

THE MASSASAUGA PROVINCIAL PARK

Management Plan



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

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PROVINCIAL PARK
Management Plan

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APPROVAL STATEMENT

I am pleased to approve The Massasauga Provincial Park Management Plan, as official policy for the management and development of this park. The plan reflects this Ministry's intent to protect natural and cultural features of The Massasauga Provincial Park and maintain and develop high quality opportunities for outdoor recreation and heritage appreciation for both residents of Ontario and visitors to the Province. It also reflects the importance of creating partnerships, and continuing consultation with all those interested in the park.

A.J. Stewart,
Regional Director
Central Region

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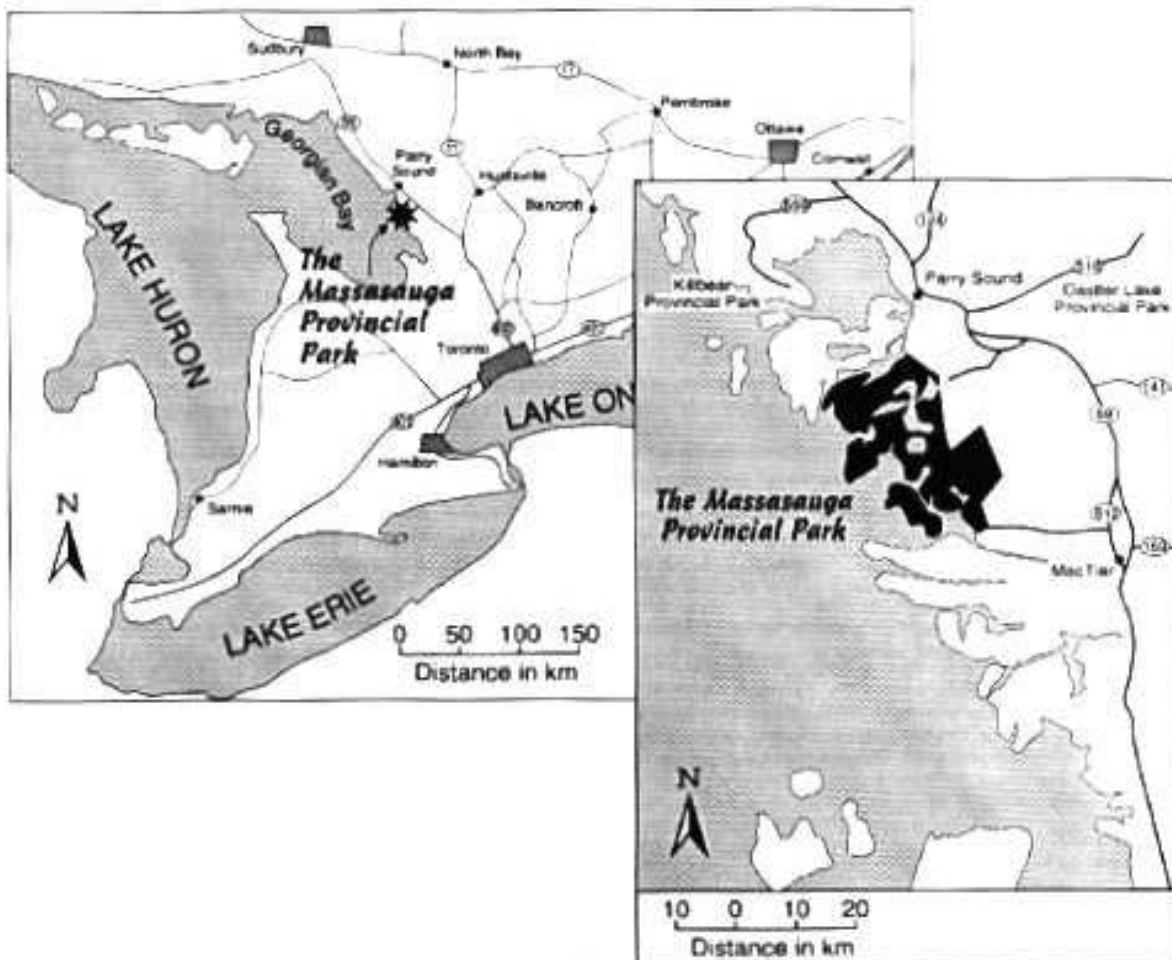
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Configuration

The Massasauga Provincial Park is located within the Township of the Archipelago in the District of Parry Sound. The Park extends along Georgian Bay's east shore from near Parry Sound at the northern limit to the mouth of the Moon River at the south (Figure 1). Administratively, the Park is located in the Parry Sound District of the Ministry of Natural Resources. The Park extends a distance of almost 21 km from north to south, and just over 12 km from east to west at its widest point. At 1 2,810 hectares (ha) in size, it provides superb representation of the nationally important 30,000 Islands on the Bay and adjoining inland lakes.

The Park is less than a three hour drive from Metropolitan Toronto, and less than an hour's drive from the nearby towns of Parry Sound, Bracebridge, and Gravenhurst, and the small communities of MacTier and Rosseau. It is accessible to large cruising boats, via the outer island boating channel, most of which originate from the marinas of Parry Sound, Honey Harbour, and population centres further afield along Lake Huron.

Figure 1 - Regional Context



1.2 Park Character and Use

The Massasauga Provincial Park is steeped in the natural and cultural history associated with the 30,000 Islands area of Georgian Bay. From the hundreds of windswept islands and shoals to the expansive inland forests and lakes, the Park represents an area, which is provincially and nationally significant. It is second only to Algonquin Provincial Park in terms of the variety and importance of earth and life science features in its ecological region. Both parks share similar patterns of human use, from early Aboriginal occupation to homesteading, forestry, and resort cottaging.

The Massasauga Provincial Park has a long history of accommodating recreational uses, all of which were based on the area's pristine natural environment. A great deal of recreational activity has been, and continues to be, focused on the waters and islands of the Bay.

Transient boating occurs along the main boating channel and on adjacent navigable waters and sheltered bays. Commercial establishments service both day users and cottagers. Both the inland lakes area and several of the islands accommodate a number of commercial and private hunt camps, as well as several youth camps. Canoeing and canoe camping are popular activities on the inland lakes.

1.3 Recognition of First Nation's Presence

Two First Nations are present near the Park. Each has patterns of traditional use of the lands and waters of the Park. In addition, each community has participated in Park planning, delineating issues and helping to find solutions. The Management Plan recognizes three important features on behalf of First Nations:

- integrating First Nation presence, history, and traditions into the Park's Heritage Appreciation programs;
- cooperating in the continuation of compatible traditional uses;
- recognizing that opportunities for Park user services and support may be provided by First Nations, consistent with the Park goal and objectives.

1.4 The Park Name

A number of names have been used for the park since its inception. Initially "Blackstone Harbour" was used, but was felt to be misleading. Even though the name reflected a geographical place in the park, it conveyed the image of marinas and boating facilities that did not exist. "Massasauga Wildlands", another name in frequent use, was also considered to be inappropriate in that there is no provision for "wildlands" within the provincial park system. The name "Blackstone Harbour (Massasauga Wildlands) Provincial Park" has been used throughout the planning process as an interim name.

The official name for the park is now The Massasauga Provincial Park. This name provides recognition to one of its key natural inhabitants, the Eastern Massasauga Rattlesnake and also borrows from the First Nation heritage. In the Ojibway language, Massasauga means "Mouth of River", an appropriate description of the Parks location at the mouth of the Moon River.

2.0 CLASSIFICATION

The Massasauga Provincial Park is classified as a Natural Environment Park within Ontario's Provincial Park system. This classification recognizes the provincially and regionally significant natural and cultural heritage features present and their need for protection. It also reflects the high quality water-based and threshold wilderness recreational opportunities in the Park.

3.0 GOAL

To protect the unique natural landscapes and heritage resources of the Park, while providing complementary educational and water-based recreation opportunities for present and future generations.

4.0 OBJECTIVES

The Massasauga Provincial Park constitutes a special place in Ontario and the Provincial Parks system. The Park's management, therefore, requires extraordinary care to ensure both maintenance of natural values and opportunities for public understanding and enjoyment.

Four objectives have been identified and ranked for use in support of the Park goal. These objectives address protection of resources, appreciation of heritage values, provision of recreational opportunities, and recognition of tourism benefits that may result from the Park's existence.

The priority placed upon each of these objectives was influential in establishing the Park's character, affecting the concepts for its planning, and determining the style of its management.

4.1 Protection

To protect the representative and unique geological, biological, landscape, and historical-cultural values and resources typical of the 30,000 Islands and adjacent shoreline and inland lakes in this part of Georgian Bay.

The Protection objective is the highest priority among Park objectives, governing all Park planning, use and management. It promotes a focus on protecting and enhancing natural processes, which form the basis of geological and biological values. It supports the safeguarding of cultural values, while respecting privacy and traditional lifestyles, and promotes the use of education to enhance the acceptance of protection ethics among users.

4.2 Heritage Appreciation

To provide opportunities for unstructured individual exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage of the area.

Heritage Appreciation is the second priority among Park objectives. It supports enlightening experiences for all visitors, and education regarding Park stewardship, values and conduct. It also promotes appropriate communication: firstly, outside the Park about what the Park represents and provides, and secondly, within the Park about the responsibilities of its visitors.

4.3 Recreation

To provide opportunities for low intensity recreational activities in keeping with the carrying capacity of this water-accessed Park. Appropriate four-season uses will be considered which do not conflict with Park values or other uses.

Recreation enjoyment is the third priority among Park objectives. It requires that protection and heritage appreciation objectives be satisfied as part of any recreational planning. The Park encourages a variety of unstructured but compatible recreational day use activities, as well as overnight stays in designated areas. It recognizes that conventional car and recreational vehicle campgrounds are inappropriate to this Park. This objective also requires water-based recreation to be different than elsewhere along Georgian Bay shoreline, offering insights into Park values.

