



Kopka River Addition

Interim Management Statement



Ontario
Ministry of
Natural
Resources

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Thunder Bay District Office
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
435 James Street South
Suite B001
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7E 6E3
Telephone: (807) 475-1472

And

Ontario Parks Northwest Zone
Suite 221D
435 James Street South
Thunder Bay, ON
P7E 6S8
Telephone: (807) 475-1321

Approval Statement

This Interim Management Statement will provide interim direction for the management of the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition 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 the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition.

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

INTRODUCTION

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: Kopka River Provincial Park Addition	Refer to the maps at the end of the document.
CLASSIFICATION: Waterway	
MNR DISTRICT: Thunder Bay	
MNR REGION: Northwest	
TOTAL AREA (ha): 3 876	
SITE REGION: 3W	
SITE DISTRICT: 1 (west portion), 3 (east portion)	
DATE IN REGULATION: 2002 (target)	

TARGETS

LIFE SCIENCE REPRESENTATION

site type / landscape unit	species / communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedrock cliffs with basal talus deposits • Uplands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – shallow glacial till over bedrock controlled topography • Shorelines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – silty and sand lacustrine deposits, glaciofluvial deposits • Lowlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – thin organic veneers overlaying lacustrine sediments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deciduous and coniferous dominated mixedwood forests (trembling aspen, white birch, white spruce, black spruce, balsam fir, eastern white cedar), Jack pine/ black spruce dominated forests, and Black spruce dominated lowland forests. • Poor lowland fens, semi-treed bogs, meadow marshes, and shoreline fens and marshes. • Various mammal species (i.e. marten, river otter, fisher, lynx, timber wolf, black bear, and moose). • Bald eagle nesting and fishing sites. • Various cool and cold water fishes (i.e. whitefish, walleye, yellow perch, rainbow trout, northern pike).

EARTH SCIENCE REPRESENTATION

geological theme	feature(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Precambrian granitic bedrock of the Wabigoon Subprovince of the Superior Province. • Features of the Nipigon Embayment (Sibley group mesoproterozoic and pre-Keweenawan sedimentary rocks, Keweenawan Nipigon diabase sills), part of the Southern Province. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diabase sills and dikes, bedrock cliffs, talus deposits. • Sedimentary rocks of the Sibley group. • Lacustrine deposits over moderately to strongly broken bedrock. • Weakly to moderately broken ground moraine • Outwash deposits.

CULTURAL RESOURCE REPRESENTATION

cultural resource representation	theme segment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ceramic rim and body shreds (Pottery) • Logging camp remains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland Village (classical western Laurel-Blackduck site) • Log camps, log drives

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

day use	car camping	wilderness/backcountry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunting / Angling • Wildlife & Waterfall Viewing • Nature Appreciation • Swimming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited camping on Pishidgi Lake/ Crown land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognized multi-day canoe routes • Canoe route campsites • Dog Sledding

INVENTORIES

level/type	reconnaissance / completion date	detailed / completion date	Required
earth science	February 16, 2001		Y (for entire park)
life science	February 16, 2001		Y (for entire park)
cultural			Y (for entire park)
recreational	March 2001 (target)		Y (for entire park)
other			

Kopka River Provincial Park Addition Interim Management Statement

I Introduction

The Kopka River Provincial Park Addition 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 in July 1999, 378 new protected areas were identified. The Kopka River Provincial Park Addition is part of this significant expansion of Ontario's protected areas system.

Specifically, the Kopka River Provincial Park addition includes two sections (or portions) of land which are entirely owned by the Crown. The eastern section includes a 200 m wide strip surrounding Wabinosh Lake and Pishidgi Lake, as well as a 400 m corridor centered on the Wabinosh and Kopka Rivers. This portion acts as a waterway linkage along the Wabinosh River from Lake Nipigon to Obonga Lake. Wabinosh Lake is an important recreation. The western section is already surrounded by Kopka River Provincial Park. This portion is bordered on the east and south by Uneven Lake, on the west by Gaal Lake, and on the north by a portion of the Kopka River. In all, 3, 879 ha have been added to Kopka River Provincial Park as a result of the Ontario's Living Legacy land use strategy.

