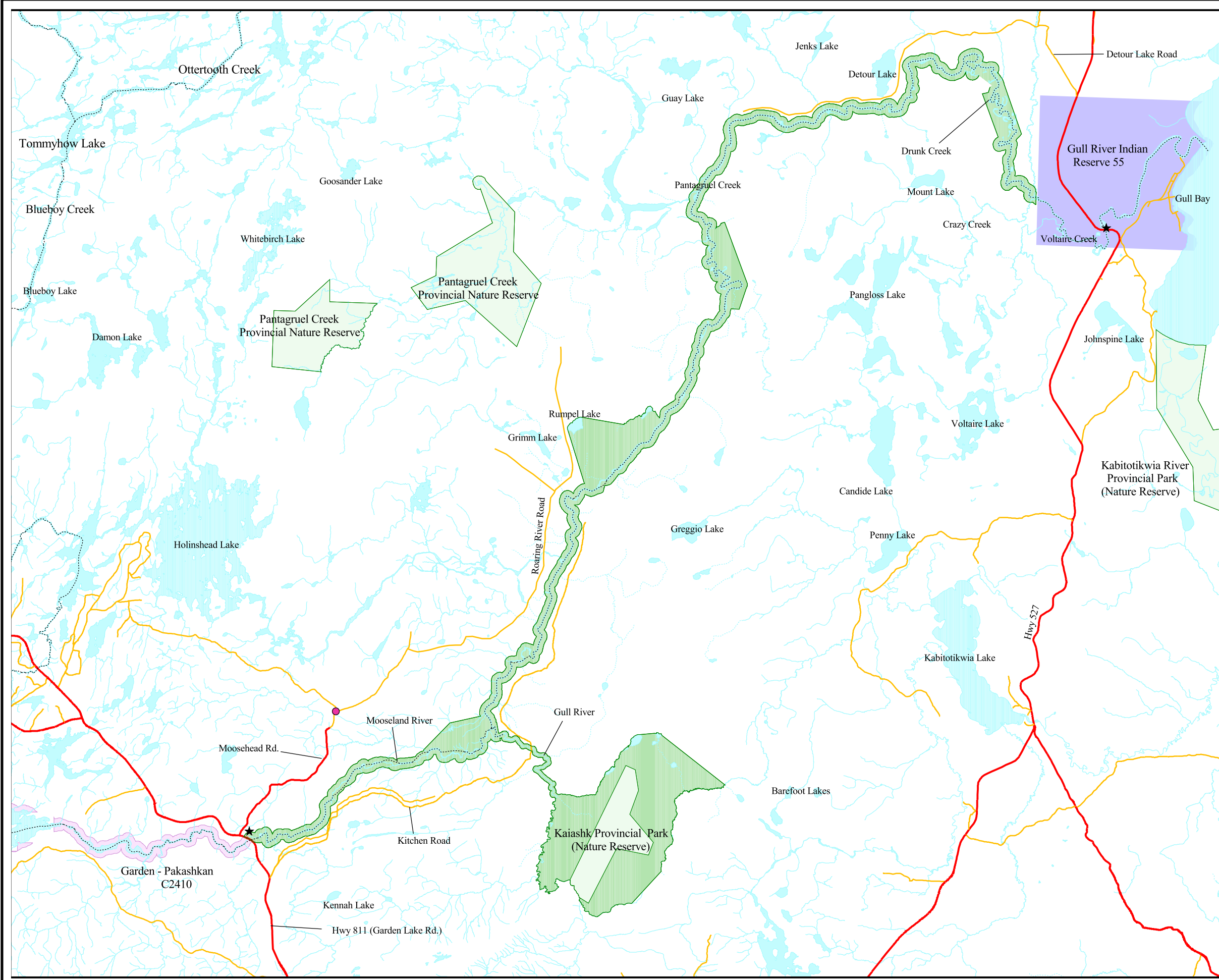


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Site Map

Gull River Provincial Park P2261



- OLL Park
- OLL Conservation Reserve
- Community
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Canoe Route
- Railway
- Lake
- Existing Park
- Access Point
- Road Closure



Ontario
 GSC Network
 Thunder Bay

0 2 4 Kilometers

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