This objective also supports four-season, land-oriented, but low-density activities such as cross-country skiing and trail hiking. It promotes seclusion, or the perception of seclusion, as well as sustainability based on the area's recreation carrying capacity. It requires that uses be directed to appropriate locations that do not conflict with Park values or other uses. Lastly, it promotes minimal services, those that are essentially needed for protection and heritage appreciation.

4.4 Tourism

To contribute to the continued viability of the local tourism industry, within the context of the protection of the natural landscape of the Park.

Tourism is the fourth priority among Park objectives. While no commercial development will be established within the Park, the Tourism objective supports partnerships with neighbouring communities and will encourage active and equitable opportunities in provision of park support through First Nations, municipalities, and the private sector. Four-season benefits are promoted, recognizing that Fall and Winter tourism is most beneficial. The directing of visitors to facilities and services outside the Park is supported, as is the cross-promotion of Park values and local services.

5.0 BOUNDARIES

The Park's regulated boundaries enclose an area of 12,810 ha, which is divided into two main geographic areas: the Bay area and the inland lakes area. Specific Georgian Bay lake bed areas are included within the Park boundary however the actual water surface in these areas fall under federal legislation which protects the rights to navigate. Inland lake waters within the Park are inclusive of the entire water body, from lakebed to surface. Park regulations do apply to the use of such waters. The specific land and water boundaries, which define The Massasauga Provincial Park, are shown in Figure 2.

Privately held properties on the Bay, which are encompassed by Park boundaries are not part of the Park, and are not subject to the Provincial Parks Act. Park management will, seek however, to work cooperatively with area municipalities, landowners, and recreationists in ensuring land use and environmental compatibility. Unopened township road allowances and the 20 meters shoreline reserve around lakes were incorporated into the Park when it was put into regulation under the Parks Act.

Development of the Park Management Plan has led to the inclusion of small portions of Spider Lake (Concession 1, Lot 5, Cowper Township) and Wilcox Lake (Concession 11, Lot 37, Conger Township). This has enabled these lakes to be regulated within the Park in their entirety. The small parcel of land

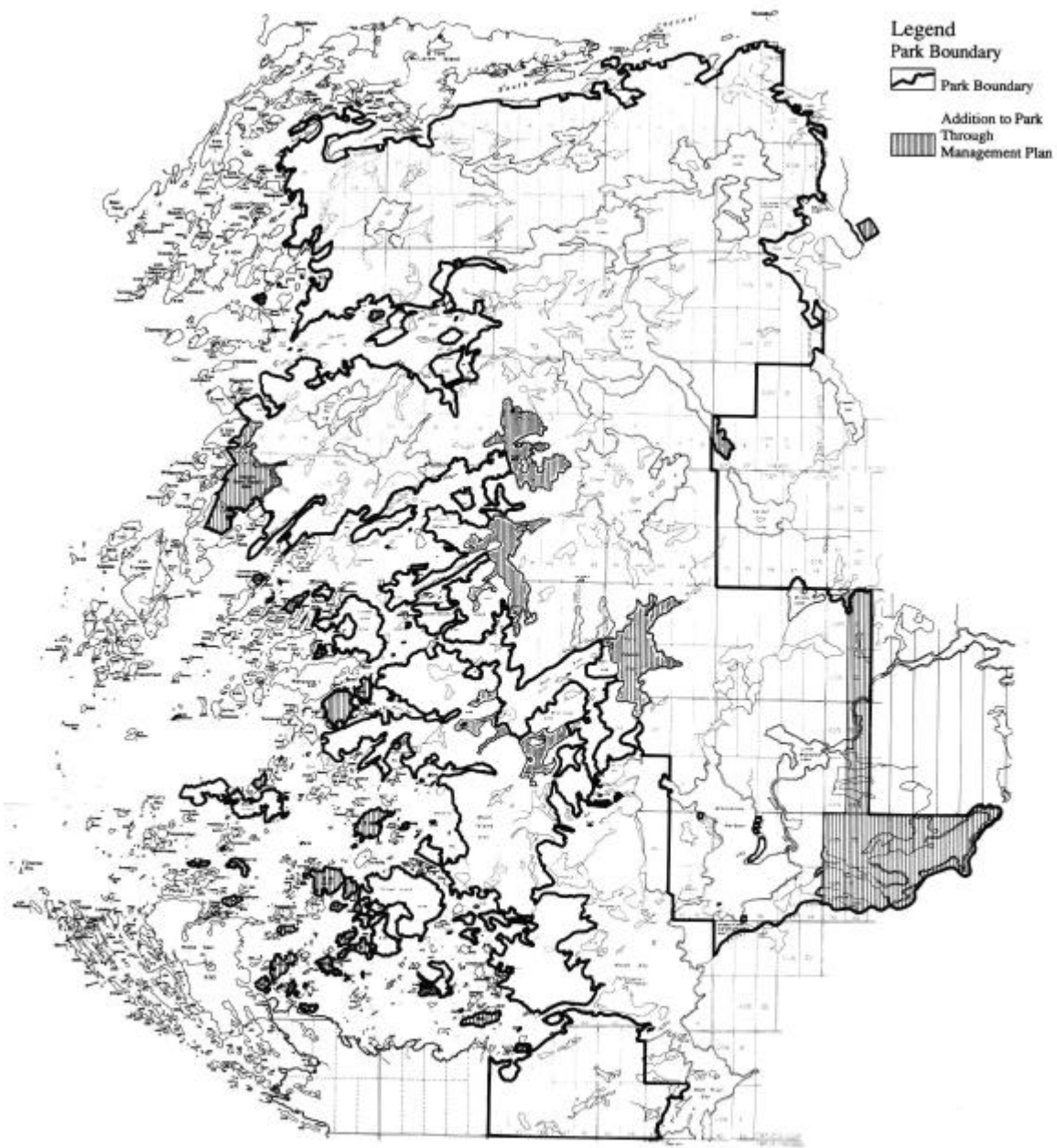


Figure 2
Boundary

The Massasauga Provincial Park

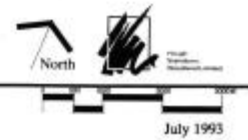


FIGURE 2

Public Review



Education / Interpretation



Continuing Consultation



on the east shore of Three Legged Lake has been included to recognize and control the important land access route to the Park's northeast sector via Three Legged Lake Road.

The addition of 57 Crown islands (or portions of islands) in the Bay area rationalizes the Park's westerly perimeter, and allows for better control over spill over camping which might have occurred on adjacent Crown lands. The islands are:

B1, 64, B5, B9, B10, 612, B13, B21, B23, B26, B27, B28, B30, B32, B33, B34, B37, B40, B49, B51, B78, 679, B80, B84, B85, B96, B104, B105, B107, B122, B147, B153, B157, 6168, B169, B171, B172, B173, 6184, B187, B198, 6200, 6219, B221, 6226, 6234, B235, B240, B261, B265, B270, B320, B414, B416, B423, B640, B646.

Near the southeast corner of the Park, the Crown land north of the Woods Bay Road, encompassing and including LaForce and Conger (Pine) Lake (814 ha) also has been added to the Park's land base.

One Park area has been deleted: A 4 ha portion of Clemmens Lake (Concession 10, Lot 35, Conger Township). This small water parcel is unnecessary since it is essentially linked with a Crown land lake system further east.

6.0 ZONING

Lands and waters within the Park are zoned in accordance with their natural and cultural heritage values and associated management requirements. The Massasauga Provincial Park has five of the six zone classes possible in a Natural Environment Park within the Provincial Park system. There are no Development Zones. The Zoning map (Figure 3,4,5) delineates these five zones: Nature Reserve (NR), Wilderness (W), Natural Environment (NE), Historic (H), and Access (A). These zones are distinguished by their ecological protection and management needs, permitted levels of recreational use, and, where appropriate, degree of access and development.

In general, current uses will be controlled and directed as appropriate to reduce conflicts between users and Park values. New forms of use will not be encouraged or promoted, except as they support the protection and heritage appreciation objectives. Consistent with Provincial Park Policy, commercial timber harvesting, mining, and trapping will not be permitted within the Park boundaries. The extent of each type of zone is as follows:

Zone	Hectares	% of Park
Nature Reserve (NR) Zone	102	1
Wilderness (W) Zones	3,178	25
Natural Environment (NE) Zones	9,160	71
Historic (H) Zones	358	3
Access (A) Zones	12	<1

Proposals for significant changes in any zone will require a major review of the Management Plan.

6.1 Nature Reserve Zones

Nature Reserve (NR) Zones protect significant natural features for their intrinsic value, their contributions to the environmental diversity of the rest of the Park, their potential for public appreciation and scientific research. Management of lands and waters will focus on the continuation of healthy natural processes.

Limited hiking, nature appreciation, and non-destructive scientific research may be permitted, subject to site specific evaluations, which prove that these activities would not lead to any degradation within the zone.

