

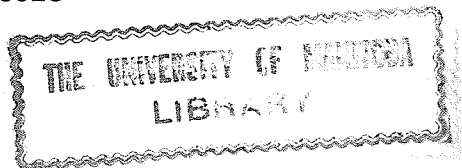
THE OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL USE AND POTENTIAL
OF LAKE ATHAPAPUSKOW

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ABSTRACT

THE OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL USE AND POTENTIAL OF LAKE ATHAPAPUSKOW

There has been a growing interest in outdoor recreational activities in recent years in North America and outdoor recreational facilities have grown in popularity. This is true in Manitoba, and in northern Manitoba in particular. This thesis is a case study of recreational use and potential in the Lake Athapapuskow area of northwestern Manitoba. Principal considerations are the extent and types of facilities developed, the characteristics, preferences, and opinions of recreational resource users, and the suitability of undeveloped portions of the area for future recreational expansion. These are each given detailed consideration and are considered in relation to each other in order to evaluate existing recreational use and to suggest guidelines for future development.

Several methods were employed in the preparation of the thesis. Reference was made to pertinent publications, archival material, and government files. A detailed inventory was made of the recreational facilities in the study area, and the resources available for outdoor recreation were identified by field inspection, and by reference to a government inventory of the recreational capabilities of Lake Athapapuskow's shoreline. Three questionnaire surveys were taken of the recreational resource users to determine their characteristics, preferences, and opinions. Preliminary examination revealed that three principal groups of outdoor enthusiasts were using Lake Athapapuskow: lodge guests, campers, and cottage owners. A questionnaire was designed for the survey

of each of these groups and a total of 680 questionnaires were completed and returned. Sample sizes obtained were approximately 21 per cent, 30 per cent, and 50 per cent of the total camper, lodge guest, and cottage owner populations respectively.

In Chapter II, the physical and cultural characteristics of the study area are detailed. The geology, physiography, climate, vegetation, and fauna render the Lake Athapapuskow area physically attractive for outdoor recreation in the summer season. Lake Athapapuskow is a large, deep lake with suitable habitat for a variety of sports fish. Consequently, it is especially attractive for sport fishing. The study area also has an interesting history that can be translated into significant recreational potential.

The existing recreational facilities and their users are examined in detail in Chapters III and IV. The public and private recreational facilities based on Lake Athapapuskow comprise a significant proportion of those in northwestern Manitoba as a whole. These developments are largely a consequence of the road-building into the northwestern region of the province which has linked it with populated areas to the south.

Many of the recreation seekers using the Lake Athapapuskow area are from local population centres. However, it is established that large numbers come from the southern part of the province and from regions beyond, notably the Midwest United States. Middle income family groups are most prevalent and sport fishing is the major attraction. Nevertheless, there is a considerable range in the socio-economic characteristics represented in the samples taken and there are noteworthy differences in preferences and activities.

The existing recreational facilities and opportunities are evaluated in Chapter V, with special attention being given to actual user ratings, comments, and suggestions. Forestry, commercial fishing, and mining are also considered since they have definite implications for recreational utilization of the area.

There is significant potential for outdoor recreation in the Lake Athapapuskow area. Noteworthy among the opportunities for outdoor recreation are undeveloped beach sites, wilderness solitude and scenic qualities of the environment, local history, and attractive waterways for canoeing. The potential is greatest for other forms of recreation than those that are most popular at the present time.

The conclusions and recommendations of the thesis stress management and planning of action necessary to ensure the area's attractiveness for future outdoor recreational use.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF PLATES	xiii
BIBLIOGRAPHY	174
APPENDICES	183

THE OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL USE AND POTENTIAL
OF LAKE ATHAPAPUSKOW

Chapter

I INTRODUCTION	1
I. The Interest in Outdoor Recreation	1
II. A Case Study of Lake Athapapuskow	4
Objectives	4
Selection of the Study Area	5
Organization and Methods	7
II THE REGIONAL BACKGROUND	13
I. Physical Characteristics	13
Geology and Physiography	13
Lake Characteristics	15
Climatic Conditions	22
Vegetation and Fauna	26

Chapter		
	II. Social and Economic Characteristics	28
	Early History	28
	Recent History and Development	32
	Present Socio-Economic Conditions	35
	III. Summary	40
III	EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND THEIR USE	41
	I. Conditions of Access	42
	II. A General Survey of Recreational Facilities Developed in Manitoba's Northwest	45
	III. Publicly Owned and Operated Facilities	49
	Cranberry Portage Provincial Recreational Area	51
	The Baker's Narrows Camping and Picnic Area	56
	Wayside Picnic Sites	62
	IV. Privately Owned and Operated Facilities	63
	Hunting and Fishing Resorts	63
	Other Privately Operated Facilities	74
	Private Seasonal Homes or Cottages	76
	V. Summary	84
IV	THE CHARACTERISTICS AND PREFERENCES OF THE RECREATIONAL ENTHUSIASTS	85
	I. Characteristics of Users	86
	Party Type	86
	Personal Data (Age, Sex, Education, Income, Vacation Time)	89
	Domicile of Users and How They Learned of the Area	95
	Methods of Travel and Equipment Brought	102

Chapter		
II.	Recreational Preferences	104
	Relative Importance of Various Activities and Attractions	104
	Sport Fishing	110
III.	Expenditures on Outdoor Recreation	113
IV.	Summary	118
V	THE EVALUATION OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES ACTIVITIES, AND ALTERNATIVE RESOURCE USES	120
I.	Ratings, Comments, and Suggestions	121
	Public Campgrounds and Associated Facilities	121
	Major Problems Associated With Public Camping Areas	125
	Private Resorts and Associated Facilities	130
	Cottages and Boathouses	138
	Miscellaneous Ratings, Comments, and Suggestions	142
II.	Other Resource Uses and Their Implications	143
	Forestry Operations	143
	Commercial Fishing	145
	Mining Activity	148
III.	Summary	150
VI	THE POTENTIAL FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION	151
I.	The Resources Available For Outdoor Recreation	151
	Beaches	151
	General Wilderness Qualities	161
	Local History	162

Chapter		
	Hunting and Fishing	163
	Canoeing	164
II.	Suggestions for Development	165
	Expansion of Existing Forms of Development . . .	165
	Promotion of Other Recreational Opportunities	167
III.	Summary	170
VII.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	171
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	174
	APPENDICES	183
	A. QUESTIONNAIRE FORMS USED	184
	B. AN EVALUATION OF THE CANADA OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITY INVENTORY FORM	196
	C. A REGULATION GOVERNING TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES	202
	D. AN EVALUATION OF THE CANADA LAND INVENTORY LAND CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION (SHORELAND)	206
	E. PROVINCIAL PARKS SYSTEM CRITERIA	215

LIST OF TABLES

Table

I	WATER TEMPERATURE COMPARISONS IN °F. AT SELECTED STATIONS OF VARYING DEPTHS LAKE ATHAPAPUSKOW, 1968 . . .	20
II	MONTHLY AVERAGE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES AT CRANBERRY PORTAGE (1957-63).	23
III	AVERAGE MONTHLY PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT CRANBERRY PORTAGE (1957-63).	23
IV	MEAN MONTHLY AND ANNUAL NUMBER OF HOURS OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE (1931-1960), THE PAS, AIRPORT	24
V	LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, CRANBERRY PORTAGE, 1961	36
VI	NUMBER OF PARTIES REGISTERED AT SIX LODGES ON LAKE ATHAPAP (1968).	71
VII	ANGLING LICENCES SOLD IN MANITOBA	111
VIII	RATINGS BY CAMPERS SURVEYED AT CRANBERRY PORTAGE	121
IX	RATINGS BY CAMPERS SURVEYED AT BAKER'S NARROWS	122
X	USER EVALUATIONS OF RESORT FACILITIES	129

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		
1	SELECTED STUDY AREA	6
2	DEPTH CONTOURS LAKE ATHAPAPUSKOW	18
3	APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS OF STATIONS (Shown in TABLE I)	21
4a	WIND SPEED FREQUENCY AT CRANBERRY PORTAGE, MANITOBA 1969	26
4b	WIND ROSE, CRANBERRY PORTAGE, MANITOBA	26
5	TRANSPORTATION LINKS BETWEEN THE STUDY AREA AND SOUTHERN PART OF MANITOBA	44
6	RECREATIONAL FACILITIES ACCESSIBLE FROM P.T.H. 10 IN NORTHWESTERN MANITOBA	46
7	DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICLY OWNED RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	50
8	TREND IN CAMPER TRAFFIC AT BAKER'S NARROWS AND CRANBERRY PORTAGE CAMPGROUNDS	52
9	CAMPER TRAFFIC, 1969 SEASON, AT BAKER'S NARROWS AND CRANBERRY PORTAGE CAMPGROUNDS	53
10	DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATELY OWNED HUNTING AND FISHING RESORTS	66
11	DISTRIBUTION OF COTTAGE BLOCKS	78
12	INDICATED MONTHS OF COTTAGE USE	82
13	PARTY TYPE OF RECREATIONAL USERS SAMPLED	87
14	AGE GROUPINGS	91
15	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	92
16	ANNUAL INCOME	94
17a	ORIGIN OF CAMPERS (CANADA)	97
17b	ORIGIN OF LODGE GUESTS (CANADA)	97

Figure

18a	ORIGIN OF CAMPERS (MANITOBA)	98
18b	ORIGIN OF LODGE GUESTS (MANITOBA)	98
19a	ORIGIN OF CAMPERS (UNITED STATES)	99
19b	ORIGIN OF LODGE GUESTS (UNITED STATES)	99
20	HOW THE AREA BECAME KNOWN TO VISITORS SAMPLED	103
21a	EQUIPMENT BROUGHT BY CAMPERS	105
21b	EQUIPMENT BROUGHT BY LODGE GUESTS	105
22	INDICATED RECREATION PREFERENCES OF CAMPERS	106
23	INDICATED RECREATION PREFERENCES OF LODGE GUESTS	107
24	INDICATED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF COTTAGERS	109
25	PREFERRED ANGLING SPECIES OF TOURISTS SAMPLED	114
26	ALLOTMENT OF EXPENDITURES (CAMPERS AND LODGE GUESTS)	117
27	ALLOTMENT OF EXPENDITURES (COTTAGERS)	118
28a	COTTAGE SITE ATTRACTIONS	139
28b	COTTAGE SITE DRAWBACKS	139
29	BEACH SITES ON LAKE ATHAPAPUSKOW	153
30	PROPOSED FORMS OF DEVELOPMENT	169
31	SHORELINE CLASSIFICATION FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION	213

LIST OF PLATES

Plate		
1	The treed area on the Cranberry Portage Campground	54
2	An aerial view of the Cranberry Portage Provincial Recreational Area	54
3	Bedrock ridges at Baker's Narrowscamping area	58
4	The picnic area at Baker's Narrows	58
5	A specially designed drive-off at Baker's Narrows camping area	60
6	A beach at Baker's Narrows camping area	60
7	A crowd at "Baker's Narrows Day"	62
8	The wayside picnic site fronting on the North Arm of Lake Athapap	64
9	The foreshore of the beach at the picnic site shown in Plate 8	64
10	The public dock at New Paradise Lodge	67
11	Aerial view of Blondy Beach	79
12	The waterfront at Blondy Beach	79
13	Common foreshore for cottages on Lake Athapap	83
14	A travelling fair at Cranberry Portage	128
15	Camping in the picnic area at Baker's Narrows	129
16	Baker's Narrows Lodge	134
17	Dilapidated boathouses	141
18	The logging road being built by Churchill Forest Industries	144
19	A beach site near Cranberry Portage	152
20	A typical small beach on the south shore	155
21	Aerial view of beach site 4	157

Plate

22	Beach site 4	157
23	Limestone cliffs on Lake Athapap	162
24	The attractive environment for canoeing	164

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I. THE INTEREST IN OUTDOOR RECREATION

The growing interest in outdoor recreational activities in recent years in North America and the growing popularity of recreational facilities mark a significant trend in modern living. Increases in population, disposable income, leisure time, and mobility are usually referred to in explaining this trend. An American study states that

...the potential demand for opportunities to participate in outdoor recreation will more than double because of population growth alone in the next 40 years.¹

Furthermore, the population of cities is rising rapidly. The proportion of professional and skilled people in cities is steadily growing, and incomes have increased correspondingly.

Our rapidly growing metropolitan population as well as our rising income levels are creating a growing demand for nearly all types of outdoor recreation.²

Manitoba's population is becoming increasingly urbanized.

The proportion of the population that lives in Metropolitan Winnipeg grew between 1956 and 1966. While the provincial population grew by 13%, Metro grew by 23% and the suburban municipalities grew by 62%.³

¹Private Outdoor Recreation Facilities, ORRRC study report No. 11, a report to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1962) p.4.

²W. C. Robinson, "The Simple Economics of Public Outdoor Recreation", in Land Economics, Vol. 43, No. 1, 1967, p.71.

³G. D. Taylor, "Data Book: Tourism and Outdoor Recreation", (Winnipeg: Research and Planning Branch, Department of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, 1968) p.1, (Mimeographed).

More time is becoming available for outdoor recreational activities. The work week is being reduced and leisure time increased. A Canadian writer predicted that, in 1970, 35 hours a week would be devoted to work and 49 hours to leisure. These predictions have proven to be somewhat inaccurate but there has nevertheless been an increase in leisure time. The 40 hour work week is common today. By way of comparison, there were 45.5 hours in the work week in 1950 and only 38.5 hours of leisure time.¹ "At least one-fifth of free time goes into outdoor recreation today and we may expect at least this much in the future."² The amount of leisure time spent on vacations especially affects participation rates in outdoor recreation. One source suggests that the percentage of leisure time devoted to vacations in 1950 would be doubled by the year 2000 in the United States.³ Three and four week annual vacations are common today. The almost universal ownership of automobiles and the development of modern highways have resulted in a high degree of personal mobility. A study conducted in the United States revealed that six out of ten park visitors travelled 500 miles or more from home.⁴

¹G. D. Taylor, "An Evaluation of Non-Urban Recreation and Tourism", in Resources for Tomorrow, Background Papers, Volume 2, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1961) p.960.

²P. Madow ed., Recreation in America, Vol. 37, No. 2, (New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1965) p.58.

³M. Clawson and J. L. Knetsch, Economics of Outdoor Recreation, Resources for the Future Inc., (Baltimore: John Hopkins Press, 1966) p.22.

⁴Participation in Outdoor Recreation: Factors Affecting Demand Among American Adults, ORRRC report 20, a report to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1962) p.56.

The production of a wide array of outdoor recreational equipment and the promotion of their use have been additional factors in creating greater participation in outdoor activities. The mass media are heavily employed to parade before the consumer all the goods designed for the outdoors. The city dweller is encouraged to escape from the city and pursue the outdoor experience. Indeed, "flight from the city is a most important Twentieth Century development."¹

Increasing outdoor recreational activity is evident in Manitoba. Between 1964 and 1968, for example, "attendance at provincial parks increased 25.5% while the number of camping permits issued increased 77.1 per cent."² In 1964, 1.41 million was the registered attendance at provincial parks, and in 1968 attendance had increased to 1.78 million.³ These figures can be misleading. Increases in attendance result in part from increases in the supply of recreational facilities available. Nevertheless, considerable latent interest in outdoor recreation obviously existed for such increases to have taken place. Northern Manitoba is a particularly attractive area for outdoor recreation. It "offers a variety of attractions for fishermen, hunters, and family tourists. The fish and wildlife potential is excellent; the landscape, although

¹J. Farina, "The Social and Cultural Aspects of Recreation", in Resources for Tomorrow Background Papers, Vol. 2, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1961) p.945.

²G. D. Taylor, "Data Book: Tourism and Outdoor Recreation", (Winnipeg: Research and Planning Branch, Department of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, 1968) p.3-1.

³Ibid, P.3-6.

lacking in spectacular relief, is attractive."¹ There is a growing interest in the north as an outdoor recreation area. For example, between 1962 and 1966 revenues of campgrounds in northern Manitoba grew by 90.4 per cent as compared with 55.4 per cent for those in the rest of Manitoba. Between 1963 and 1966 the number of campers in northern campgrounds increased by 83.9 per cent compared with a 41.3 per cent increase for the campgrounds in the rest of the province.² Although Manitobans constitute the majority of those seeking outdoor recreation in northern Manitoba, Americans particularly are becoming increasingly interested in the remote vacation lands of this region. The United States is experiencing heavy pressure on its outdoor recreational resources. Americans are turning to Canada in growing numbers to satisfy their desire for outdoor experiences. A recent study of United States visitors to Manitoba revealed that the highest proportion, 34 per cent, visited for the pursuit of fishing, boating, and outdoor activities.³

II. A CASE STUDY OF LAKE ATHAPAPUSKOW

Objectives

The purpose of this study is to examine the outdoor recreational land use and potential in the Lake Athapapuskow area of northwestern

¹Royal Commission Inquiry into Northern Transportation, (Winnipeg: Queen's Printer for the Province of Manitoba, 1969) p.461.

²Ibid, p.469.

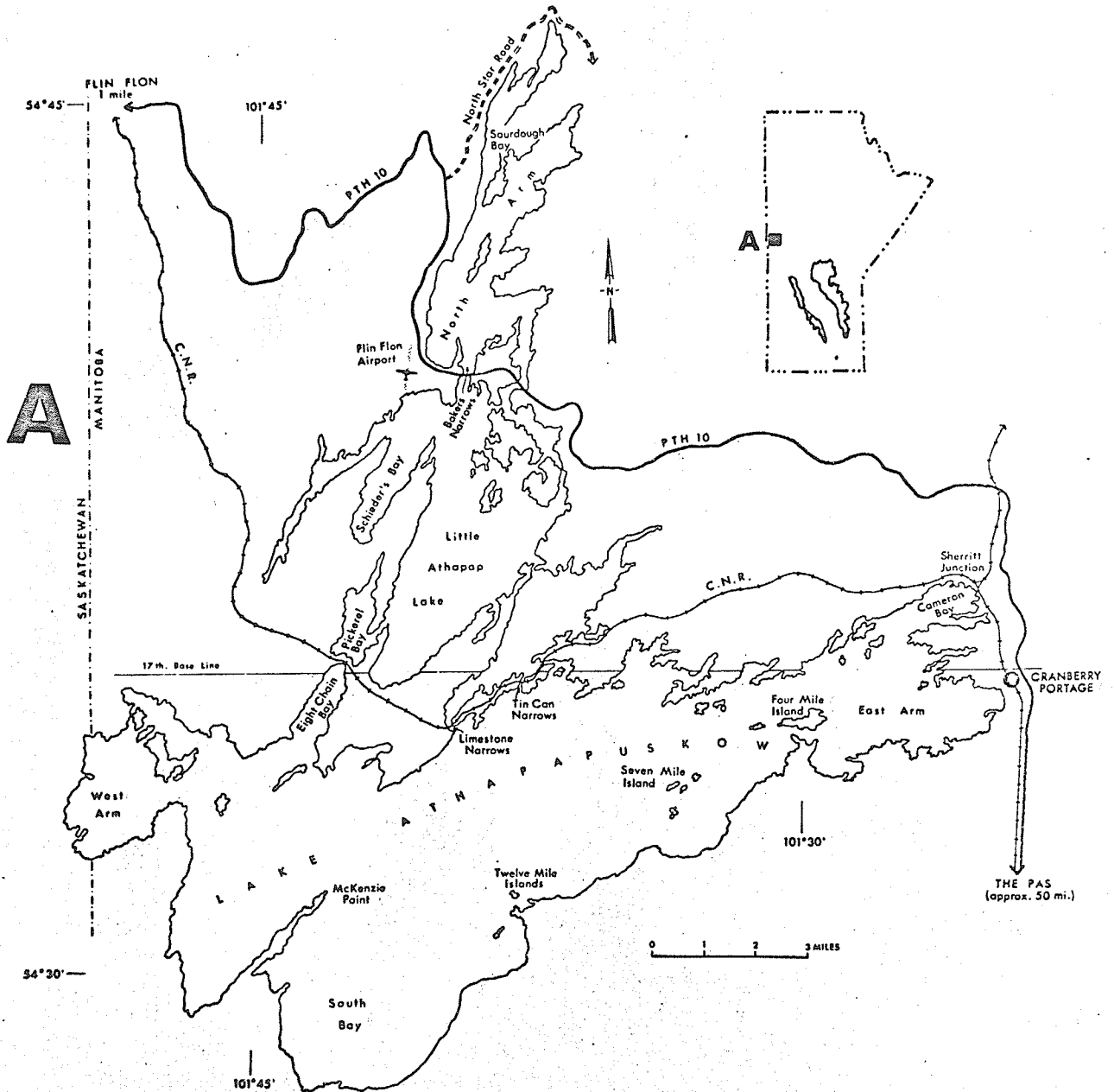
³G. D. Taylor, "The U.S. Visitor to Manitoba, 1968", (Winnipeg: Research and Planning Branch, Department of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, 1969) p.17. (Mimeographed).

Manitoba (See Fig. 1, p. 6). The extent and types of facilities developed for outdoor recreation, the characteristics, preferences, and opinions of the recreation enthusiasts, and the suitability of undeveloped portions of the area for future recreational uses are the principal considerations. In detailing each of these and subsequently relating them to one another, existing recreational land use is evaluated, and guidelines for future development are suggested.

Selection of the Study Area

Lake Athapapuskow (which means literally "rocks all over the place") is situated 510 miles northwest of Winnipeg. The study is limited to Lake Athapap (common abbreviation) and its perimeter lands. Parts of this area have been subjected to intensive outdoor recreational development. Cottages, public campgrounds, and fishing and hunting resorts, are all present. However, much of the area remains virtually undeveloped. This combination of intensively developed and untouched land is well suited to the considerations outlined above. A comprehensive study of outdoor recreation in the area is necessary to avoid future misallocation of resources. The need for such a study of Lake Athapap was recognized by provincial park planners who encouraged the writer in this selection. It will be shown later that the outdoor recreational development on Lake Athapap represents a significant proportion of that done in northern Manitoba as a whole. For this reason, it is believed that the findings of this study will contribute to an understanding of outdoor recreation in northern Manitoba generally and especially in those parts of the Canadian Shield to which road access exists.

SELECTED STUDY AREA



Organization and Methods

The thesis is organized in the following way. Regional characteristics of the area under study are presented first, to provide a background for the discussion of outdoor recreation. The physical and cultural features which especially affect outdoor recreation are emphasized. Then, the present state of recreational development is described. This is followed by an examination of the results of surveys made of the users of the various recreational facilities. An evaluation of outdoor recreational development in the study area is made, in which special attention is given to the ratings of facilities and opportunities as given by the users. Finally, an attempt is made to assess the potential for outdoor recreation in the study area and to determine the most suitable kinds of future recreational use. Conclusions and recommendations stress the management and planning action believed necessary to prevent a misallocation of resources, and to assure the continued attractiveness of the Lake Athapap area for outdoor recreation.

Although this is believed to be a comprehensive study, one area of omission is acknowledged. No attempt was made to evaluate the actual economic benefit of outdoor recreation in the study area nor of the investment represented by recreational developments. The complexity of facilities and activities in the study area precluded such considerations. A sophisticated economic study would be required to assess properly the economic costs and benefits of the outdoor recreational developments, and this is the province of a qualified economist. It is suggested that such a study ought to be conducted. It will be shown in

the course of this thesis that there are other resource-based industries that may prove to be detrimental to outdoor recreation. If the economic importance of outdoor recreation in the area could be established, this would strengthen the case against encroachment by such resource-based operations as forestry and mining.

Information about the regional characteristics of the study area was collected by the reading of pertinent publications and archival material, and by reference to provincial government files. An inventory of the recreational facilities was taken using the Canada Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory form (See Appendix B). This form was designed by the Canada Land Inventory (ARDA) as part of the National Demand Study of Outdoor Recreation being conducted on a federal-provincial basis in Canada at the present time. In assessing the suitability of undeveloped portions of the study area for outdoor recreational activities, an inventory of shoreland capabilities for outdoor recreation conducted on Lake Athapap was referred to (See Appendix D, and Fig. 31, p. 213). This inventory was taken by the provincial office of the Canada Land Inventory. These government survey methods were used in this study not solely to collect information but to evaluate the methods themselves (See Appendices B and D). Information gathered by these methods was supplemented by interviews, reference to provincial government files, air photo interpretation, and field inspection (by car, boat, and air).

To establish the characteristics, preferences, and opinions of the recreational enthusiasts themselves, three questionnaires were designed and distributed (See Appendix A). Preliminary investigation revealed

that three principal groups of outdoor enthusiasts were using Lake Athapap: cottage owners, lodge guests (guests at fishing and hunting resorts), and campers. A questionnaire was designed for each group, and surveys were carried out in the summer of 1969.

The large number of recreational facilities necessitated different methods of questionnaire distribution. To distribute questionnaires to cottage owners, a list of all registered cottage owners and their home addresses was obtained from the Administrative Branch, Department of Tourism and Recreation in Winnipeg. Each owner was mailed a questionnaire along with a pre-paid, self-addressed return envelope. To survey lodge guests, the writer was forced to depend heavily upon co-operation from the lodge owners in distributing questionnaires. There are eight fishing and hunting resorts, some of which are accessible only by boat, and it was impossible for the writer to conduct a survey of guests at all of them by himself. Questionnaires were left with each operator, who was requested to give one questionnaire to each party or group that registered (people commonly register at the resorts in family or non-family groups rather than individually). Envelopes were provided in which completed questionnaires could be sealed (to assure anonymity) and returned to the lodge operators. At the more remote lodges, pre-paid return envelopes were provided for mailing because the writer was unable to visit these resorts personally to pick up completed questionnaires. It was unfortunate that the writer was forced to depend upon the lodge operators to distribute questionnaires, because they frequently neglected to do so. This resulted in a lower sampling ratio. As this became apparent, the writer attempted to distribute as many questionnaires as possible to lodge

guests personally. The survey of lodge guests was conducted throughout June, July, August, and September to coincide with the season in which the fishing and hunting resorts are open. Campers were surveyed at the two provincial government campgrounds on Lake Athapap. During the writer's two month stay in the Lake Athapap area (from the last week in May to the middle of July 1969), questionnaires were personally distributed on alternate days to each camping party or group in the two campgrounds. Completed questionnaires were sealed in envelopes provided and left at the campground offices by respondents. In order to obtain a representative cross-section of the camping population in the study area, it was deemed necessary to continue the survey throughout the summer months. Consequently, two students from the local area were hired to distribute questionnaires and collect completed ones until the end of August at the two campgrounds.

It should be noted that in each questionnaire survey the respondents were left to complete the questionnaire by themselves, instead of being interviewed by the writer. This was done to avoid influencing the responses. A letter was attached to each questionnaire to explain the purpose of the study.

The unavoidable inconsistency in distributing the three types of questionnaires resulted in different levels of response. A total of 680 questionnaires was completed and returned. In the cottage owner survey, 226 questionnaires were mailed (one to each registered cottage owner), and 115 were returned completed.¹ Approximately 50 per cent of all

¹In fact, 237 questionnaires were mailed, although it was not realized at the time that 11 persons on the mailing list were boathouse owners. A total of 119 questionnaires was returned, 4 of which were from boathouse owners who did not complete the questionnaire.

cottage owners on Lake Athapap were, therefore, sampled. In the lodge guest survey, 173 questionnaires were returned completed, of which 158 were from different parties (15 questionnaires were completed by members of the same parties). As there were approximately 533¹ guest parties registered at all the lodges in 1969, ($\frac{158}{533}$) or 30 per cent were sampled. In the survey of campers, 392 questionnaires were completed and returned. A total of 1,829² camping permits was issued at the two campgrounds in 1969. If it is assumed that each permit represents one camping party, then ($\frac{392}{1,829}$) or 21 per cent of all camping parties were sampled. However, the figure of 1,829 is believed to overstate the actual number of different camping parties visiting the two campgrounds. Frequently one party might have purchased more than one permit. For example, a family might buy a permit for one night and then decide to remain another, and that would require the purchase of another daily permit. The only method of determining the number of such repetitions was to study each camping permit receipt. These were not available for perusal; and even if they had been, the result would not warrant the massive clerical task required to obtain it. Suffice to say that the figure of 1,829 overstates the actual number of different camping parties, and that the 392 questionnaire returns represent more than 21 per cent of the total, although by how much cannot be stated with certainty.

¹Figures for five of the resorts were supplied by the operators. For the remaining three, personal estimates based on observation and reference to guest registers for earlier years were relied upon, since three operators would not supply the information. The total of the supplied figures and those estimated equalled 533.

²Figure obtained from the Parks Branch, Department of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba.

It is believed that the results of the three questionnaire surveys are highly representative of the camper, lodge guest, and cottage owner populations in the study area because the surveys conducted were extensive.

CHAPTER II

THE REGIONAL BACKGROUND

Regional characteristics are fundamental to a study of recreational land use. The kinds and patterns of use are influenced by the physical and cultural features of the region. The potential for recreational pursuits depends upon the type and quality of the physical surroundings and the present state of human activity. Consequently, the object in this chapter is to outline the physical and cultural characteristics of the study area. In this way, a background will be developed for the main considerations which follow in subsequent chapters.

I. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Geology and Physiography

Lake Athapap ($54^{\circ}43'N.Lat.$, $101^{\circ}38'W.Long.$) lies at the junction of the Canadian Shield and the northern portion of the Manitoba Lowlands. Generally speaking, land to the south is underlain by flat-lying Paleozoic rock covered by lake clays. The bedrock is predominantly Ordovician dolomite or dolomitic limestone lying in flat beds that dip gently southwards. Lacustrine clay of varying thickness was deposited on these during submergence by glacial Lake Agassiz. The resultant topography is level. To the north of Lake Athapap a quite dissimilar landscape prevails. Here the Pre-cambrian Shield is encountered and is "marked by greenstone in quantity, granite, andesite, diorite, feldspar and many other varieties of igneous rock."¹ Although the general topography is

¹R.K. Stewart-Hay, "A Biological Survey of Lake Athapapuskw" (Winnipeg: Fisheries Branch, Dept. of Mines and Natural Resources, Province of Manitoba, 1953), p.3.

rough in detail and has a hummocky appearance, it is more or less uniform.

Few hills or ridges rise more than 50 or 60 feet above the valley bottoms and since the growth is more luxuriant in the valleys than on the thinner soil of the rocky uplands, the forest cover minimizes to the eye even this small difference.¹

Surface drainage reflects the derangement of Recent (Wisconsin) glaciation. Smaller lakes and muskeg occupy the depressions in the undulating terrain, and are joined by small streams. Granitic batholiths form the stream divides. Lake Athapap is one of the large lakes lying in the border zone between the Pre-cambrian and Paleozoic topographic districts, "their basins apparently being troughs eroded in lenses of basic rocks with the southern parts of the troughs blocked by the dolomite which forms a retaining wall along that shore."² In the border zone,

the sapping of the lower and less resistant beds of the Ordovician produces cliff faces which rise 50 to 80 feet above the older rocks and form one of the most striking physiographic features to be found in the whole area.³

Such contact points are found in places along the West Arm of Lake Athapap and at Limestone Narrows on the north shore, where an inlier of dolomitic limestone occurs. Both areas display sheer limestone cliffs rising abruptly from the water's edge.

The area under study is part of a larger region of northwestern Manitoba that was glaciated during the last (Wisconsin) stage and

¹E. L. Bruce, Amisk-Athapapuskow Lake District, Memoir 105, Geological Survey, (Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1918), p.14.

²Ibid., p.19.

³Ibid., p.19.

subsequently submerged by Lake Agassiz. The Pre-cambrian section was a zone of erosion rather than deposition during the glacial period.

Boulders are found over the whole district but moraines are not common. In places where rock protuberances have given protection, small deposits of till have been left but they are not numerous.¹

Peat and muck of the organic order of soils occur where drainage is poor, and organic matter has accumulated without being completely decomposed. The main soil-forming process is podzolization.

An exploratory examination made by the Manitoba Soil Survey along the Flin Flon Highway has revealed that some of the till soils are Podzols and others are Brown-Podzolic, depending on whether the parent soil material is derived from acid granites, rhyolites, and gniesses, or from more basic rocks such as gabbros, andesites, and schists.²

To the south, in the bedrock zone, the soils are of the grey-wooded great soil group. Boulder till derived mainly from the underlying limestone is the principal parent material; consequently soils are high in lime content. Exceptions occur where these have been modified by the forest cover or by lacustrine and outwash material. Although the soil cover is relatively scant, it is sufficient to support the shallow-rooted trees which form a substantial growth, even on the granitic knolls of the Shield.