II LAND TENURE/ACQUISITION/DISPOSITION

The Kopka River Provincial Park Addition is all Crown Land. Aside from where Highway # 527 (the Armstrong Highway) intersects with the western side of the eastern section, the area surrounding the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition is also all Crown Land. The highway itself is administered by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation. There are no patent mining claims within the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition.

O'Leary (2001) recommended that the boundary along the eastern shoreline of Wabinosh Lake be extended back to the height of land in order to give the park a physical boundary, and to protect that shoreline from disturbances. Also in the same report, O'Leary (2001) recommends that the addition boundary be extended up the Castle Creek valley at least as far as the roadway (approximately 500 m upstream) to protect the mouth of this creek from any additional industrial activities. If such an extension is considered, then inclusion of the prisoner of war camp beside Castle Creek may also be warranted in the same boundary adjustment.

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.
- If any portion of adjacent lands become available they will be considered for addition to the park.
- Extension of the Addition boundaries as suggested by O'Leary (2001) will be considered as part of the Lake Nipigon Basin Project.
- Activities related to commercial uses are addressed in Section VIII – Commercial Activities

III ABORIGINAL INTERESTS

The Kopka River Provincial Park Additions are within lands covered under the Robinson-Superior 1850 Treaty. Gull Bay First Nation (Reserve # 55), and Whitesand First Nation (Reserve # 81) are located approximately 20 km south and 35 km north of the eastern portion respectively. As well, the Namaygoosisagagun are located at Collins which is approximately 50 km northwest of the western portion.

There is a healing camp associated with the Gull Bay First Nation which is situated on the south shore of the Kopka River next to its junction with Highway # 527. This development consists of one sweat lodge, five semi-permanent structures, and a fire pit. It is understood that this healing camp has been active for its current purpose during the past 20 years. No land use permit has been issued for this site.

In addition to the healing lodge, it is likely that the park addition includes other traditional use areas for all of these First Nations, however, very little information is available regarding such values. There are no land claims regarding the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition 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 park lands, 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 park lands. 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 which 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 - Update*)

IV NATURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

Both the eastern and western portions the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition are located in the Boreal Forest Region (Rowe 1972). These portions are, however, in different forest sections with the eastern portion sitting in the Nipigon Section (B.10) and the western portion in the Central Plateau Section (B.8) (Rowe 1972). The central plateau section has prevalent jack pine and black spruce forest, while the Nipigon section has a more prevalent black spruce community with mixed hardwood (trembling aspen, and white birch) dominant forests in areas with more favorable soil conditions.

The two portions also fall under different classifications when Hills forest regions and districts are used. Under this system both portions are included in site region 3W, however, the eastern portion falls in Site District 3, while the western portion is located in Site District 1 (Hills 1964 Map Revision). The different landscape and vegetation types associated with the eastern and western sections were verified through field observations conducted by Geowest Environmental Consultants Ltd. in the summer of 2000 (O'Leary *et al.* 2001).

The western, and eastern portions of the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition are situated on the Wabigoon Subprovince of the Superior Province, and the Nipigon Emplacement of the Southern Province respectively (Blackburn 1991, Sutcliffe 1991, O'Leary *et al.* 2001). Subsequently, the western section is characterized by intrusive massive granodiorite and gneisses (O'Leary *et al.* 2001). The eastern section is characterized by Keweenaw (1.12 billion year-old) Nipigon diabase sills (Sutcliffe 1991, Thurston 1991). These sills range from 150-400 m in thickness and overlay the Superior Archean Province (O'Leary *et al.* 2001).

Based on their geology the western section of the Kopka Provincial Park Addition is of moderate to high mineral potential, while the eastern section has a low mineral potential (Drost 2001). The eastern section has potential for platinum group elements as based on observations from similar areas. There

are no records of field assessments for minerals present within the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition.

i Lands and waters

In the eastern section, well to poorly drained, silty and sandy lacustrine materials are dominant along the shorelines of both Wabinoash and Pishidgi Lakes (O'Leary *et al.* 2001). Along the eastern shoreline of Wabinoash Lake, and along both sides of the Wabinoash River, moderate to strongly broken bedrock (diabase) with occasional talus patches are common (O'Leary *et al.* 2001). Slopes in this area range from 35% to 100% (O'Leary *et al.* 2001), and include bedrock bluffs which contribute to the area's scenery. Glaciofluvial deposits exist on the north side of the Kopka River (between Pishidgi and Wabinoash Lakes), while the south side of this section is bedrock controlled (diabase dike) (O'Leary *et al.* 2001).