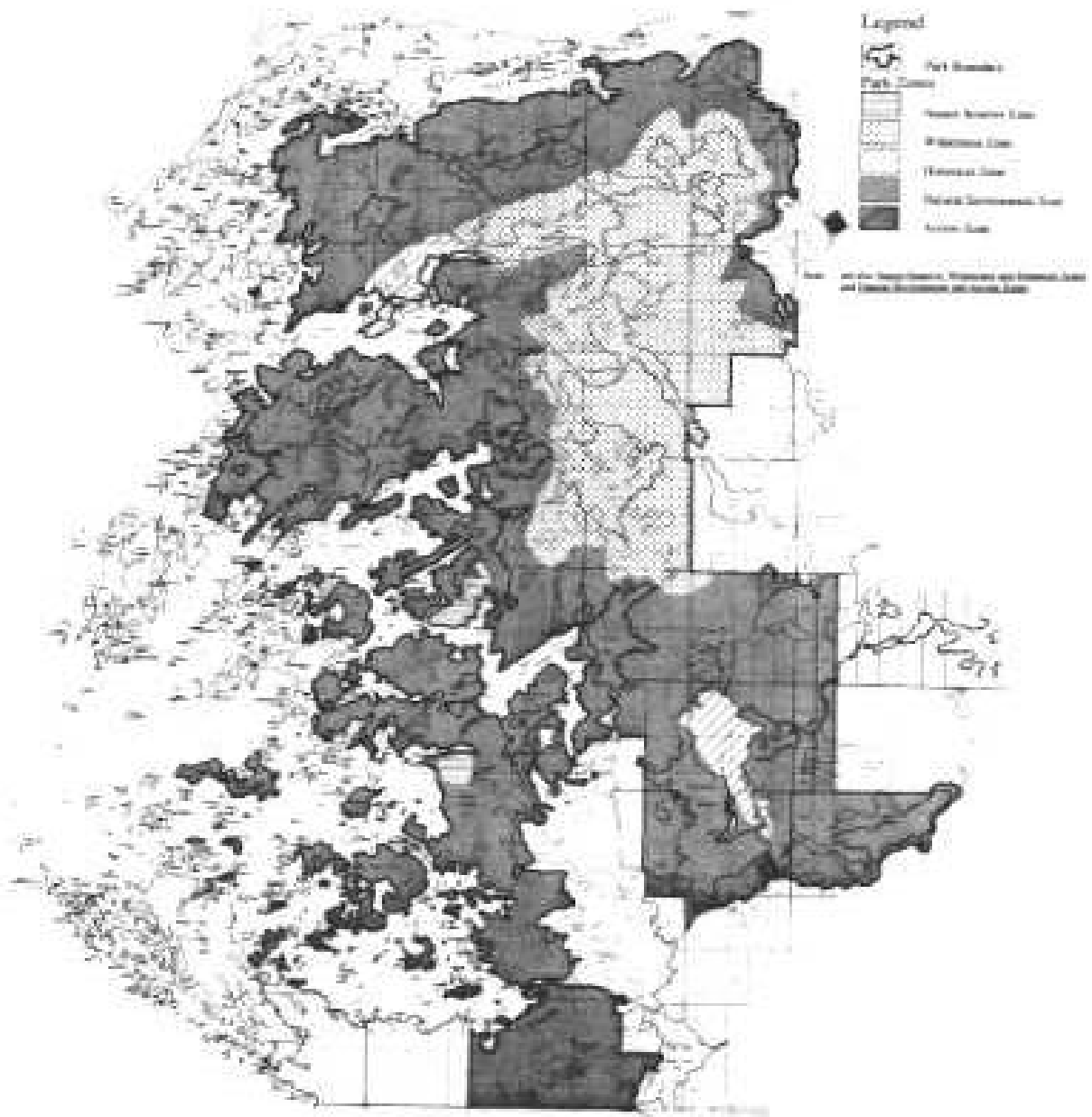


Figure 1
Park Zones

The Massasauga Provincial Park



FIGURE 3

Kayaker



Island Campsite



Boat Mooring



Development will be minimal, but may include signs and information aids, and temporary research/management shelters, based on the site's ability to sustain these features with no detrimental effects. Special permits will be required for scientific research. Impacts will be monitored by Park staff, so that any adverse conditions can be addressed through the access restrictions available for NR Zones within the Provincial Park system.

NR1: Moon Island

This zone comprises a 34 ha portion of Moon Island fronting on Sheldrick Bay. It has been designated NR in recognition of Moon Island bog, a sphagnum wetland containing provincially rare and regionally significant flora. Access to this zone will be controlled.

NR2: Vanderdassen Island

This zone comprises the 68 ha southeasterly half of Vanderdassen Island. The NR designation has been applied to this land to acknowledge significant earth science features including the only calcareous metasedimentary rocks within the Park which were not exposed to intense geological metamorphism; the only calcium-rich metasediments represented within the Park; and the layers and pods containing grossularite and epidote rock.

6.2 Wilderness Zone

The Wilderness (W) Zone defines the essentially undeveloped and undisturbed landscapes of the Park's inland lakes area. It serves to protect the ecological health and integrity of the area on a large scale. It also provides opportunities for experiences of solitude, challenge, and personal integration with nature throughout all seasons.

W: Spider/Clear Lakes

The W Zone is an ecologically intact unit, comprised of the complete Clear Lake micro-watershed and the near complete Spider Lake micro-watershed. As such, concerns like water quality, wildlife and fisheries management, and recreational activities can be addressed on an ecosystem basis.

The W Zone encompasses numerous significant and sensitive earth and life science features. It contains an excellent representation of the regionally significant Atlantic Coastal Plain flora around the perimeter of Clear Lake. The zone's southerly limits define a regionally uncommon Sugar Maple-Beech deciduous forest. It also contains fine representative landscapes of Dry Oak Barrens and Mixed Pine-Oak Forest. The wilderness zone also contains a complex, interconnected web of lakes and small wetlands, all relatively pristine but prone to degradation from uncontrolled human use.

In recognition of the Wilderness Zone's attributes and sensitivities, only passive, low intensity activities like canoeing and canoe camping, sport fishing, hiking, cross country skiing, and heritage appreciation are designated as permitted uses.

Motor boating and hunting are not permitted in the W Zone. A period of transition is permitted to reduce the impact on groups who have used the Lakes in the past. There will be an immediate limit to a maximum of 9.9 horsepower motor. Motors will be phased out entirely over a three year period from the approval date of the Management Plan. Boat caches will be phased out within one year from the approval date of the Management Plan.

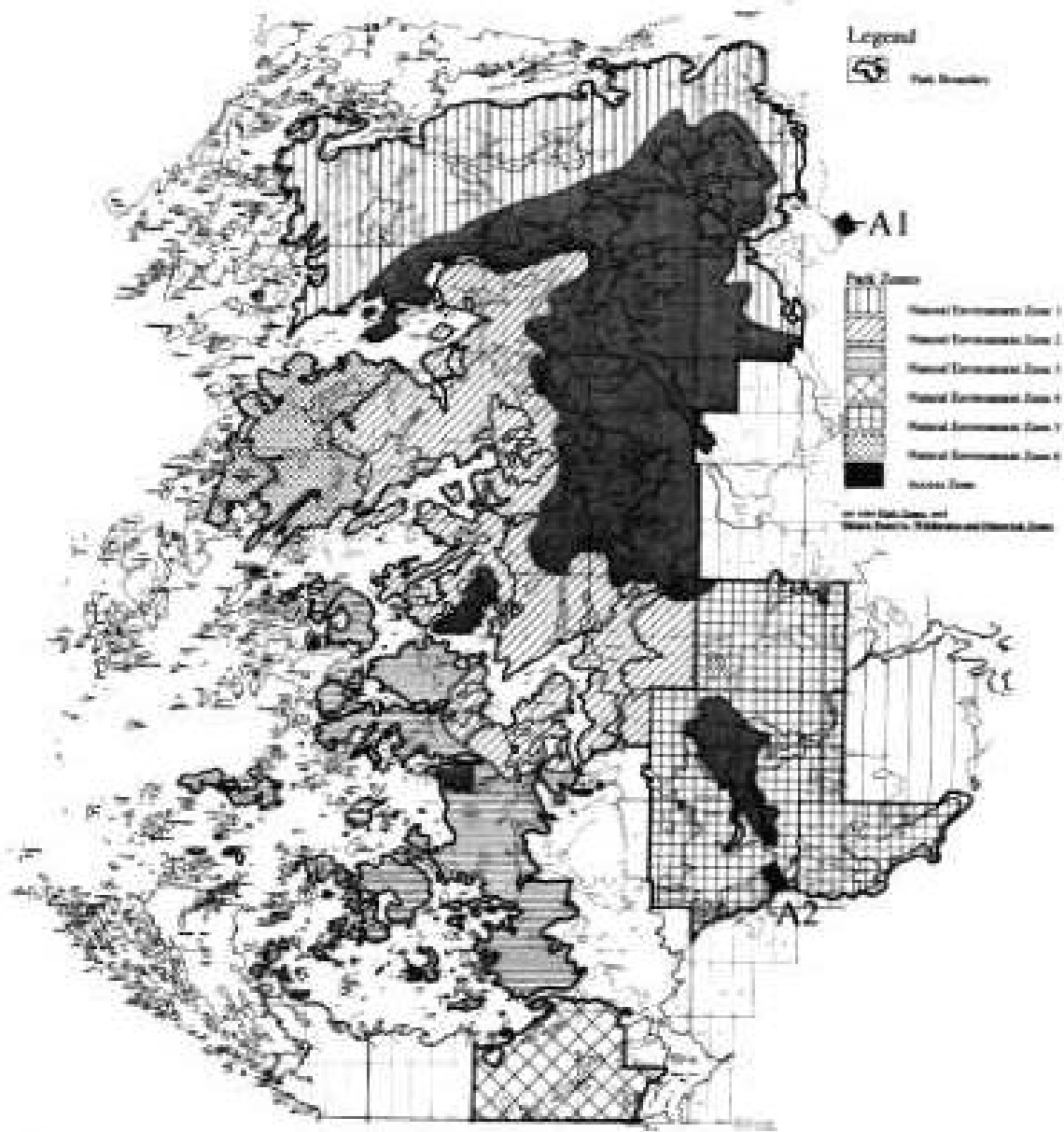


Figure 5
Natural Environment and Access Zones
The Massasauga Provincial Park



FIGURE 5

Islandscape



Blackstone Harbour



Echo Bay



Snowmobiling is not permitted in the W Zone. However, a designated travel corridor for the purposes of transportation will be provided. The location of this trail will evolve through consultation with the permanent resident community. The long-term objective will be to relocate this corridor to outside the W Zone, provided viable alternatives can be identified in cooperation with this user group.

6.3 Natural Environment Zones

Consistent with the classification as a Natural Environment park, the majority of Parklands are contained within the Natural Environment (NE) Zones. These zones are relatively accessible and accommodate low intensity, dispersed recreation. They also support the greatest array of existing uses. Hunting is a permitted activity in all NE zones.