Lake Characteristics

Although Lake Athapap extends approximately 19 miles east to west and 21 miles north to south, its area, owing to a highly irregular shape, is only 98.12 square miles.³ The water level of the lake has recommended

¹Ibid., p.18.

²Forest Resources Inventory 1956, Report No. 7, Northern Mining Forest Section (Winnipeg: Forest Service, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, 1959), p.12.

³R. O. Schlick, "Lake Athapapuskow Creel Census", (The Pas, Manitoba: Fisheries Branch, Dept. of Mines and Natural Resources, Province of Manitoba, 1968), p.1 (Mimeographed).

elevations of 956.75 feet above sea level to 957.50 feet above sea level,¹ and these elevations are maintained by a concrete control dam on Goose Creek, which drains the lake at the south-east end. The extremes of lake level reached have been a maximum elevation of 959.12 feet on August 1, 1966 and a minimum elevation of 956.00 feet on October 4, 5, 1948.² These figures reveal that recommended elevations have not always been maintained; and this can create problems, such as the flooding of docks along cottage subdivisions. Indeed, several cottagers noted in their questionnaire returns that they were experiencing problems with water level, and they asked for better control.

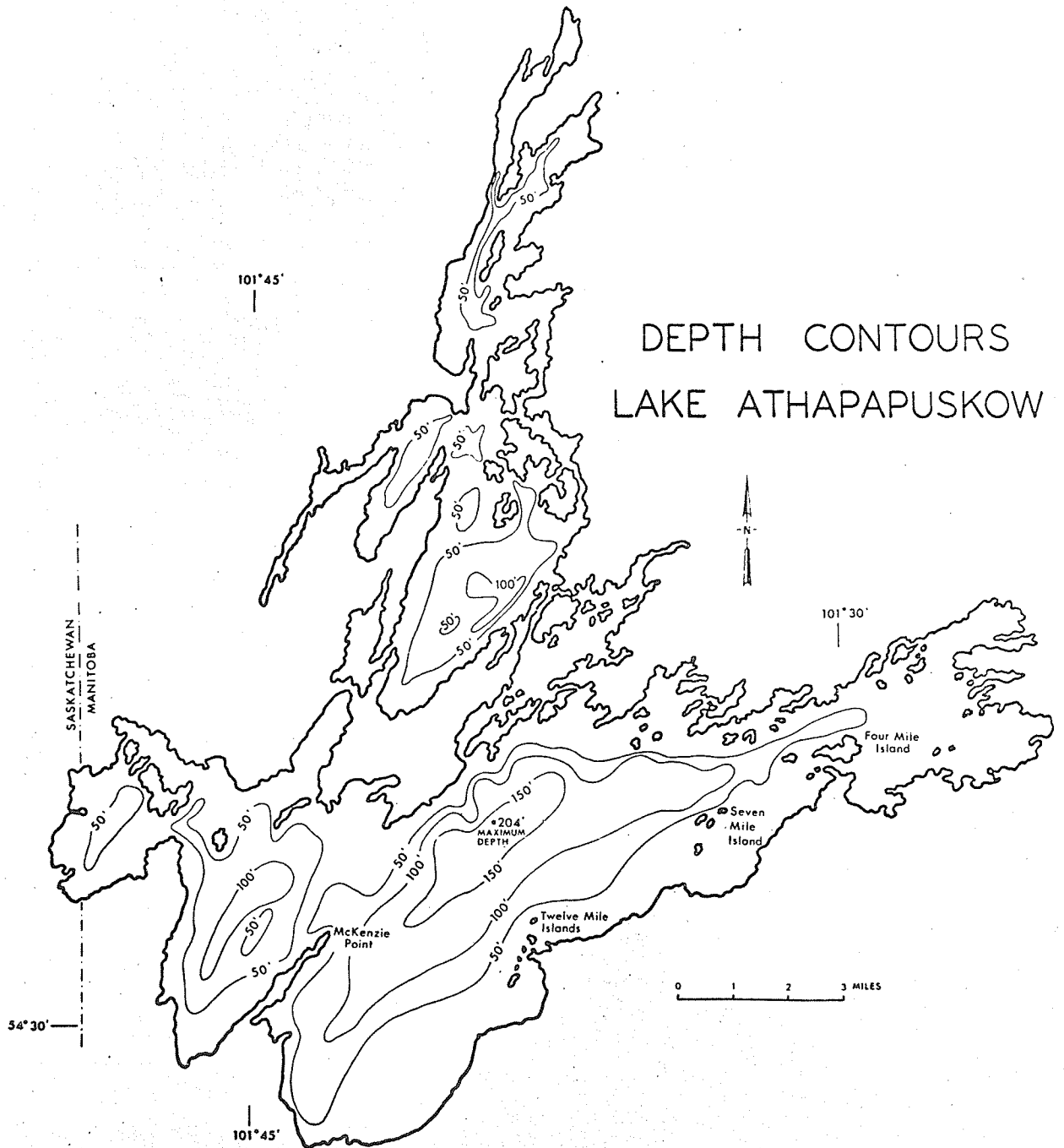
Within the irregular shape of Lake Athapap three distinct parts connected by narrows can be recognized. The northernmost part is named the North Arm. Water depth in this portion ranges from shallow readings of the order of five to ten feet close to main shores, to depths in excess of fifty feet in centre portions. Chains of small islands of Precambrian rock break the general surface, and these are steep-sloped with offshore fall-offs from twenty-five to forty-five feet. Bottom material in this portion of the lake is mainly soft mud. The middle part of the lake, Little Athapap, is connected to the North Arm by the East and West Channels of Baker's Narrows. The surface of Little Athapap is broken up considerably by island chains with steep-sided shores and deep drop-offs. The maximum depth attained is 127 feet, and bottom conditions range from soft mud to boulders. In Schieder's Bay and Pickerel Bay, the water is shallow, mud bottom being prevalent.

¹Personal Communication, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Regional Office, The Pas, June 3, 1969.

²Personal Communication, Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources, Inland Waters Branch, Winnipeg, March 14, 1969.

Mink Narrows, Limestone Narrows, and Tin Can Narrows form a series of channels connecting Little Athapap with the main body of water to the south. Here, the water is much more open, although the occurrence of islands is still marked. The centre portion of the main body is very deep (See Fig. 2, p.18). Bottom conditions are much more variable, ranging from soft mud in the deepest parts to boulders, cobbles, and sandy bottoms in south shore bays. Physical characteristics vary in the hundreds of miles of indented shore land bordering the lake. Generally speaking, the shoreline is precipitous, composed of Pre-cambrian bedrock along the north shore of the main body and the shores of Little Athapap and the North Arm. Ordovician limestone prevails along the south shore of the main body of water. Intermediate shore zones are made up of boulders. Sand beaches are found mainly in south bays, where wind and wave action have formed small crescents of fine sand and gravel. Detailed reference to some of these beach formations will be made later in the study of the recreational potential of the lake. Numerous reefs occur throughout Lake Athapap, many of these being uncharted and unmarked. They pose a real threat to safe navigation, particularly when waves form and tell-tale water-colour changes are not readily apparent to the boater.

The study area forms a part of the Saskatchewan River drainage system. Lake Athapap acts as a settling basin for waters draining south via Schist Creek and the Pineroot Root River. The southern outlet on Athapap is formed by Goose Creek, which drains water south into Goose Lake. This lake, and others to the south such as Namew and Egg lakes, are drained by the Sturgeon-Weir river. Eventually, the water flows into the Saskatchewan River to be carried eastwards. The height of land on



which the town of Cranberry Portage is situated forms the narrow divide between the Saskatchewan drainage basin and that of the Nelson River to the east. The Cranberry Lakes and the Grass River system are a part of the latter.

The water of Lake Athapap is a clear, dark green and is potable. Water temperatures are cool, even in the summer months, owing to long freeze-over periods, great depths, and constant circulation. In July and August, the water at and near the surface is only in the 60°F. range, and this detracts from comfortable swimming and bathing, although these activities do take place at the height of summer. In the spring and the fall the water is too cold for swimming. A beneficial effect is had on angling, however. Lake trout (*Christivomer namaycush*) require a cold habitat and during the summer can be angled for at great depths only (over 100 feet), where such temperature conditions prevail (See Table I, p.20). In the spring and fall, however, when even shallow waters are cold, the lake trout can be fished closer to shore. In fact, in channels such as Baker's Narrows these fish can be caught from the shore.

Temperature conditions for different periods and depths are illustrated in Table I. The accompanying map shows the locations of stations cited in the table (Fig. 3, p.21).

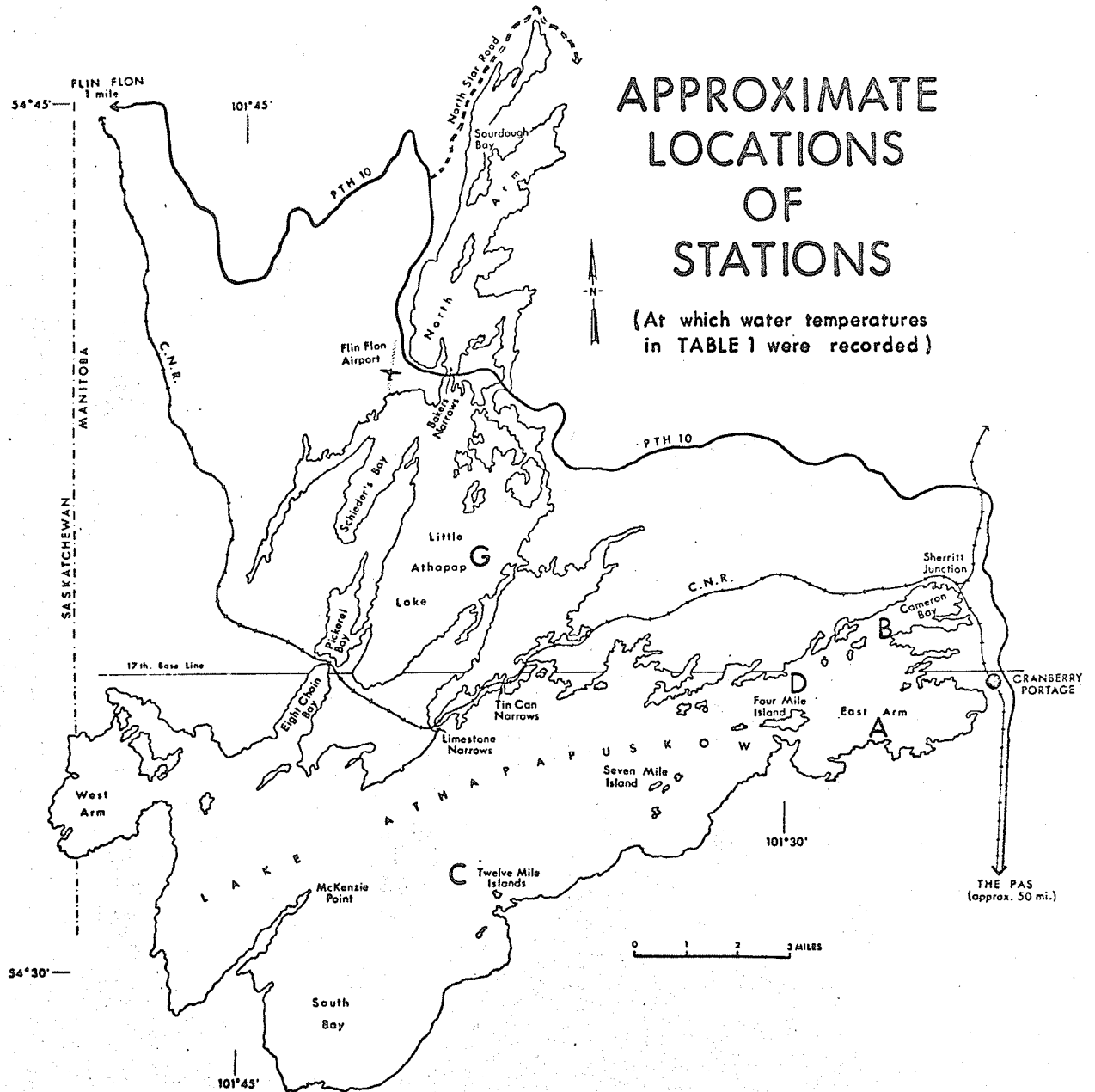
The times of break-up and freeze-up are important to note since much of the recreational use is water-oriented. Only one record has been taken for Lake Athapap, and this showed break-up extending from May 5 to May 26, and freeze-up occurring from November 18 to December 10 in 1963.¹

¹W.T.R. Allen, Break-up and Freeze-up Dates in Canada, (Ottawa: Dept. of Transport, Meteorological Branch, 1965) p.47.

TABLE I
 WATER TEMPERATURE COMPARISONS IN °F. AT SELECTED
 STATIONS OF VARYING DEPTHS
 LAKE ATHAPAPUSKOW, 1968*

Station	B	C	A	G	D
Date of Record	May 30/68	June 7/68	July 17/68	Aug. 25/68	Oct. 29/68
Temp. at Surface	42.8°	50.0°	62.6°	57.2°	42.8°
" " 10' Depth	42.8°	46.4°	60.8°	57.2°	42.8°
" " 20' "	42.8°	42.8°	60.8°	57.2°	42.8°
" " 30' "	42.8°	41.0°		57.2°	42.8°
" " 40' "	42.8°	41.0°		57.2°	42.8°
" " 50' "	42.8°	41.0°		57.2°	42.8°
" " 60' "		39.0°		57.2°	42.8°
" " 70' "		39.0°		57.2°	42.8°
" " 80' "		39.0°		57.2°	42.8°
" " 90' "		39.0°		48.2°	
" " 100' "				46.4°	

*This table is based on data supplied by Mr. R. Clarke, Graduate Student, Dept. of Zoology, University of Manitoba. Original data were in Centigrade Degrees.



The processes of break-up and freeze-up, therefore, extend over a period approximating three weeks. Variations occur in the duration of the processes, however; and a one-year record is not sufficient to indicate the normal or average duration of the ice-free season. To obtain a more accurate impression of this, reference was made to maps prepared by the Meteorological Branch, Department of Transport.¹ These illustrate, by means of isopleths, the mean dates for the clearing and freeze-over of lakes in Canada. Lake Athapap is located closest to the mean clearing date isopleth of May 20 and the mean freeze-over date isopleth of November 10. Therefore, the average length of the ice-free season is approximately 174 days.

Climatic Conditions

Since climate and local weather conditions can enhance or diminish the enjoyment of recreational pursuits, they are necessary considerations. The attractiveness of an area is certainly affected by its climate.

The study area experiences a cool, temperate, sub-humid climate, with long cold winters and relatively short cool summers. Summer months are normally warm and sunny enough for the enjoyable pursuit of outdoor activities. Precipitation is greatest in the late spring and the early fall, but even in these periods is not heavy. Daily bright sunshine duration in July and August averages 9.7 and 8.4 hours respectively, and the days are long. Tables II and III (p.23) indicate the temperature and precipitation at Cranberry Portage. Table IV shows the average amount of

¹Ibid., p.194 and p.198.

TABLE II

MONTHLY AVERAGE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM
TEMPERATURES AT CRANBERRY PORTAGE
(1957-63)*

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Annual
Max.	-3.4	8.9	24.7	40.8	57.3	68.4	74.6	72.0	56.9	45.8	22.8	6.4	39.6
Min.	-18.6	-14.4	2.8	19.2	33.8	46.6	53.2	51.2	39.6	31.1	9.0	-10.9	20.2

* S.C. Zoltai, "Preliminary Report on the Cormorant Lake Pilot Project, Manitoba" (Winnipeg: Canada Land Inventory, Progress Report, 1968), p.5 (Mimeographed)

TABLE III

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRECIPITATION IN
INCHES AT CRANBERRY PORTAGE
(1957-63)*

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Annual Average
Inches	.70	.67	1.20	1.05	1.30	2.97	2.15	1.63	2.37	1.46	.98	.89	17.37

* Ibid., p.5

TABLE IV

MEAN MONTHLY AND ANNUAL NUMBER OF HOURS
OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE (1931-60)
THE PAS, AIRPORT*

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Annual
Hours	94	123	165	211	258	244	300	259	158	125	64	66	2067

*"Bright Sunshine Normals and Averages", (Toronto: Climatology Division, Meteorological Branch, 1964) p.3.

bright sunshine received at The Pas Airport, the closest station (50 miles) to the study area for which such information is recorded.

Considerable boating in light craft takes place on Lake Athapap during the tourist season, and the pattern of this is affected by wind velocities and direction. A moderate breeze is all that is necessary to create rough surface conditions. Particularly is this so on the main body of the lake where long reaches of water are exposed. Figures 4a and 4b, page 26 (constructed from data in "Forest Fire Danger Charts" at the Dept. of Mines and Natural Resources Field Office, Cranberry Portage) depict wind-speed frequency and wind direction at Cranberry Portage during the study period. For 70 to 80 per cent of the time, winds were calm to gentle; for the remainder of the time, winds exceeded 13 miles per hour and created rough boating conditions. There was a high frequency of west winds. Since the majority of boating trips originate at the east end of Lake Athapap, where lodge, cottage, and campground developments are concentrated, west winds seriously endanger water travel.

Vegetation and Fauna

The climate of the Lake Athapap area has contributed to producing a good Boreal Forest cover. Although precipitation has been shown to be only moderate, it is effective because of the prevailing cool temperatures. A good forest cover is, of course, an essential part of a suitable environment for such outdoor activities as camping, hiking, and picnicking.

The forest cover in the study area is made up of white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), aspen poplar (*Populus tremuloides*), white spruce (*Picea mariana*), and balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) on normally drained sites, and black spruce (*Picea glauca*) and tamarack (*Larix laricina*), on

WIND SPEED FREQUENCY AT CRANBERRY PORTAGE, MANITOBA 1969

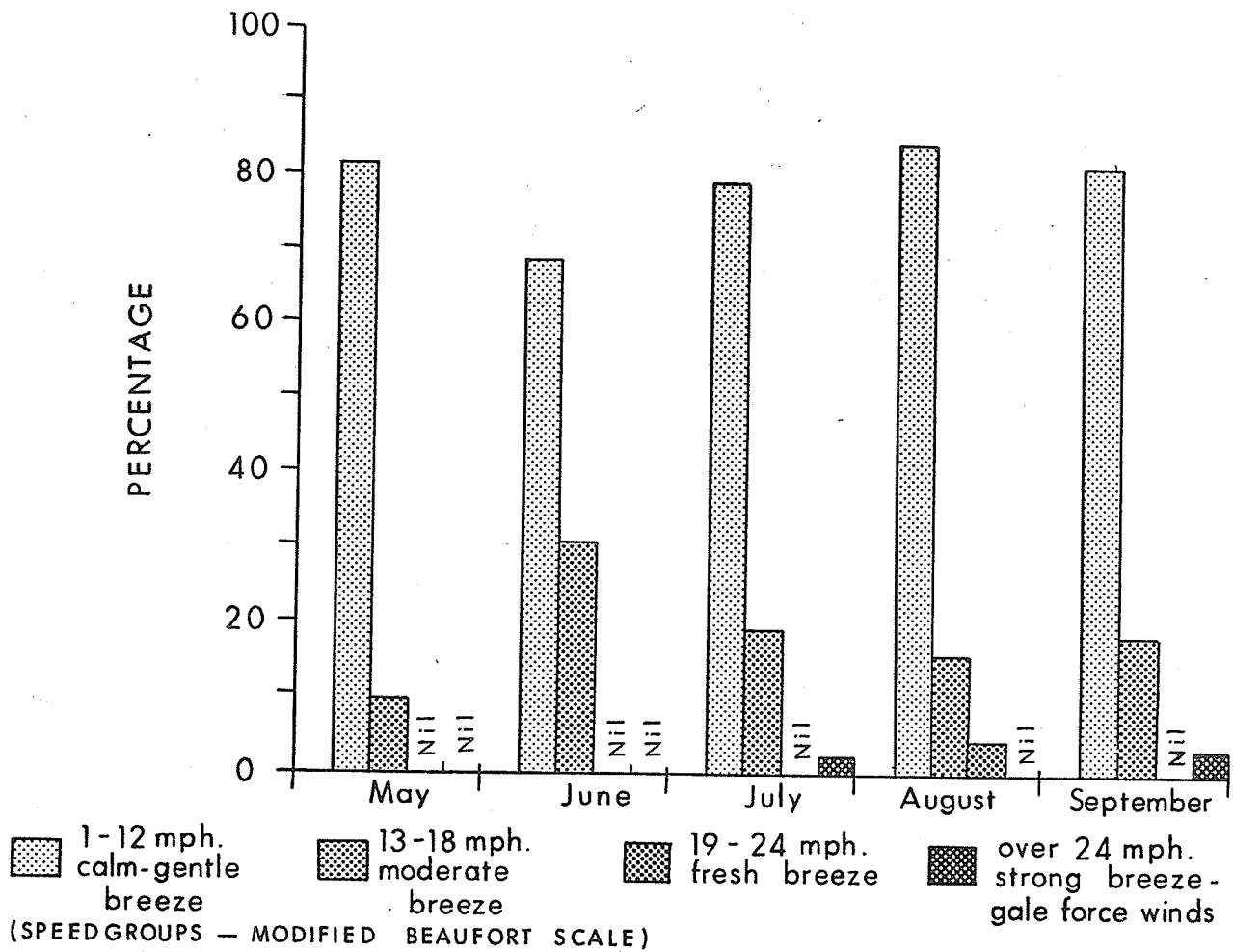
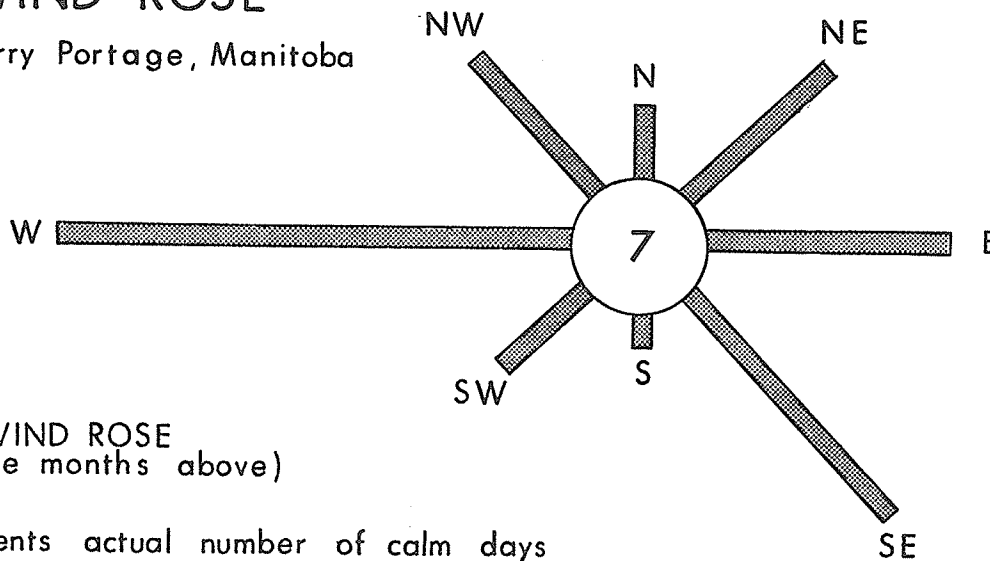


FIGURE 4b

WIND ROSE

Cranberry Portage, Manitoba



WIND ROSE
(for the months above)

N.B.

7 represents actual number of calm days

poorly drained sites. Jackpine (*Pinus banksiana*) grow on recently burned-over and drier areas. Fire protection and control in the area is administered from The Pas but is supervised by a field staff of five men at Cranberry Portage. There are two fire towers, one at Baker's Narrows and another at Cranberry Portage. Air patrol is provided by the Manitoba Government Air Service, and additional aircraft are contracted for privately when required. Cranberry Portage and Baker's Narrows both have firefighting equipment available. Although fires have occurred as recently as the summer of 1969, the extent of burnt-over area is not great, largely owing to the above-mentioned precautions.

The fauna consist of a variety of fur-bearers, big game animals, upland game birds and waterfowl. Muskrat and beaver are the most plentiful fur-bearers and also smaller numbers of such animals as timber wolves, lynx and mink. Moose, deer and black bear are the principal big game animals; there are also some woodland caribou. With the possible exception of muskrat and beaver, none of these animals are seen frequently. The numbers of some of them have probably been reduced substantially by trapping since the beginning of human occupation. As for moose and deer, these have retreated further into the bush with the coming of the highway. Upland game birds present are ptarmigan, ruffed grouse, spruce grouse and sharptail grouse. Ducks and geese nest throughout the north, but most of the hunting for these birds takes place in the fields and marshes bordering the Saskatchewan River.

Lake Athapap is best known for its fishing. There are several species of game fish that abound. Most common of these are northern pike (*Esox lucius*), lake trout (*Cristivomer namaycus*), and pickerel (*Stizostedion vitreum*). Whitefish (*Coregonus clupeaformis*) are present in large

numbers, but they are not fished to the same extent. Suckers (*Catostomus catostomus*) and burbot (*Lota lota maculosa*) comprise the coarse fish population.

Thus far, physical characteristics of the region have been presented. However, social and economic characteristics are equally important aspects to consider as part of the regional background. These will now be outlined.

II. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Early History

The first inhabitants of the territory were the native Cree Indians,

...one of the most important tribes of the Algonquin family. They are naturally inhabitants of the forest. Their range was from the Rocky Mountains eastward north of Lake Winnipeg to the southern shore of Hudson Bay.¹

These people depended solely on the fish and game of the Boreal forest for their livelihood. They trapped the beaver, muskrat, and other furbearers. It was the fur resource, and the Indian knowledge of it, that attracted the first white men. The early history of this area in particular, and of northern Manitoba in general, was founded upon the fur trade. The multitude of rivers, streams, and lakes served as canoe routes for early explorers. Lake Athapap formed a part of an east-west fur trade route, and several famous men in Canadian History travelled over the lake or in neighbouring areas close-by.

¹Richard Glover (ed.), David Thompson's Narrative 1784-1812, (Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1962), p.72.

In the early fur trade period of the late 17th and early 18th centuries, the Hudson's Bay Company operated alone. The company simply aimed to make contact with the Indians and induce them to bring furs to trading posts established on the shores of Hudson Bay. In 1690-91¹, Henry Kelsey travelled inland for this purpose. It is believed that he travelled in the vicinity of Cranberry Portage on this trip. Kelsey is credited with being the first white man to have travelled to the prairies and to have seen Indians hunting buffalo. The notes he kept of his 1690-91 explorations reveal this. Today, the portion of P.T.H. (Provincial Trunk Highway) 10 between Swan River and Flin Flon has been named the "Kelsey Trail" after this early explorer.

Later in the 18th century the Hudson's Bay Company began to experience competition for its fur interests. The Montreal fur trader, La Verendrye built Fort Bourbon on Cedar Lake in 1742 and Fort Paskoyac, where The Pas now stands, in 1749. By 1763, other Montreal traders had invaded the country around the Saskatchewan River in Manitoba.² These developments disrupted the flow of furs to Hudson Bay, and the Hudson's Bay Company resolved to establish inland trading posts itself. In 1774, the famous Samuel Hearne was sent inland by the company, and he built a permanent post at Cumberland House on the Saskatchewan River. In 1775, the Frobisher brothers and Alexander Henry, fur traders from the St. Lawrence, travelled up the Sturgeon-Weir River to Amisk (Beaver) Lake and

¹Forest Resources Inventory 1956, Report 5, Lowlands North Forest Section (Winnipeg: Forest Service, Dept. of Mines and Natural Resources, Province of Manitoba, 1959), p.13.

²Ibid., p.13.

built winter headquarters there.¹ This territory lies just west of the study area.

In 1794, David Thompson, who became famous in Canadian History for his explorations of Western Canada, made his first trip through Lake Athapap. He had crossed back and forth between York Factory and Cumberland House a number of times, his usual route being the Saskatchewan and Hayes river courses. In 1794, he turned north eastward through

...his old trading ground, and paddled through Namew or Sturgeon Lake, up Goose river to Goose lake, and thence into Athapapuskow lake. In the east side of this lake he left the waters which flow southward to the Saskatchewan, and crossed Cranberry Portage, a level portage of two thousand six hundred and seventy-five paces....²

Thompson travelled eastwards, left some men to build a trading post at Reed Lake, and continued on to York Factory. Later in the year, he returned to Reed Lake and wintered there. He travelled extensively in Western Canada in the period between 1795 and 1804. In the latter year Thompson arrived back at his headquarters at Cumberland House on September 8, and from there he

...turned aside to spend the winter on his old trading ground in what he calls the 'Muskrat Country'. On September 10 he struck off northward through Sturgeon, Goose and Athapapuskow lakes to Cranberry Portage which he crossed into Cranberry lake. At the narrows in this lake he left men to build a trading post.³

¹E. L. Bruce, Amisk-Athapapuskow Lake District, Memoir 105, Geological Survey, (Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1918), p.3.

²Glover, op. cit., p.lxxvii.

³Ibid., p.lxxxix.

In 1805, Thompson travelled back and forth over these same waterways. He wintered again at Reed Lake and in 1806 left the northwest part of Manitoba, never to return.

In this period of history two definite potential contributions were made to recreational use in the Lake Athapap area. Firstly, the frequent use of the lake and associated waterways by early fur traders underscores the potential for wilderness canoe routes on a large scale. It will be shown later that little such use takes place at the present time. Secondly, the study area is historically significant by virtue of the fact that it forms a part of an early fur trade route and was visited by such well-known historical figures as Kelsey and Thompson. It is truly surprising that this fact has not been recognized by means of an historical marker or by some other interpretative facility. "Recent tourist motivational studies and the growing attendance at historic sites provides (sic) ample proof of the significance of historic theme in leisure time activities."¹ The native Indian element in the history outlined (and perhaps long before this period) may also prove to be of recreational value. At Baker's Narrows public campground, a large hearth was excavated by a field crew from the Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba in 1967. The site contained such items as beads, bone awls, large blades, bifaces, and flakes. The importance of the site is regarded as twofold:

- (1) It is the first stratified site to be excavated in the area.

¹W. B. Baker, "A Study of Manitoba's Outdoor Recreational Resources", working paper for the Committee on Manitoba's Economic Future, 1962, p.58. (Mimeographed).

(2) It suggests a true temporal sequence between lithics and pottery groups in the area, rather than two contemporary industries.¹

Such a site should be thoroughly researched and protected for public interpretation. The existence of similar sites should be determined and these also researched and protected. There may, in fact, be the potential for an interpretative facility in which artifacts can be properly catalogued and displayed.

Recent History and Development

The present day settlement pattern dates back only to the early 20th century, and the development of it is almost completely bound up with the mining industry.

The discovery of the Flin Flon ore body in 1914 by a prospector named Tom Creighton marked the beginnings of development in northwestern Manitoba. Claims were staked in 1915 and named Flin Flon, after Flin-tabatty Flonatin, the chief character in a dime novel read by Creighton and his fellow prospectors. The ore at Flin Flon is complex and

...is composed of pyrite (an iron sulphide), chalcopyrite (a copper sulphide) and zinc-blende (a zinc sulphide), together with gangue (the worthless material). Primarily it is a copper-zinc ore with which are associated considerable values in gold and silver, and such other elements as cadmium, selenium, and tellurium in lesser quantities.²

The complex ore required both a grinding and flotation process to separate various constituents.

¹Morgan J. Tamplin, "The Glacial Lake Agassiz Survey 1967," preliminary report, Winnipeg: Dept. of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, 1967, p.5. (Mimeographed).

²G. E. Cole, The Mineral Resources of Manitoba (Winnipeg, Economic Survey Branch, Province of Manitoba, 1938) p.121.

From 1915 on, prospecting and claim staking were widespread in the area of Flin Flon, Schist Lake, and the north shore area of Lake Athapap. Although the latter is covered by mining claims today, little actual mining has taken place.