In the western section lowland topography is generally characterized by sandy outwash materials with drainage dependent upon location (O'Leary *et al.* 2001). Poor to very poorly drained mesic organic materials also occur in these low-lying areas. The transition from lowland to upland areas occurs gradually with slopes only up to 15% (O'Leary *et al.* 2001). Uplands are characterized by weakly to moderately broken ground moraine and weakly to moderately broken bedrock. Till material is a gravelly loamy sand that is moderately well, to well drained in these areas (O'Leary *et al.* 2001).

Currently, there are no patent mining claims, or aggregate extraction permits issued for land located within the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition. There are however, two patent mining claims that share the south boundary of the eastern portion near the junction of Highway # 527 and the Kopka River. In addition there is one other claim that borders the first two. All are in close proximity to the eastern portion of the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition.

Guideline:

- Aggregate extraction is not permitted.
- Peat extraction is not permitted.
- Commercial hydro development is not permitted.
- The need for any water control structures to enhance recreational opportunities will be determined in the park management plan provided there will be no conflicts with natural or cultural values.
- Mineral exploration may occur under controlled conditions in portions of the park that are identified through further analysis and consultation as having provincially significant mineral potential. If part of a new park is to be developed for a mine, it would be deregulated as part of the park, and appropriate replacement lands would be placed in regulation.

ii Fish and Wildlife Management

Trapping records indicate that the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition contains significant habitat for various wildlife species including; moose, black bear, pine marten, lynx, beaver, muskrat, river otter, fisher, fox, timber wolf, and coyote. Bald Eagles are known to nest and hunt in the area, a fact indicated as provincially significant in O'Leary (2001). Fish species in the addition include various minnows, as well as northern pike, yellow pickerel (walleye), rainbow trout, and yellow perch, many of which are harvested through recreational angling. There are a total of 6 registered traplines (5 east, 1 west), 3 baitfish blocks (2 east, 1 west), and 3 bear management areas (2 east, 1 west) associated with the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition. Wildlife Management Unit 15B encompasses the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition. Wildlife Management Unit 20 covers the islands in Lake Nipigon immediately adjacent to the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition boundary. For fisheries management, the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition sit primarily within Northwestern Ontario, Division 21, however the east part of the eastern section (Lake Nipigon side) is also regulated under Division 34.

Guideline:

- Non-invasive wildlife monitoring may be permitted.

- The need for a Fisheries and/or Wildlife Management Plan will be resolved in the park management plan.
- Sport fishing in the Kopka River Provincial Park Additions is permitted subject to the relevant Ontario Sport Fishing Regulations.
- The possession/use of baitfish for sport fishing is a non-conforming use as park policy states it is prohibited. Decisions on this issue will be determined during park management planning.
- Sport hunting is permitted in Natural Environment zones, as determined through park management planning and 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 fish and trap are not affected.

iii **Vegetation Management**

The eastern section of the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition is dominated by trembling aspen, or white birch dominated mixedwood forests. Other tree species typical in this mixture include white spruce, black spruce, balsam fir, and eastern white cedar. The understory in these forest types is generally shrub and herb rich with only occasional patches of feather moss (O'Leary 2001). Mixed coniferous forests also occur to a lesser extent in the eastern section. These forests are dominated by white spruce with occurrences of balsam fir, eastern white cedar, and white birch. Feather moss cover is generally high in this forest type, however, the shrub and herb layers are less diverse here than in the deciduous dominated mixedwood forests of the eastern portion. Wetland habitat in this area ranges from poorly drained lowland sites dominated by black spruce, to semi-open (poor fens), and open wetland areas (shore fens and marshes).

Overall, the western section of the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition is less diverse than the eastern section. Low-lying forested areas are dominated by a jack pine or jack pine – black spruce mixed forest. More upland areas have a higher portion of black spruce in the canopy, and also contain a small portion of balsam fir, white birch, and trembling aspen. As with the eastern portion, wetland habitat ranges from poorly drained lowland sites dominated by black spruce, to semi-open (poor fens), and open wetland areas (shore fens and marshes). There is a large area of conifer blow-down in the south-western part of this section.