Six NE zones are identified on the basis of broadly distinctive environmental and user characteristics.

NE1: North Arm

The NE1 Zone comprises a large (1,830 ha) band along the northern edge of the Park. It provides representation of the Juniper-Oak barrens that are habitat for the Prairie Warbler. The smaller lakes have significant flora throughout.

Boat camping will not be permitted in the NE1 Zone. The existing Boating site at Devil's Elbow, will be utilized to support day use opportunities but will cease to be an overnight mooring site. Camping and canoeing are permitted uses on the inland lakes. The creation of a backpacking trail in association with campsites is permitted. The recreational camp located south of Canoe Lake will be phased out by January 2010.

NE2: Inner Bay

This zone of 2,323 ha comprises most of the core inner Bay area. The significant landscape features in this area are the many islands and sheltered bays. Many significant species of flora are found interspersed across this landscape. A number of cultural sites provide representation of the early logging history of the area within this zone.

The NE2 Zone contains the majority of mooring and anchoring areas provided by the Park (41 2 ha of lakebed). Boat camping will be provided.

NE3: Islandscape

This 1,641 ha zone includes the majority of Moon Island and extends westerly to capture many of the representative Georgian Bay Islands' landscapes such as the Sharpe Island complex, Pleasant Island, and the geologically significant Wreck Island. The effects of glaciation are evident on Winnet Island.

The majority of use in this area will be by boat campers. Wreck Island, Winnet Island and Woods Bay boating sites will be utilized as picnic sites and serve as points of origin for interpretive opportunities.

No boat mooring opportunities will be provided in this zone.

NE4: Sandwich

This zone comprises the 597 ha area south of Captain Allen Strait extending to the southerly boundary of the Park. It contains a regionally significant representative earth science feature in its southeast corner (the stacking of crystal plates) and evidence of logging and early homesteading.

Camping will be provided, but boat-mooring opportunities will not be provided.

NE5: Blackstone Harbour

This zone encompasses Blackstone Harbour, and extends as far north as Wilcox Lake and includes La Force and Conger Lakes to the east, for a total of 1, 853 ha. Significant habitat for the Eastern Massasauga Rattlesnake and nesting grounds for the Prairie Warbler, are within this zone. A major spawning area is found at the base of the Blackstone River falls. Numerous Great Blue Heron rookeries are located on the smaller inland waterbodies surrounding Blackstone Harbour.

This zone will be a focal area for camping, and will also provide interior canoe camping on Little Blackstone, LaForce and Conger Lakes. Boat mooring/anchoring are not permitted uses.

NE6:Echo Bay

This 916 ha zone comprises a number of Bay Islands, as well as headlands associated with Goose Neck and Sheep Head Bays. It provides good representation of the Juniper-Oak barrens and exposed bedrock landscapes, which serve as Prairie Warbler habitat. Heronries, of regional significance, as well as significant spawning areas are located centrally within the zone.

Boat camping and boat mooring and anchoring will be provided in this zone.

6.4 Historical Zones

Historical (H) Zones protect important historical and archaeological resources, and generally represent significant local, regional, or provincial cultural heritage themes. In The Massasauga Provincial Park, there are two H Zones that provide for special management and interpretation: H1 and H2. In general, development will be limited to hiking and cross-country ski trails, signs, information aids, docks for shore access and limited facilities for education, research, or management. Hunting is a permitted activity, but there will be no camping.

H1: Calhoun

The location of this 192 ha zone is on the eastern shore of Blackstone Harbour and extends inward to the west shore of Little Blackstone Lake. There is cultural heritage representation at Calhoun Lodge; the Horseshoe Falls lumber camp, and the Baker Homestead. A boat tie-up will be provided at the Calhoun Lodge to take advantage of the prime opportunity for Park interpretation. The Park Work Centre is also located in this zone.

H2: Wilcox

The zone includes the area of the abandoned Wilcox Mine on the mainland adjacent to Anthony Island in Spider Bay. There are also remnants of the Spider Bay log slide. The H2 Zone totals 166 ha in area.

A boat tie-up will be provided in this area to provide trailhead access to historic features.

Future investigations may reveal other significant heritage features that could benefit from the historical zone protection.

6.5 Access Zones

Access (A) Zones are assembly points for those wishing to gain entry into the Park by land. Two access points are identified. Each is roughly equal in area, totaling 12 ha.

A1: Interior

This zone is located adjacent to the Three Legged Lake Road near the existing eastern entrance into Three Legged Lake. It will provide parking only for registered campers who access the Park via the inland lakes. The zone is located across the road from the South Georgian Bay Canoe Route parking lot presently in use. Facilities for car and boat trailer parking, information, boat launching and sanitation will be provided. Services such as registration, garbage disposal, and emergency assistance will be provided at Oastler Lake Provincial Park.

Should, an alternative location for parking be feasible in the future, the plan will be amended.

A2: Pete's Place

This zone is located in the southeastern corner of the Park and includes an existing road, which extends off the Woods Bay Road. This Access Zone will serve as a control point for boat-in camping in the southern bays of the Park, and portage access to the inland lakes. Facilities for car and boat trailer parking, boat launching and sanitation will be provided, as well as a building for issuing permits and supplying visitor information.

7.0 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Resource management of The Massasauga Provincial Park will be guided by the Ontario Provincial Parks Planning and Management Guidelines. It will be consistent with and complimentary to the overall goal of the Park, while emphasizing the objectives of protection and heritage appreciation, yet encourage recreational and tourism benefits. The Parks Operations strategy will provide specific guidelines for the management of the Parks water, land, natural and cultural features.

Significant features are shown in Figure 6.

7.1 Earth Science Resources

The Massasauga Provincial Park is provincially significant from an earth science perspective through its prime representation of the Parry Sound Greenstone Belt geology. This belt of bedrock consists of four main groups and a number of individual geological formations, all of which are contained within the Park and are considered good to excellent in quality. Other bedrock forms include dikes, lava flows, and glacial gouges.

The Greenstone Belt is important not only for the array of rock types it contains, but also for its representation of plate tectonics (the interaction of pieces of the earth's crust). The Park is located at midpoint of this belt, where examples of such processes are especially concentrated and accessible. Ancient movements of the earth's crust created narrow, deformed zones of rock and stacked crystal plates one upon another. Superb bedrock exposures along the coast now provide geologists with a unique research opportunity. The Park's geology will also be clearly visible to visitors as they encounter the intricate patterns of rock outcrops, shoals, and islands.

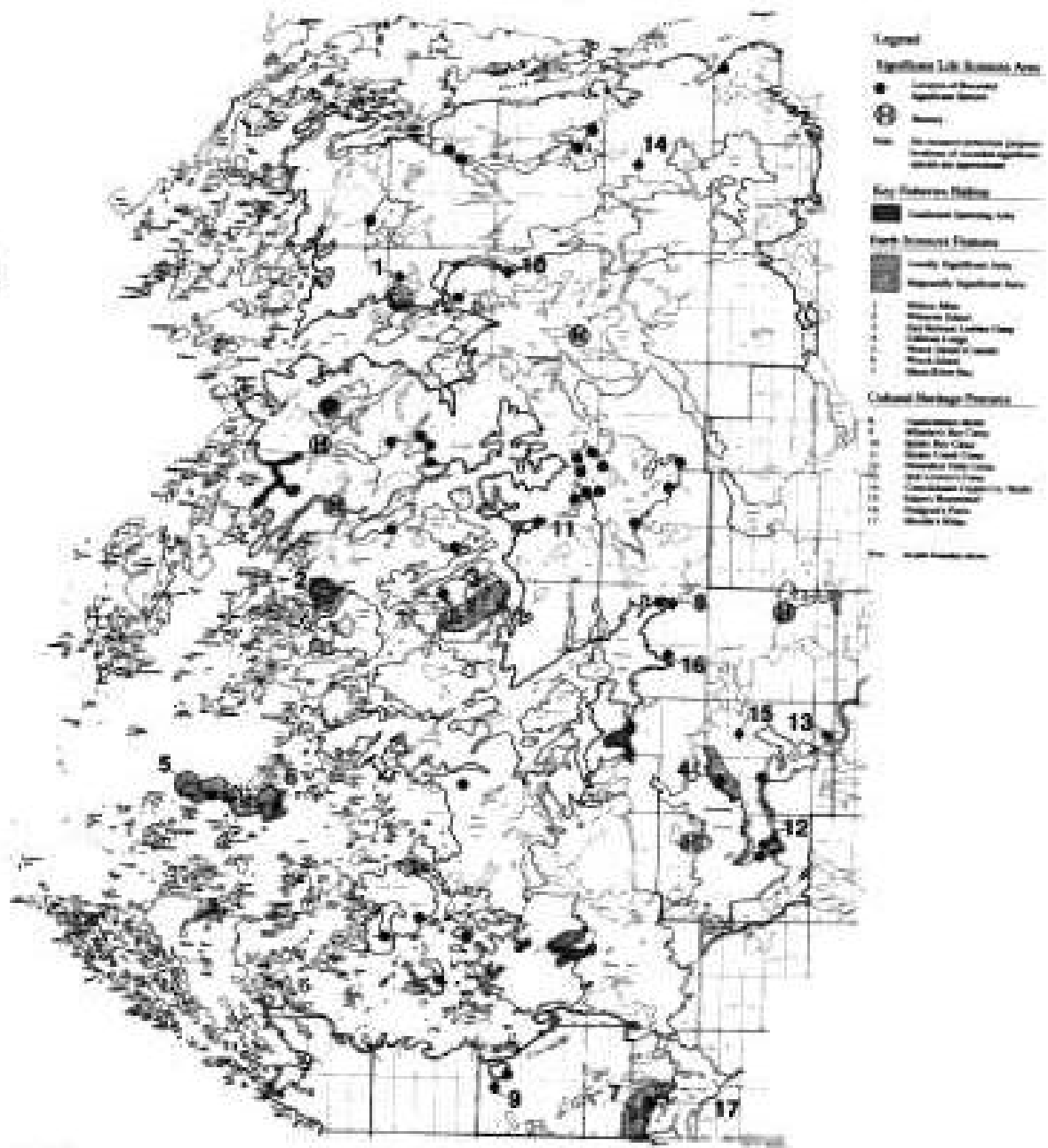


Figure 5

Significant Features

The Massasauga Provincial Park



FIGURE 5

Islandscape



Blackstone Harbour



Echo Bay



Glaciation has also contributed to sculpting the Park's landscape. The Wisconsin glacier, which last advanced across the Park area approximately 30,000 years ago, swept much of the land surface clean of vegetation and soil, and scoured the underlying rock. Wave washing by glacial Lake Algonquin (12,000 years ago) and inundation during the Lake Nipissing phase (5,000 years ago) continued the processes of deposition and erosion. As the waters receded, they revealed the barren, rocky landscape and thinly scattered glacial deposits that are still apparent today.