The early hauling of equipment and supplies to the Flin Flon area was accomplished entirely over the waterways between The Pas railhead and the Flin Flon site. By 1927, financial backing for the development of the Flin Flon ore body was assured, and the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, was incorporated. The railway was extended from the Hudson Bay line to Flin Flon in 1929. Shortly following this, hydro power was transmitted from Island Falls on the Churchill River. Thus it was that Flin Flon developed rapidly into Manitoba's chief mining community and held this position until the recent development of Thompson. Today, the mine and smelter operations still constitute the economic base of a town of 10,000, with another 1,700 people living in the adjoining community of Creighton, Saskatchewan.¹

Flin Flon is situated outside of the area in which this study is centred, but its development influenced that of Cranberry Portage, the only settlement within the area. The town sprung up in 1928-29 with the building of the railway to Flin Flon and to Sherridon further north, where another ore body had been proved-up. The original townsite was situated west of the railway tracks where the present provincial camping area is. In 1929, however, a forest fire destroyed most of the old town,

¹"Community Report on the Town of Flin Flon" (Winnipeg: Dept. of Industry and Commerce, Province of Manitoba, 1968) p.1.

and rebuilding took place east of the tracks. Following the railway building period, the town's people relied on the resource base for a livelihood; lumbering, commercial fishing, prospecting, and trapping made up the commercial activities.¹

The mine at Sherridon to the north was exhausted in 1951. Fortunately for Cranberry Portage, a large nickel-copper deposit was proved-up at Lynn Lake, and the railway was extended there in 1953. Because of this, Cranberry Portage's function as a railway divisional point was established and remains to the present.

P.T.H. 10 was extended from The Pas to Cranberry Portage in 1948 and to Flin Flon in 1950. It was the highway development that occasioned the building of tourist lodges on Lake Athapap and most of those that exist at the present time originated during the late 1940's and early 1950's.

In the 1960's, the Royal Canadian Air Force operated a radar site at Cranberry Portage, and a considerable infrastructure (roadways, office space and living quarters) was built up in association with this. The installation was closed down, however, and the provincial government purchased the property from the federal government, and renovated it into a day and residential school in 1965. This has made the town a northern educational centre, since the school, Frontier Collegiate, draws students from all places in northern Manitoba not having a school-age population large enough to warrant a local school.

¹Personal Communication, Mr. G. Boyles, Chairman of the Cranberry Portage Town Planning Committee, June 30, 1969.

Present Socio-Economic Conditions

The most recent census in Cranberry Portage gave the town a population of 618.¹ The town, as noted, derives its importance mainly from the railway and the school. No major industry has located in Cranberry Portage, and the people are employed in family-operated retail, service, and small manufacturing businesses. Table V, p.36, is included to give an impression of the labour force structure. Unfortunately, 1961 census data were the most recent available. The situation has no doubt changed, particularly as the result of the development of Frontier Collegiate.

Within the Lake Athapap region, resource-based industries such as mining, trapping, commercial fishing, and lumbering are quite limited at present. As previously mentioned, the land bordering the north shore of the lake has been extensively claim staked, but little actual mining has taken place. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company operated a small mine on the Sourdough Bay portion of the North Arm, but this went out of production in the early 1950's. A recent development has been a copper-zinc operation started in early 1969 on Sourdough Bay by the Cerro Mining Corporation of New York. A shaft has been sunk, and ore is already being mined. Several cottage owners in this area expressed anxiety in questionnaire returns about the mine, because they draw their water supply from Sourdough Bay. An inquiry was made at the Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources in The Pas, concerning

¹Census of Canada 1966, unpublished Small-Area Statistics by Enumeration Areas, (Ottawa: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1966).

TABLE V

LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY DIVISION
CRANBERRY PORTAGE, 1961*

LABOUR FORCE	AGRIC.	FOR- ESTRY	FISH. & TRAP.	MINES & QUAR- RIES	MANUFAC- TURING	CONSTR.	TRANS.	TRADES	FIN. & INS.	SERV.	PUBLIC ADMIN.	NOT STATED
Male	-	9	1	1	41	28	43	20	-	28	2	5
Female		1	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	22	-	1
Total		10	1	1	42	28	43	27	-	50	2	6

* Census of Canada, 1961, unpublished Small-Area Statistics by Enumeration Areas, Ottawa: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1961.

the possibility of a smelter operation in conjunction with the mine. Apparently there is no possibility of such an addition; therefore there is little probability of pollution effects.

Trapping is not an important occupation in the study area. There were six registered trappers operating traplines bordering on Lake Athapap in 1967-68. Two hundred and eighteen pelts were taken, valued at approximately \$1516.00. Muskrat and beaver comprised most of the take, with lesser amounts of weasel, squirrel, mink, and lynx.¹

There is no commercial fishing on the lake today, although it was an important industry in the past. A fishery was conducted from 1931 through to 1944 and again in 1956-57. Since then, no commercial fishing has taken place owing to pressure from lodge operators, Chambers of Commerce, and Game and Fish Associations, to cease such operations. This resulted from concern that the tourist industry would be adversely affected by the taking of sport fish commercially. Experimental fisheries under the direction of provincial fisheries biologists were conducted in 1961, 1964, and 1966 to harvest the whitefish and coarse fish populations. It has been argued by biologists that a balance needs to be maintained between these unharvested species and the sports fish. The fisheries had a 5 per cent of total catch limit placed on game fish, and each operation had to be terminated because this limit was exceeded. Therefore, a single use is being made of the fish resource in Lake Athapap at present, and that is recreational. The question of whether or

¹Figures derived from Trappers' Record Cards for Registered Trapline Areas, Wildlife Branch, Dept. of Mines and Natural Resources, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

not this is justified will be explored later.

Commercial forestry operations have been conducted in and around the study area for years, but not on a large scale. A few small timber holdings are situated south of Lake Athapap, and a family-operated lumbering outfit is based in Cranberry Portage. The forest cover surrounding Lake Athapap lies in two provincial forest sections. To the north is the Northern Mining Forest Section; and to the south, the Lowlands North Forest Section. Forestry is concerned mainly with the production of lumber, pulpwood, and railway ties. Smaller amounts of mining timber, pilings, and poles are produced. Inventories conducted in the two forest sections mentioned above showed 81.3 per cent¹ of the total land area in the Northern Mining and 42.6 per cent² in the Lowlands North to be capable of producing timber crops. The forest sections are so large that it is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the commercial potential of timber resources in the study area. For this reason, reference is made to two inventory areas within the larger sections, the Cranberry and the Flin Flon "working circles". The south shore zone of Lake Athapap lies in the former, and the north shore zone in the latter. In the Flin Flon working circle, 710,017 of 892,816 acres

¹Forest Resources Inventory 1956, Report 7, Northern Mining Forest Section, (Winnipeg: Forest Service, Dept. of Mines and Natural Resources, 1959) p. 21.

²Forest Resources Inventory 1956, Report 5, Lowlands North Forest Section, (Winnipeg: Forest Service, Dept. of Mines and Natural Resources, 1959), p.22.

have been classed as productive or potentially productive¹, and in the Cranberry, 177,786 of 319,558 acres². The potential for commercial use is, therefore, good.

The absence of a major forestry operation has already been noted, but this situation is changing rapidly. A large integrated lumber, pulp and paper product development has been undertaken at The Pas by Churchill Forest Industries (Manitoba) Limited. This company has obtained cutting rights on some 40,000 square miles in Manitoba's north, and the study area forms a part of this territory. In the fall of 1969, construction of a logging road was starting just south of Cranberry Portage. The proposed route is over land bordering the south shore of Lake Athapap and terminates in the cutting area near the west end of the lake. Detailed forest inventories by the provincial government and a management plan by the company were yet to be completed at the time of this writing. Consequently, the extent of operations in the area is unknown. However, extensive cutting can be expected, since that is necessary to realize profits after large outlays have been made for such costs as roadbuilding, cutting, and hauling. There is no question that this forestry development has implications for outdoor recreation on Lake Athapap. These will be detailed later.

The present extent of resource-based activity has been outlined briefly to this point. One such activity not dealt with, however, is outdoor recreation. In comparison with those other uses noted, recreation currently occupies the prime position of importance. Eight hunting and

¹Op. cit., p.21.

²Op. cit., p.21.

fishing lodges, two campgrounds, and 226 cottages involve several thousand people annually participating in this use of Lake Athapap and its perimeter lands. The remainder of the thesis will now be devoted to considering this situation in detail.

III. SUMMARY

This chapter presents the physical and cultural characteristics of the study area. The geology and physiography of the landscape are discussed in detail, and the characteristics of Lake Athapap are noted. Since climatic conditions are a controlling factor of outdoor recreation, they have been carefully considered and illustrated by diagrams and tables. The vegetation and fauna, both natural resources for outdoor recreation, have been described. The discussion of the physical characteristics is then followed by a review of the history of human activity in the study area up to the present time.

CHAPTER III

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND THEIR USE

In the introductory chapter, the increase in the numbers of people who are turning to outdoor recreation in North America generally and in Manitoba particularly was noted. The increase in population, in disposable income, in leisure time, and in mobility were noted as explanatory factors of the growing interest in outdoor recreation. Another factor of prime importance is the availability of opportunities. As one authority has stated,

...participation is dependent upon demand but it is also dependent upon supply. In fact, participation rates seem more likely to vary with the supply of opportunities than with demand factors.¹

He has also commented that

...use or attendance figures are incorrectly called demand, instead of being interpreted as consumption or the interaction of both demand, which certainly exists, and supply of opportunities which also exists. The amount of recreation demand varies with the number of facilities available,...²

These somewhat theoretical observations apply to the study at hand. It is the existing stock of facilities that serves as the infrastructure for participation in outdoor recreation in the Lake Athapap area. The patterns of activity that have evolved have been determined as much by

¹Jack L. Knetsch, "A Design For Assessing Outdoor Recreation Demands in Canada", prepared for National and Historic Parks Branch, Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1967, p.7. (Mimeographed).

²Ibid., p.6.

the types of facilities present as by the characteristics of the resource base and of the consumers themselves. In addition, the potential for other facilities and activities is closely related to the present state of development. For example, an understanding of the nature and extent of the facilities already developed for camping, is prerequisite to an assessment of the need for additional facilities. Consequently, the purpose of this chapter is to present an inventory of recreational facilities developed on Lake Athapap, and to indicate the kinds of facilities and the use made of them. The methods employed in collecting the information to be presented, included the use of the Canada Outdoor Recreation Facility form (See Appendix B), questionnaire surveys, interviews with lodge operators, government personnel, and informed local people, and personal observations.

I. CONDITIONS OF ACCESS

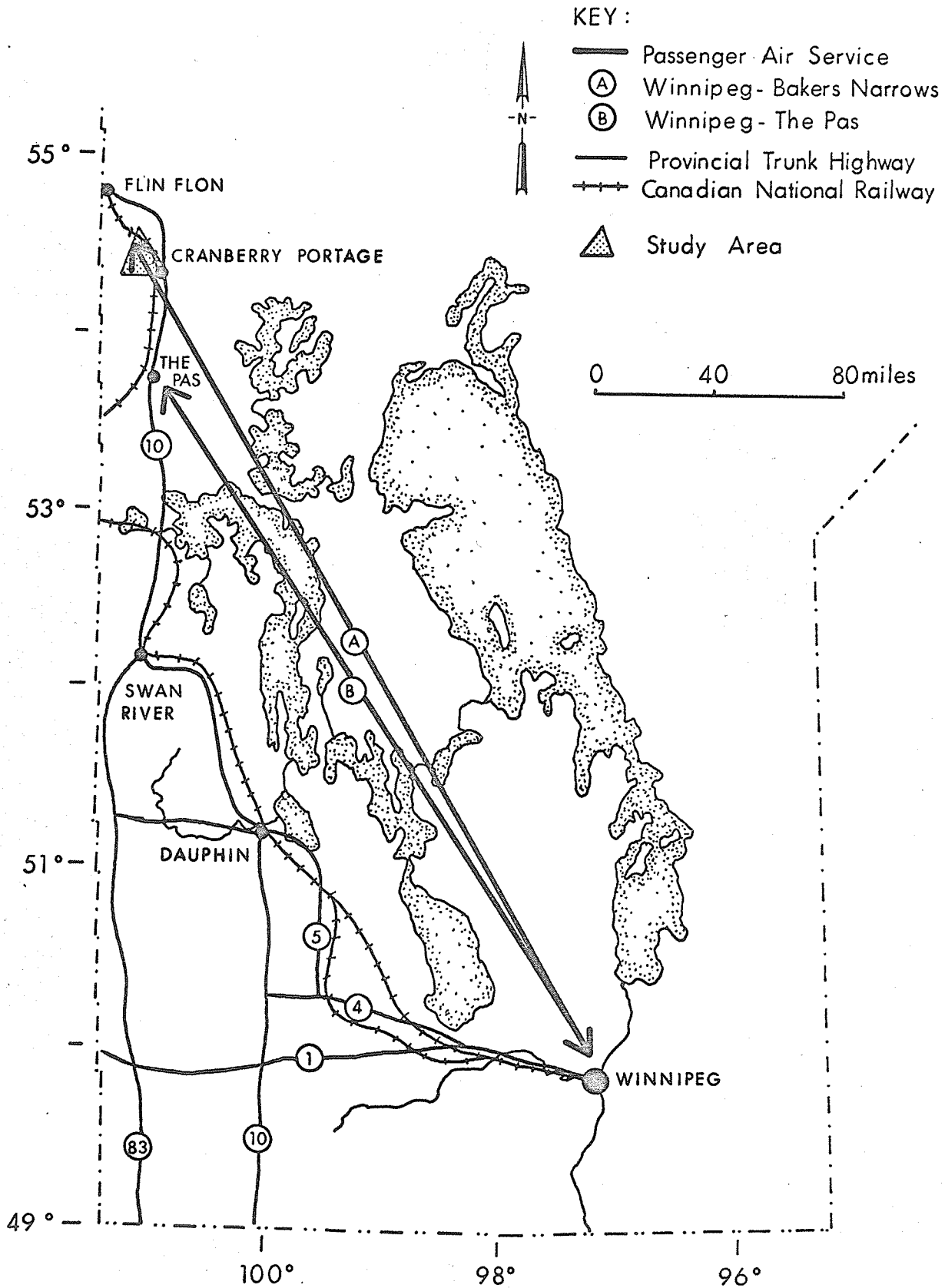
The development of recreational facilities in northwestern Manitoba has been heavily dependent upon the establishment of transport links with the south and the construction of local branch roads. Publicly owned and operated campgrounds and wayside picnic sites are almost exclusively confined to P.T.H. 10 and the main provincial roads branching off this highway. In the study area, it is more than coincidental that hunting and fishing lodges were started up for the most part in the early 1950's following the extension of P.T.H. 10 from The Pas to Flin Flon. The locational pattern of these facilities reflects the influence of the highway, as will be demonstrated later in the chapter. The major cottage building activity at Baker's Narrows also followed hard upon the road extension to Flin Flon.

In addition to the highway, this region of the province has other transport linkages with the south (Fig. 5, p.44). In 1962, the Flin Flon airport at Baker's Narrows began operations. It has a 5,000 foot all-weather asphalt runway suitable for handling modern, medium-range commercial aircraft. The commercial carrier, TRANSAIR, provides regular daily passenger service to Baker's Narrows from Winnipeg and connecting service with the principal Canadian transcontinental carriers, and the United States airline, North-West Orient. Rail service is more restricted: a mixed freight and passenger train three times a week that stops in Cranberry Portage on its way to Lynn Lake. Rail passengers traveling from the south to Flin Flon must disembark at The Pas and travel by bus for the rest of the trip, because there is no passenger rail service directly to Flin Flon. Daily bus service is provided by Manitoba Motor Transit between Winnipeg and Flin Flon. The extent to which these transportation methods are utilized by those seeking recreation in the study area will be examined in Chapter IV.

Access to the immediate vicinity of Lake Athapap is quite restricted. P.T.H. 10 passes close by the East Arm of the lake at Cranberry Portage and bridges the East and West channels of Baker's Narrows to the northwest. It is in these two areas that the majority of recreational facilities are concentrated, and immediate access from P.T.H. 10 is provided by sand and gravel roads. The entire extent of Lake Athapap due west of Cranberry Portage and most of the Little Athapap and North Arm portions are accessible by boat or aircraft only. No public roadways have been constructed that have "opened up" these areas, with the exception of the North Star Road leading from P.T.H. 10 to

TRANSPORTATION LINKS

BETWEEN THE STUDY AREA AND SOUTHERN PART OF MANITOBA



Sourdough Bay. Consequently, relatively less development has taken place in these areas, and much of the lake remains in a wilderness state.

II. A GENERAL SURVEY OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES DEVELOPED IN MANITOBA'S NORTHWEST

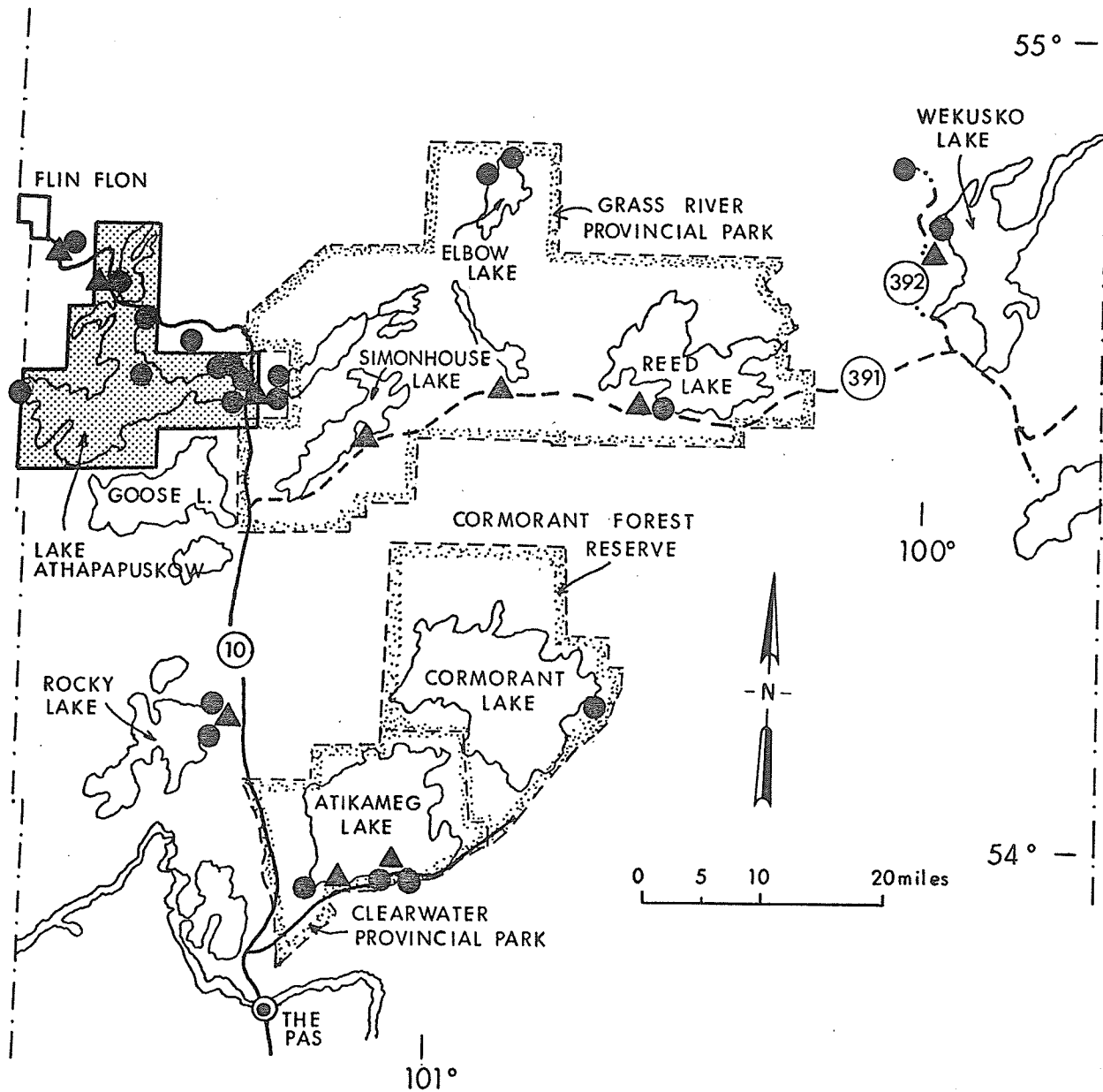
Although this study is focused on Lake Athapap and deals primarily with the recreational use associated directly with this water body, it is important to outline briefly the general extent of facilities developed for outdoor recreation in Manitoba's northwest. This will serve to establish Lake Athapap's relative importance in the provision of recreational opportunities in this region.

The study area is bordered on the east by Grass River Provincial Park which has an area of 884 square miles. This park is described as being primarily a wilderness area having some 154 interconnected lakes.¹ Three provincial government camping areas are located along P.R. (Provincial Road) No. 391, which skirts the south shores of the larger lakes in the park. Further east, Wekusko Falls Lodge and the Snow Lake Motor Inn provide accommodation for family and fishing parties visiting the popular Wekusko Falls and Wekusko Lake. There is also a provincial camping area at Wekusko Falls (See Fig. 6, p.46).

Between Cranberry Portage and Baker's Narrows along P.T.H. 10 there are wayside picnic or camping areas at Twin Lakes, Mistik Creek, and Neso Lake (these are small sites for which no entrance fee is charged, and which are not shown in Fig. 6). Mistik Lodge, a fishing resort, is

¹Personal Communication, Parks Branch, Dept. of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1969.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES ACCESSIBLE FROM P.T.H. 10 IN NORTH - WESTERN MANITOBA



KEY :

- Hunting and Fishing Lodges
- ▲ Provincial Campgrounds
- ▨ Study Area
- ▤ Provincial Parks

situated on Payuk Lake just east of Lake Athapap, and two large resort operations, Viking Lodge and Caribou Lodge, operate on the First Cranberry Lake. Cushing's Elbow Lake Lodge and Ashdown's Camp are two resorts located on Elbow Lake, which are accessible by boat from Cranberry Portage.

To the northwest of Lake Athapap along P.T.H. 10 there is another provincial campground at Manistikwan Lake and a privately-owned fishing and hunting resort. To the south, there are two fishing and hunting resorts on Rocky Lake and a provincial camping area. The main concentration of recreational facilities south of Lake Athapap is in Clearwater Provincial Park (230 square miles in area). Here, three fishing and hunting resorts are located along the south shore of the popular Clearwater (Atikameg) Lake, accessible by P.R. No. 287. In addition, there are public camping and picnic areas operated by the provincial government in the park, and there is Cormorant Lodge, a fly-in resort, in the Cormorant Forest Reserve.

It is apparent that considerable development has taken place in that part of northwest Manitoba accessible from P.T.H. 10, and, certainly, Lake Athapap has received the most attention. The eight privately owned and operated resorts on the lake constitute 36 per cent of such developments accessible from P.T.H. 10. The two provincial government camping and picnic areas at Cranberry Portage and Baker's Narrows and two wayside picnic sites in the vicinity of Lake Athapap equal or exceed similar developments on any other lake in the northern region. Furthermore, of 516 occupied private cottage lots in northern Manitoba, Lake Athapap has 226 along its shoreline. The only other lake

in the north having a comparable number of seasonal homes is Clearwater with 151.¹ It is clear, therefore, that in discussing the recreational facilities on Lake Athapap, attention is being given to a high proportion, and a representative cross-section of such facilities found in northwestern Manitoba.

In conducting questionnaire surveys of campers and lodge guests in the study area, one of the objects was to determine whether Lake Athapap was the main destination or focus of vacation pursuits for visitors. If it was not, respondents were to indicate other places in the general area of northwestern Manitoba that were visited, or were going to be visited, this season. Of the lodge guests surveyed, 83.2 per cent indicated that Lake Athapap and its related recreational opportunities were the focus of their vacation pursuits. They made little mention of other places, and of these, Flin Flon was mentioned most frequently (by 5 out of 173 respondents). These results suggest that there is little spillover of lodge guests staying on Lake Athapap into those other facilities in the larger region that have been described. The camper survey yielded a strikingly different result. Only 33 per cent of the campers sampled indicated that Lake Athapap was the main destination of their camping trip. They mentioned a large number of other places that had been visited or were going to be visited. Of these Flin Flon was the most important, since it was noted by 139 of the 392 respondents. Others frequently mentioned were Clearwater Lake, The Pas, Overflowing River camping area (62 miles south of The Pas on P.T.H. 10), lakes in the Grass River Provincial Park,

¹"Royal Commission Inquiry into Northern Transportation, (Winnipeg: Queen's Printer for the Province of Manitoba, 1969) p.486.

Wekusko Falls, Rocky Lake, and the Hanson Lake Road district to the north. In total, 34 places were noted. These results suggest that campers are transient: instead of being attracted to one particular area only, they apparently look upon the northwestern region as an entity to be explored. Personal observations tend to support this interpretation. It was frequently noted that campers staying in the Cranberry Portage campground were later encountered at Baker's Narrows, and vice versa. It was also observed that fishermen camped at Cranberry Portage frequently used it as a base of operations for fishing excursions on lakes in the Grass River Provincial Park and others nearby and not only for fishing on Lake Athapap.

III. PUBLICLY OWNED AND OPERATED FACILITIES

The principal public recreational facilities on the shore zone of Lake Athapap are the provincial government camping and picnic areas at Cranberry Portage and Baker's Narrows (See Fig. 7, p.50). Both these sites are located in designated "Provincial Recreational Areas". Such areas are defined as those in which provision is made

...for the use of at least half thereof for the purpose of

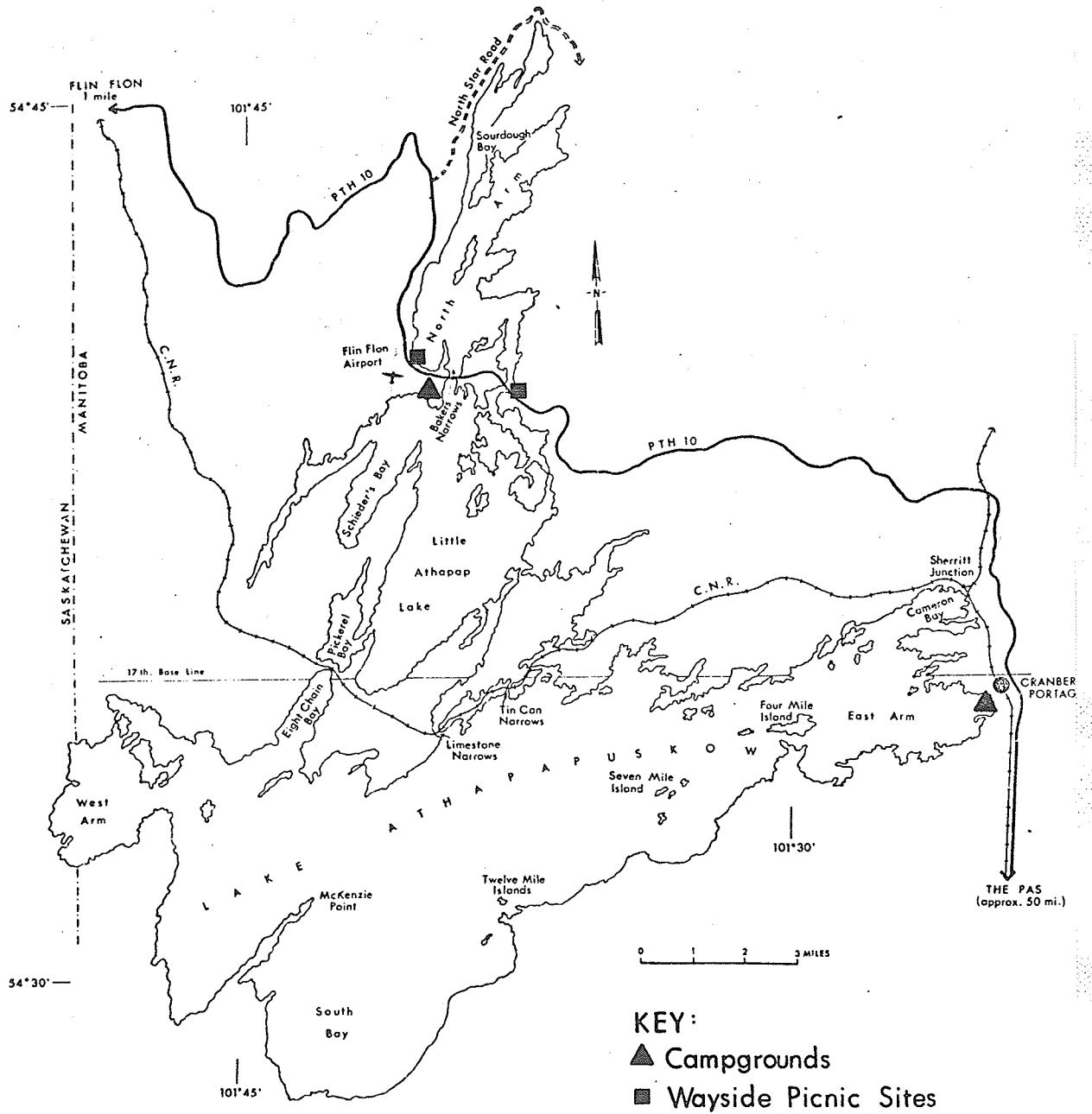
- (a) summer home sites; or
- (b) camp and picnic grounds; or
- (c) organized sport grounds;

or for some or all of those purposes.¹

The use of these two sites has steadily increased since 1962, the first year when camping permits were issued. The number of permits sold

¹The Provincial Parks Act, (Winnipeg: Queen's Printer for the Province of Manitoba, 1960) p.3.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICLY OWNED RECREATIONAL FACILITIES



in 1969 showed a 296 per cent increase over the number sold in 1962 (See Fig. 8, p.52).¹ These permits were sold from the beginning of June to early September. Fluctuations in monthly totals of camping permits sold indicate the varying numbers of campers using camping facilities, by far the heaviest period of use being the month of July (See Fig. 9, p.53). No single factor can account for this preference; but the increase in Manitoban family traffic following the closing of schools at the end of June, and the fact that July is the warmest month in this region, are undoubtedly major influences.

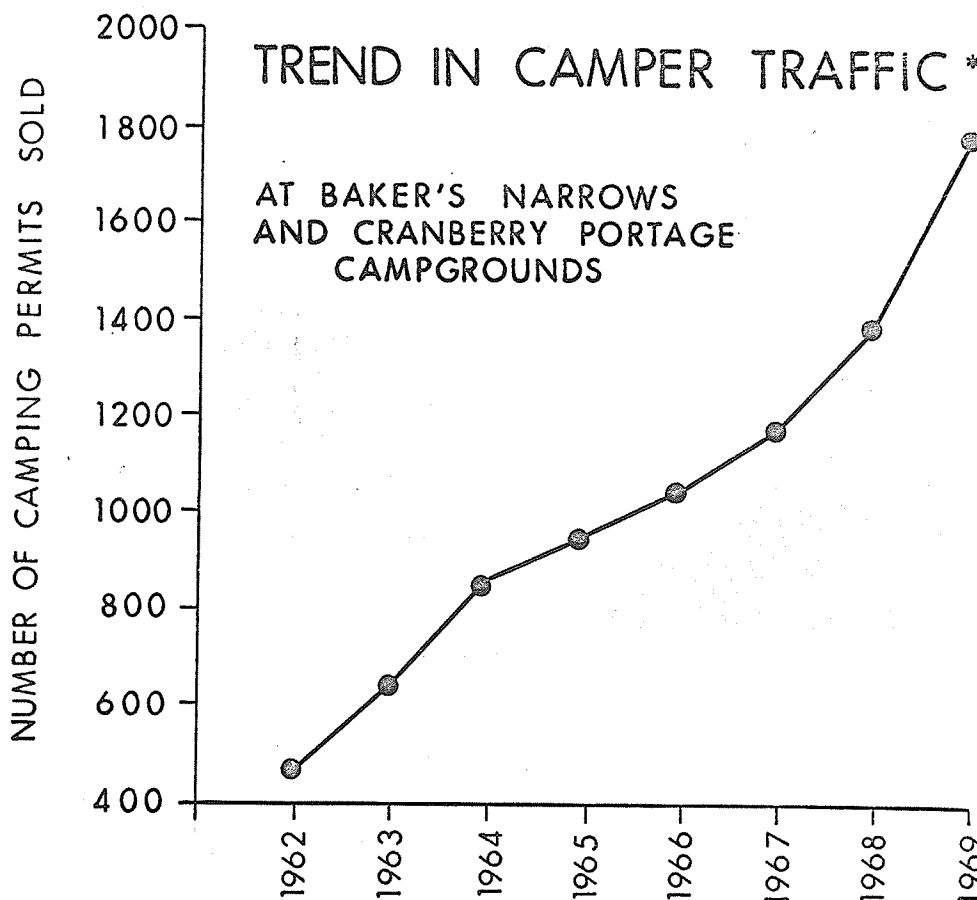
Cranberry Portage Provincial Recreational Area

The Cranberry Portage Provincial Recreational Area is situated immediately adjacent to the townsite itself and fronts on the East Arm of Lake Athapap. The "Recreational Area" is 94 acres in size, but the area in which facilities have been developed for recreational pursuits is approximately 25 acres.² Principal access to the site is afforded by P.T.H. 10, and immediate access by a half-mile of gravel road from the highway. Originally it was a strictly local recreation area with a ball diamond and a beach. The provincial government assumed control in 1962 and expanded the facilities.