O'Leary (2001) suggests that the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition contains provincially significant,

“mature coniferous and mixedwood forest on weakly to strongly broken bedrock, weakly to moderately broken ground moraine, lacustrine deposits and outwash deposits. It is representative of upland areas within Site Districts 3W – 1, and 3W – 3.”

The eastern portion of the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition is bordered by land managed by Domtar Incorporated under the Armstrong Sustainable Forest Licence (SFL # 542255) The western portion is already surrounded by Kopka River Provincial Park, however, this part of the park bisects land managed by Abitibi Consolidated Incorporated under the Spruce River Sustainable Forest Licence (SFL # 542526). Twenty year forest management plans are produced for both of these forests every 5 years. There are recent Forest Management Plans for both of these Sustainable Forest Licences. The Armstrong Forest Management Plan was last approved in for April 1, 2000, while the Spruce River Forest Management Plan was most recently completed April 1, 2001.

As with the boreal forest in general, fire has helped shape the vegetative communities of the Kopka River Addition. The most recent incident occurred in the 1940s when a section of the eastern portion, northeast of Wabinosh Lake was burned. Although there have been no recent fires in the western portion, there is an area of blow-down conifer in the southwestern corner which may have a higher fire susceptibility than surrounding areas. Under the existing Fire Management Strategy for Ontario, this park is within the Intensive Zone. The province is in the process of redeveloping the fire management strategy, and as a result, this zone designation will change. The level of fire protection for the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition will, however, be maintained to the same levels as with the existing

strategy (Jackson 2001). Once developed the Park Management Plan, along with supporting vegetation and fires management plans, will outline the role of fire management within the addition.

Guideline:

- Commercial forest operations are not permitted.
- Fuelwood cutting is not permitted.
- Insect/disease suppression of non-native infestations is permitted.
- Suppression of natural and/or human-caused forest fires using light on the land techniques is permitted.
- The need for a Vegetation Management plan, which could include prescriptions for natural and accidental fire management, will be determined in the park management plan. The consequences of the conifer blow-down area reported by O'Leary (2001) will be evaluated and appropriate options will be considered in any vegetation management, or fire management strategy for the park or park additions.

V CULTURAL RESOURCES

There is one known archeological site located within the eastern portion of the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition. Materials collected there include ceramic rim and body shreds. An extensively stratified Woodland village, this settlement likely flourished during the Laurel, Selkirk, and Blackduck cultures (approximately 2500-1000 years ago). Other sites have been located just outside of the borders of the eastern portion which date to the late Terminal Woodland period (Ross 2000).

Remnants from an old logging operation are present on both Pishidgi Lake, and Wabinosh Lake. The Pishidgi Lake site contains the remains of two Alligator boats, while the two sites on Wabinosh lake consist of old cabin foundations. Also, cribbing has been located underwater beside the cabin foundations located at the northwest end of Wabinosh Lake. This was likely associated with the logging camp.

An historic prisoner of war camp once existed northeast of Wabinosh Lake close to Castle Creek. Although not located within the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition, this site may be a worthwhile future acquisition.

Guideline:

- Further inventory is required to assess the cultural resources of the Kopka River Provincial Park Additions.
- Agreements aimed at cooperatively attaining First Nations related cultural values information about the Kopka River Provincial Park Additions will be encouraged.
- 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

Only the eastern portion of the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition has developed structures. On the east bank at the mouth of the Wabinosh River stands a shed that is likely utilized as part of a water/hydro monitoring station. On Wabinosh Lake there are two trappers cabins. The one on the northwestern shore, is currently in use while the second, on the southeastern shore, was abandoned in 1997. There are numerous recognized portages along the rapid complexes of the Kopka and Wabinosh Rivers. Informal access points exist at Pishidgi Lake, and the Kopka River. Both access points have parking and the Pishidgi Lake access also has a boat ramp. There is a First Nations healing camp on

the south shore of the Kopka River where it intersects with Highway # 527 (see Aboriginal Interests). And finally, Highway # 527 itself (the Armstrong Highway) abuts the western end of the eastern portion of the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition. None of these developments have been maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources in the past.

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 park road crossings will be minimized and they will be managed to reduce their impact on recreational and aesthetic values.
- Boat caches fall under existing policy of land disposition. Currently, boat caches for the private use of individuals will be phased out by Jan 1, 2010. Dispositions for commercial tourism can be permitted if they are complementary to the park objectives, and if supported by public consultation via the management planning process.
- The use of snowmachines / all terrain vehicles is covered under Section VII - Recreational Activities and Section VIII - Commercial Activities.