The topography of the Park is rugged, ranging between 167 and 228 metres above sea level. The undulating surface, impermeable nature of the bedrock, and interplay of land and water combine to give this area the classic Canadian Shield appearance, in striking contrast to the southern Ontario landscape some 50 km to the south.

The Park contains many significant earth science features that are the primary foundation of the Park's natural and cultural heritage patterns. Therefore it is important that these features of the Park (bedrock, surface geology and soils) be protected.

Specifically, earth science features will be managed to allow naturally occurring geological processes to continue. The variety and quality of earth science features will be protected from human activities and intrusions that might result in damage or defacement. Unacceptable activities such as rock collecting and campfires on significant geological features will be prohibited. On-site geological investigations will precede any proposed park development affecting earth science features to determine how damage can be avoided or minimized. Controlled scientific investigations that meet the protection objective of the Park may be permitted.

Important features will be monitored on a site specific basis where damage from direct or indirect human impact is of concern. Management will highlight the processes of regional geological development within the context of the Park's ecosystem through the park interpretive program.

7.2 Aquatic Resources

7.2.1 Water Quality

Water quality in the Park will be monitored on a regular basis, however water quality on Georgian Bay is beyond the control of the Park.

Management of the inland lakes will concentrate on maintaining or enhancing water quality, wetlands, and shoreline vegetation. Objectives will include prohibiting recreational uses that contribute to pollution and educating users in stewardship. Other strategies include prohibiting recreational uses that degrade water quality, and relocating of any campsites and portages along the shores that cause increased erosion, siltation, and turbidity.

7.2.2 Fisheries

Numerous fish species are found in both the inland lake and bay areas of the Park. Most notable are the game species, particularly Yellow Pickerel (Walleye) and Muskellunge. The lower Moon River basin in particular is well known for its large specimens. Lake Trout are concentrated largely in the deeper waters of the Spider Lake system. The location of spawning habitat for both cold and warmer water species have been confirmed in numerous shoreline areas.

The sport fisheries in the Park will continue to be managed through the Game and Fish Act, the Fisheries Act and their regulations. An Inland Lake Fisheries Management Strategy will be prepared to guide the management of fisheries in this area. The strategy will include the following activities to monitor the fishery.

- inventory of lake bathymetry and other biophysical attributes;
- inventory of species populations and composition;
- evaluation of fishing pressure and harvest rates;
- determination of protection and enhancement policies such as catch and release techniques, etc.

7.3 Vegetation Resources

The underlying geology, varied topography, and Great Lakes coastal context of The Massasauga Provincial Park have contributed greatly to its rich ecology.

The Park provides representation of the Georgian Bay coastal/mainland area of ecological Site Region SE. It typifies the range of landscape and habitat types, which exist from the outer islands to the mainland, a diversity rare in the Provincial Parks system.

Vegetation associations range from the windswept oak and pine barrens to sphagnum bogs, hardwood forests in deeper soil areas, and beaver meadows. The variations in natural communities tend to occur in an east-west direction, reflecting the contrasting climate and soil depths of the Bay islands and the interior lakes area. Approximately thirty-five percent of the provincially rare vascular plants in the Site Region have been found in The Massasauga Provincial Park.

The greatest diversity of species occurs in aquatic vegetation communities. Clear Lake, for instance, has excellent representation of regionally significant Atlantic Coastal Plain flora. These plant associations are thought to have extended from the Eastern seaboard during the Lake Algonquin period approximately 11,000 years ago, and are now found in isolated pockets in the Muskoka/Parry Sound/Haliburton area.

Provincially significant species have been identified within the Park (see Appendix A). Most of the species are concentrated along the Clear Lake shoreline. Several species, however, are also found on various Bay islands (Water-wort, Tuckerman's Quillwort and White Fringed Orchid) or the north part of the Park's mainland (Virginia Meadow Beauty and Carolina Yellow-eyed Grass).

The emphasis of vegetation management will be on allowing the flora of the Park to evolve naturally. The vegetation resources of the Park will be managed to:

- allow natural succession and evolution of various vegetation communities in the Park;
- protect rare or endangered plant species and communities;
- protect rare species and communities from human activities and impacts that threaten their survival and perpetuation;
- manage vegetation in Access Zones to maximize buffers, while ensuring public safety;
- consider naturally occurring insects, fire, and disease that attack the Park's vegetation as natural processes which will not be controlled, except in the following instances:
 - where the public well-being is threatened;
 - where they threaten the values for which the Park zone has been established;
 - where heritage structures or vegetation are threatened.

A Fire Management Strategy will be developed to outline fire response priorities for the Park. This will be a component of the overall Vegetation Management Strategy

Where control of pests is desirable and feasible, biological controls will be specific to the threat to minimize impact on other elements of the Park environment.

7.4 Wildlife Resources

The Massasauga Provincial Park's rich and varied landscape and vegetation has created habitat for many species of birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians.

Of the 29 significant avifaunal (bird) species in the region, 12 are found in the Park. These include rare nesting Prairie Warbler, Red Shouldered Hawk, and Osprey. Heron rookeries and Common Tern nesting sites have also been identified along the perimeter of the Park.

The Park hosts several nesting bird species, which are nearing their southern limit, such as Red-breasted Merganser and the Yellow-rumped Warbler. Nesting birds near the northern limit of their range include the Yellow-billed Cuckoo and the Northern Rough-winged Swallow.

Three significant mammals have been recorded: Wolf, Lynx, and Meadow Jumping Mouse. Other mammals important to the ecology and cultural history of the Park include fur bearing animals such as Beaver, Martin, Fisher and River Otter, as well as large game animals such as Moose, White-tailed Deer and Black Bear.

Six important reptiles and amphibians are found in the Park, including the reclusive Massasauga Rattlesnake, Eastern Fox Snake, Eastern Hognosed Snake, Eastern Ribbon Snake, Map Turtle and Five-lined Skink. Most of these species are at or near the northern limits of their distribution.

The main objective of wildlife management in the Park will be to maintain the natural species' diversity in the Park within naturally occurring ecosystems.

Consistent with Provincial Park policy, existing trap line licences will phased out by the year 2010. Trapping for management purposes may occur for the control of any species or individual animal that threatens public safety, Park facilities, or values.

A Wildlife Management Strategy will be prepared to provide more detailed management guidelines on:

- studying wildlife to determine habitats, species composition, populations, and distribution of wildlife in the Park;
- incorporating wildlife themes and materials in heritage appreciation programs;
- viewing upland and waterfowl wildlife;
- identifying and protecting important existing habitats;
- monitoring changes in wildlife populations and distribution, and the impact of uses in the Park.

7.5 Cultural Heritage Resources

Archaeological sites and artifacts believed to relate to early Native activities have been identified in the area. Evidence of concentrations of Aboriginal cultures – such as permanent settlements – is inconclusive, but it has been suggested that pre-European contact Native uses consisted largely of low intensity hunting and gathering. Archaeological field investigations have, to date, only been cursory. Detailed, comprehensive archaeological research has been identified as a high priority for future Park inventories.