At the present time, the recreation area provides sports playing ground, beach, boat launching, camping and picnic sites. These are not strictly separated from one another. Two interior roads and associated

¹Based on Figures supplied by Parks Branch, Dept. of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

²Personal Communication, Parks Branch, Dept. of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg.



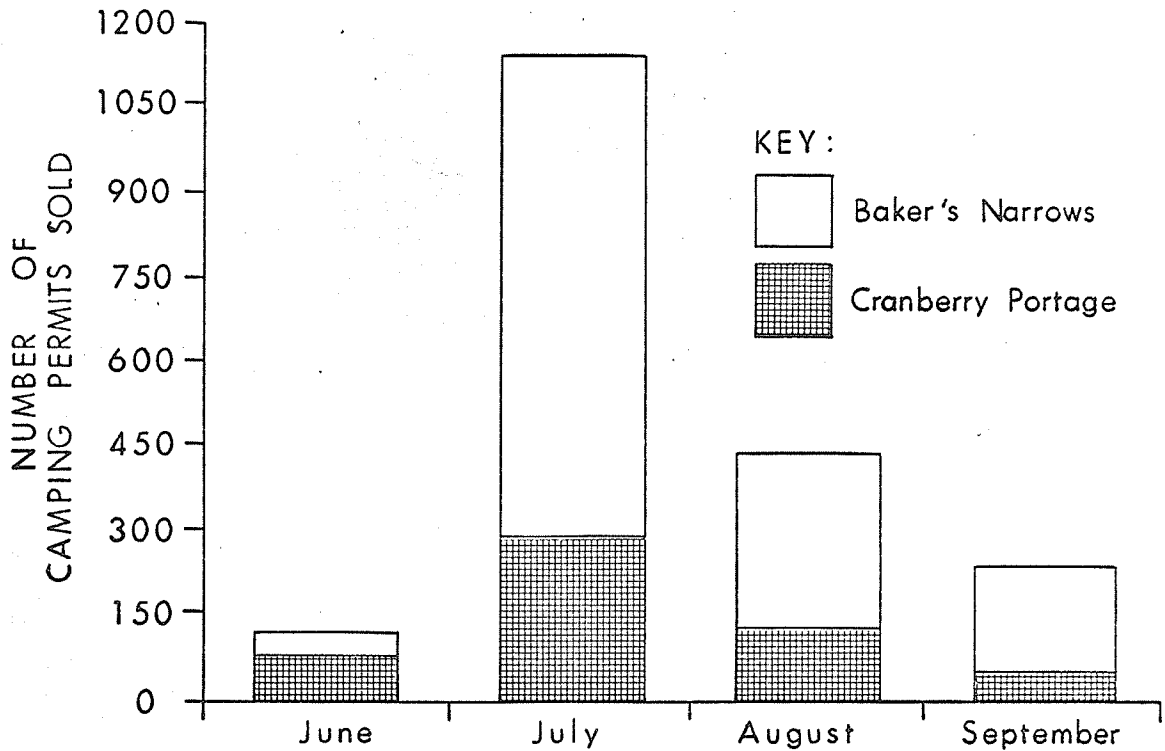
* Figures supplied by Parks Branch, Dept. of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba.

traffic control posts separate, to some extent, the sports grounds and beach from the combined picnic and camping zone. However, an almost total absence of tree cover has minimized the effectiveness of such control measures. A small area of birch trees near the main entrance at the northeast corner of the site is the only spot which affords suitable shade and shelter for tenting and picnicking. Consequently, most campers and picnickers favour it. There are no designated individual camp sites, and people may pitch their tents or park cars and trailers virtually anywhere in this treed zone. Plate 1, page 54, illustrates this. As a result, there is considerable wear and compacting of the surface.

CAMPER TRAFFIC *

1969 SEASON

AT BAKER'S NARROWS AND CRANBERRY PORTAGE CAMPGROUNDS



* Figures supplied by Parks Branch, Dept. of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba.

The open, exposed nature of the Cranberry Provincial Recreational Area is illustrated in Plate 2. The photo was taken looking eastwards towards the development. The road shown in the middle of the open space separates the sports grounds to the right from the camping and picnicking grounds to the left. The two docks jutting into the water in the foreground, pinpoint the boat-launching area to the left and the beach to the right.

The Canada Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory defines areas "designated as campgrounds but with no designated campsites and minimal facilities" as "primitive" campgrounds. That is an accurate description of the Cranberry Portage camping facilities. There are no designated



Plate 1. The treed area on the Cranberry Portage Campground. It may be seen that vehicles are driven in as desired. There are no designated campsites.



Plate 2. This aerial view shows the Cranberry Portage Camping and Picnic Area in the foreground. Note the lack of tree cover.

camp sites as already noted. These facilities include one toilet building with pit toilets and septic tank, 8 fireplaces, a kitchen shelter, approximately 35 picnic tables, a horseshoe pitch, a fish-cleaning station, and one hand-pumped well. These are used by both campers and picnickers alike. The area can accommodate approximately 33 camping parties. Camping permits are sold for \$1.00 per day per vehicle, \$6.00 per week, and \$35.00 per season. These fees are the same as those charged at all provincially operated "unserviced"¹ campgrounds. There is no charge for picnicking, use of the beach, or use of the boat-launching site.

The beach area comprises approximately 300 feet of sand and fine gravel and has a grassy untreed backshore. It is served by a combined change house and toilet building. There is a gravel-surfaced parking lot immediately behind the beach facilities, having a capacity of 140 cars, for the convenience of the users of the beach and of the adjacent baseball diamond and playing field. These facilities, for the most part, are used by local Cranberry Portage people.

The boat-launching site consists of a tiled ramp with 100 feet of dock. The main interior road runs through the camping and picnic grounds to the boat-launching site. Since this is one of few launching facilities on Lake Athapap accessible from P.T.H. 10, it is heavily used; and this results in a steady flow of non-camper traffic through the camping and picnic areas.

¹ "Unserviced", refers to campsites having no electricity, sewer or water individually supplied.

There is a private trailer park adjacent to the public camping area. It was developed in 1969 on two acres of privately-owned land by a local inhabitant. A charge of \$2.00 per vehicle per day is made for camping. Individual electrical trailer hook-ups, central showers, toilets, and a laundromat are available. This private development is mentioned here because of its immediate proximity to the public camping facilities. Its presence limits any expansion of the public camping area and also creates the possibility of competitive and/or conflicting use. For example, in the 1969 season, people staying in the trailer park could gain access to it only through the public camping area.

The Cranberry Portage Provincial Recreational Area suffers from inadequate facilities, and there are also problems arising out of the conflict of interests of the local and the tourist groups. Discussion of these problems is reserved for Chapter V, in which problems associated with recreational facilities in the study area will be examined and the evaluations made by the users surveyed will be presented.

The Baker's Narrows Camping and Picnic Area

The other major public development on Lake Athapap's shoreline is at Baker's Narrows (See Fig. 7, p.50). Here, approximately 57 acres has been set aside for camping and picnicking.¹ This forms a part of a Provincial Recreational Area in which there are privately-operated resorts and seasonal homes.

¹Personal Communication, Parks Branch, Dept. of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

In 1958, a picnic ground was opened by the provincial government. Since then, Flin Flon residents have used this area perennially for picnicking and camping. Camping permits have been sold since 1962. In 1965, expansion of camping facilities was started. Most of the work was completed for the 1969 season, when the area was officially opened. Utilization has steadily increased at Baker's Narrows. Camping permit sales rose from 1,077 in 1968, to 1,344 in 1969.¹ This is a 21 per cent increase and reflects the expansion of facilities offered at the site.

The Baker's Narrows site fronts directly on P.T.H. 10. It has approximately two miles of gravel-surfaced interior roads connecting different use areas. Its layout, which takes advantage of local topography, is well planned. Ridges of Pre-cambrian rock traverse the area, and these have been utilized as buffer zones between different use areas (See Plate 3, p.58). There is a good tree cover of birch, poplar, and white spruce; and clearing has been minimized. Road loops have been constructed, the middles of which have been left uncleared. Small campsites have been arranged along the road loops to accommodate individual camping parties. It is evident, therefore, that privacy, shelter, shade, and a wilderness atmosphere have generally been preserved. There can be little illusion, however, that one is in the wilderness. The noise of jet-prop aircraft arriving and departing at the nearby Flin Flon Airport assures that!

¹Source of figures, Parks Branch, Dept. of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg.



Plate 3. Bedrock ridges such as that shown, traverse the Baker's Narrows Camping area. Photo is courtesy of H.C.R. Gavin.



Plate 4. The picnic area at Baker's Narrows is a separate use area in which vehicular traffic is not permitted and a pleasant park-like environment is maintained.

The Baker's Narrows site picnicking facilities comprise 55 picnic tables, a kitchen shelter, a parking lot for approximately 100 cars, and a washroom which is connected to a septic tank (See Plate 4, p.58). Camping is allocated to several different zones which have a total of 70 individual spaces cleared for tents and fireplaces are provided. Fifteen of these cleared spaces are in two road loops provided especially for trailers, each space having an electrical outlet. These trailer sites have been designed so that a trailer may be driven straight off the access loop without having to back it up or perform any awkward maneuver (See Plate 5, p.60).

In terms of support facilities for the most recently developed camping area, there are two washrooms equipped with flush toilets and wash basins. One of the washrooms also has hot showers. The older camping area has pit toilets only. There is an adequate supply of water both from faucets and hand-pumped wells.

Two man-made beaches about 250-300 feet long are situated along the West Channel of Baker's Narrows, which forms the eastern margin of the entire development (See Plate 6, p.60). A public boat-launching ramp with parking for 30 cars and trailers, and approximately 100 feet of docking space are also situated on the West Channel.

The only fees charged for the use of the facilities described are the camping fees. For those camp sites without electricity, camping permits per vehicle are \$1.00 per day, \$6.00 per week, and \$35.00 per season. For those with electricity, the fees are \$1.50, \$9.00 and \$60.00 respectively.

The Baker's Narrows camping and picnic area is currently being



Plate 5. Specially designed drive-offs with electricity are available for trailers at Baker's Narrows.



Plate 6. This beach is immediately adjacent to the picnic area illustrated in Plate 4, p. 58.

improved, and additional facilities are planned. A new boat-launching site and parking area are to be ready for the 1970 season. Work on an amphitheatre was started in 1969, and this is expected to be in operation in 1970. Twenty-five additional electrical outlets, a twenty-five foot observation tower on the highest point of the site, and another washroom facility are being added. The development of hiking trails is also a possibility. It is apparent that the Provincial Parks Branch recognizes the need to expand the existing facilities, and to create a greater variety to meet user demands.

The users of the public recreational facilities at Baker's Narrows are both tourists and Flin Flon residents. Weekend picnickers come mainly from Flin Flon; the majority of week-day campers are tourists. The Baker's Narrows public area plays an important part in the annual Flin Flon Trout Festival, generally held in the last week of June. "Baker's Narrows Day" is held there and features aquatic events, the Gold Rush Canoe Derby, and other festivities. Some idea of the interest that people take in this event can be gained from a glance at Plate 7, p.62). The annual Trout Festival is one of the most important tourist attractions for the Flin Flon area. Although no study has been made of its influence on tourist traffic or of its economic value, there is no doubt that its effect on both is considerable. The following newspaper comment indicates that. "Hotel and motel reservations are booked up to three months before the festival..."¹ There was a notable

¹The Winnipeg Tribune, June 26, 1969, p.25.



Plate 7. A crowd gathers to view aquatic events at "Baker's Narrows Day" during the 1969 Flin Flon Trout Festival.

increase in camper traffic at Baker's Narrows during the week of the festival, although few of the campers surveyed indicated that it was the principal reason for their presence in the area. More than likely, most of these people simply timed their trip to coincide with the Trout Festival.

Wayside Picnic Sites

Additional public recreational facilities on Lake Athapap consist of two highway wayside picnic sites in the vicinity of Baker's Narrows (See Fig. 7, p.50). Essentially, they serve as rest spots for traffic on P.T.H. 10. One of the sites is no more than a drive-off on the road shoulder, where there are several picnic tables and garbage cans. The other is somewhat more developed. It is situated just opposite the

Flin Flon Airport and fronts onto the North Arm of Lake Athapap. The main feature of this site is a man-made sandy beach approximately 300 feet in extent (Plate 8, p.64). Five fireplaces, four pit toilets, and a few picnic tables have been set up. There are no fees for the use of these facilities. There is a small parking area with an estimated capacity for 10 cars. Little use of the site seemed to be made during mid-week periods. On weekends, the beach appeared to be the main attraction; young people from nearby cottages and the public campground frequently came to the site to swim and sun bath. The beach, however, is not a very good one. It is absolutely exposed to north winds, a soft bottom prevails offshore, and the shoreline is being eroded (See Plate 9).

IV. PRIVATELY OWNED AND OPERATED FACILITIES

Hunting and Fishing Resorts

All recreation areas are popular because they offer certain attractions, and Lake Athapap is no exception. It has become especially renowned for its fishing and for a long time held the world record for lake trout caught on a line.¹ The lake has consistently produced good catches of lake trout in particular, and northern pike and walleye (pickerel) are also caught in considerable numbers. For example, in 1968 eighteen master angler awards for lake trout (minimum eligible weight 20 pounds) were registered for Lake Athapap, the largest of these fish weighing 42.0 pounds. This was second in the province only to the famous Gods Lake, which had 22 lake trout qualifying for the award, the largest

¹This was a 63 pound fish caught in 1930.



Plate 8. The wayside picnic site fronting on the North Arm of Lake Athapap in the vicinity of Baker's Narrows.



Plate 9.

The foreshore of the picnic site shown in Plate 8 bears considerable evidence of erosion.

being 44.2 pounds. In the same year, 21 northern pike taken from Lake Athapap qualified for Master angler awards (minimum eligible weight 18 pounds).¹ It is the sport fishing possibilities of the lake that account for the eight resorts that have been established there. Although hunting parties are also catered to by several of the resorts, it is still the fishermen who provide the bulk of their business.

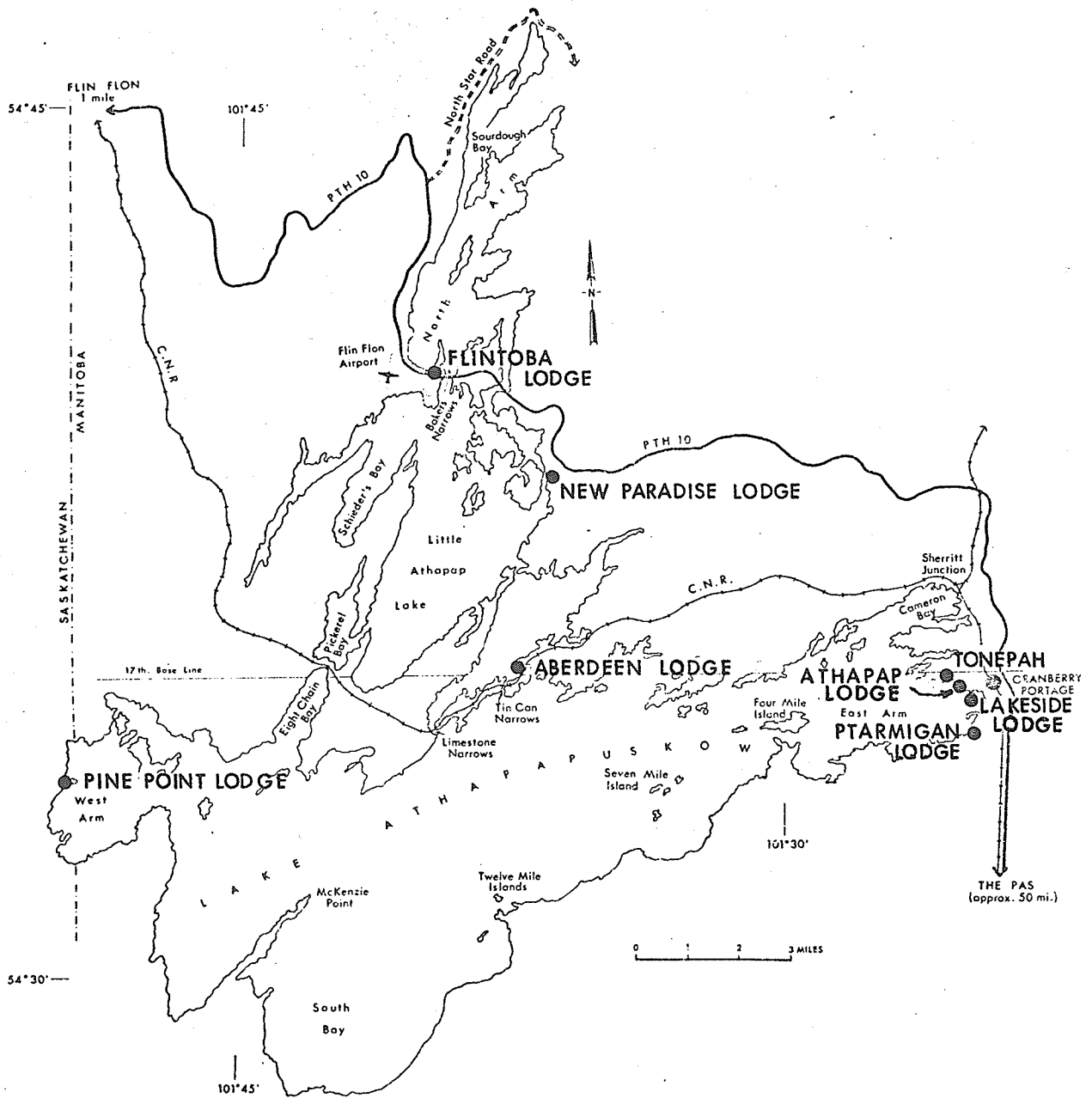
The privately owned lodges now operating on Lake Athapap include Ptarmigan, Athapap, Lakeside, Tonepah, Aberdeen, Pine Point, New Paradise, and Flintoba (See Fig. 10, p.66). One other lodge situated near Limestone Narrows on the north shore of the main lake has been abandoned. Apparently this was poorly managed.² All the lodges conduct the majority of their fishing trade on Lake Athapap and are listed under this lake in the Manitoba Vacation Handbook (except Flintoba which is listed under "Baker's Narrows").³ Sport fishing is not confined exclusively to Lake Athapap, however. The choice of lake depends upon the species of fish that the lodge guests wish to catch. For example, lodges situated at Cranberry Portage frequently direct or take guests to Goose Lake, just south of Lake Athapap, because this is a superior source of walleye (pickerel). Five of the lodges are advertised in the Manitoba Vacation Handbook as "family, fishing resorts". Exceptions are Pine Point, which

¹Manitoba Master Angler Award Winners, (Winnipeg: Tourist Branch, Dept. of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, 1968).

²Personal Communication, Parks Branch, Dept. of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, Regional Office, The Pas.

³Manitoba Vacation Handbook, (Winnipeg: Tourist Branch, Dept. of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, 1969) pp.107 and 108.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATELY OWNED HUNTING AND FISHING RESORTS



is exclusively a "fishing resort", Aberdeen, which is a "fishing and hunting resort", and Athapap, which also advertises hunting.

Six of the resorts are accessible by car directly from P.T.H. 10. Pine Point and Aberdeen can be reached only by boat (aircraft are infrequently used), the main point of departure being a public dock and parking area adjacent to New Paradise Lodge (Plate 10, below). As noted in



Plate 10. The main point of departure for people travelling to Pine Point and Aberdeen Lodge is the public docking facility at New Paradise Lodge.

Chapter II, the majority of the resorts were originally built in the late 1940's and in the 1950's. This period coincides with that of the highway extension from The Pas to Flin Flon and subsequent paving from 1959 to 1961. There can be little doubt that the original lodge owners expected an increase in tourist traffic and capitalized on it. The highway also

provided a link between lodges and the supply centres of Flin Flon and The Pas. The sites of six of the eight lodges underscore the importance of road access. Particularly is this true at Cranberry Portage, where three resorts are situated side by side. Two of these, Lakeside and Tonepah, are operated by the original owners, and both indicated that P.T.H. 10 was the prime factor in the selection of their sites. Indeed, there does not appear to be any other valid reason for three competitive lodges to be situated close together. It should be noted, however, that there is greater evidence of co-operation among the three than of overt competition. All have been neighbours for years now, and each has an established clientele.

Although most of the resorts have been long established on Lake Athapap not all the present operators were the original builders. New Paradise, Athapap, and Ptarmigan have been owned by the present operators since 1963, although they date back to 1958, 1948, and 1955 respectively. Aberdeen Lodge has been owned by the present proprietor since 1966 and Pine Point Lodge since 1965, although these two date back to the late 1940's and early 1950's. Tonepah and Flintoba have been owned by the current operators since 1947 and 1950 respectively. Lakeside Lodge was built by the present owner in 1958. Most of the operators are local people, with the exception of two American families which own Pine Point Lodge and New Paradise Lodge. Five of the resorts are operated by families. The remainder hire from two to six women for such duties as kitchen help, waiting on tables, and housekeeping. One or two men are hired by three of the lodges for guiding, but the general practice is not to have guides on the payroll. Instead, men are furnished for guiding

upon a party's request, and they are paid directly by the party. In the opinion of the lodge operators, not many reliable guides are available. Besides, the operators argue that many people visiting the lodges have been guests before and know the lake. Therefore, they do not require guides. All operators except one do some guiding themselves, if necessary. The whole question of guiding on Lake Athapap needs to be appraised, and will be discussed more fully later.

Without exception, the lodges of Lake Athapap have been situated on sheltered bays or coves which have immediate offshore water free of any hazards to boat beaching and launching. All are situated on high ground, so that there is little or no possibility of inundation. They have sufficient tree cover to provide natural shade and shelter.

The lodge operators were asked why they had selected their particular lodge site; but this was an irrelevant question since most are not the original owners. The opportunity to buy was the main reason they gave for selecting the site.

It should be emphasized that the lodges, generally speaking, are not situated in a wilderness setting. Those at Cranberry Portage, for example, are situated side by side and near to them are other developments, including the nearby townsite of Cranberry Portage. Ptarmigan Lodge and New Paradise are more isolated, but they have cottage subdivisions nearby and are not far enough removed from the highway to suggest a true wilderness setting. Flintoba Lodge, too, suffers owing to the extent of cottage development at Baker's Narrows. Aberdeen Lodge is relatively isolated; but evidence of past lumbering activity at Millwater, the presence of a few cottages, and the railway track, which

passes right by the lodge site, detract from a true sense of wilderness. Pine Point alone is sufficiently far removed from other man-made features to afford an atmosphere of isolation and wilderness.

All resorts are within a short boat trip of prime fishing areas. Those in the neighbourhood of Cranberry Portage are near Four Mile, Seven Mile and Twelve Mile islands, in the vicinity of which are popular lake trout "holes". New Paradise, Flintoba, and Aberdeen are close to deep troughs in Little Athapap that yield good lake trout catches, and the shallower bays and channels supply plenty of action with northern pike. Aberdeen is in an especially favourable location, since its guests can fish in the sheltered waters immediately adjacent to the lodge site, even in weather that prevents boat travel from the other lodges. Pine Point is situated close to Mackenzie Point, which is generally regarded as the best lake trout area on Lake Athapap. Strictly speaking, however, fishing parties from the various lodges do not confine themselves to any one of the fishing areas noted but often try their luck at several spots in a single day.

The relationship between the local climate and seasonal recreational activities was alluded to in Chapter II. The "season" for resorts coincides with the warmest months. Generally, they open in the middle of May and close in the latter part of October. Two of the operators that live the year round at their lodges do offer ice fishing, but there is little such activity. The relative numbers of lodge guest parties using the lodges during the season is indicated in Table VI below, which was constructed from combined totals of the number of visiting parties at six of the lodges. The figures were taken from guest registers which all but

two of the operators allowed the writer to examine.

TABLE VI

NUMBER OF PARTIES REGISTERED AT SIX LODGES
ON LAKE ATHAPAP (1968)

Month	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Number of Parties	29	225	92	75	57	4

The popularity of the month of June is obvious and can be explained by the fact that this is regarded as the best fishing period. The figures for July and August show greatly reduced levels of occupancy. Generally speaking, the lodge owners cater principally to parties interested in fishing, so that in July and August, which are not regarded as prime fishing months, they are dependent upon family parties, who have much wider interests than merely fishing. They do not, however, offer the variety of services necessary to attract large numbers of such family parties. September is the month when most people return to work and all children return to school. Those who do visit the lodges at this time are ardent sport fishermen who deliberately choose this time of the year, when fishing is excellent, for their holiday. It can be stated that in recent years, there has been a general increase in the use of the lodges. This cannot be substantiated in figures, since they were not available, but lodge operators did indicate that increases had been experienced. One operator in particular stated that there had been an increase in the number of family parties as a result of road improvements.

The basic facilities offered by the eight lodges on Lake Athapap include lodging, boat and motor rentals. They have 67 accommodation units for rent: 55 of these are in cabins; the remainder are in motel units. Of the eight lodges, five offer dining-room facilities for guests and 47 of the 67 units are equipped for housekeeping or light housekeeping. The combined sleeping or accommodation capacity of the resorts is approximately 305 persons.¹ In terms of provincial accommodation ratings applied to the resorts, two are 4-star operations, four are 3-star, and two are 2-star (See Appendix C). The 3-star and 4-star lodges have both units with individual toilets and washrooms and units served by central toilets and washrooms. One particular operator has all his units individually equipped. The 2-star lodges have sanitary outdoor-type toilets.

Fishing tackle, boats, motors, and fuel are available at each lodge. Most of the boats are about 16 feet long and are equipped with motors in the 10 horsepower range although several operators have added larger boats and motors. Fish cleaning, processing, and freezing are also provided.

It is difficult to state the rates for the facilities and services noted since they vary with the size of party, length of stay, and number of services requested. Generally, accommodation for a single person per day costs between \$4.00 to \$7.00, depending upon how modern the unit is. If the unit is occupied by more than one person, the individual rate is reduced. For example, one lodge charges \$7.00 for a

¹This figure was arrived at by totalling individual capacity estimates given by each operator in interviews.

single person and \$10.00 for double accommodation. At those lodges with dining rooms, American Plan rates are charged and range from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per person per day for meals and lodging. Package Plans including meals, lodging, boats, motors, and fuel are offered by three operators; these range from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per day. Boats and motors generally rent for \$10.00 to \$16.00 per day, but the cost of fuel is not included.

Seven of the eight resorts provide a lounge area for their guests in the main lodge building. In three, it is the dining room that serves as the lounge area. Four of the lodge owners have made some attempt to provide a rustic and sporting atmosphere in their lounge areas; that is, the woodwork of the walls and ceilings is left in a natural state, and stuffings of trophy fish and animal heads adorn the walls. The other resort owners, who have made no similar attempt, could make their resorts much more attractive if they did. Television is provided at five of the resorts. Communications are generally good; all resorts accessible by car from P.T.H. 10 have telephones or are a short drive away from one. Pine Point and Aberdeen have two-way radios.

Facilities and services additional to those discussed so far include an outcamp operated in conjunction with Athapap Lodge, a sauna bath at Pine Point Lodge, and a special launch operated by Pine Point Lodge to pick up guests. New Paradise Lodge has a small camping area adjacent to it. The operator of Athapap Lodge has established a fly-in outcamp on the Churchill River, which includes a cook shack and sleeping quarters for eight persons. An all-inclusive rate is charged for lodging, boats, motors, fuel, and guiding. Parties must provide their own food and pay

their own air fare. The owner of Athapap Lodge, who is a pilot, rents an aircraft to fly guests to the outcamp.

It should be noted at this point, that the discussion of rates for various services has been purposely generalized, and omitted in references to services offered by particular resorts, since the writer agreed to treat such information as confidential.

In terms of the planned expansion of resort facilities on Lake Athapap, no major changes are expected. Since beginning their operations, all resort owners have made such improvements to facilities as the installation of plumbing and the addition of units and equipment. One owner intends to expand winter operations with the addition of snowmobiles and greater promotion of winter fishing. The owner of Flintoba Lodge, on the other hand, has reduced the scale of his business in recent years. Until 1963, he operated a store, a dining room, and a gas station in addition to providing accommodation and fishing equipment. He sold the store and the gas station and no longer offers dining service. Where previously he had hired several people to help with the operation of the larger business, now he and his wife alone operate the resort.

Other Privately Operated Facilities

In addition to the hunting and fishing resorts on Lake Athapap, there are other noteworthy developments which do not exclusively serve outdoor enthusiasts on the lake but do contribute to the general pattern of activity. The first of these to be considered is Baker's Narrows Lodge. As the name implies, this facility is situated at Baker's Narrows and was started in 1964 by another party after the sale of the store and service station by the owner of Flintoba Lodge. A lease was applied for

on the land, and a modern structure with beer parlour (seating capacity of 59), grocery store, and restaurant were built (See Plate 16, p. 134). However, the Manitoba Development Fund assumed control of the operation by default of the original lessee, and, as recently as the 1969 season efforts have been made to attract a developer. In 1969, the "lodge" (there are no accommodation facilities built as yet) was leased, with an option to buy, to Wendigo Lodge Limited of Lac du Bonnet. A feasibility study for a luxury resort hotel has been made by the Provincial Department of Tourism and Recreation, and the possibility of such a development was given considerable publicity through press releases in the summer of 1969. At the time of this writing, there has been no definite word on what is to take place. The writer has made a personal examination of the provincial study and will comment upon it in Chapter V. In 1969, Baker's Narrows Lodge provided a beer parlor and vendor, a grocery, gas pumps, and dining services for the convenience of local cottagers and highway travellers during the summer months.

Two other facilities in the study area which cater at least in part to recreational users of Lake Athapap are the Centennial Motel and the Great Northern Hotel situated in Cranberry Portage. The Centennial Motel is rated as 4-star and provides 15 units of accommodation having a capacity of approximately 45 persons. There is a dining room which will seat 32 customers. The owner plans to add a cocktail lounge. The motel has been in operation since June 16, 1968. The owner indicated that approximately 65 per cent of his guests were family vacationers and fishermen in the period from June to September, most of them coming in June. The Centennial Motel derives most of its annual business from commercial travellers and businessmen.

The Great Northern Hotel functions primarily as the beer parlor and vendor for the town of Cranberry Portage. The beverage room has a seating capacity of 80 and is frequented heavily by local people. During the tourist season, it is also frequented by sport fishermen. There is a licensed restaurant with a seating capacity of 32. Seventeen rental units are available, 6 of them with bath and rated as one-star accommodation. The remainder have no rating. It is, therefore, apparent that lodging is of low quality. During the writer's stay in the area, few tourists were observed staying at the hotel.

There are two other facilities which deserve consideration. These are Caribou Lodge and Viking Lodge. Both are large hunting and fishing resorts catering almost exclusively to an American clientele. They are situated on the First Cranberry Lake just east of the Cranberry Portage townsite. Both offer a full range of accommodation, dining facilities, boats and motors, and fishing equipment. Viking Lodge also has a camping area and a trailer court. These resorts operate almost exclusively on the Cranberry chain of lakes in the Grass River Provincial Park. They are mentioned because they make use of Lake Athapap and constitute major alternatives to resort accommodations on Lake Athapap. Interviews were conducted with the operators to establish the extent to which their guests use Lake Athapap as a fishing area. It was learned that for only 3 to 5 per cent of the time did their guests fish on Lake Athapap.

Private Seasonal Homes or Cottages

The final component of the diversified recreational facilities present in the study area is that of the private cottage. The town of

Flin Flon has had a significant impact on surrounding lakes in terms of recreational use. Many Flin Flon residents have built summer homes on lakes, which are easily accessible from the town. Beaver (Amisk) Lake in Saskatchewan, Manistikwan Lake, and Lake Athapap are examples. There were 237 registered cottage and boathouse owners on Lake Athapap as of June 1969. Of these, 226 owned cottages and the rest boathouses.¹ The cottages have been built in blocks distributed irregularly along the lake's shorezone (See Fig. 11, p.78). The major concentration is at Baker's Narrows. Here, approximately 176 cottages have been built in blocks fringing the East and West Channels. Blondy Beach, with 74 cottages, is the principal built-up area (See Plates 11 and 12 p.79). Baker's Narrows has long been recognized as a prime spot for outdoor recreation. Mr. Bob Ash, Secretary-Treasurer of the Little Athapap Camp Owners' Association, indicated in an interview with the writer that the first cottages at Baker's Narrows date back to the 1930's.