VII RECREATION ACTIVITIES

The eastern portion of the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition is the most extensively used. In this portion common recreational activities include canoeing, recreational angling, recreational hunting, backcountry camping, waterfall viewing, wildlife viewing, and nature appreciation. This portion also has beaches appropriate for swimming and related activities. Winter activities in this portion may include ice fishing, snowmobile riding, and dog sledding.

The western portion is generally viewed only by canoe tripping enthusiasts.

Guideline:

- Park management planning will determine policies for recreation management, including backcountry camping and canoeing.
- Sport fishing and sport hunting are permitted subject to the relevant Ontario Fishing/Hunting Regulations if these activities occur outside of nature reserve, and wilderness zones. Decisions on where hunting may occur will be made with public participation during the park management planning process.
- Motorized boat travel in the park is permitted to continue subject to management prescriptions determined through park management planning.
- Self-guided nature appreciation and wildlife observation is permitted.
- Use of snowmachines/all terrain vehicles on pre-existing (authorized) trails is permitted to continue subject to management prescriptions determined through management planning.
- Development of new trails as well as appropriate uses will be considered, where consistent with policy, during park management planning.
- Existing, unauthorized, snowmobile trails can continue subject to management prescriptions to be determined through management planning. Management planning will also review these trails in the context of park objectives with the intent to permit snowmobile trails within access zones. Routes located outside of future access zones will be evaluated to determine alternative route locations.
- Sport fishing and hunting are addressed in Section IV – Natural Resource Stewardship
- Access related issues are addressed in Section IX – Access.

VIII COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

A total of six active commercial traplines (NG26, NG35, NG30, NG31, NG26, and TB49) contain parts of the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition. These traplines are registered to six different main operators.

The three Bear Management Areas that include portions of the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition are: TB-15B-050, TB-15B-007, and TB-15B-002. All of these licences are currently active. One tourist outfitter holds the permit for two of these Bear Management Areas (TB-15B-007 and TB-15B-050) while a second holds the permit for Bear Management Area TB-15B-002.

Three baitfish blocks cover the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition. These are: 501884, 501891, and 96. These blocks are licenced to a total of three holders.

The eastern portion of the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition is adjacent to land managed under the Armstrong Sustainable Forest Licence Area held by Domtar Incorporated. The western addition is surrounded entirely by the already established Kopka River Provincial Park, which in turn is adjacent to lands managed under the Spruce River Forest Sustainable Forest Licence held by Abitibi Consolidated Incorporated (see Vegetation Management).

There are no active mining operations, or patent mine claims within the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition.

Guideline:

- Existing trapline operations can continue indefinitely except in Nature Reserve zones as determined through park management planning. No new operations are permitted including new cabins, trails, and reissuing vacant or lapsed trap lines. Transfer may take place if the surrender is accompanied by a request to be immediately reissued.
- Snowmobile trails used for access to trap lines are permitted.
- Status Indians exercising treaty rights are permitted to continue trapping, subject to applicable legislation and regulation.
- No new BMAs will be permitted. Existing BMAs may be renewed or transferred except in nature reserves, and wilderness zones where this activity is not permitted. Park management planning will address renewal and transfer of BMAs as they relate to conservation principles, and public safety.
- Existing bait harvesting is permitted to continue indefinitely, subject to possible conditions identified in subsequent Provincial Park and / or Fisheries Management Plans. No new baitfish harvesting licenses will be permitted, but the active license may be transferred where this is already and established permitted use.
- Commercial forest operations are not permitted.
- Existing authorized tourism facilities may continue subject to management prescriptions determined through park management planning. New tourism facilities and expansion of existing facilities may be considered through the management planning process.

IX ACCESS

Motor vehicle access into the western portion of the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition is more restricted than for the eastern portion. This occurs because the western portion is surrounded entirely by the already established Kopka River Provincial Park. The closest road access is by Aldridge Lake Road which runs close to the northern boundary of the already established Kopka River Provincial Park, north of the western addition. This road is, however, restricted to motorized traffic starting 10 km in from its junction with the Graham Road.