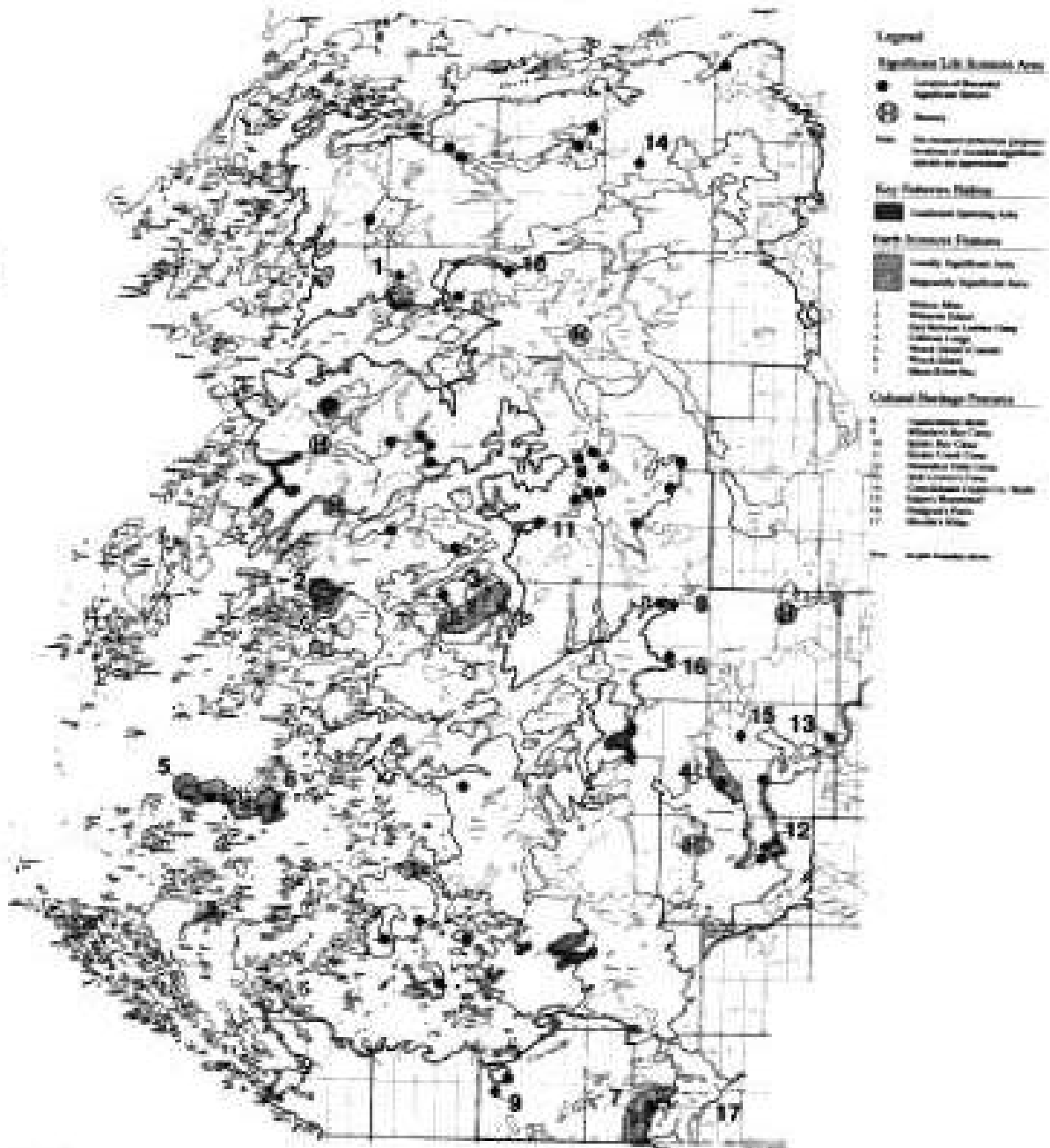


Figure 4

Significant Features

The Massasauga Provincial Park



FIGURE 6

White Fringed Orchid



Footing



Virginia Meadow Beauty



Four broad, post-contact historic themes have been identified:

- the lumbering industry beginning with White Pine cutting in the mid-1800s, and later Hemlock and hardwood extraction into the late 1920s; log slides and lumbering camps are still evident;
- early pioneer settlement associated with lumbering and mining, and subsequently farming, trapping, and odd-jobbing; while some of the settlements have all but decayed, several important homesteads are still intact in the Park;
- sporadic, small scale mining from the early 1900s to the early 1950s; represented by the Wilcox Copper Mine and the Consolidated Copper Company shaft;
- early recreation and resort establishments, associated with both wealthy cottagers around the turn of the century and sightseers aboard steamers which plied the Bay between Midland and Parry Sound.

These and other themes, such as early conservation, historic events such as shipwrecks and other aspects of Marine Heritage are not well researched, and remain as topics yet to be studied.

A Cultural Heritage Management Strategy will be developed to guide the management of the cultural heritage resources of the Park. The two First Nations will be asked to participate in the preparation of this strategy. The management strategy will include recommendations on:

- the preservation of significant cultural structures and sites;
- the restoration, interpretation, and/or adaptive reuse of significant heritage structures and sites;
- the development of new facilities for the display and interpretation of elements of the cultural heritage of the Park;
- specific management techniques for preserving or allowing the evolution of the cultural resources of the Park.

Heritage interpretation messages will be developed for selected, but not necessarily all, features as determined by the Cultural Heritage Management Strategy. Archaeological sites that may be discovered in the Park will be protected from damage by development or use. Opportunities for non-invasive archaeological research will be sought, and will be guided by the recommendations of the Cultural Heritage Management Strategy.

8.0 PARK OPERATIONS

A Park Operations Strategy will be prepared to provide Park staff with the necessary information required to operate the Park on a day-to-day basis. Along with addressing the operation policies that follow, the strategy will include such topics as budget, staffing, maintenance schedules, enforcement, and emergency response services. The provisions of the strategy will be consistent with the approved Ontario Provincial Parks Operating Standards, and will be consistent with this park management plan. The Strategy will be reviewed annually.

8.1 Visitor Services

The visitor services program will provide visitors with the opportunity to gain an understanding, awareness, and appreciation for the natural and cultural resources of the Park. Visitor services will be guided by a Visitor Services Strategy, which will establish goals and objectives for the development and delivery of visitor information, heritage interpretation, and recreation programs.

Printed and visual material will be prepared to enhance the quality of park visits. Visitors will be encouraged to fully experience the Park's natural and cultural landscapes, and passive and active recreation opportunities. Information concerning the Park's resources, management, facilities, trail systems, and special programs, as well as points of interest outside the Park, will be available at control

points, headquarters, and other outlets. Information will be provided by a Park brochure and map, newsletters, and special publications as required.

Specific interpretation themes will be determined in the Visitor Services Strategy. Recreation programming will be limited. Opportunities for developing skills in such outdoor activities as canoeing and low-impact camping will be considered as part of the Visitor Services Strategy. Private sector opportunities to participate in appreciation activities through guiding and other small businesses will also be considered.

Criteria for selecting programs will be based on their potential to encourage the appreciation and protection of the Park's natural and cultural resources.

8.2 Research

Scientific research by qualified groups and individuals will be encouraged to provide a greater understanding of the natural and cultural values and resources. Research that may be used to enhance the operations of the Park and the delivery of visitor services will also be encouraged. All research will require the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

8.3 Recreation Management

The Massasauga Provincial Park will provide for unique water and land based recreational opportunities. These major opportunities will include boat mooring and anchoring, canoeing, hiking, camping, hunting and angling. Other recreational uses such as cross-country skiing could develop into major recreational opportunities over time. Provision of any recreational opportunity will be consistent with the park zoning and the Ontario Provincial Parks Planning and Management Guidelines.

Use of all terrain vehicles are not permitted within the Park. No aircraft landings or take-offs, other than for park management and emergency purposes, are permitted uses of the Park.

8.4 Promotion

Park promotion encompasses many communication methods. The promotion of The Massasauga Provincial Park will include resource information, presented with a focus on reader interest. The Management Plan contains some key ingredients. It will identify the Park goal and supporting objectives, unique to Provincial Parks in the system and region. Potential users will be made aware of the limited land accessibility to the Park, and restricted parking spaces for camping users. There will be a focus on water rather than land, and on the activities, which are fostered within the Park, rather than facilities. The plan will also promote an awareness of the limited services within the Park for boaters, with identification of private and public sector alternatives in the area. Efforts to attract visitors during lower-use periods in the Park, especially during the spring and fall seasons, will be stressed, in support of economic benefits to adjacent municipalities.

There is another subject area, however, that is even more important .the need for users to acknowledge the reasons that visitors come to the Park and co-exist with other users of the Park. The Management Plan supports the following features for the Park's signing, literature and staffing:

- no highway signing other than an "Information Sign" at Oastler Lake Provincial Park, and assurance markers for visitors holding reservations.
- mixed use character of the Park will be identified, stressing in particular the presence of cottagers, year round residents, commercial lodge and marina operators, along with the array of recreationalists.
- the presence of two First Nations, three rural municipalities, and an urban centre.

Rules of the Road or Ethical Park Use guidelines will be conveyed with all maps, brochures, and other written materials listing the key ingredients of successful enjoyment of the Park by all users.

8.5 Staff Presence

The water-based emphasis of this Park will be assisted by on-site contact by staff. Boat patrols will allow contact with the Park visitors. The Park Operations Strategy will address this requirement in greater detail. Appropriately identified Ministry boats will be needed to support “self-policing” and “Park watch” aspects of user awareness, policing of the registration and permit system, and distribution of heritage appreciation information and services to the boaters and shoreland users. It will also accommodate procedures for dealing with emergencies.

The Calhoun site, located at Blackstone Harbour, will serve as the Park Work Centre. Use of the original structures, coupled with appropriate restorations, will help to preserve the site’s heritage values. It will also provide visitors with an immediate opportunity to understand one of the Park’s more interesting historical assets, without the expense and impact of a separate visitor centre or museum. Other seasonal base camps will be established throughout the Park to permit maximization of the Park staff presence and operational effectiveness.

8.6 Partnerships

Emphasis will be given to developing partnerships for such items as permit issuance, interpretive efforts, co-development proposals and other activities.

Successful Park operations will also require a high degree of cooperation with other agencies and sectors. This Management Plan encourages continued dialogue on matters including but not be limited to the following:

- monitoring resident, cottagers and visitor concerns for the Park.
- providing solid waste management and pumpouts.
- promoting area businesses offering services compatible with Park objectives.
- assisting in developing heritage appreciation programs.
- using volunteers in laying out and maintaining trail systems.
- solving problems with new ideas.

Cooperation, communications and partnerships with the many client and interest groups, when directly affected, is key to the implementation of any component of the Operations Strategy.

9.0 DEVELOPMENT

Development will be implemented through work program planning based on priority and the availability of funds. All development will be carried out in accordance with approved site and development plans, which detail the location, type and extent of development permitted. The requirements of the Environmental Assessment Act will be followed.

9.1 Internal Park Roads

No new access roads or internal Park roads will be developed in the Park.

9.2 Campgrounds

No car camping or group campgrounds will be developed in the Park.

9.3 Day Use Areas and Swimming Beaches

No major destination day use or beach area development is proposed in the Park. Minor day use facilities will be limited to shoreline docking points and trails at selected locations for heritage appreciation.

9.4 Marinas and Boat Launching

No marina development will occur within the Park. No fuel sales, sewage pumpouts, or other boating services are proposed within the Park. No boat launching facilities, other than minor facilities associated with the two access zones, will be developed within the Park.

The private sector, First Nations, and adjacent municipalities may provide such facilities outside the Park. If such facilities are provided by other jurisdictions, boaters will be informed of the availability of these additional facilities and services.