Cottage owners were asked in the questionnaire survey to indicate the year in which they bought their cottage. Forty-seven per cent of the replies indicated that they bought or built (many indicated that they built their cottages) in the 1950's, 40 per cent in the 1960's, and 8 per cent in the 1940's.² Fifty-six per cent indicated that they were the first owners. Further examination of the replies revealed

¹Figures were obtained from records of the Administrative Branch, Dept. of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

²These percentages do not total to 100 per cent since there was 5 per cent non-response to the question.

DISTRIBUTION OF COTTAGE BLOCKS

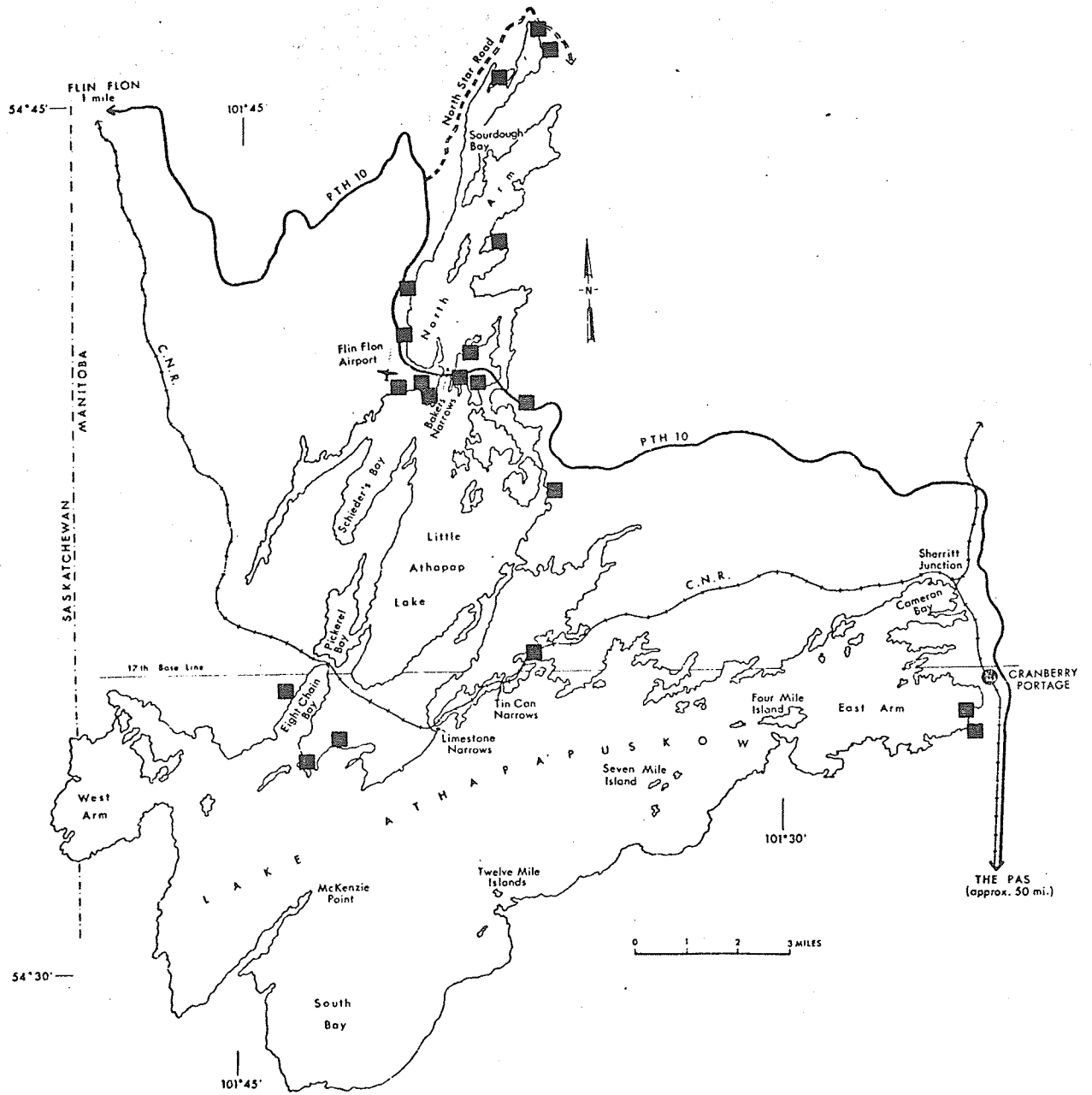




Plate 11. Blondy Beach is situated adjacent to the Flin Flon Airport at Baker's Narrows. It is the most intensive area of cottage development on Lake Athapap.



Plate 12. A view of the waterfront at Blondy Beach.

that the major building period occurred in the 1940's and early 1950's, 30 per cent of the total number of cottages being built then. The greatest amount of buying from a previous owner has taken place since 1960. Since the major building period approximates that of the highway extension to Flin Flon, and the major concentrations of cottages (at Baker's Narrows and Sourdough Bay) have road access, the development of roads was evidently the determining factor.

All cottages are privately owned but are situated on Crown land leased from the provincial government. Twenty-one year leases are assigned upon completion of construction according to approved building plans. As is true for all cottages on Crown lands in Manitoba, the buildings must be kept in good repair and must be properly oiled or painted. Grounds, too, must be kept clean and sanitary. With the exception of several isolated cottage developments, the writer viewed most of the cottages on the lake and noted that both buildings and grounds conformed well with these requirements. Rental fees are paid annually to the province and are subject to periodic adjustment. Cottage lots do not normally exceed 100 feet frontage by 150 feet depth. Where topography has made it impossible to conform to this standard size, the province has made provision for changes in lot dimensions. It was understood from conversations with local people that a small number of cottagers own the land on which their cottage is built. The names of these owners do not appear on provincial government registers, since their cottages are not on Crown land. The sale of land for cottages is no longer a practice of the province in this area, because it ties up land that may have a better use in the future. Leases, however, are

really not much better.

In spite of clearly stipulated severance arrangements, leases carry with them certain elements of permanency which seriously hamper cancellation.¹

Furthermore, the concentration of cottages in the vicinity of Baker's Narrows has altered the landscape.

Cottage areas should be restricted in size, both by number of lots and area. When the number of lots and acreage exceed 70, the cottage area seems to dominate the environment, instead of the environment remaining the predominant influence.²

Although it is too late to apply such restrictions at Baker's Narrows, they certainly ought to be applied to any future cottage building.

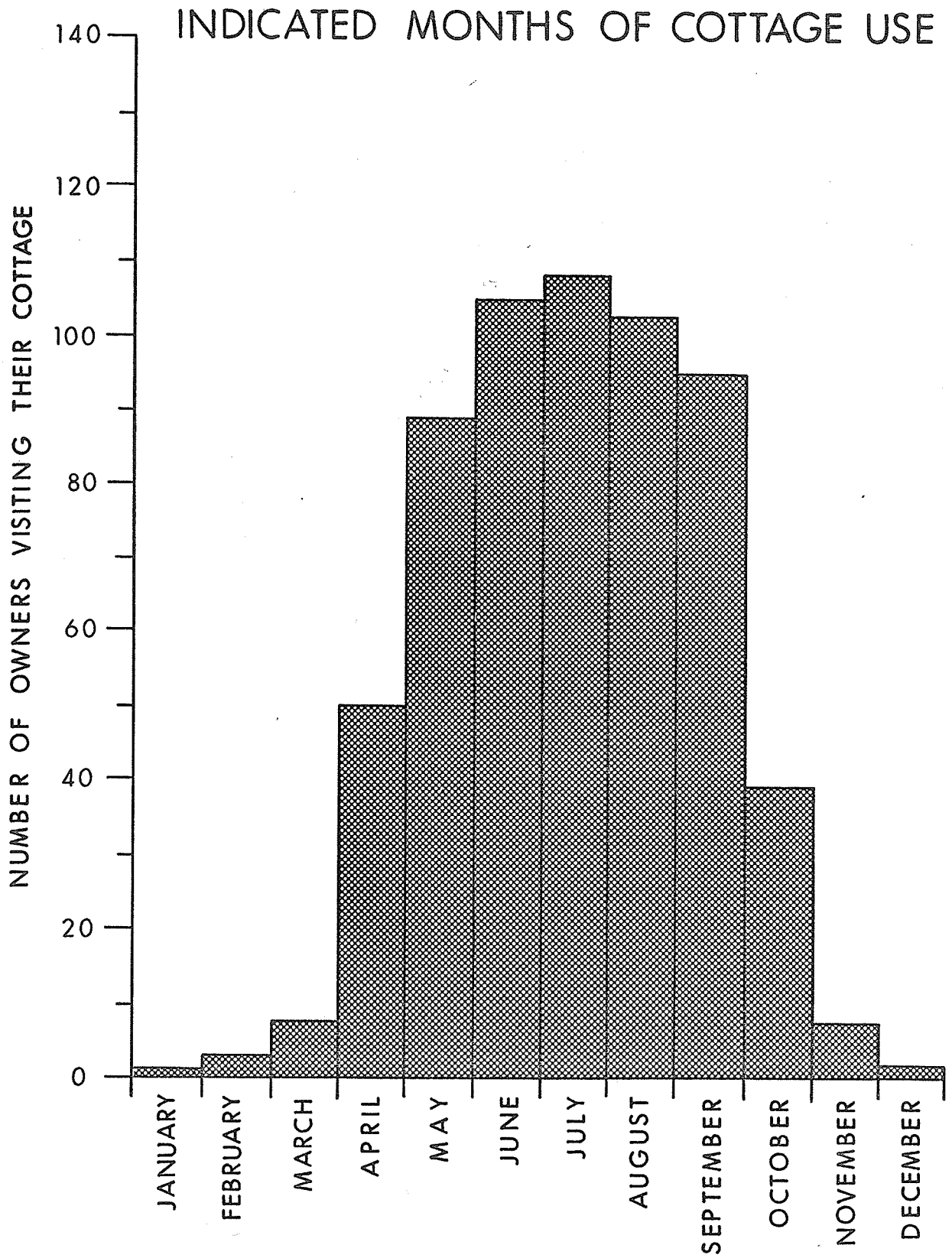
There is a marked concentration of cottage use in the summer months. The responses in the questionnaire survey illustrate this use pattern (Fig.12, p.82). They also show that 51 per cent of the respondents visited their cottages just as often during the week as on weekends. Approximately 44 per cent visited mainly on weekends.³

Cottage owners were asked to indicate the number of days per month spent at their cottages. There was such a variety of estimates and ranges given that the calculation of an average was avoided. What was apparent was that the majority spent at least all of July or August at the cottage,

¹W. B. Baker, "A Study of Manitoba's Outdoor Recreational Resources", working paper for the committee on Manitoba's Economic Future, 1962. (Mimeographed).

²R. C. Rump, "The Recreational Land Use of the Bow, Kanaskis, and Spray Lakes Valleys", M.A. Thesis, University of Calgary, 1967, p. 123.

³These two percentages do not total to 100 per cent due to a 5 per cent non-response.



and some indicated that the entire summer was spent at their cottages. The results suggest that many working men commute daily between their cottages and Flin Flon during the summer.

All cottages are close to water and are generally on well-treed sites having adequate shade and shelter. Except for Blondy Beach and the shoreline adjacent to a small cottage development southwest of Limestone Narrows, the lake frontage is generally rocky and has no sandy beach (Plate 13,below).



Plate 13. Foreshores of rock and rubble are common to cottage frontages on Lake Athapap.

Although no study has been made of the future demand for cottages on Lake Athapap, several facts impressed the writer. As far as the Flin Flon market is concerned, the residents have already been building cottages over a considerable period, so that it is unlikely that there

will be a significant increase in demand from them, especially since the population of Flin Flon has recently declined from 10,546 in 1961 to 9,674 in 1966.¹ It is unlikely, too, that a large demand from people living outside the immediate area will be forthcoming, owing to the availability of opportunities closer at hand. One prospective market for cottages is the labour force of Churchill Forest Industries (Manitoba) Limited. This prospective market will be discussed in Chapter V.

Although several personal evaluations have been expressed in the foregoing outline of recreational facilities and use in the study area, these have been avoided as much as possible. The writer believes that a separate section is warranted where these can be treated alongside actual consumer ratings (See Chapter V).

V. SUMMARY

This chapter presents a detailed discussion of the existing recreational development in the study area. First, conditions of access are described; then follows a general survey of the recreational facilities in the northwestern part of Manitoba as a whole. Attention is then focussed on recreational facilities in the study area; first on publicly owned and operated facilities, and second on privately owned and operated facilities. Facilities are described in terms of their development, size, location, and nature of operation. Basic characteristics of their use are also outlined.

¹Royal Commission Inquiry into Northern Transportation, (Winnipeg: Queen's Printer for the Province of Manitoba, 1969, p.75.

CHAPTER IV

THE CHARACTERISTICS AND PREFERENCES OF THE RECREATIONAL ENTHUSIASTS

It was regarded as of the utmost importance in the planning of this study to acquire detailed information about the recreational enthusiasts themselves. The nature of the market served by existing recreational facilities, the attractive power of the study area, and an understanding of user evaluations of recreational facilities and activities, must all be determined through reference to the people. Consideration of the potential for outdoor recreation of undeveloped portions of the study area should take account of the desires of outdoor enthusiasts and the extent to which present developments fall short of meeting these desires.

In order to manage recreation resources for maximum societal returns it is necessary to meld user activity patterns, preferences, and desires with a knowledge of natural resource capabilities.¹

The three questionnaire surveys described in the introductory chapter constituted the major method of collecting information about users. To repeat, three main types of users were recognized: campers, lodge guests, and cottagers. A different questionnaire was distributed to each type of user group respectively; they were similar in design but

¹Leslie M. Reid, "Outdoor Recreation Preferences: A Nationwide Study of User Desires", [n. p.], 1963, available from Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources Library, Ottawa, p.12.

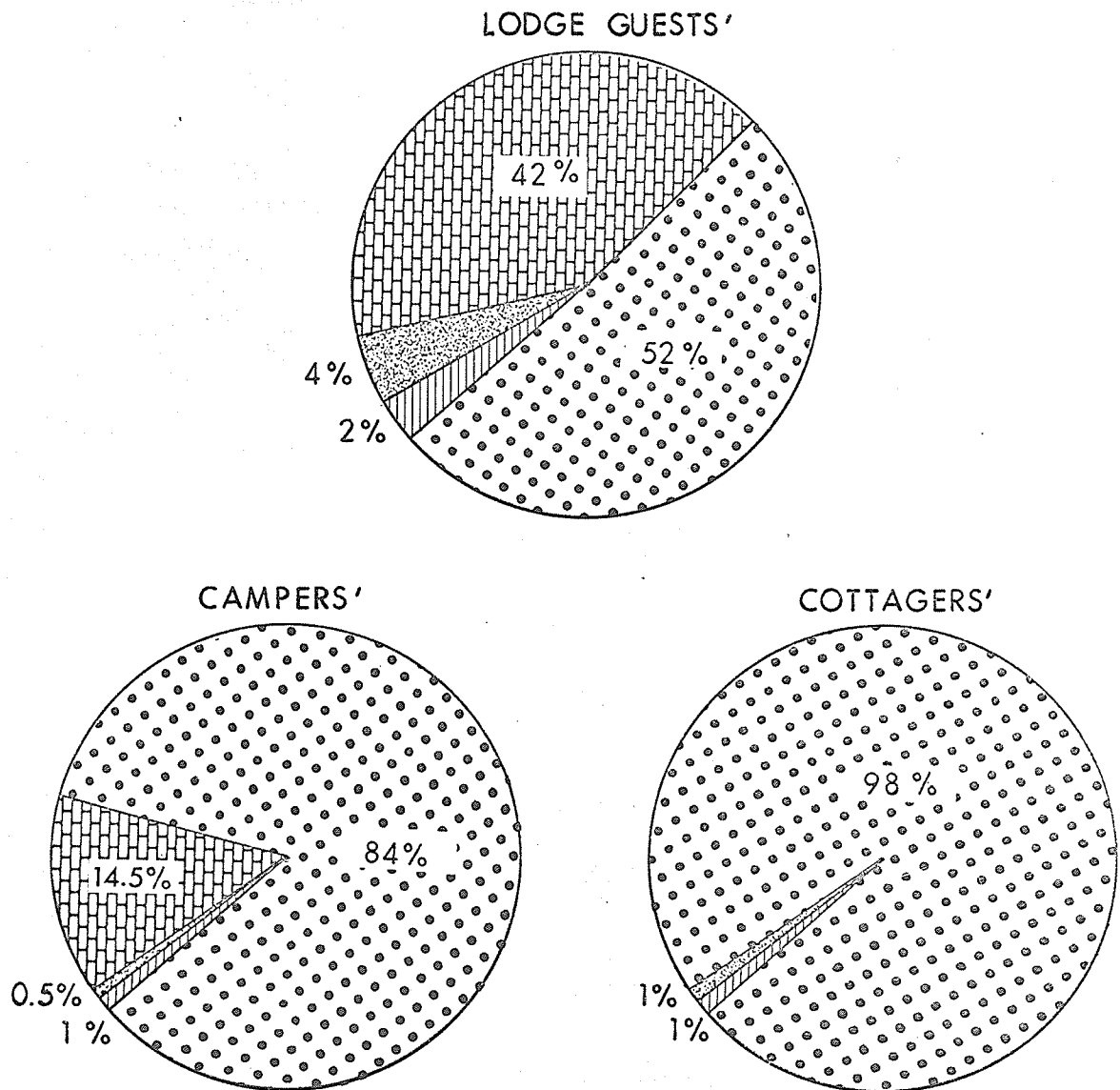
differed in detail. This will be apparent from an examination of the questionnaire forms (See Appendix A) and from the results to be presented here. Explanations of these differences will be made as they occur in the following discussion. Personal observations, interviews, and guest registers were used to complement the results of the questionnaire surveys.

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF USERS

Party Type

The majority of people surveyed indicated that they came with their families. Cottage owners were the greatest family participants in outdoor recreation on Lake Athapap: 98 per cent of those replying were with their families. Campers and lodge guests had higher representations of non-family groups in their sampled populations (See Fig. 13, p. 87). Non-family groups visiting Lake Athapap were especially prevalent in the month of June, when the school term has not yet ended for Manitoban children, and fishing is considered to be at its best. At the Cranberry Portage Campground, for example, 23 of 62 parties (37 per cent) surveyed in June were non-family in composition, compared with 8 of 88 (9 per cent) in July. The incidence of non-family groups was highest among the lodge guests sampled. This was to be expected, since the majority of people observed at resorts in June were groups of men made up of fathers, sons, and close friends, who had come to the area to fish. The questionnaires revealed that very few people participate alone in outdoor recreation in the Lake Athapap area. Average sizes for family groups visiting lodges, campgrounds, and cottages were 3.4, 3.1, and 4.4 respectively.

PARTY TYPE OF RECREATIONAL USERS SAMPLED



KEY :



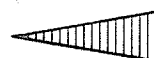
With the Family



Alone



In a Non-family Group



Non - Response

There was a heavy representation of married couples in the lodge guest and camper samples. The majority of families in all three samples had between two and four members. Average sizes for non-family groups visiting lodges and campgrounds were 5.5 and 3.9 respectively. The larger average values for non-family resort and campground parties is due to the incidence of several very large groups ranging from 9 to 16 in number. As with family groups, however, the majority of these parties consisted of between two and four people. Cottage owners were asked an additional question relating to party size. They were asked to indicate how many people were "usually" in their cottage party. Although most indicated the same number as they had for family size, others stated larger numbers, so that the average worked out to 5.7. This suggests that friends and relatives frequently visit the cottage with the owner and his family. The reader is cautioned at this point that many respondents did not indicate the number of people in their party. Approximately 26 per cent in each of the camper, lodge guest, and cottager samples did not state party size. Since almost all (See Fig. 13) revealed the type of group they were with, it must be concluded that the questionnaire design at this point was faulty. An impression of the degree of error that may exist in the numerical results presented above is gained from the following figures. A total of 7,239 people visited the Cranberry Portage and Baker's Narrows campgrounds in 1969, and 1,829 camping permits were issued.¹ This is an average of 3.96 persons per permit, which is not too different from the 3.1 and 3.9 average values calculated for family and non-family camper groups surveyed.

¹Source: Administrative Branch, Department of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Personal Data (Age, Sex, Education, Income, Vacation Time)

In each questionnaire, questions were included to determine the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. These were to be answered by the family head. In a non-family group, the respondent was to complete the questions as they applied to him but indicate whether his answers were representative of the rest in his party. It should be stressed that the sampling unit was the party, not the individual. Sometimes, people in the same party completed the questionnaires separately. However, care was taken in analyzing results to avoid double counting. For example, five people in a single group may each have filled out a schedule indicating Chicago, Illinois, as their place of domicile. In such an event, the repetition of the same answer was recognized and only one considered to avoid bias. However, in the case of socio-economic characteristics and recreation preferences, it was possible for members of the same party to give quite different answers; consequently all were given equal weight. In the cottage owner survey, virtually all questionnaires were completed by family heads, and the question of representativeness did not arise. Obviously, there are different socio-economic characteristics represented within families, but this level of detail was not sought. It was deemed necessary to limit the length of the questionnaire in order to ensure a higher level of response. In the camper survey, 16 (4 per cent) of the respondents indicated that their answers were not representative of others in their group. Twenty-six (15 per cent) of the lodge guests sampled indicated the same. With these explanatory notes as background, specific results are now presented.

The relative proportions of different age groups in the surveyed populations are depicted in Figure 14, page 91. Average ages for lodge guests, campers, and cottagers are 47.5, 40.8, and 52.2 years respectively. These are median values arrived at by using $(\frac{N+1}{2})$ and interpolating for grouped data.¹ It is apparent that younger people predominated in the sampled camper population. The largest percentage of older people occurred in the cottager group, many of whom are retired Flin Flon residents.

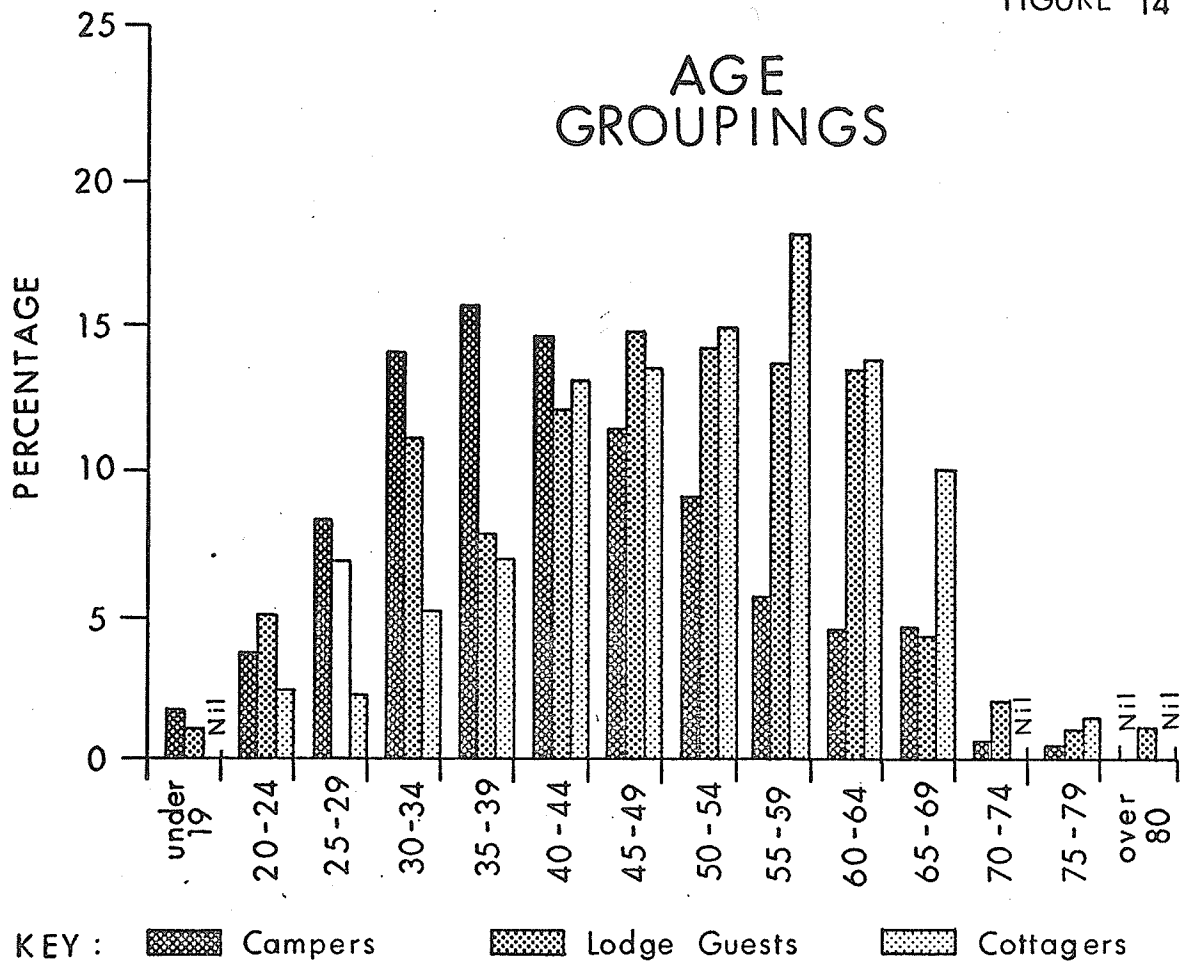
Flin Flon has never experienced the high degree of population mobility which is characteristic of Lynn Lake, Thompson, and other mining towns. Moreover, as many of the original workers reach retirement age a high proportion are remaining in the town.²

Exact percentages of males and females participating in outdoor recreation in the study area were not determined. Almost all questionnaire respondents were men, but this of course offers no indication of the degree of female representation in each party surveyed. All family groups personally noted had at least one female member. Many married couples without children in their company were noted staying in the resorts and campgrounds. Of all recreational enthusiasts personally observed during the 1969 season, only one party was made up solely of women. Generally speaking, more men were observed participating in outdoor activities than women.

Figure 15, page 92, illustrates the level of education attained by

¹H. Arkin and R. R. Colton, Statistical Methods, (New York: Barnes and Noble Inc., 1966 reprint) p.19.

²Royal Commission Inquiry into Northern Transportation (Winnipeg: Queen's Printer for the Province of Manitoba, 1969) p.66.

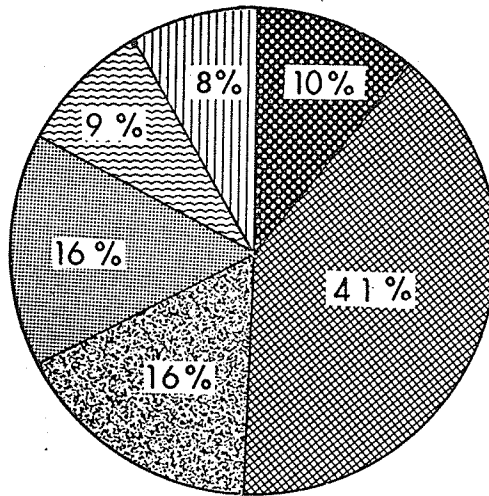


various proportions of the people sampled. It is clear that the majority had secondary education or better. The highest percentages of university and post-graduate people occurred among lodge guests. The incidence of those with vocational training was highest in the cottage owner group, as was that of those having elementary education. Since most of the cottage owners are from Flin Flon, one would expect these results. The labour force in Flin Flon is dominated by miners, quarrymen, and craftsmen.¹ In terms of education, campers generally were found to be in an intermediate position between the lodge guests and cottagers.

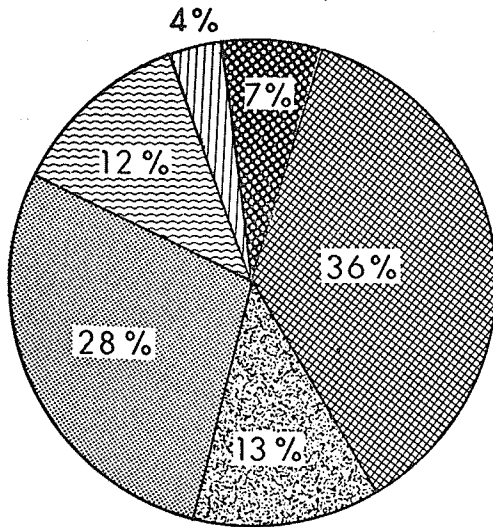
¹Ibid., p.89.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

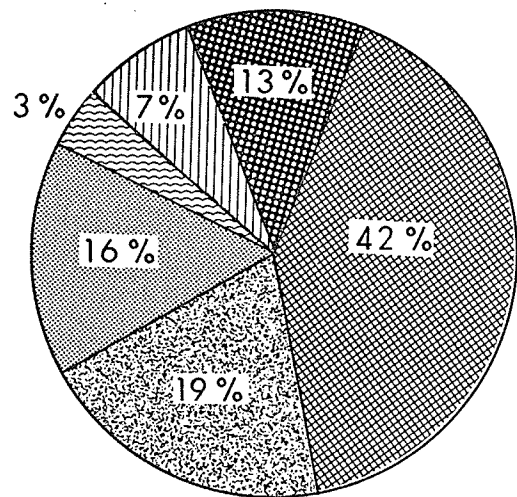
CAMPERS'



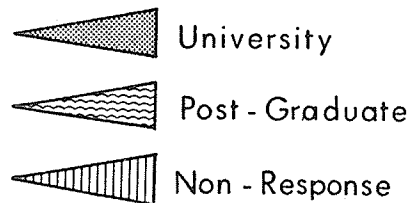
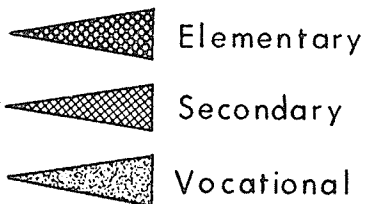
LODGE GUESTS'



COTTAGERS'



KEY :



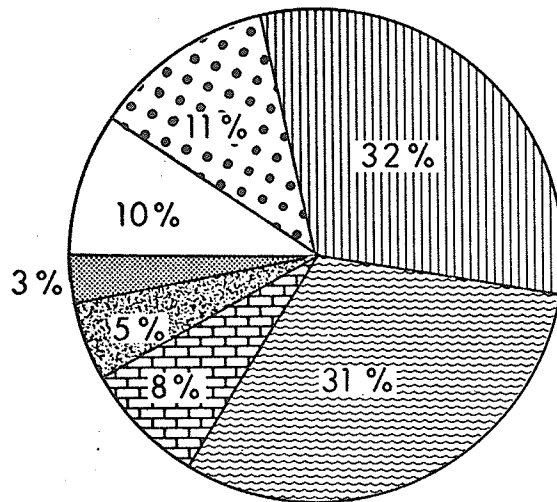
Annual incomes of the surveyed persons corresponded closely with their degree of education. Middle incomes were most heavily represented (See Fig. 16, p. 94). Average annual incomes calculated on the basis of answers given are \$11,712, \$8,195, and \$8,374 for lodge guests, campers, and cottage owners respectively. The highest proportion of those earning over \$12,000 was among lodge guests (45 per cent). As 40 per cent of the lodge guests had university or post-graduate training, it is apparent that the professional sector was well represented at resorts on Lake Athapap. A lower proportion of campers had annual incomes exceeding \$12,000 than did cottagers (16 per cent as compared with 22 per cent). This is most likely accounted for by the fact that the cottage owners surveyed were older on the average than the campers and had attained their maximum earning power. The percentage of those earning under \$5,000 a year was highest in the cottage owner group. Most of those indicating such an income level also indicated that they were retired.