For the eastern portion motor vehicle access is available by way of Highway # 527 (the Armstrong Highway), which follows its western boundary. Two other, more developed, access points exist in this addition on Pishidgi Lake, and the Kopka River. In both cases these sites have parking available, and at the Pishidgi Lake a boat ramp has also been established. Although the Castle Creek Road

approaches the northern boundary of the eastern portion near Wabinosh Lake, this road is impassable with most forms of motorized transport and is not likely used to access the park area.

As a result of its location within Kopka River Provincial Park, the western addition is part of a recognized canoe route through the park. Recognized canoe routes enter the eastern portion from Lake Nipigon, Wabinosh River, and Kopka Lake. It is through the Kopka Lake connection that travelers may attain access to Obonga Lake, and thereby, Obonga – Ottertooth Provincial Park.

Guideline:

- Access into the park from existing roads will be permitted to continue pending park management planning.
- No new access to the park from adjacent roads will be permitted until park road access issues are resolved through the park management planning process.
- Decisions on new roads, parking facilities and long-term management of roads abutting / crossing park lands will be clarified via park planning when access zones are delineated.
- Access by Aboriginal people exercising their Aboriginal or Treaty rights is not affected.

X CLIENT SERVICES

There are currently no client services for the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition. Canoe route information for both Kopka River Provincial Park, and the Addition is available at various sites on the internet. The Thunder Bay District Office has some information on canoe routes in the Kopka area as well as Ontario Living Legacy related information on the Kopka Addition.

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

A recreation inventory was completed for the Kopka River Addition by the Thunder Bay District Office in early 2001.

Reconnaissance level earth and life science inventories were completed for the addition by Geowest Environmental Consultants Limited in early 2001.

Guideline:

- Detailed earth science, detailed life science, and cultural 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.
- Research projects may be undertaken by MNR, Ontario Parks or outside groups and individuals. The Park Superintendent / Zone Manager must approve all research applications.

XII MARKETING

Marketing of the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition has to date been limited to Ontario Living Legacy initiatives.

Guideline:

- When resources are available, Ontario Parks will promote the Kopka River Provincial Park Addition with the methods used for the other parks in the Northwest Zone. These may include the *Parks' Guide*, tourism trade shows, waterway parks information sheet/poster, and "friends of..." organizations.
- A park management plan may direct that a marketing plan be developed. The scope of this plan could include provincial, national, and international markets.