9.5 Access Zones

Development in both access zones will be limited to parking areas for operational campsites, boat launching and sanitation facilities, and safety/educational/information kiosks. Specific to the Interior Access, support facilities will be utilized at Oastler Lake Provincial Park. This includes such things as registration and garbage disposal. At the southern access zone, Pete's Place, an information/registration building will exist. Upgrading of the Ministry's existing access will be required.

9.6 Campsites

Individual shoreline based campsites, some located in clusters, will consist of adequate tent areas, privies, and marked fire areas. Some may have tables and tie posts for securing vessels. The location of campsites will be based on environmental factors, safety and conflict avoidance.

A ceiling on operational campsites in the Park of 135 is set for the term of this Plan. Other sites will be identified to a level of 10 percent of the operational total to allow for use rotation for rehabilitation. Management of campsites will be part of the Park Operations Strategy. Camping will only be accommodated within the NE and W Zones. The following are operating campsites proposed for each zone.

Zone	# of sites
NE1	10
NE2	20
NE3	35
NE4	10
NE5	20
NE6	10
W	30
Total	135

The Ministry will continue to consult with hikers, canoe-trippers and campers to explore ways for them to enjoy the park, consistent with park policies and directives, and the requirements for safe, attractive campsites.

9.7 Mooring/Anchoring Bays

The bays shown on Figure 7 are provided for the recreational use of park visitors who choose to moor or anchor within The Massasauga Provincial Park. There will be minimal facilities, for example, docks provided for shore access, basic sanitation facilities and other shorebased activity areas.

The Ministry will continue to consult with Georgian Bay boaters to explore ways for them to enjoy the park, consistent with park policies and directives, and the requirements for safe, practical moorings/anchorages that reduce conflicts.

9.8 Former Boating Sites

All former boating sites within the Park are designated as day use sites. The Wreck Island, Winnet Island, and Woods Bay sites will serve as trailheads for interpretive trails, while Devil's Elbow boating site will serve as an access point for the proposed interior hiking trail. No overnight tie-up/mooring will be permitted at these sites.

9.9 Trails

Trails will be developed in support of the two prime objectives of the Park, either addressing environmental damage or encouraging opportunities for Heritage Appreciation, both natural and cultural. Passive recreational trails within the North Arm and the possibility of cross-country ski trails exist. Docks or tie posts, not intended for overnight tie-ups, will be provided if environmental damage is a possibility or if safety reasons necessitate them.

9.10 Calhoun Work Centre

Within the term of this Plan there may be some support structures developed around the work centre. All structures will maintain the historic theme of the site. These could include bunkhouses, storage buildings and other structures, which will allow for effective and efficient operations. These would supply support for the research function. Seasonal camps will be established at various locations to permit a higher staff visibility and response time.

9.11 Future Land Acquisition

Additional areas that enhance the objectives of the Plan may be added to the Park, as they become available. Patent properties may be considered as and if they become available from willing vendors.

10.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND REVIEW

The implementation of developments and controls in the park will be dependent on funding, in accordance with the phases shown in the table below. Each phase deals with the preparation and implementation of various plans and site development concepts. The phases, covering the first ten years, are not intended to be mutually exclusive. Selected work described in a subsequent phase may be initiated before the completion of work in a preceding phase, based upon individual project costs.

Special sources of funding will be investigated and utilized as fully as possible. Partnerships with other organizations will be encouraged to the extent that they support the goal and objectives of the Park.

FIGURE 7 - MOORING/ANCHORING BAYS

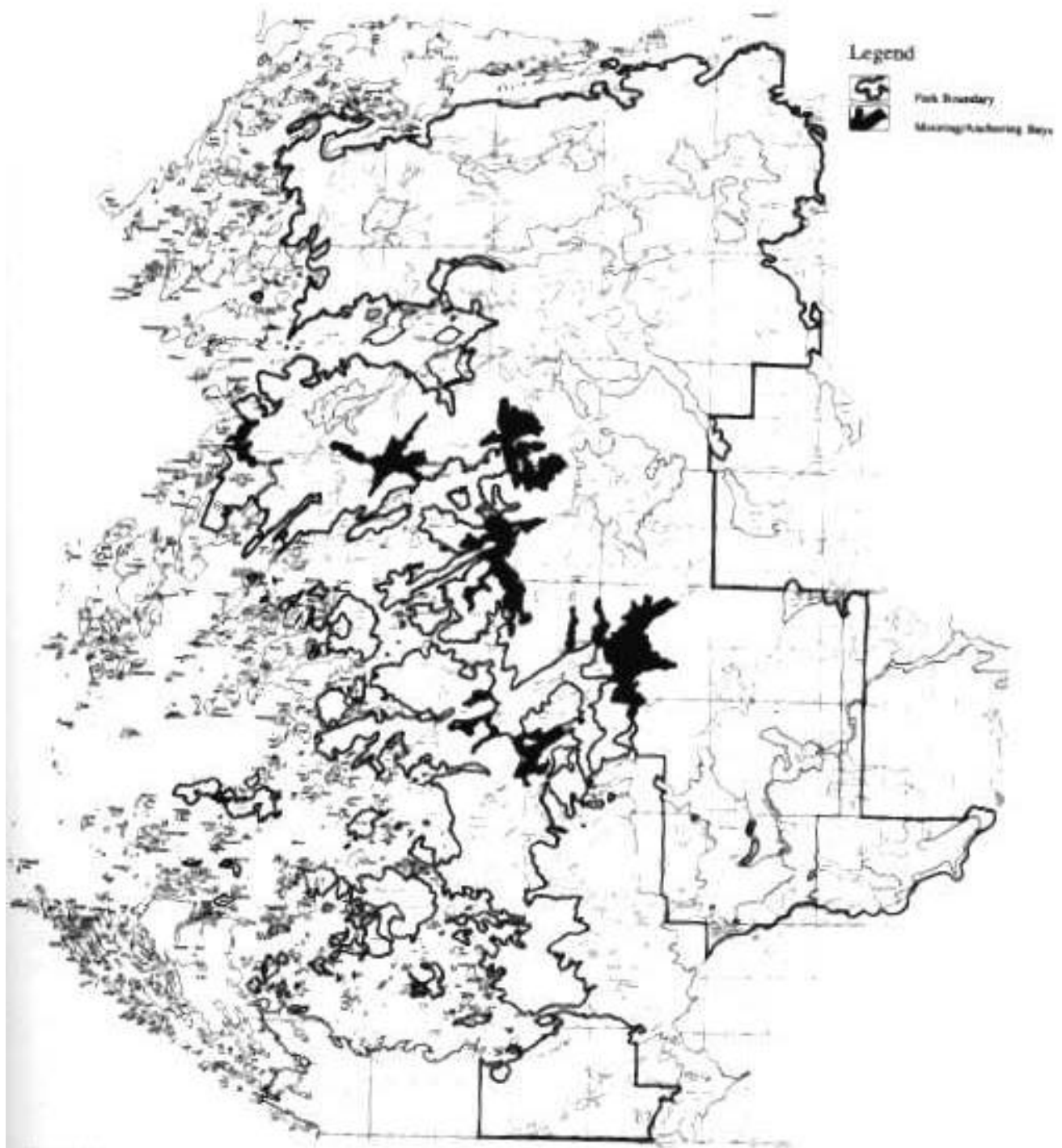


Figure 7

Mooring/Anchoring Bays

The Massasauga Provincial Park



10.1 Implementation Strategy

Phase 1

Resource Management Strategies

- * water quality monitoring
- * comprehensive shoreline mapping

Operating/Development Strategies

- * consultation to evaluate methods for managing overnight mooring/anchoring in the park
- * implementation of access at Pete's Place and Interior Zones
- * identification and development of designated campsites
- * rehabilitation of disturbed campsites
- * preparation of user information package
- * promotion of research and inventory of natural and cultural attributes

Phase 2

Resource Management Strategies

- * vegetation management
- * cultural heritage management

Operating/Development Strategies

- * implementation of anchoring/mooring Bays and required development in designated mooring areas
- * rehabilitation and upgrading of picnic sites
- identification and layout of cultural/educational/interpretation trails

Phase 3

Resource Management Strategies

- * inland fisheries management
- * wildlife management

Operating/Development Strategies

- * identification and layout of backpacking trail and associated campsites
- * identification and layout of multi-season passive recreational trail

10.2 Plan Review and Amendment

The Massasauga Provincial Park Management Plan will be reviewed throughout its twenty (20) year lifespan to address issues or changing conditions. A mandatory review is to be held after ten (10) years. Such reviews will incorporate further opportunities for full public consultation. In addition to such formal reviews, continuing consultation and communications will be sought with client groups through the use of ad hoc committees, "The Warbler" newsletter, and other formats.

11.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

11.1 Previous Planning and Consultation

The Massasauga Provincial Park has been under consideration as a Provincial Park for almost 25 years. Over this period there have been dramatic changes in the vision for the Park. Originally viewed as an area capable of accommodating intensive recreation such as drive-in camping, the Park is more recently viewed as a significant, ecologically sensitive entity worthy of protection, appreciation, and controlled

recreation. Much of this re-appraisal followed on the heels of biophysical and cultural heritage research, which was able to highlight Park values. As important, however, has been the continuing involvement of people in the area who know and cherish the park area.

Land assembly for the Park first began in January 1969, with the establishment of a 607 ha park reserve on Moon Island. The Provincial Government announced the Park as a Proposed Provincial Park in February 1973, and initiated a land acquisition program. This included the assemblage of both Crown land and key patented properties within the Park. Land assembly was largely complete by 1986.

The first effort on management planning began in the summer of 1973. Public input was established as a valuable part of the planning process, particularly in the identification of issues. Early versions of a Park goal and objectives and alternative concepts were also produced at this time. However, this effort was halted in 1976 due to changing priorities.