It can be seen from Figure 16, that few people using Lake Athapap for outdoor recreation earned over \$30,000 per year. This is in marked contrast to the income levels revealed in a survey of tourists conducted at God's Lake in northeastern Manitoba. Here, 58.2 per cent of a sample taken of sport fishermen had incomes over \$30,000 per year.¹ It is clear that Lake Athapap, with its highway accessibility and greater variety of recreational facilities, attracts a much more diversified clientele than does the remote God's Lake area, which caters almost exclusively to an

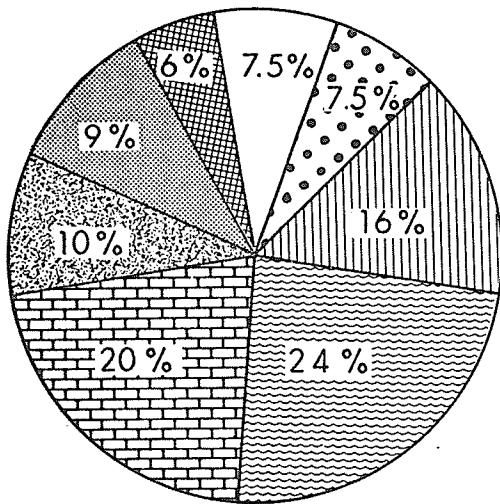
¹G. Unger, "God's Lake: A Case Study of Recreational Land Use and Potential", unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Manitoba, 1969, p. 46.

ANNUAL INCOME

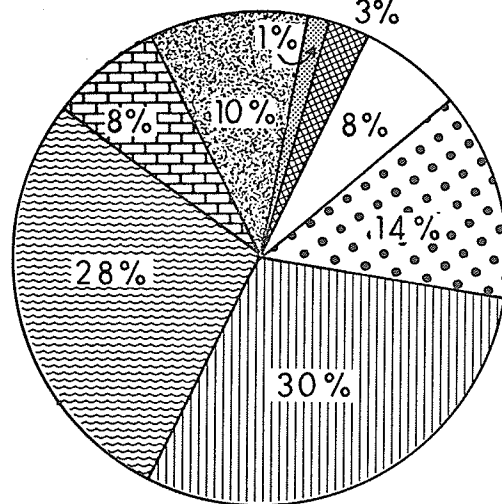
CAMPERS'



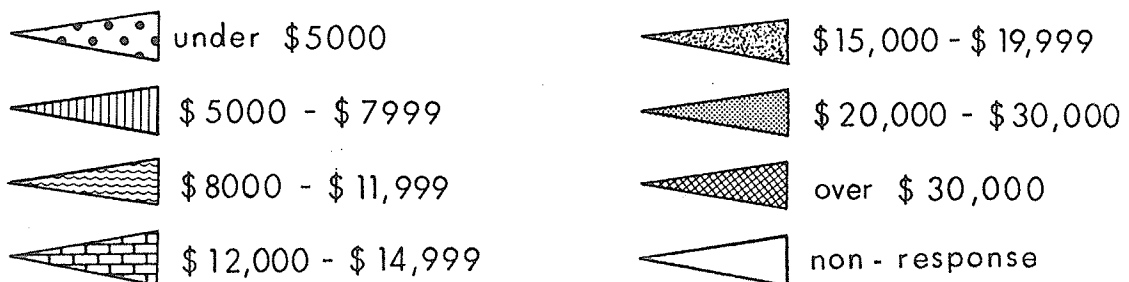
LODGE GUESTS'



COTTAGERS'



KEY:



economic élite of sport-fishermen who must fly in.

It was important to find out the amount of vacation time enjoyed by the users of Lake Athapap, since, as already pointed out, that is one of the governing factors of demand. From questionnaire responses it was calculated that cottage owners, lodge visitors, and campground users had 4.0, 3.3, and 3.1 weeks of annual vacation respectively. The greater leisure time enjoyed by the cottagers is probably due to the fact that many of them were retired. In Chapter III, attention was given to the amount of time spent by cottage owners at their cottage. In the case of campers and lodge guests, an effort was made to determine the relative proportions of their vacation spent in the study area and in Manitoba as a whole. For the lodge guests surveyed, it was learned that 7.8 days were spent at Lake Athapap and 9.7 in Manitoba on the average. Campers spent an average of 4.5 days at Athapap and 12.1 days in Manitoba. It is apparent, therefore, that campers spent a greater portion of their vacation time in Manitoba (it will be shown that the majority of campers are Manitoban) but a smaller portion in the study area. These results re-emphasize the fact observed earlier that campers were much more transient and did not view the study area, as lodge guests appeared to, as the main destination of their vacation trip.

Domicile of Users and How They Learned of the Area

The Lake Athapap area attracts both tourists and local people and it is important to determine the areas from which users come, not only to reveal the lake's sphere of influence but also to suggest where promotional efforts could be directed.

As mentioned several times before, most cottage owners are Flin

Flin residents. From a list of all owners registered on Lake Athapap,¹ it is learned that of 226, only 21 come from places other than Flin Flon. Of these, 3 are from the nearby towns of Cranberry Portage and The Pas, 4 from the Greater Winnipeg area, 3 from Saskatchewan, and one from Ontario. The remainder are Americans, of whom 5 are Minnesotans, 2 Iowans, and 1 each from Wisconsin, Michigan, and New Mexico. The domicile of cottage owners is itemized rather than mapped, since so few cottage owners originated from outside the Flin Flon area. Of the campers sampled, approximately 54 per cent were Manitobans, 13 per cent came from other provinces, and 33 per cent were Americans. Of the lodge guests, 82 per cent were Americans, 12 per cent were Manitobans and the remainder came from other provinces. A more detailed breakdown of these results is illustrated in Figures 17, 18, and 19. By way of explanation, the percentage groupings shown in the figures were selected by noting significant breaks in plots of per cent values on a frequency dispersion graph. Each map employs the same groupings (except for largest values) to facilitate comparison. In some of the maps, it will be seen that certain percentage groupings are marked "NIL". This simply indicates that no areas shown in these maps have proportions of the surveyed populations falling within these percentage groupings.

It is immediately clear from Figures 17a and 17b that, of the Canadian visitors to Lake Athapap, the majority were Manitobans, in the lodge guest and camper sectors. From Figures 18a and 18b, it can be seen that Winnipeg was the principal source of Manitoban campers and

¹Source: Administrative Branch, Department of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

FIGURE 17a

ORIGIN OF CAMPERS

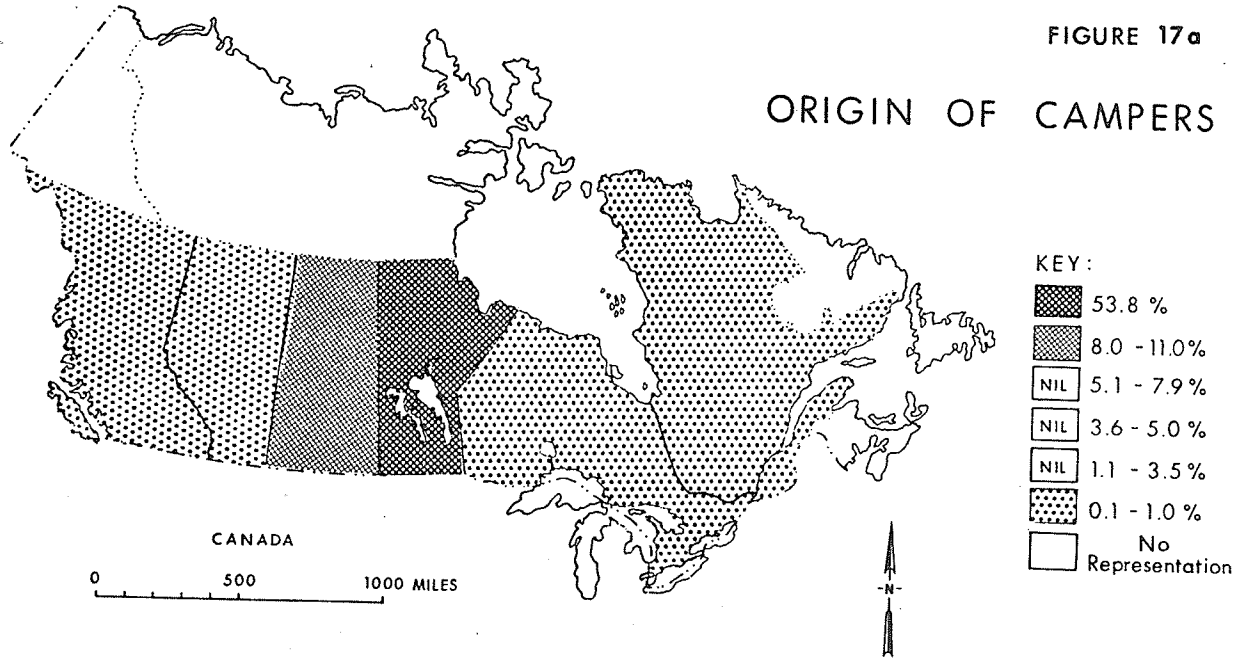


FIGURE 17b

ORIGIN OF LODGE GUESTS

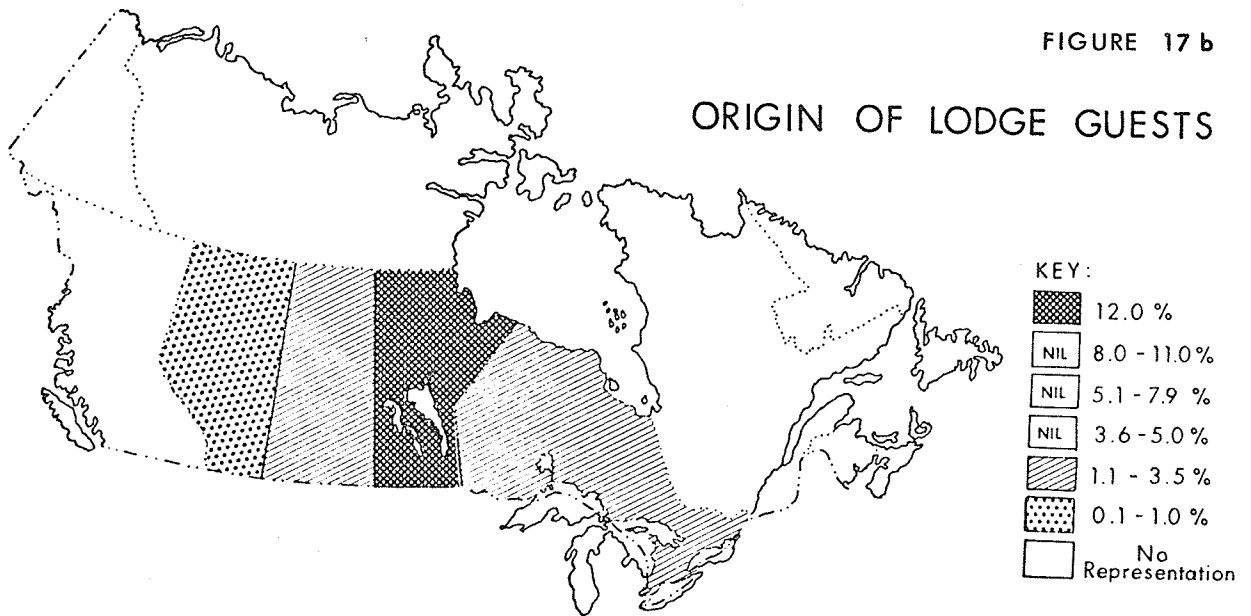


FIGURE 18 a

ORIGIN OF CAMPERS
BY CENSUS DIVISIONS

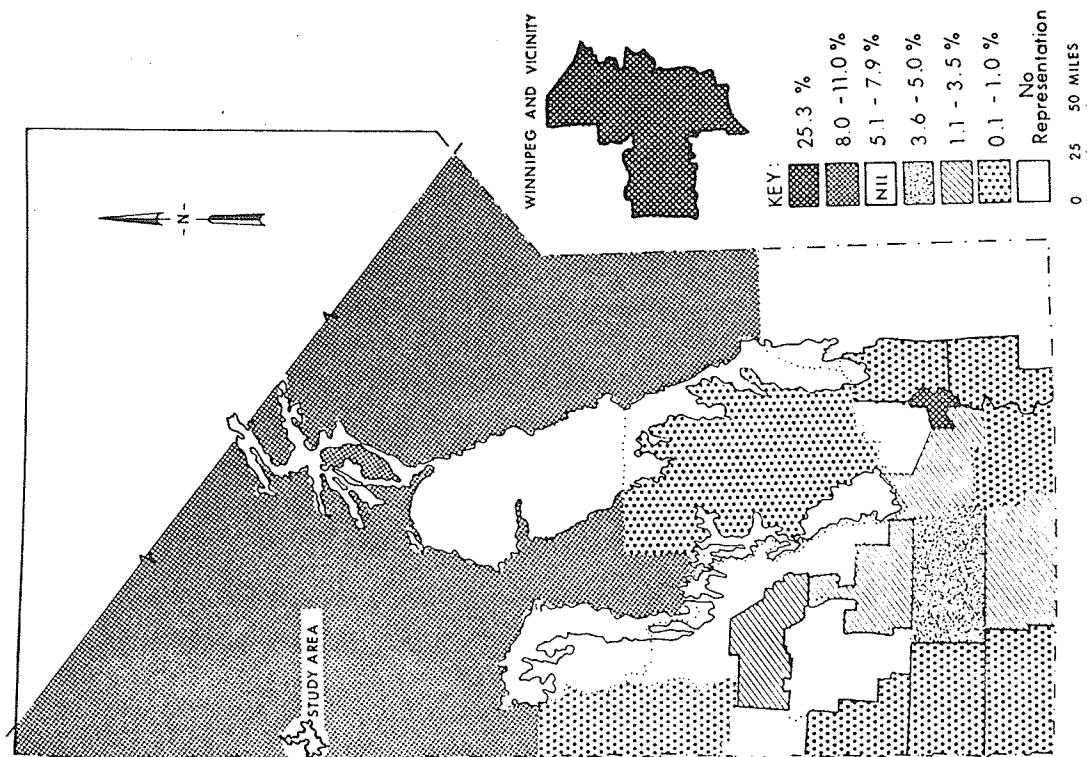


FIGURE 18 b

ORIGIN OF LODGE GUESTS
BY CENSUS DIVISIONS

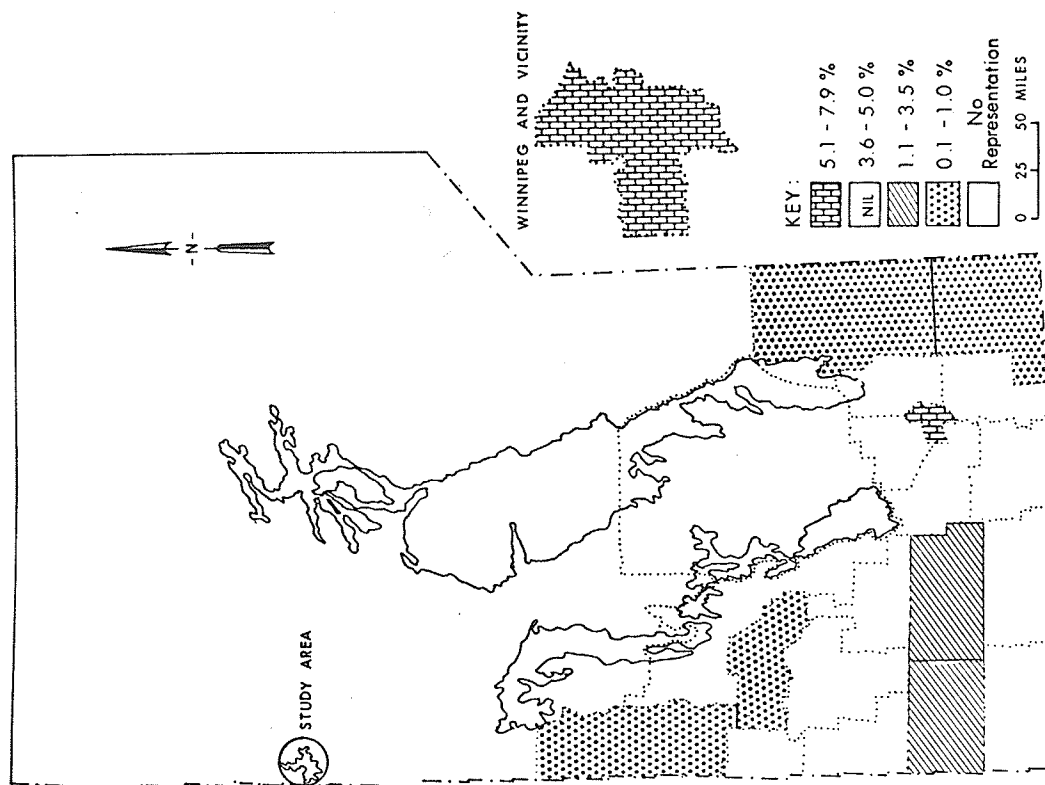


FIGURE 19a

ORIGIN OF CAMPERS

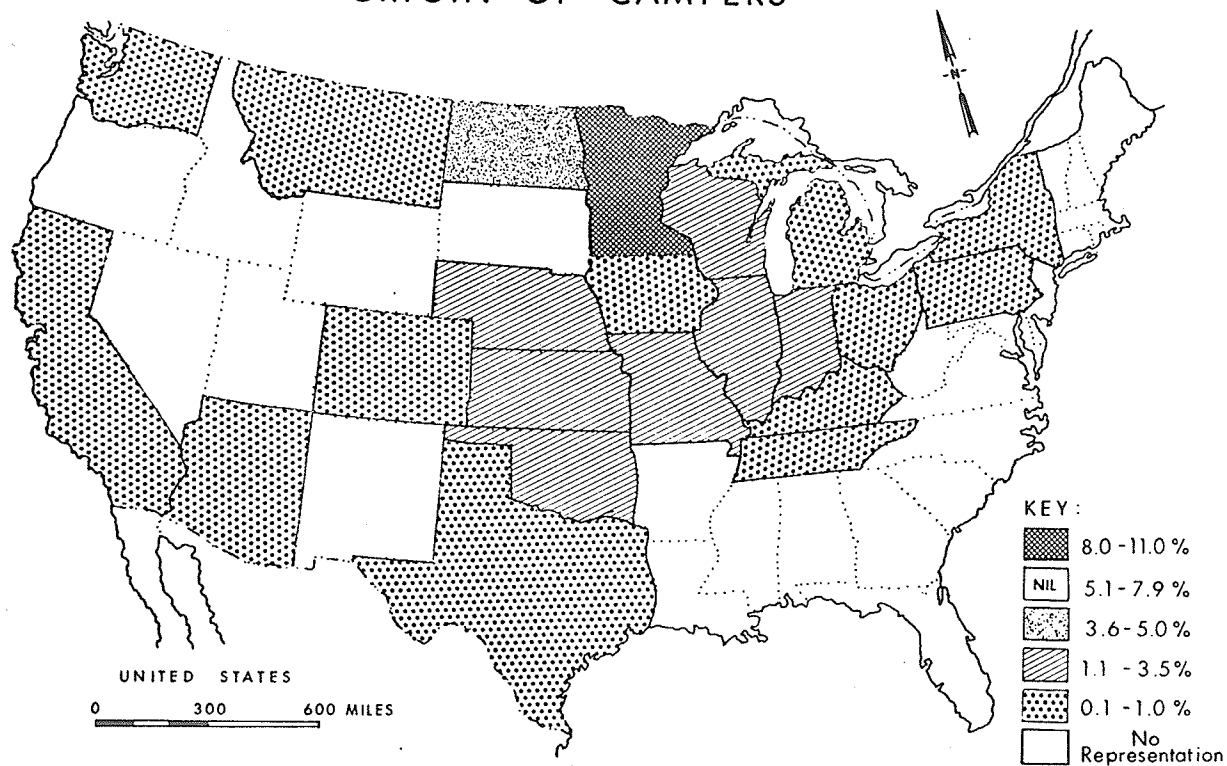
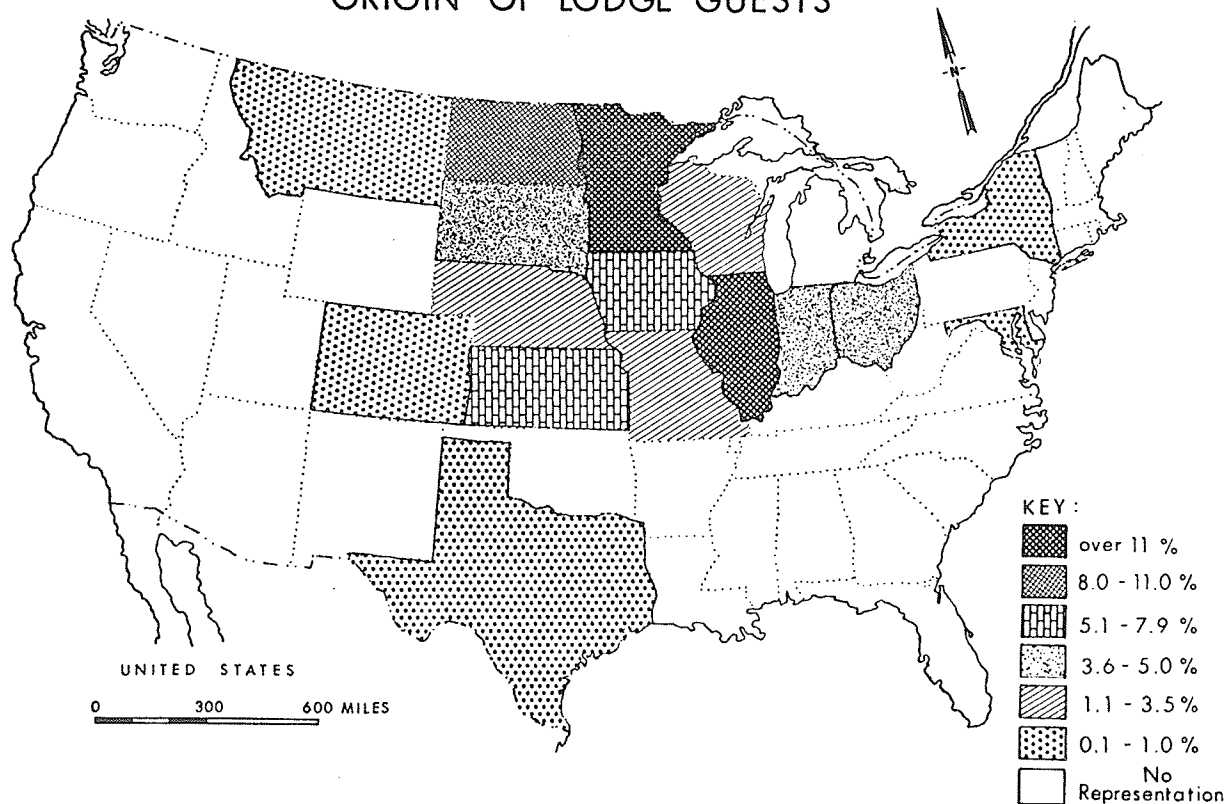


FIGURE 19b

ORIGIN OF LODGE GUESTS



lodge guests, but that a much higher proportion of the total camper population originated there than is true of lodge guests. It is also apparent that some of the people visiting the campgrounds on Lake Athapap (10.4 per cent) came from the northern area; whereas no lodge guests did.

There were interesting differences in American points of origin. Generally, there were lower proportions of the campers from any given state than of lodge guests. However, campers originated from a greater number of states than did lodge guests, the majority of whom lived in the north central area of the United States. Thirty-five per cent of the lodge guests came from Minnesota and Illinois alone. North Dakotans accounted for 10.9 per cent, and 6.2 and 5.5 per cent came from Kansas and Iowa respectively. Of those visiting the campgrounds, 9.3 per cent came from Minnesota, and considerably smaller proportions from other states.

An examination of the guest books (1968 records) of 6 of the resorts on Lake Athapap revealed slight differences in points of origin from those indicated by the lodge guests surveyed in 1969. Several states not represented in the maps constructed were the origins of a small number of parties in 1968. These were Michigan, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Tennessee, Florida, and California. Apparently, slight changes in the market area take place from year to year, although the core of the American market is still the north central United States. This is also true for Manitoba. "The 12 state area of the West North Central and East North Central regions* of the United States supplied nearly 70% of the U.S. visitors to

*The West North Central and East North Central regions include Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.

Manitoba in 1968 as it did in 1967".¹

When the questionnaires were being designed, it was recognized that most cottage owners were local people; therefore, they were not asked how they learned about the area. In the questionnaires distributed to campers and lodge guests, however, questions were included to determine how they learned about the area, whether or not it was being visited for the first time by a given party, and how many times it had been visited by people who had been there before. Sixty per cent of the lodge guests learned about the resort they were visiting from a friend (See Fig. 20, p.103). Brochures were the second most important method of informing lodge guests about resorts on Lake Athapap, the Manitoba Vacation Handbook being mentioned frequently. Lodges do not advertise extensively. Several have their own brochures, and all have signs posted along P.T.H. 10. The two American owners of resorts have advertised at sport shows which are held in U.S. cities such as Chicago and Detroit. Other sources of information about Lake Athapap cited by lodge guests were magazine and newspaper articles. Friends, again, were the most effective means of advertising among campers. The fact that fairly large percentages of campers came to know of Lake Athapap only as they were passing by or from a map (28 per cent and 20 per cent respectively) further supports an earlier contention that the campers were much more transient in their use of Lake Athapap than were lodge guests. The Manitoba Vacation Handbook was cited by many campers as a useful source of infor-

¹G. D. Taylor, "The U.S. Visitor to Manitoba 1968", (Winnipeg: Research and Planning Branch, Department of Tourism and Recreation, 1968), p.2. (Mimeographed).

mation about camping facilities. Newspaper and magazine articles were mentioned under "other sources" by several campers.

The fact that visitors to Lake Athapap came mainly from Manitoba, nearby provinces and states, in addition to the fact that friends of participants were the most important advertisers of the study area, suggests a need for greater promotional activity by both public and private authorities on a broader scale in Canada and in the United States. However, it is recognized that travel distance and the availability of alternatives elsewhere have been prime determinants of the sphere of influence of Lake Athapap's recreational attractions. Although greater promotion may attract larger numbers of people from more distant areas, such as British Columbia and California, it is believed that those areas shown as the major sources of visitors at present will continue to be so.

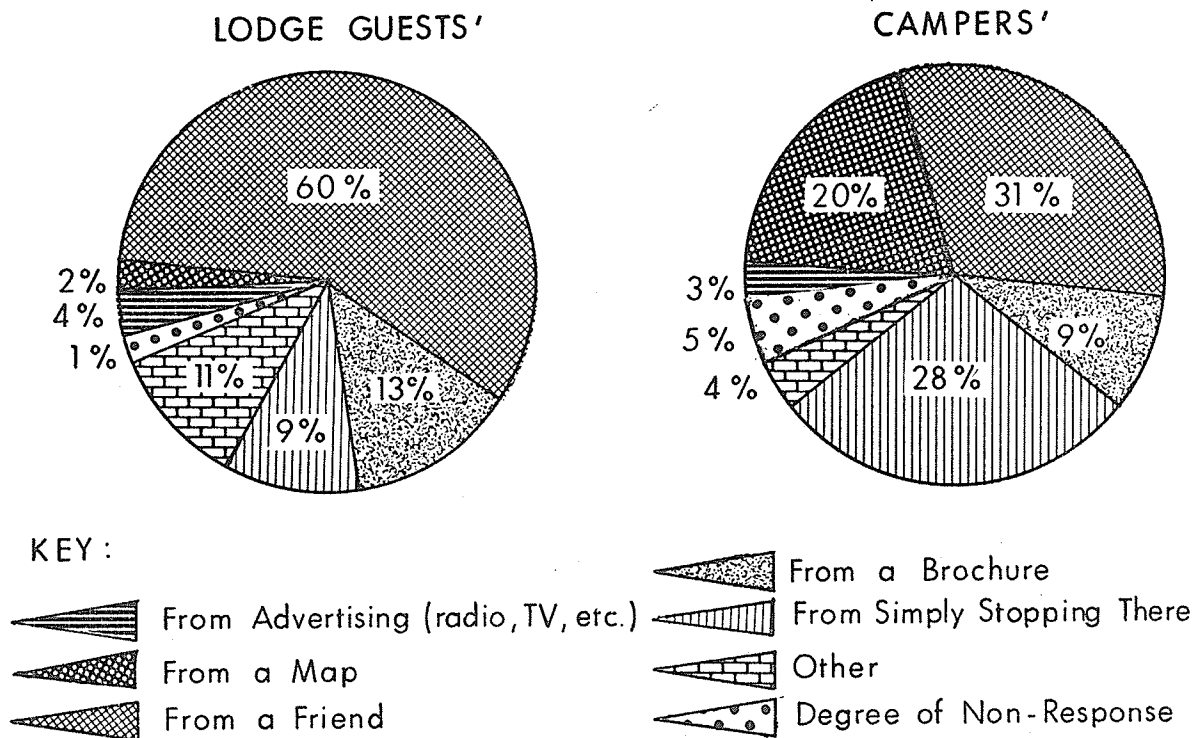
Sixty-five per cent of campground users indicated that they were visiting Lake Athapap for the first time. The remainder had visited 3.2 times before, on the average. These results compare with 58 per cent and 5.3 times respectively for lodge guests, and this suggests that resorts have a more established clientele than public campground facilities.

Methods of Travel and Equipment Brought

The vast majority of people motored to Lake Athapap. There were exceptions among lodge guests, 12 per cent of whom travelled to Lake Athapap by air, almost exclusively on commercial airline flights. Lodge operators meet guests arriving by air at Baker's Narrows and drive or boat them to the resorts. The Transair station agent at Baker's Narrows made several interesting observations respecting tourists arriving by air in an interview.¹ He mentioned that most of them impressed him as being

¹Interview with Mr. D. Harding, Station Agent, Transair Limited, Flin Flon Airport, June 8, 1969.

HOW THE AREA BECAME KNOWN TO VISITORS SAMPLED



well-to-do people, commonly in parties made up of fathers and sons, or older couples. He stated that it was rare to see younger family groups arriving by air for a vacation in the area.

All campers surveyed and observed motored to the study area. Cottage owners were not asked what their mode of travel to Lake Athapap was, again because most are from Flin Flon and it was correctly assumed that they drove or boated to their cottages. It was learned that at least one American cottage owner flew his own aircraft up to Baker's Narrows.

None of the people surveyed or observed travelled by bus or rail to the study area. It is clear, therefore, that the private motor vehicle is the primary mode of transport for trips to Lake Athapap. This emphasizes the impact that P.T.H. 10 has made on recreational activity in the

study area, and indeed in northwestern Manitoba as a whole.

Campers and lodge guests were asked to indicate the type of equipment that they had brought with them. Figures 21a and 21b (p. 105) illustrate the results obtained. The contention made above, that private motor vehicles are the major transport mode, is further supported. At first glance it appears that lodge guests used private motor vehicles more than the campground users did (81 per cent as compared with 75 per cent). However, the diagram (p. 105) shows clearly that more campground users arrived in "campers" than did lodge guests. Generally, it is apparent that lodge guests bring much less equipment with them and depend upon accommodations available in the area. A fairly high proportion (37 per cent) brought boats and/or motors with them. An interesting result obtained from the survey of campers was that the total numbers of those using tent trailers, house trailers, campers, and motor homes greatly exceeded the number using tents only. It is the use of more sophisticated portable shelter facilities that has occasioned the need for more support facilities in public campgrounds, such as better roadways, electric and sewer hook-ups. A rather surprising fact was the small number of people who had brought canoes with them since Lake Athapap and neighbouring areas are excellent for canoeing.