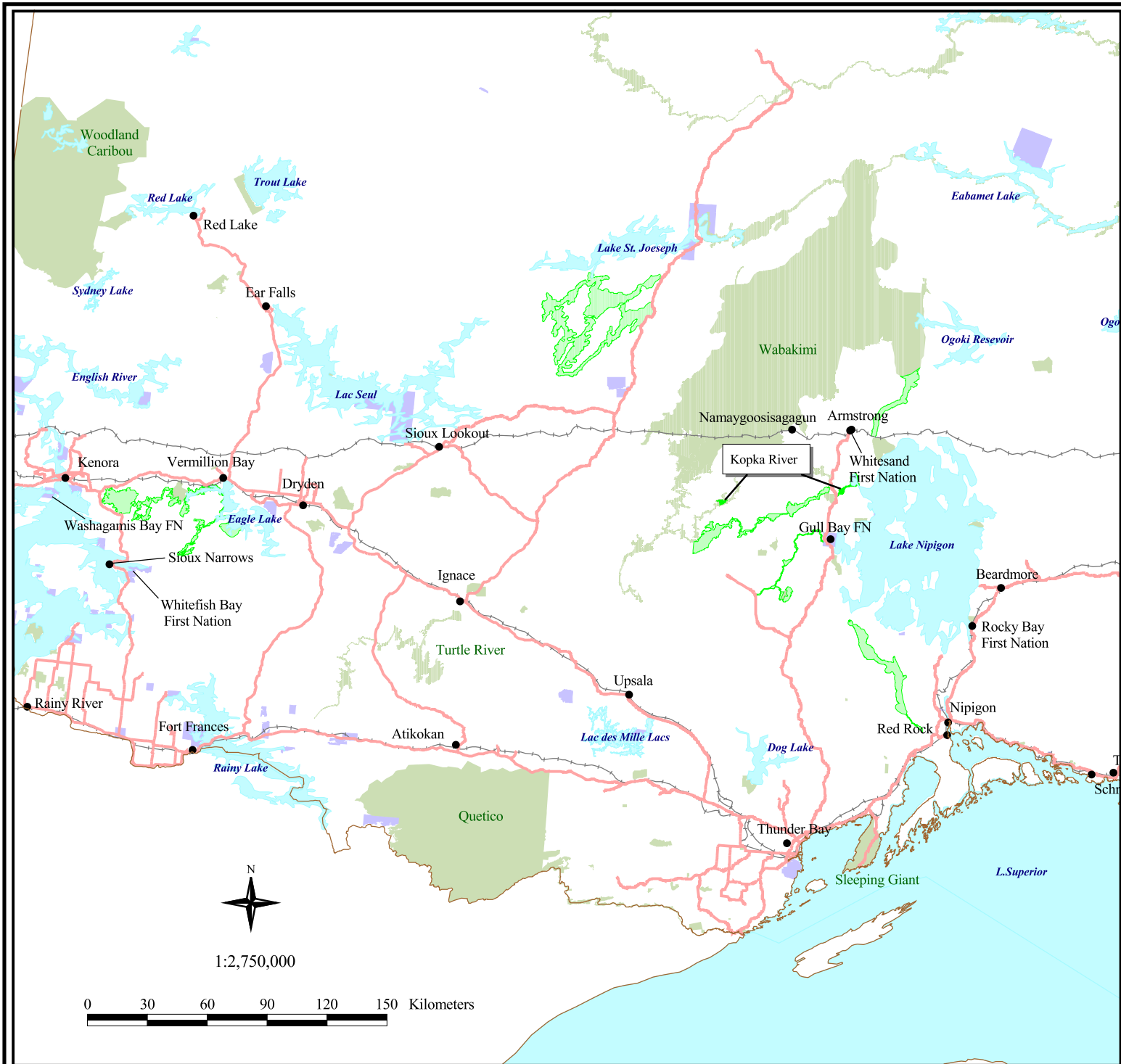
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Map Information:

THIS PAGE IS NOT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE IMS. IT IS HERE TO SHOW INDICATED THE FEATURES THAT WILL BE DISPLAYED ON THE MAP WHEN IT IS FINALIZED.

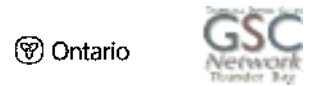
Feature	Reason For Inclusion
TO INCLUDE:	
Topographical Lines	Show the boundary extension recommended by O'Leary 2001
Prisoner of War Camp	Assist with inclusion of cultural values into the park during boundary adjustments
Castle Creek	Show the boundary extension recommended by O'Leary 2001
Roadway by Castle Creek	Show the boundary extension recommended by O'Leary 2001
Log Camp Remains	Values
Campsites	Values
Beaches	Values
Canoe Routes	Values
Hydro Monitoring Station	Use
Access Points	Values
HWY 527	Access considerations
Area of Conifer Blow-down	Fire Hazard Area
Lake and River Names	clarity
Aldridge Lake Road and Closure point + Graham Road	Access considerations
POSSIBLY INCLUDE:	
Healing Camp	May not want to publicize camp on map (but it is in the text to not including the healing camp on the map here my be silly) Suggestions?
Trappers Cabins	May not want to publicize the location of the Trappers Cabin that is still in use, but again its general position is mentioned in the text, is not including it on the map here silly?
WILL NOT INCLUDE:	
Archeological Sites	Agreement with Bill Ross (Ministry of Recreation, Citizenship, and Culture) keep actual site locations confidential.



Regional Context

Kopka River Provincial Park P2256

	Kopka River
	OLL Parks
	Existing Park
	Community
	Highway
	Railway
	Lake
	First Nations