During the period 1976 to 1988, there were three important developments:

- the confirmation, through province-wide park systems planning, of the importance of this Candidate Park area to the Provincial Parks system;
- the establishment of the Township of The Archipelago and its adoption of an Official Plan and Zoning By-law, basically supportive of protecting this area of Georgian Bay, including the Park area;
- the extensive study and on-going liaison between the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Township of The Archipelago which led to a mutual consensus on a philosophy for the Park area which was reflected in the Park's Interim Management Statement (June 1989).

In May 1989, the Park was brought into regulation under the Provincial Parks Act, which established the Park as a Natural Environment Park. The Parry Sound District of the Ministry of Natural Resources immediately began the formal planning process of preparing a Management Plan.

There were three steps to the park planning process.

Step 1 Seeking public opinion on issues and concerns, while evaluating Park resources and assets.

Step 2 Developing a goal and objectives, and formulating options for resolving the issues identified in Phase 1.

Step 3 Preparing Park concepts, evaluating and selecting the most appropriate approach, and preparing the preliminary and final Park Management Plan.

11.2 Preliminary Management Plan Consultation

The Management Plan process began with a broader level of public consultation than had been achieved in the preparation of the Interim Management Statement. The many provincial and national park, recreation, and environmental interest groups and organizations had not yet been consulted. Adjacent municipalities and many local organizations affected by the Park and the interim proposals also needed opportunities to be heard, and to influence park planning.

A three-phase approach was adopted, paralleling the planning process described above.

Phase 1 contacting local, regional and national interest groups to obtain further insights into park planning issues and ideas for their resolution.

Phase 2 establishing an Advisory Committee to assist in developing goals, objectives and priorities for the park; identifying options for resolving the remaining issues; and contributing to the review of the preliminary management plan.

Phase 3 meeting with the general public in additional open houses, with questionnaires, to seek responses to a Preliminary Management Plan.

Phase 1 Public Consultation (1989-1990)

Consultation occurred with a range of local groups and organizations, including local cottagers, users of the park's lands and waters, tourist outfitters and commercial interests, First Nations, and hunting and trapping groups. Thirty-three (33) organizations, involving fifty-two (52) local participants, were interviewed.

Provincial and national interest groups have also been contacted. A representative sampling of interests and opinions was obtained, providing a perspective on the role of the Park in the provincial park system, its policies and planning procedures.

The interviews revealed a considerable spectrum of issues, concerns and ideas covering many aspects of the Park. The discussions were generally dominated by perceptions of problems, and the need to resolve them as part of the planning effort. Creative ideas and solutions were also received, but to a lesser degree than problem identification. A list of the contacts is provided in the Appendix.

Phase 2 Public Consultation (1992)

An Advisory Committee was established at the outset of this phase, to assist the Ministry Planning Team in formulating the Park Management Plan. Advisory Committee membership is noted in the appendix.

The Advisory Committee's terms of reference were to actively liaise with the client groups they represented and to advise the planning team of its views of the team's work, and public responses from open houses and questionnaires.

Three other vehicles provided important opportunities for public consultation in Phase 2: a park newsletter, questionnaires, and open houses. "The Warbler - A Newsletter about Planning Blackstone Harbour (Massasauga Wildlands) Provincial Park" was distributed twice in the planning process, to keep the general public informed of results and continuing opportunities to participate.

The spring 1991 issue summarized the continuing status of the Interim Management Statement, the

need for a formal Management Plan, and the creation of the Planning Team and the intent to establish Advisory Committee.

The summer 1992 issue presented those recommendations of the Advisory Committee that had been accepted by the Ministry, including the Park Goal, Objectives and priorities. It also outlined the options resolving issues, indicating whether a particular option was acceptable to only the Ministry, only Advisory Committee or both. Finally, it included a Public Response Questionnaire, which sought opinion on the work accomplished to date.

Open houses were held in Parry Sound and Mactier in July 1992 to review the Park Goal, Objectives I Options for resolving the remaining issues.

Phase 3 Public Consultation (1993)

Preliminary Park Management Plan was presented to the public in January 1 993 as a tabloid. Open houses were held in Parry Sound and Toronto in February. In April 1993, public response was viewed with the Advisory Committee, leading to further refinements in the preparation of this management Plan. Throughout this phase, frequent meetings and presentations to a variety of user organizations were requested. In each case, a member or members of the Planning Team met with the r organization to review the Preliminary Management Plan.

All responses which have been received from the public are retained on file at the District office in Parry Sound and can be viewed upon request.

12.0 SELECTED REFERENCES

1 2.1 Background Reports

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- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, The Warbler, The Preliminary Management Plan: Blackstone Harbour (Massasauga Wildlands) Provincial Park 1993, Parry Sound District

12.2 Internal Reports

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Moore, D.C. *Camping in Blackstone Harbour (Massasauga Wildlands) Provincial Park*, Ministry of Natural Resources, 1991 Parry Sound District

Wake, G. *Summer Co-op at Blackstone Harbour Provincial Park*, Ministry of Natural Resources, Parry Sound District, 1991

Tremblay L. and Murphy P. *Impact Study of Clear and Spider Lake Blackstone Harbour Provincial Park*, Ministry of Natural Resources, Parry Sound District 1989

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, *Boater Impact Survey, Master Summary of Survey Information, 1990*, Parry Sound District

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, *Boater Impact Survey, Master Summary of Survey Information, 1991*, Parry Sound District

Appendix A- List of Common and Scientific Names

Pg.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
16	Wolf	<i>Canis lupis</i>
16	Lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>
16	Meadow Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>
16	Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
16	Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>
16	Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>
16	River Otter	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>
16	Moose	<i>A Ices alces</i>
16	White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
16	Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>
16	Prairie Warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>
16	Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
16	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
16	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
16	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
16	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
16	Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
16	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
16	Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficolils</i>
15	Waterwort	<i>Ela tine minima</i>
15	Quillwort	<i>Isoetes x harveyi</i>
15	Quillwort	<i>Isoetes tuckermanii</i>
15	White Fringed Orchid	<i>Platanthera blephariglottis</i>
15	Virginia Meadow Beauty	<i>Rhexia virginica</i>
15	Carolina Yellow-eyed Grass	<i>Xyris difformis</i>
14	Yellow Pickeral	<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i>
14	Muskellunge	<i>Esox masquinongy</i>
14	Lake Trout	<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>
9	Eastern Massasauga Rattlesnake	<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>
16	Eastern Fox Snake	<i>Elephe v. gloydi</i>
16	Eastern Hognosed Snake	<i>Heterodon platyrhinos</i>
16	Eastern Ribbon Snake	<i>Thamnophis sauritis sauritus</i>
16	Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys geographica</i>
16	Five-lined Skink	<i>Eumeces fasciatus</i>

Blackstone Harbour Association
Camp Hurontario
Charter Boat Association
Crane Lake Association
Deer Horn lodge
Federation of Ontario Naturalists
Georgian Bay Islands National Park
Georgian Bay Trappers Council
Georgian Nordic Ski and Canoe Club
Healey Lake Property Owners Association
Kapikog Lake Cottagers Association
Mari-Geo Cottages
Martins Marina
Moon Island Lodge
Moon River Marina
Moon River Walleye Culture Association
Moonwood-Blackstone Association
Moose Deer Point First Nation
Moreland Lynn Associates
Muskoka-Parry Sound Hunt Camp
Northcare
Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters Association
Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters (local)
Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters (provincial)
Ontario Private Campground Association
Ontario Trails Council (did not respond)
Ontario Trappers Association
Parry Island First Nation
Parry Sound Boat Works
Parry Sound Chamber of Commerce
Parry Sound Economic Development Commission
Parry Sound Resort Association
Parry Sound Yacht Charters
Parry Sound Yacht Club
Sans Souci and Copperhead Association
Sierra Club of Ontario (did not respond)
South Channel Ratepayers Association (did not respond)
The Town of Parry Sound
The Township of Foley
The Township of Georgian Bay
The Township of the Archipelago
Three Legged Lake Association
Twelve Mile Bay Association
West Parry Sound Snow Sports
White Squall
Wildlands League
Will Robb Lodge

Appendix C

Darwin Baker
Bill Blakey
Don Buchanan
Steve Crookshank
John Graham
Louise Goulding
John Hackett
Fred Heidman
Pauline Marston
Jack Newton
Dr. Norm Playfair
Dan Purdon
John Ranney
John Rice
Ian Stewart
Ron Vander Linden
Leah Welk
Ed Williams

Appendix D

September 1992
September 1992
November 1992
November 1992
December 1 1992
January 1993
January 1 1993
January 1 1993
February 1 1993
February 1 1993
February 1 1993
March 1993
April 1993
June 1993
June 1993
June 1993
August 1993

Public Advisory Committee

Georgian Bay Township
Commercial interests
Federation of Ontario Naturalists
Georgian Nordic Ski & Canoe Club
Great Lakes Cruising Club
Permanent residents
Georgian Bay Association
Parry Sound Area Chamber of Commerce
Camp Hurontario
Muskoka-Parry Sound Hunt Club Association
Ontario Sailing Association
Blackstone Harbour Cottagers Association
Town of Parry Sound
Wasauksing First Nation
Township of the Archipelago
Three Legged Lake Property Owners
Association
Township of Foley
Moose Deer Point First Nation

Information Meetings

Healey Lake Property Owners Association
Council of the Township of the Archipelago
Southern Access Working Group
Council of the Township of Foley
Dan Waters M.P.P.
Georgian Nordic Ski and Canoe Club
Parry Sound Nature Club
Woods Bay Business Community
The Georgian Bay Association, Directors
Hike Ontario, Canadian Power and Sail
Squadron, Ontario Sailing Association
Wilfred Laurier University
Concerned Boaters of Georgian Bay
Great Lakes Cruising Club
Parry Sound Chapter, Canadian Power and Sail
Squadron
Midland Area Concerned Boating Community
Penetang Area Concerned Boating Community
Beausoleil Island Presentation