II. RECREATIONAL PREFERENCES

Relative Importance of Various Activities and Attractions

Figures 22, 23, 24, depict the results obtained from the three questionnaire surveys concerning recreational preferences and activities. As expected, an overwhelming number of people mentioned fishing as

FIGURE 21a

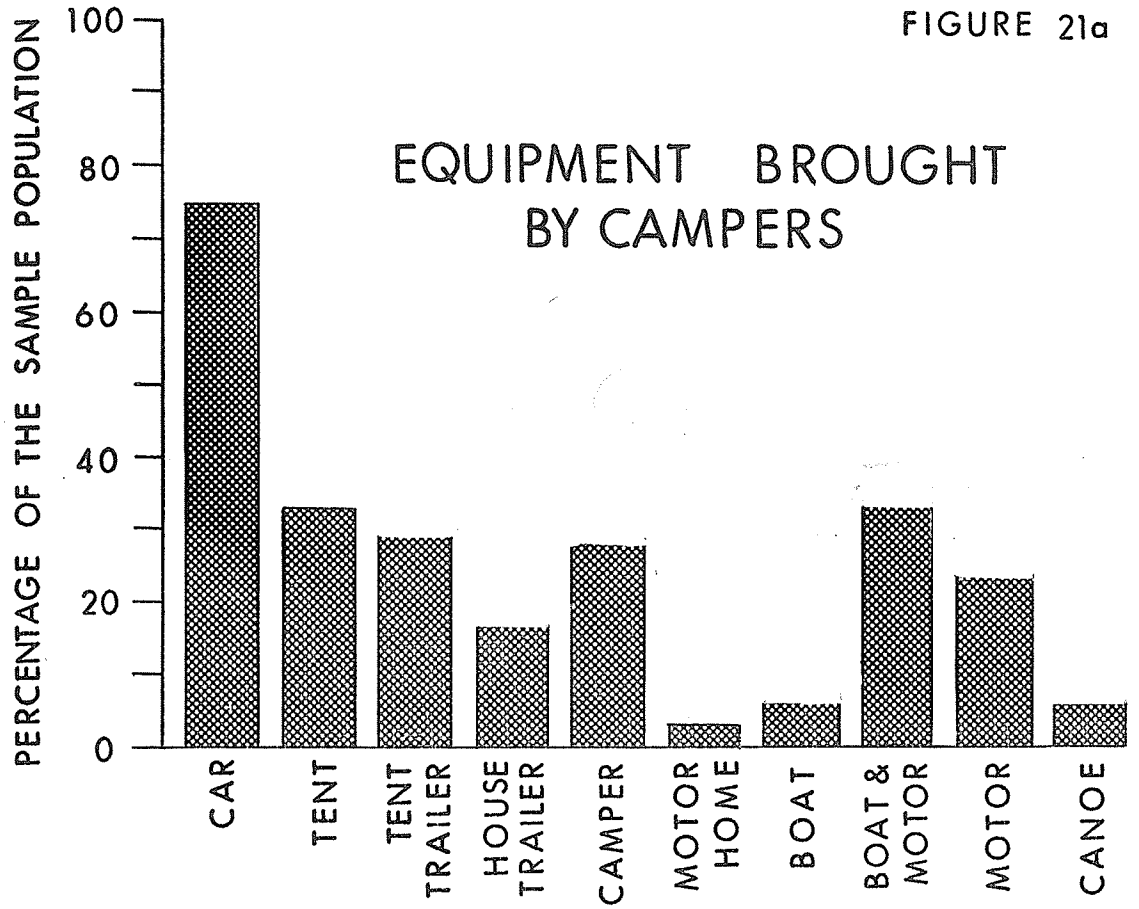
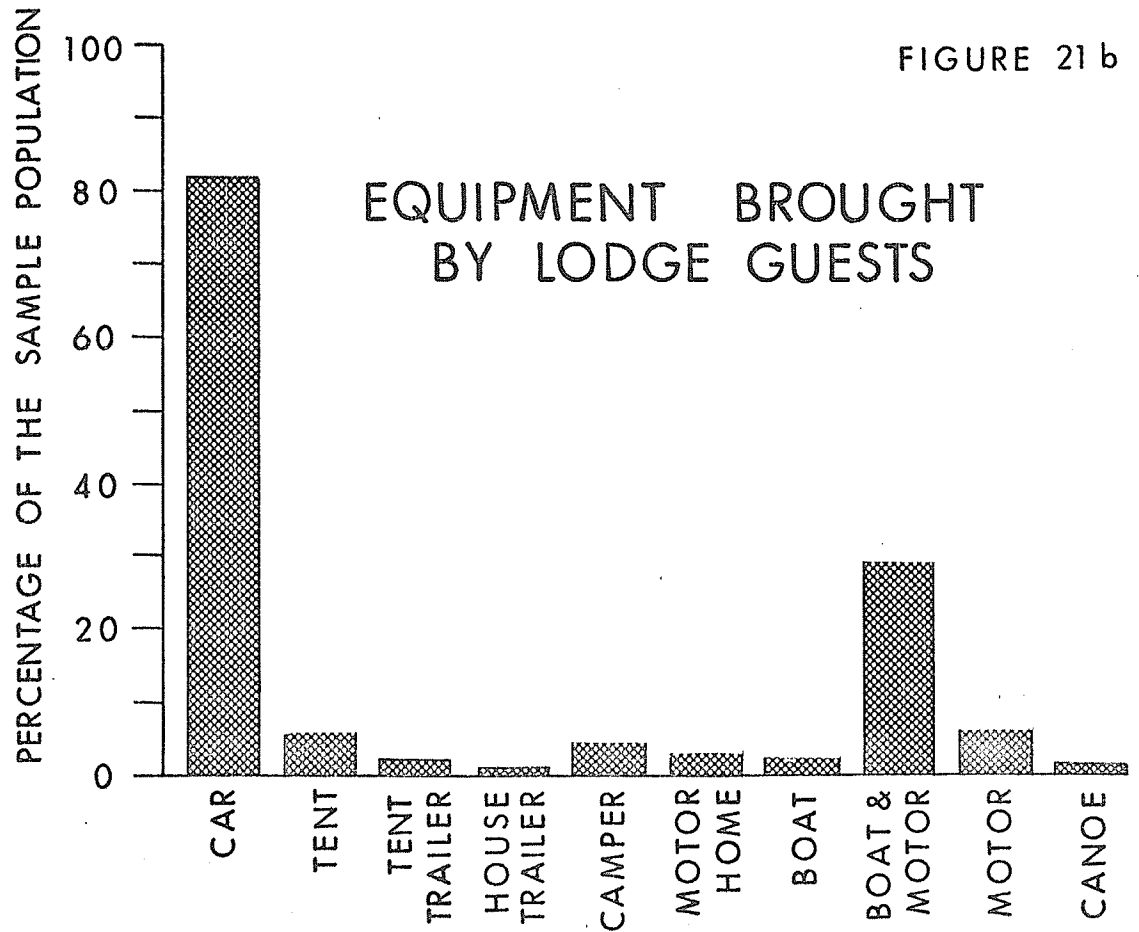


FIGURE 21 b



NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS INDICATING PREFERENCES

INDICATED RECREATION PREFERENCES OF CAMPERS

KEY:



First Preference



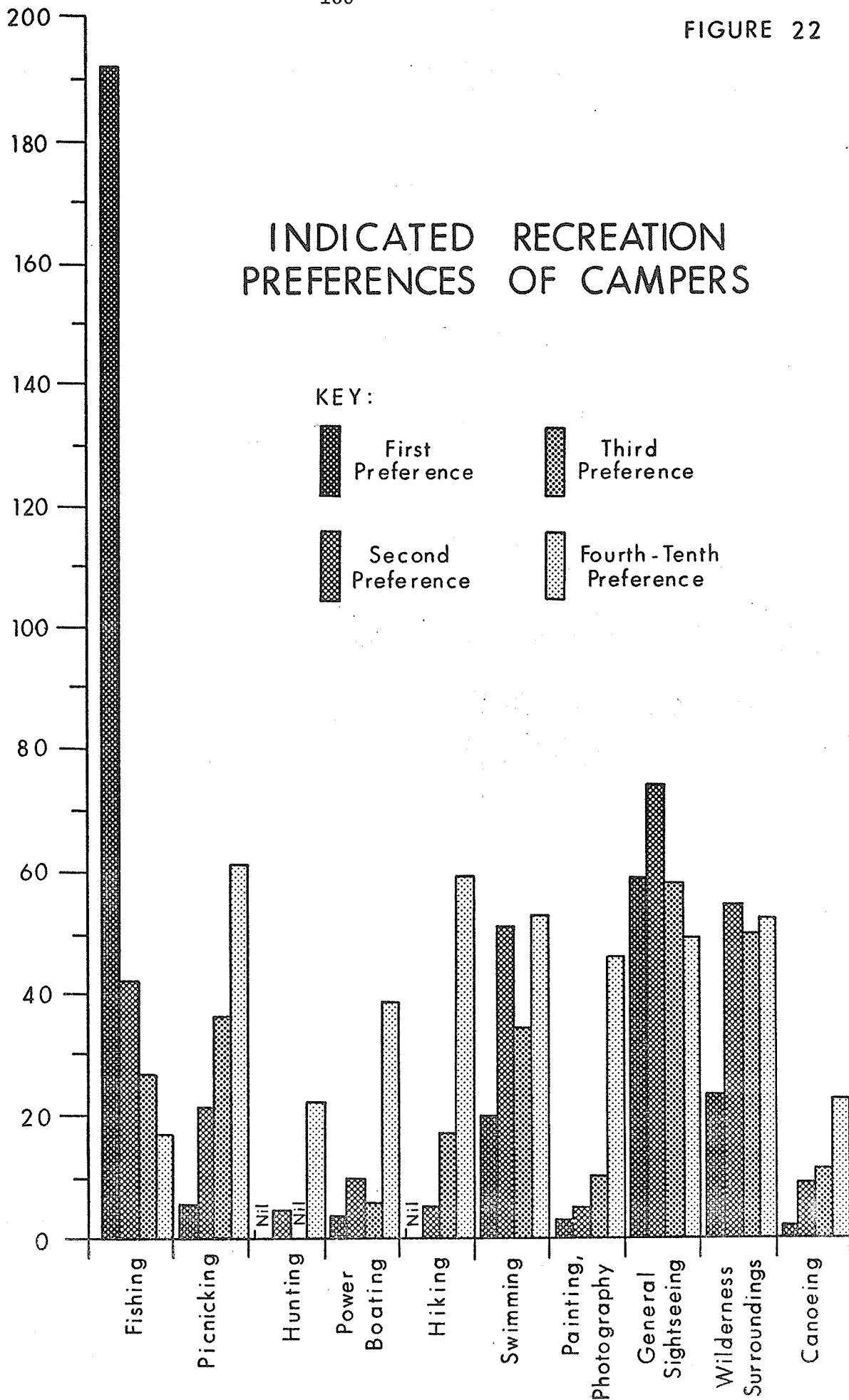
Third Preference

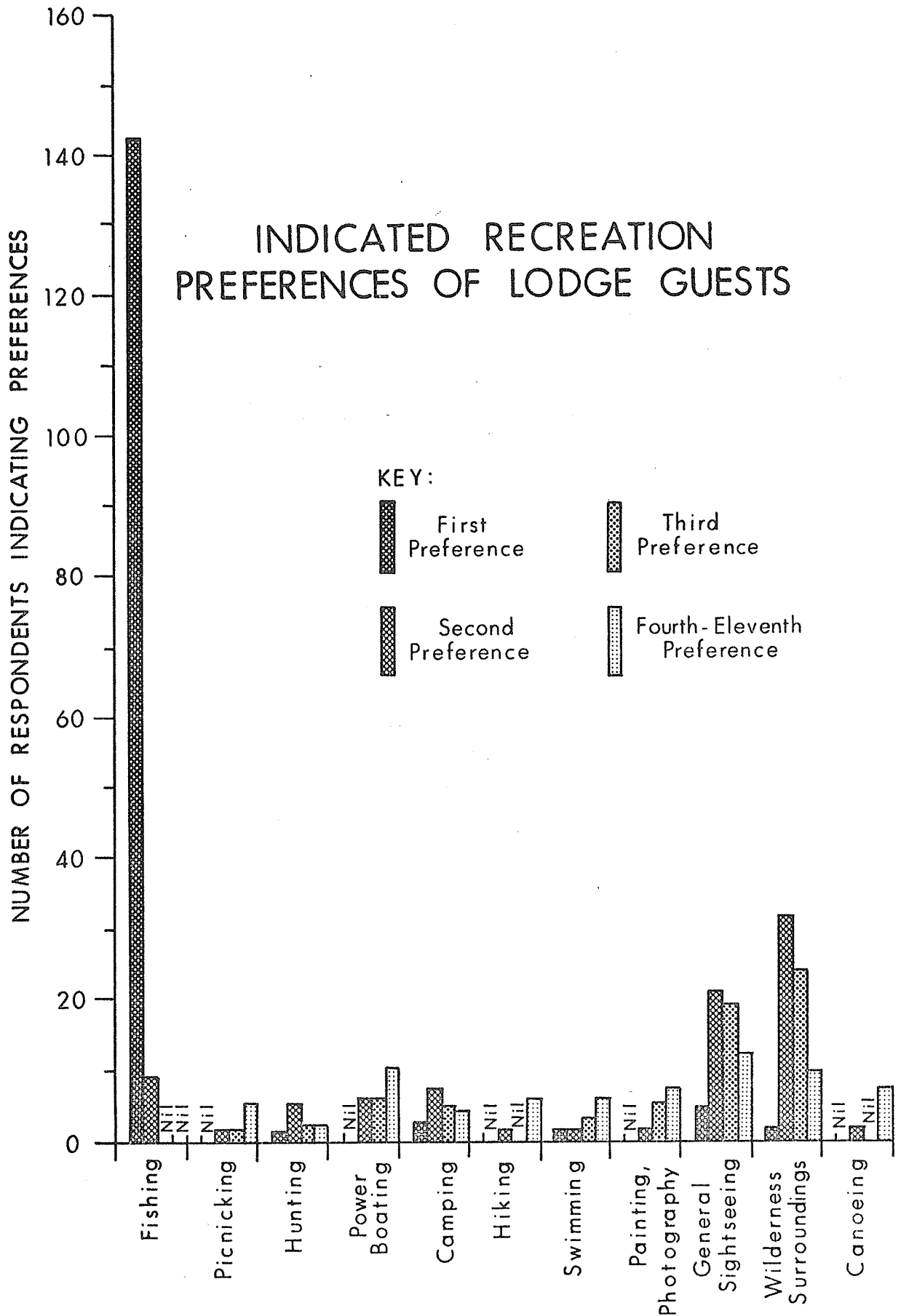


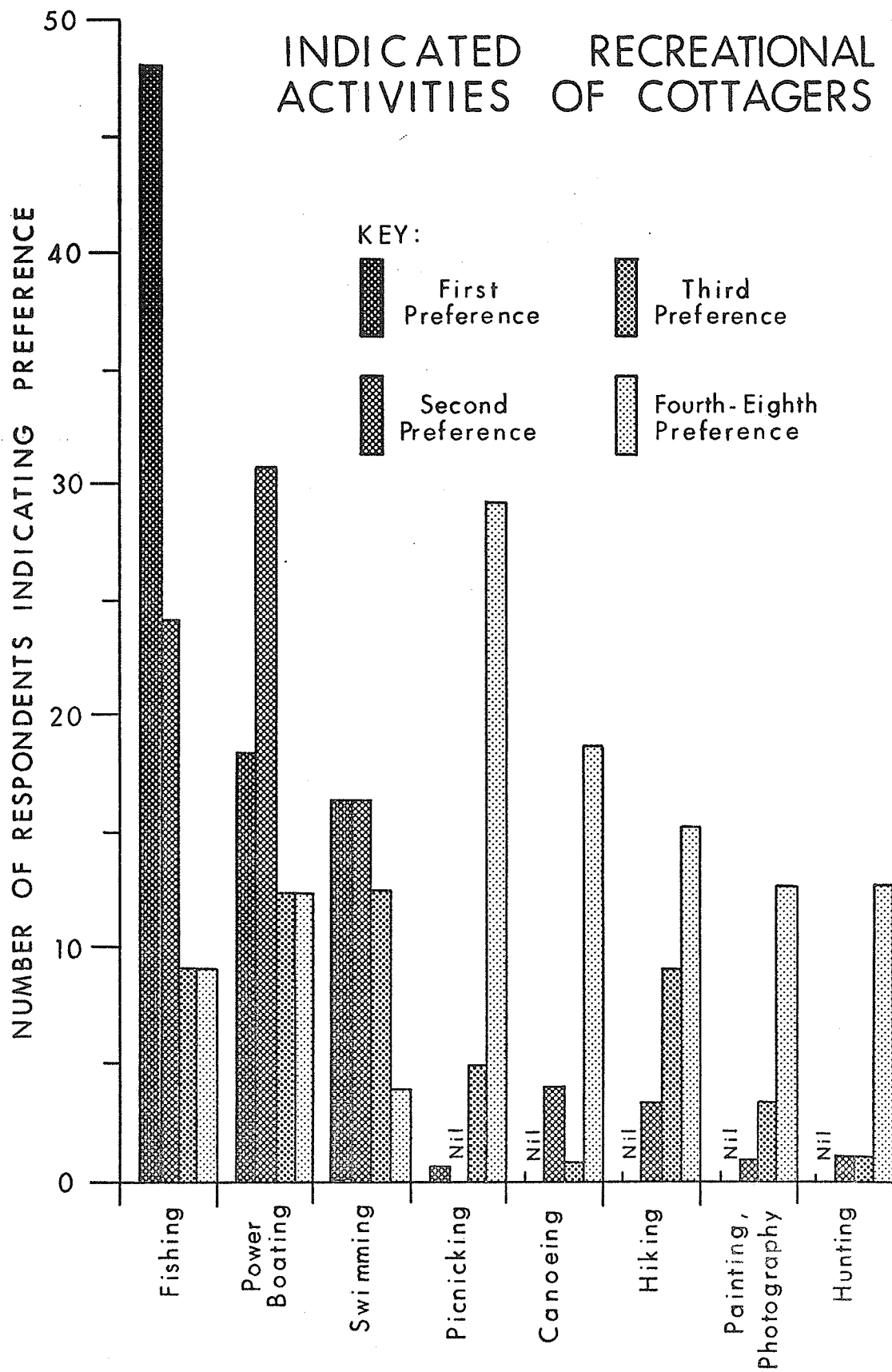
Second Preference



Fourth - Tenth Preference







the most sought-after activity. "General Sightseeing" and "Wilderness Surroundings" followed in the number of indicated first preferences of campers and lodge guests. Owing to an oversight in questionnaire design, cottage owners were not asked whether "General Sightseeing" was an activity engaged in. However, since most of them are local people, the writer believes that it would not rate high as an activity of cottage owners. With respect to "Wilderness Surroundings", cottagers were asked to evaluate cottage sites in terms of likes and dislikes; and aspects of wilderness qualities were covered in these questions. Presentation of these results is reserved for Chapter V.

Swimming was a relatively important activity for campers and cottage owners. As mentioned in Chapter II, water temperatures even in July and August are cool; but swimming and bathing do take place at beaches adjacent to campgrounds and cottages. Although it has been shown that many campers and lodge guests brought boats and motors with them they indicated that power boating as a recreational activity was relatively unimportant to them. It may be concluded from this that boating equipment was brought almost exclusively for sport fishing. This was not as true for cottage owners, however, many of whom indicated power boating as an important recreational activity (See Fig. 24). Water skiing was mentioned as another activity by several of the cottage owners, and this no doubt accounts, at least in part, for the importance of power boating to them.

An examination of Figures 22, 23, 24 makes it clear that cottage owners and campers have much more diversified recreational preferences than have lodge guests, who, with few exceptions, stated that fishing was of prime importance. As mentioned above, it seems surprising that canoeing was rated as relatively unimportant, when one considers the

attractiveness of the area for this recreational activity. Perhaps the provision of certain basic facilities for canoeists, and the promotion of this activity, would increase interest in it. This question will be explored further when considering the recreational potential of the Lake Athapap area in Chapter VI. Hunting was mentioned very little, but that was to be expected, since the survey period did not coincide with most of the hunting season for either big game or birds. Nevertheless, it is in fact a minor activity because most resorts do not cater to hunters and also because the cottage owners who live the year round in the local area rated hunting low.

In each questionnaire, respondents were given space to mention additional recreational attractions, preferences, or activities. Only a few made use of this space. "Relaxing", "visiting", "water skiing", "Bird watching", and "rock gathering" were noted. Several cottage owners have gardens, which they regarded as being an important source of recreation, and others found recreational value in simply working on their properties.

Sport Fishing

Of the many recreational activities and preferences mentioned in the questionnaires, sport fishing stands unchallenged. For Manitoba as a whole, sport fishing has steadily increased in recent years. Table VII, page 111 illustrates this trend.

In the study area, where fishing is permitted all year round, this trend is also evident. For four selected vendors at Cranberry Portage, for example, licence sales rose from 681 in 1963 to 918 in 1968, a 35 per

cent increase.¹ Most of the licences sold were Non-Resident.² The importance of sport fishing was recognized in the early planning stages of this study, and it was felt that certain aspects of this fishery deserved

TABLE VII
ANGLING LICENCES SOLD IN MANITOBA*

YEAR	RESIDENT	NON-RESIDENT	TOTAL REVENUE (in dollars)
1963	78,760	15,949	257,830.75
1964	79,958	15,080	254,652.25
1965	82,733	15,346	261,867.25
1966	87,187	17,438	283,868.00
1967	91,269	19,156	302,916.25
1968	96,900	22,956	338,050.75

*Source: Fisheries Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

specific attention. Notably, it was regarded as important to determine the motivations of anglers, preferred angling species, and the types of fish taken, because of the implications with respect to pressures on the resource and to angler satisfaction. Questions were posed in questionnaires distributed to lodge guests and campers to reveal that information. Cottage owners were not asked those questions, because of space limitations

¹Source: Fisheries Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

²"Non-Resident" is defined as "any person who has not resided in Canada for one month prior to application for a licence", p.2, 1969 Sport Fishing Guide.

in the questionnaire, and because there were other questions much more important to ask them.

The majority of anglers indicated that they fished for common-sized fish for sport or food. Those seeking trophy-sized specimens were in the minority; and a higher percentage of lodge guests than of campers (19 per cent as compared with 10 per cent) were interested in this type of fishing. Thirty-eight per cent of the campers revealed that they fished simply for relaxation, fishing success being of minor importance. The fact that only 27 per cent of the lodge guests took that attitude, showed the importance of fishing success to them. One writer has recognized different classes of fishermen,¹ ranging from those devotees who are well informed, willing to spend relatively large sums of money for fishing, and willing to travel far for it, to those who are casual, family-type fishermen who fish simply by the accident of being in the outdoors. This range was apparent in the results obtained; but the majority are avid fishermen to whom fishing success is important. The low proportion of those seeking trophy fish, however, lends support to the contention that

...far more than food or trophy, fishing is probably valued as an experience - the joy of being outdoors, the thrill of a strike, the excitement of landing, and even the sharp disappointment at losses.²

Preferred angling species for those people surveyed, reflected both a knowledge of the available resource and a high degree of selectivity. Walleye (pickerel), lake trout, and northern pike comprised the vast

¹Marion Clawson, "Economic Aspects of Sport Fishing", in Canadian Fisheries Reports, No. 4, (Ottawa: Department of Fisheries, 1965) p.18.

²Ibid., p.19.

majority of first preferences (See Fig. 25, p.114). Other species commanded little attention. Whitefish, although abundant in Lake Athapap, are unimportant as an angling species. Of 40 respondents indicating "no preference", 33 were campers. This is yet another suggestion that lodge guests are generally more ardent fishermen than campers.

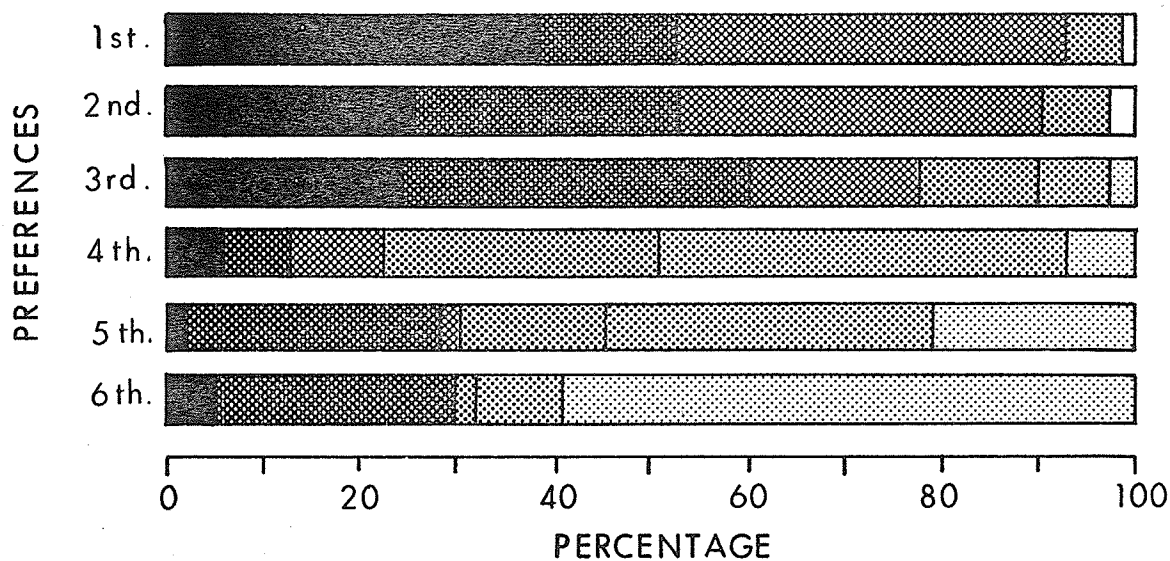
In terms of numbers caught, northern pike ranked first, followed by walleye (pickerel), and then by lake trout. It is probable that respondents included catches in other bodies of water in their answers. A creel census conducted in 1968 showed the following numbers of fish caught: lake trout - 288, walleye - 134, pike - 73.¹ These results were not regarded as conclusive since the creel census was not a continuous survey. It is apparent from both the questionnaires and the creel census results, however, that three species are receiving the brunt of fishing pressure. This situation is explored more fully in Chapter V.

III. EXPENDITURES ON OUTDOOR RECREATION

Various attempts have been made to attach an economic value to outdoor recreation. Efforts have been made to estimate the monetary value of recreation to participants (measures of primary benefits). Another area of interest has been the value of recreation to the business community. Estimates of the monetary value of recreation to the participants themselves are largely illusory. No such approach has been adopted in this study, because outdoor recreation is not regarded by the writer

¹R. O. Schlick, "Lake Athapapuskow Creel Census in 1968", (The Pas, Manitoba: Fisheries Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Province of Manitoba, 1968) p.16. (Mimeographed).

PREFERRED ANGLING SPECIES OF TOURISTS SAMPLED



KEY:

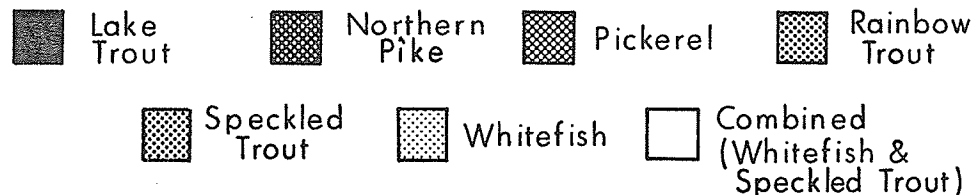
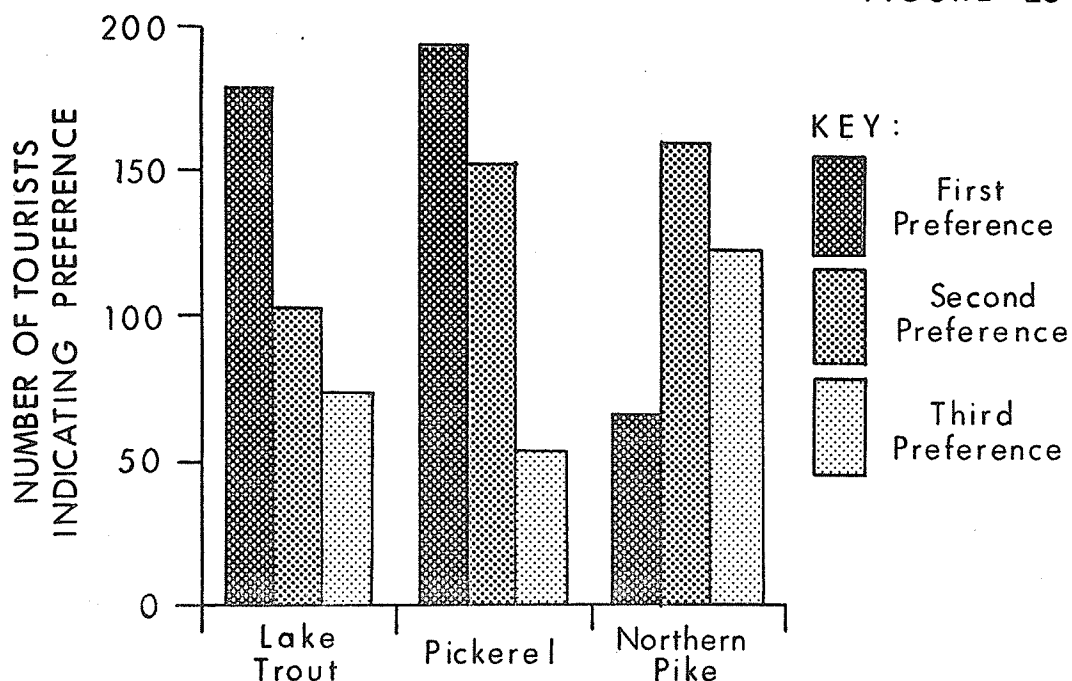
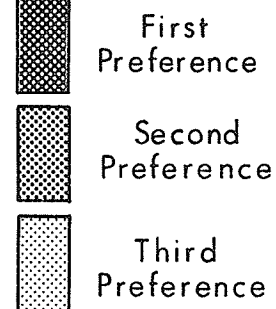


FIGURE 25 b



KEY:



as a commodity that is bought and sold at prevailing market prices. It is an experience with many intangible values. Greater merit is seen in attempting to measure the value of recreational resources to business, industry, and government, since economic justification is often necessary in determining the best of various uses of the same land. Originally, the writer intended to attempt to measure the economic value of outdoor recreation in the study area. It was evident, however, that a sophisticated approach would be necessary because of the complexity of recreational activities and facilities. Such matters as capital costs, operating costs, net incomes received by those employed in tourist operations, and the value added to local service outlets by the tourist sector would have to be considered. Neither time nor resources permitted such considerations. In addition, it is doubtful whether much of the basic information required is available, since most of it would have to come from private individuals and is of a highly personal nature. All that has been attempted here is an estimate of gross expenditures incurred by those surveyed. Each respondent was asked to estimate his expenditures for various items. The results are summarized in Figures 26 and 27, pp.117,118. It is cautioned that there are several possible sources of error. First, it is obvious that most personal estimates have an element of inaccuracy in them. Several estimates appeared to the writer to be extreme, but each was given equal consideration in calculating totals and proportional values. In addition there were differences in the degrees of non-response. For the most part, non-response undoubtedly indicated that no costs were incurred for a given item. However, there were inexplicable discrepancies. For example, only 306 of the 392 campers sur-

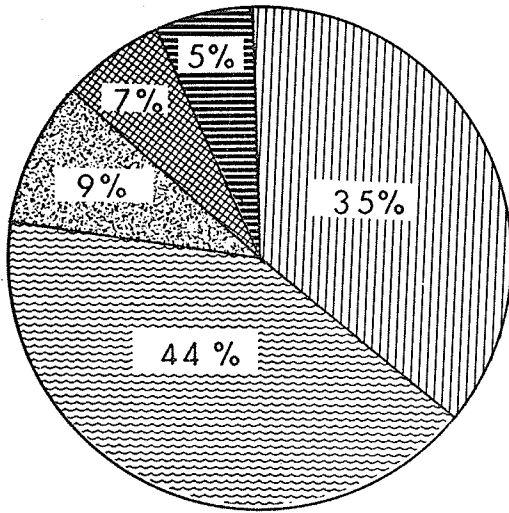
veyed noted travel costs, although it is reasonable to assume that almost all spent some money on travel.

Questionnaire replies suggested that a greater proportion of the lodge visitor's dollar was spent in the study area in comparison with the camper's expenditures, which were predominantly incurred in travel to the area. Compared with the amount spent by these two groups on travel, subsistence, and accommodation, little was allocated to guide services, package deals, and other expense items. Cottage owners spent most on food, gas, and entertainment in the immediate area; but annual cottage operation was also a major expense. Every cottage owner must pay an annual rental fee on his land; and although this is a small proportion of his total expenditure, it is believed to be higher than the 2 per cent shown in Figure 27. Since only 35 cottagers indicated cottage rental fees on their leases separately in questionnaire returns, it is likely that the rest of them included this cost in their estimates of cottage operation expenses.