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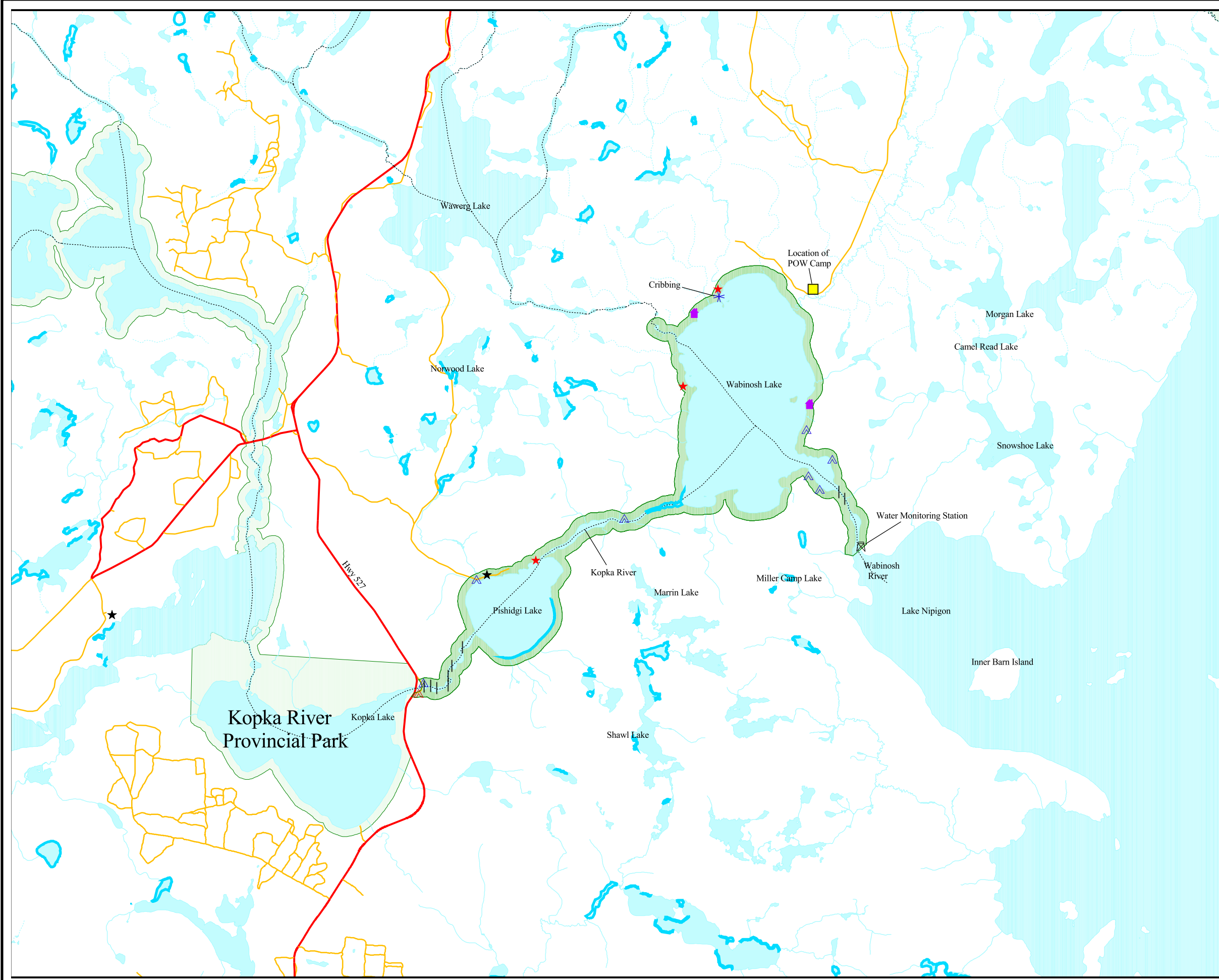
Site Map

Kopka River Provincial Park

P2256

(east portion)

	OLL Park
	OLL Conservation Reserve
	Community
	Primary Road
	Secondary Road
	Canoe Route
	Railway
	Lake
	Aquatic Feeding Area
	Existing Park
	Access Point
	Road Closure
	Campsite
	Indian Healing Camp
	Cultural Heritage Site
	Outpost Camp
	Trapper Cabin
	Rapids



Ontario

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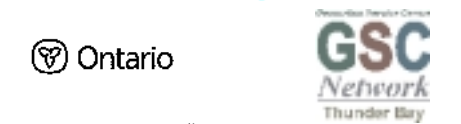
Site Map

Kopka River Provincial Park

P2256

(west portion)

- OLL Park
- OLL Conservation Reserve
- Community
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Canoe Route
- Railway
- Lake
- Aquatic Feeding Area
- Existing Park
- Access Point
- Road Closure
- Campsite
- Indian Healing Camp
- Cultural Heritage Site
- Outpost Camp
- Trapper Cabin
- Rapids



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