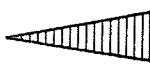




A total of \$40,914 (this figure does not include travel costs) in estimated expenditures was incurred by the campers and lodge guests surveyed. Since the majority of these people came from outside the local area, this amount is a crude measure of the gross value added to the local economy. Since those people surveyed represent but a portion of all the recreational enthusiasts visiting and travelling through the area, it can be seen that a significant amount of money is spent by visitors annually in the Lake Athapap area. Cottage owners spent an estimated total of \$44,600; and since those surveyed constitute approximately half of all cottage owners on Lake Athapap, this amount can be doubled to give an impression of the total amount spent annually by cottagers. Most

ALLOTMENT OF EXPENDITURES

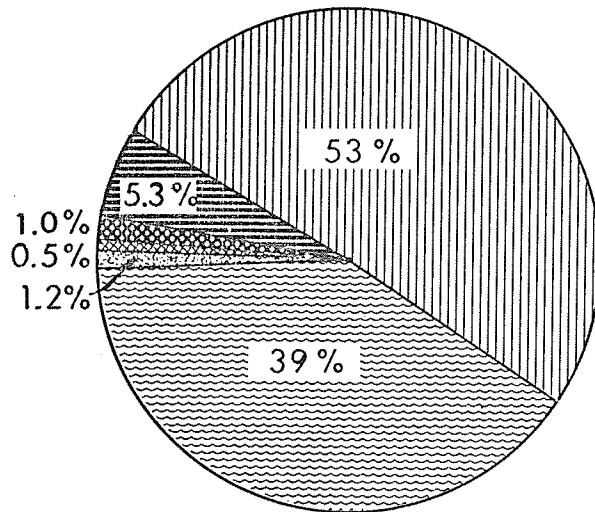
LODGE GUESTS'









KEY :

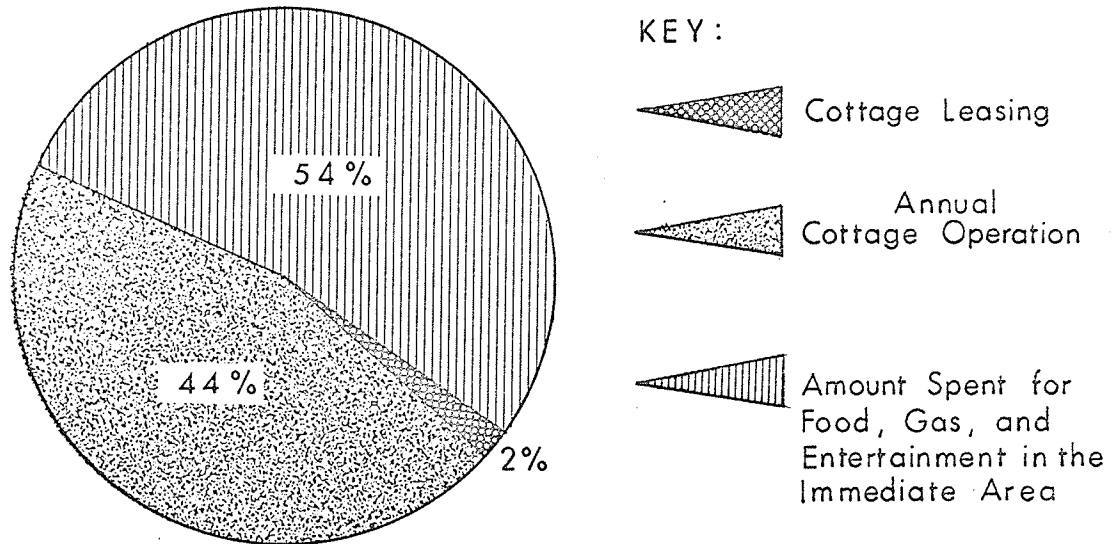
-  Travel Costs Enroute To The Area
-  Food and Lodging
-  Guide Services
-  Package Deal
-  Other Expenses

CAMPERS'



-  Travel Costs Enroute To The Area
-  Food, Gas, Camping Fees
-  Guide Services
-  Package Deal
-  Motel; Hotel Costs
-  Other Expenses

ALLOTMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY COTTAGERS SAMPLED



of this money, however, is being recirculated in the local economy since the majority of cottage owners are local people.

The characteristics and preferences of recreational enthusiasts having been established, attention will now be given to their evaluations of the recreational facilities, services, and opportunities in the Lake Athapap area.

IV. SUMMARY

This chapter considers the characteristics and the preferences of the recreational enthusiasts. The type of party, or group composition, of those surveyed, their socio-economic characteristics, their places of domicile, the means by which they learned about Lake Athapap, and the types of equipment they used for the pursuit of outdoor recreation, are all examined and illustrated. In addition, the recreational preferences

of those surveyed are presented. The primacy of sport fishing as an activity is clearly revealed; hence this activity is given special attention. Finally, some estimate is made of the expenditures incurred for recreational pursuits in the study area.

CHAPTER V

THE EVALUATION OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, ACTIVITIES, AND ALTERNATIVE RESOURCE USES

An assessment of the quality of outdoor recreational facilities and the identification of problems associated with these are essential in determining management and planning needs, and in evaluating the recreation potential of undeveloped portions of the study area. Other resource uses must also be considered because of their potential effect on outdoor recreation.

User ratings are indispensable in any assessment of the quality of recreational facilities.

To a large extent quality is a matter of subjective appreciation which is likely to vary among users. The most promising approach to this problem therefore, appears to lie in obtaining ratings, e.g. from 'outstanding' to 'poor', from samples of users themselves. Such ratings would take implicit account of differences in attitude and experience.¹

It is also believed, that user ratings were intrinsic evaluations not only of the existing recreational facilities and opportunities but also of desired additions and improvements to these. To supplement ratings, comments and suggestions from respondents were sought in the questionnaire surveys. The object here, therefore, is to present an appraisal of the present state of recreational use in the study area by integrating actual user evaluations with personal observations.

¹P. H. Pearse, "Water Based Recreation Demands", in W.R.D. Sewell, et al., Forecasting the Demands for Water, (Ottawa: Policy and Planning Branch, Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources, 1968) p.173.

I. RATINGS, COMMENTS, AND SUGGESTIONS

Public Campgrounds and Associated Facilities

The two Provincial Recreational Areas at Cranberry Portage and Baker's Narrows have been described in Chapter III. Campers at each were asked to evaluate facilities. Tables VIII and IX summarize the results obtained. The number of respondents is shown in the right hand column of each table. Differences reflect mainly different rates of utilization. It is clear that campground facilities in general were more appealing at Baker's Narrows than at Cranberry Portage because of the greater range of facilities and the more pleasant natural surroundings at Baker's Narrows. It has been pointed out that the variety of equipment brought by campers necessitates more on-site facilities. The importance of "wilderness surroundings" to campers has also been established. Beach areas and bathing conditions were rated favourably by the

TABLE VIII

RATINGS BY CAMPERS SURVEYED AT CRANBERRY PORTAGE
(IN PER CENT)

FACILITIES	EXCEL- LENT	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NUMBER OF RESPON- DENTS
Campground Facilities	19.8	21.3	40.6	18.3	-	197
Beach Area and Bathing Conditions	14.1	24.4	34.8	21.5	5.2	135
Hiking and Nature Trails	17.4	10.9	30.4	21.7	19.6	46
Boat Launching Facilities	27.0	27.9	31.5	12.6	.9	111

TABLE IX

RATINGS BY CAMPERS SURVEYED AT BAKER'S NARROWS
(IN PER CENT)

FACILITIES	EXCEL- LENT	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NUMBER OF RESPON- DENTS
Campground Facilities	46.2	35.7	15.4	2.7	-	182
Beach Area and Bathing Conditions	8.5	19.2	30.5	32.6	9.2	141
Hiking and Nature Trails	6.3	22.8	43.0	22.8	5.1	79
Boat Launching Facilities	28.2	30.0	36.4	4.5	.9	110

majority of respondents, although there is a significant proportion of "fair" to "poor" ratings, especially at Baker's Narrows. This fact will be discussed more fully later on. Boat launching facilities appear adequate, since 86.4 per cent and 94.6 per cent of respondents at Cranberry Portage and Baker's Narrows respectively rated them from "good" to "excellent". There are no designated hiking and nature trails developed in conjunction with camping facilities on Lake Athapap. This, and the fact revealed earlier that hiking is not an important activity for those surveyed, explains the relatively small number of people giving a rating for hiking and nature trails. The few that did apparently found the area suitable for hiking. At Cranberry Portage, where there is little tree cover on the camping area and considerable development close by, the proportion of "fair" to "poor" ratings assigned to hiking and nature trails is more marked.

The section provided for comments and suggestions yielded some revealing statements about the two public camping areas. At Cranberry Portage, six people mentioned the problem of noisy nights, thefts, and general nuisance making and called for more patrolling of the camping area. Indeed, the writer personally encountered the same problem. A major inconvenience in 1969 at the Cranberry site, was the inadequate water supply. The single well available was continually being pumped dry. Nineteen parties complained about this specifically in their questionnaire returns. Sixty parties requested additional facilities and services, ranging from a greater water supply and added toilet facilities to more fireplaces and the provision of electric outlets. Nine parties suggested that the beach area required cleaning. Other noteworthy comments included reference to the lack of natural shelter, lack of insect pest control, and lack of road signs indicating the campground location. This last point was also made by several campers at Baker's Narrows. Although there are road signs indicating the presence of camping facilities, these are not sufficiently conspicuous to give adequate direction.

Information signs are instrumental in distributing use more evenly between roadside reststops and in stimulating additional travelers to stop at the facilities. Also, they prepare visitors to stop and take advantage of facilities.

Information signing, though often overlooked, may be an important tool for the resource manager in achieving desired control of visitor movements.¹

It should be stressed that any signs ought to be of natural finish and should blend with the scenery along the highway. The proliferation of large advertising signs along P.T.H. 10, particularly between Baker's Narrows and Flin Flon, is deplorable.

¹P. J. Brown and J. D. Hunt, "The Influence of Information Signs on Visitor Distribution and Use", in Journal of Leisure Research, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1969, p.83.

There were several compliments from campers at Cranberry Portage regarding the beauty of the site and their enjoyable stay there. These were less pronounced than at Baker's Narrows, however.

Of the campers at Baker's Narrows, eleven noted that the swimming areas required cleaning up. Offshore sand is scant at beach sites at Baker's Narrows. Boating also takes place in and around the swimming areas. These factors help to explain the mediocre ratings given by users to beach and bathing conditions. Four parties requested more playground facilities for children. One family head commented that the Baker's Narrows site is a beautiful spot, but that he and his wife had little opportunity to enjoy it, since there was little to amuse their children. The Parks Branch has attempted to meet such needs by the provision of swings and an open play area. The addition of an amphitheatre and observation tower in 1970 will provide additional recreational opportunities for children in particular. Obviously, there is a limit to which amusement facilities can be developed, if an amenable environment for camping is to be preserved.

As at Cranberry Portage, there were several complaints about rowdiness in the camping area at night. Non-camper traffic is a problem at Baker's Narrows and will very likely continue owing to the extent of cottaging nearby. Since park staff live at the site, the problem is not as serious as at Cranberry, however. Perhaps additional patrolling of campsites at night would reduce the incidence of noisy partying.

Two particularly useful suggestions were made by campers at Baker's Narrows. One respondent pointed out that the practice of routing traffic to the left in one-way loops resulted in the doorways of camper

and trailer units facing onto roadways. It was suggested that traffic be directed to the right; that would result in doorways facing into the trees, provide a more pleasant aspect, and reduce dustiness. Another respondent suggested the numbering and assigning of campsites. He explained that people with camper units may drive off for part of the day only to return and find their campsite taken. This problem could become particularly acute on weekends, when the camping area is utilized at, or close to, capacity. Numbering and assigning of campsites would rectify this problem. In addition, it would give park officers better control over traffic.

Generally, campers were very complimentary of the Baker's Narrows facilities. They commented on the beauty, privacy, and shelter of the area, in addition to the cleanliness and adequacy of shower and toilet facilities. Three parties went so far as to say that it was the best campground they had seen in Manitoba.

Major Problems Associated With Public Camping Areas

There were other comments and suggestions from campers which reflected their individual tastes and whims. It is no more possible to present all of them in an orderly fashion here than it is for park planners to satisfy individual preferences in designing a recreation area. There are, however, several problems or inadequacies associated with the Cranberry Portage and Baker's Narrows sites that warrant special attention.

The Cranberry Portage camping area has a notable lack of such basic facilities as fireplaces, toilets, and water supply when one considers the use made of the site. There also appears to be a demand for more sophisticated services, such as electrical and sewer hookups. This is

undoubtedly a consequence of the use of more sophisticated camping equipment than the tent.

The Cranberry Portage "Recreation Area" really functions as both a town park and tourist camping spot. This is recognized by the Provincial Parks Branch. As one official states

basically the situation is that we are attempting to operate a 'town park' requiring much greater control of access and personal behaviour of users than we are basically able to provide.¹

Recognition of this fact has apparently resulted in a decision not to encourage greater use of the area by tourists through the addition of more facilities. As noted earlier, a local inhabitant has taken the initiative and has developed a trailer park adjacent to the Provincial Recreation Area.

It is believed that most of the problems at Cranberry Portage have arisen from the different functions which it is supposed to serve. As indicated earlier, the boat launching area attracts much non-camper traffic, which is routed straight through the camping area. Local young people also frequently drive in and out of the Cranberry Portage site at night; and that is a nuisance. It is this type of activity that undoubtedly occasioned complaints about noisy nights in questionnaire returns. There were also instances of drunken rowdiness, and annoyances to women staying in the campground.

The beach area, as mentioned, received adverse comment from some campers. The writer personally was approached by a local citizen regard-

¹Personal Communication, Parks Branch, Department of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

ing the unsafe state of the beach at Cranberry Portage. There were broken glass and other debris strewn both on and offshore. This situation was subsequently remedied, but it will very likely be a recurrent problem, since it is impossible to control personal behaviour, especially when there is unrestricted use.

The "open" nature of the Cranberry Portage Provincial Recreation Area makes it impossible to separate non-compatible uses. A striking example is shown in Plate 14, page 128. The photo shows one of two travelling fairs which were set up at Cranberry Portage during the writer's stay. Not only was the equipment not in keeping with the surroundings, but it was accompanied by blaring cacophonies which were hardly conducive to a peaceful stay in the campground.

It is readily admitted that the foregoing observations include some personal biases. Some of the people camped at Cranberry Portage probably welcomed the opportunity to participate in a fair. On "Cranberry Day", an annual festivity, campers were welcomed to a free breakfast, games, and contests, which were enjoyed by all. There are, therefore, positive aspects to the mixing of local and tourist interests. However, the inescapable fact is that the Cranberry site functions firstly as a local park and secondly as a tourist camping area, by virtue of its close proximity to the townsite. It is unreasonable for the province to charge a camping fee to visitors when only minimal and inadequate facilities are provided. Unless facilities are improved for camping, not only for the benefit of campers but also for better site maintenance (designated campsites and better traffic control, for example, would reduce wear and compacting of the surface), no fee should be charged for camping. It is believed that the Cranberry site should be designated as a local park.



Plate 14. A travelling fair at the sports ground of the Cranberry Portage Provincial Recreational Area. Photo is taken from the camping area.

Even if camping facilities are expanded, local uses and interests will continue to prevail to the detriment of those qualities that are important to a camping vacation--privacy and a quiet natural setting. The best solution could well be the development of another camping area well removed from the townsite.

A similar problem of conflicting interests of local and tourist groups is apparent at Baker's Narrows. In 1969, the Parks Branch proposed that camping be terminated in a zone adjacent to picnic and playground facilities at Baker's Narrows (See Plate 15, p.129). Site deterioration from intensive use by picnickers and campers alike had become evident and it was deemed necessary to relieve some of this pressure. A group of Flin Flon residents had camped in this area for



Plate 15. Camping units in the background are parked in an area which is currently being zoned strictly for picnicking.

years and opposed the proposal. They did not wish to camp in the recently developed, individualized campsites. Instead, these people, who are all friends and acquaintances, preferred the openness of the area in question, where they could visit with one another and keep an eye on their children. Attention has been given, in planning camping facilities at Baker's Narrows, to maintaining a natural setting and ensuring privacy. Because of the importance of wilderness surroundings to campers surveyed, and their compliments on the facilities at Baker's Narrows, these objectives have been well received. However, a significant element wants something different. It is important to recognize such differences and accommodate them if possible. In view of the topography, the tree cover, and the size of the Baker's Narrows site such accommodation appears to be possible. One approach to the present problem would be to eliminate picnicking

rather than camping from the over-utilized area, and to restrict daytime use to the area already set aside at Baker's Narrows for picnicking only.

The foregoing suggestion that different interests should be recognized and accommodated within the same development may appear inconsistent with the comments made concerning the Cranberry Portage campground. However, it must be recognized that space limitations and the lack of natural buffer zones at Cranberry Portage rule out mutually exclusive non-compatible interests; that is not true of Baker's Narrows.

Private Resorts and Associated Facilities

Lodge guests were asked to rate various facilities at the resorts at which they were staying on Lake Athapap. Cottage owners and campers were also invited to rate boat rental service, since it was believed that some of them would rent boats. Similarly, campers were asked to evaluate guiding services. Table X below, summarizes the results obtained. The majority of the users of the lodge facilities found them

TABLE X
USER EVALUATIONS OF RESORT FACILITIES
(IN PERCENT)

FACILITIES	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
Lodging	26	34	31	8	1	162
Food Services	39	25	21	8	7	134
H.K. Units	26	32	28	12	2	138
Boats for Rent	20	19	24	18	19	257
Outfitting	24	20	36	16	4	104
Guiding	28	15	29	17	11	176

to be adequate. Boat rentals and guiding service received the highest proportions of "fair" and "poor" ratings: 37 per cent and 28 per cent respectively.

Comments and suggestions were revealing in terms of identifying inadequacies. Five parties implied that lodging facilities in general required upgrading, and there were suggestions that rates were out of line with the quality of services offered. One particularly strong comment read as follows:

'people who have lodges do not cater to the public and seem to be very happy with the situation as it is. The fishing attracts the public and the lodge owners don't give a d--n if your accommodations are pleasing or not.'

It would be grossly unfair to apply this comment to all resort operations on Lake Athapap. There is, however, a definite need for certain improvements. Basic maintenance, such as fresh painting of buildings and proper cleaning of grounds, is lacking. It is vividly recalled that one resort had fish carcasses strewn over its grounds. It is in the interests of the individual operations, the area, and indeed the province as a whole, that the highest standard of service be rendered. In fact, it may be feasible for the provincial government to offer incentives such as tax exemptions or low interest loans to encourage improvements. A personal impression is that the lodge operators feel that they have received little support from the government in establishing and operating their resorts. One operator complained bitterly that the efforts of government have been directed towards establishing public campgrounds, which have posed a threat to the resort business. Be this as it may, the resorts are still attracting a sufficient number of visitors to realize profits; and if this is to continue and improve, accommodations will have to be

comfortable and attractive. It was suggested by one visitor that he would be willing to pay more for improved accommodation, and this is believed to be realistic.

Guiding service was disappointing to many visitors. Lake Athapap, as indicated in Chapter II, is large, irregular in shape, and studded with numerous islands and reefs. Consequently, it is a difficult lake to become familiar with. Many people want guides but have difficulty in acquiring them. One respondent called for improvement in the reliability of guides, and another stated that his guides were the poorest he had ever had. These are just two examples of several comments received which dealt with guiding. Lodge operators generally claimed that they could not find reliable guides and did not make a practice of hiring people for guiding. There are a few exceptions where dependable men are on payroll as guides, but the supply falls short of the demand. Part of the problem may stem from the basic instability of guiding as a form of employment. A conversation with an informed local person revealed this possibility.¹ He maintained that there are good guides in Cranberry Portage, for example, but that these men simply could not afford to sacrifice steady paying jobs for seasonal employment as guides. Moreover, since operators do not pay salaries as a rule, guides are dependent on the tourist for payment. Since a tourist may wish for a guide one day but not the next, and so on, guiding is an uncertain business. Whatever the reasons for the shortage of reliable guides, the writer believes that means exist to solve this problem. The educational facilities of Frontier Collegiate,

¹Interview with W. Hicks, Physical Education Director, Frontier Collegiate, October 8, 1969.

the potential seasonal labour force represented by students who know the area, and the instructional capability of the school staff, of the lodge operators, and of the professional guides in the area, could all be drawn upon. A good guide must know more than how and where to fish. He should be well acquainted with the basic natural and historical aspects of the region and be able to impart them to his clients. He should be instructed in how to deal effectively with people and be able to provide for their comfort, safety, and enjoyment. In order to encourage students and others to seek training in these matters and to work as guides, lodge operators should be prepared to pay salaries. In their turn, the operators could charge more for guiding; and it is believed that this would be acceptable to the market (\$15.00 - \$20.00/day would be reasonable). Most of those who complained to the writer about guides added that they would be willing to pay more for reliable people and a higher standard of service. In order to give guiding some integrity, a guide license should be made mandatory and should imply responsibility and liability; that is to say, a guide would be legally responsible for the safety of his clients. This would discourage those who are unreliable from procuring a license to guide. Revenues from the sale of licenses could be used for grants-in-aid to guide training programs.

The majority of those surveyed rated boat rentals from good to excellent; but a relatively high proportion (37 per cent) considered boating equipment to be only fair to poor. The small size of boats appeared to be the principal source of dissatisfaction. Several operators have introduced 18 and 20 foot boats. This is a practice that should be followed by all, since smaller, lighter boats, such as aluminum 16 footers, do not offer adequate safety on Lake Athapap.

Baker's Narrows Lodge was described briefly in Chapter III (See Plate 16, below). There is a proposal to expand this facility into a luxury resort complex, and this proposal will now be considered, since it has implications for the resort industry as a whole on Lake Athapap.



Plate 16. The building shown includes a beverage room, restaurant and grocery store. This represents the extent of development of the Baker's Narrows Lodge at present.

A study and proposal prepared by the Department of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba¹ strongly promotes the concept of a luxury resort at Baker's Narrows which would cater to the \$10,000 plus annual income sector. It is stated that

...a number of seasonal fishing and hunting lodges are operated in the area but all of them cater to the fisherman and hunter who is willing to 'rough-it'. None cater to the higher income family market or offer a wide range of recreational activities other than fishing and hunting.²

¹"Investment Opportunity: A Resort at Baker's Narrows Manitoba, Canada", Department of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, 1969. (Mimeographed).

²Ibid., p.4.

The validity of these comments will be examined in a moment. The Baker's Narrows site is regarded in the report as being ideal for tapping the large, affluent market of the Midwest United States, because of established transportation links as represented by P.T.H. 10 and the airport at Baker's Narrows. The proposed resort is envisaged as serving a general tourist market, the hunting and fishing fraternity, the convention circuit, highway travellers and local residents. A cost estimate of \$1,714,192 is made for acquisition, renovations, new construction, and additional equipment.¹ Revenue estimates are based on a spring occupancy level of 95 per cent, a summer and fall occupancy of 90 per cent, and an early winter occupancy level of 50 per cent. It seems reasonable that those rates anticipated for spring, summer and fall could be achieved, but that rate anticipated for winter months is questionable. More attention will be given to this point in a moment.

Although specific facilities are not indicated, it is mentioned that a wide range of outdoor and indoor facilities and activities, a full range of services for fishing and hunting, modern and high quality accommodation and dining facilities, and package plans will be featured.

It is clear that a luxury development is being proposed which is regarded as being potentially highly profitable. The proposal has several merits. It is clear from the discussion of present lodge facilities on Lake Athapap that no luxury accommodations are provided at present. There is one operation, however, which has made an impressive start in this direction with no government support. The recognition of a need to expand

¹Ibid., p.12.

the facilities of lodges beyond those catering simply to fishermen and hunters is also believed to be valid. It is the family market which is prevalent in mid-summer months, but there is a lack of comfortable, imaginative facilities at present which would attract family groups in greater numbers. Nevertheless, there are inaccuracies in the report which it is felt diminish the feasibility of the proposed development at Baker's Narrows.

Firstly, the site does not possess "the best in natural features", as the study would have one believe. Those very things which render it attractive in terms of accessibility, the highway and the airport, detract from its natural qualities. Because of the extent of development nearby there is no sense of wilderness or solitude. Secondly, although it is true that existing resorts do not specifically cater to higher income family groups as suggested in the report, it has been shown in Chapter IV, that the average income of lodge guests surveyed was \$11,712 and that 45 per cent had incomes in excess of \$12,000 per annum. Moreover, 52 per cent were in family groups. These points are extremely important since it is clear that the lodges on Lake Athapap do already attract a higher income family market, and the introduction of yet another resort designed to attract this market will severely increase competition. The report quotes the Targets for Economic Development Commission as stating

'...the Province will also need to expand its present facilities and to create new ones. Good quality tourist resorts in the Province, both summer and winter, are in short supply...'¹

¹Ibid., p.2.

This is taken as a mandate for the development of a luxury resort at Baker's Narrows, but ignores the first part of the statement; namely, to expand present facilities. Instead of promoting an additional resort and suggesting that development incentives such as financing from the Manitoba Development Fund be used, it is questionable whether the interests of those who have already invested heavily in the resort business would not be better served by providing planning advice and M.D.F. financing for them. In this way, the quality of existing facilities could be improved and a wider range of services offered.

A third inaccuracy in the study concerns anticipated overall occupancy rates. Estimates of revenue are based on them, and they are therefore crucial to the proposed project's feasibility. It was suggested earlier that the occupancy level of 50 per cent envisioned for the period between October 15 and January 6 seems questionable. To offer a comparison, a four-star motel operation that is open all winter has been studied. In the period from October 1 to January 1, 1968, this motel registered 131 guests. The majority of these people were Manitobans travelling alone or in couples. Most stayed only one night. Since there were 10 units for rent in this period, 920 visitor stays represents 100 per cent occupancy. The rate of occupancy achieved, therefore, can be represented by $\frac{131}{920}$, or approximately 14 per cent. The 50 per cent overall occupancy rate expected for the Baker's Narrows project is based largely on a Manitoba market and is therefore unrealistic in view of the above results. This is believed to be true in spite of the suggestion in the study that the convention market could be catered to. It is difficult to see how a development at Baker's Narrows could compete successfully against

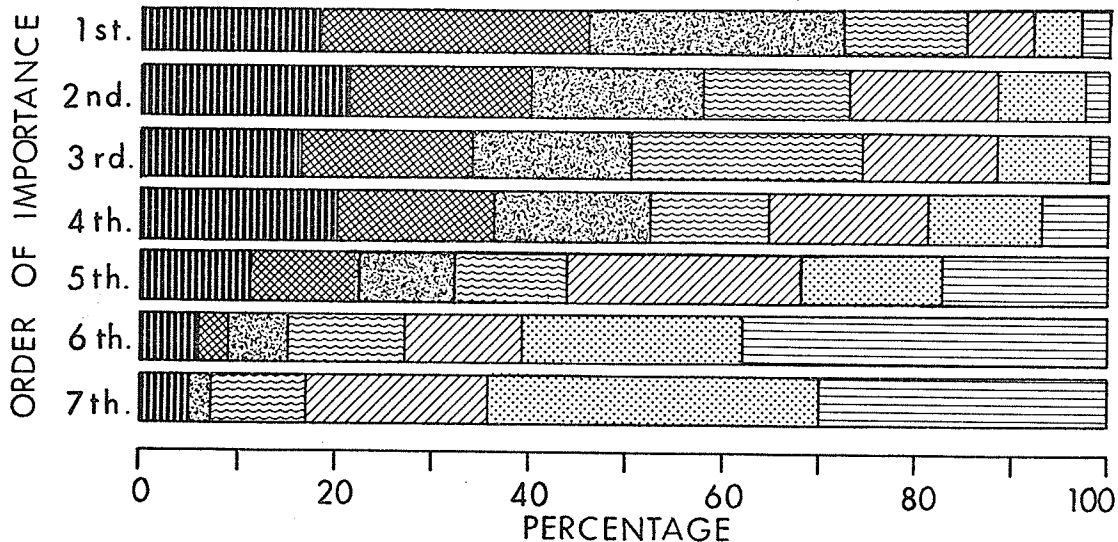
established convention centres to the south. In addition, there are hotels in major northern centres such as Flin Flon and Thompson that can handle local convention needs.

In summary, the feasibility of the proposed resort at Baker's Narrows is dubious in view of the inaccuracies in the study. The writer suggests that the entire situation should be carefully reviewed, and that consideration should be given to promoting the upgrading and expansion of existing viable operations. This is a reasonable and far more attractive alternative to the building of yet another resort on Lake Athapap.

Cottages and Boathouses

Unlike campers and lodge guests who are using facilities and services provided for them, cottage owners are largely responsible for their own recreational facilities. Consequently, a somewhat different approach was employed to gain an impression of the quality of recreation enjoyed by cottage owners. They were asked to indicate, in order of importance, special likes and dislikes about their cottage sites. Figures 28a and 28b, page 139, illustrate the results obtained. "Proximity to water" and a "peaceful atmosphere" were the most important site attractions, although "view" also received a substantial share of first preferences. Insects were the major dislike, followed by the lack of drinking water, and by "trespassing and vandalism". Insects were also noted by campers as a nuisance. Site selection appears to be the best solution to an insect problem in view of the current controversy over pesticides and their effects on plant and animal life. Although of little consolation to those using existing facilities, the selection of sites which are dry

COTTAGE SITE ATTRACTIONS — AS INDICATED BY COTTAGERS SAMPLED



KEY:

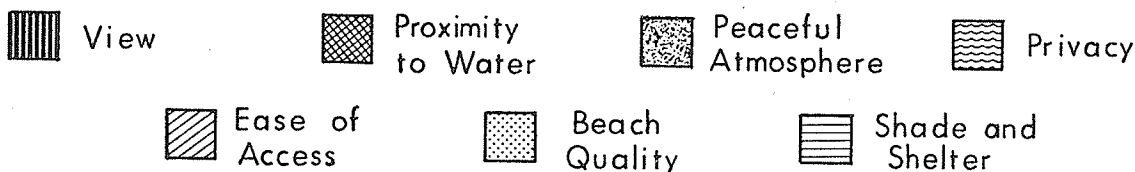
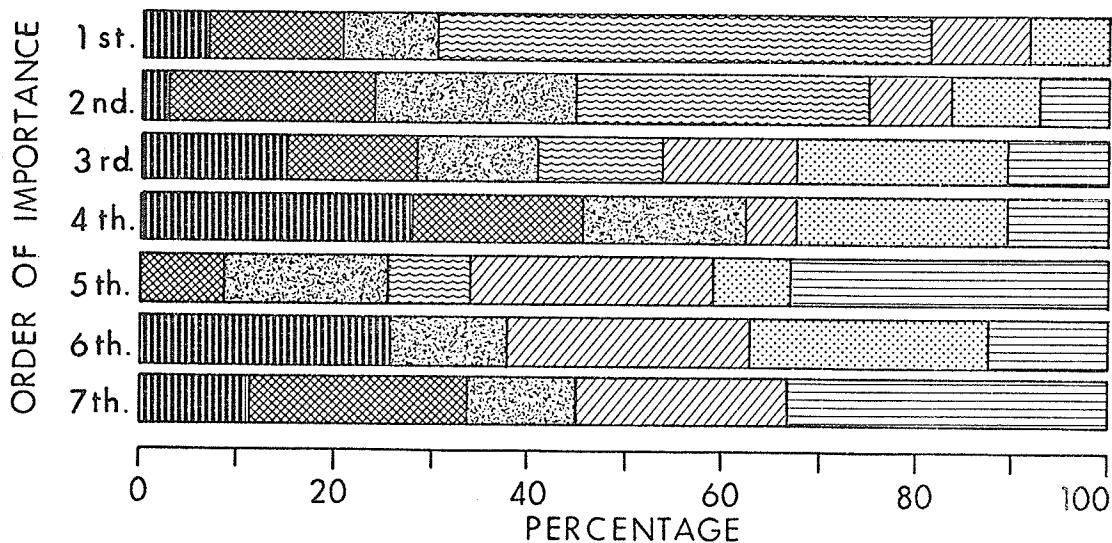
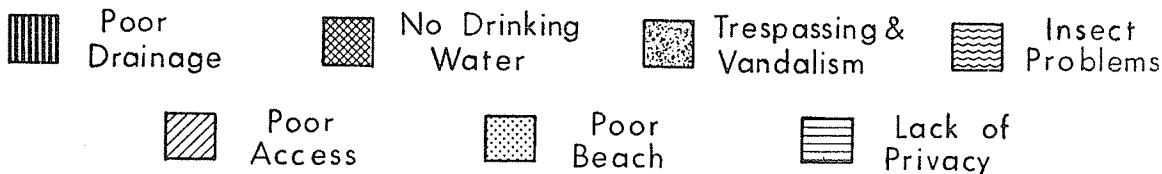


FIGURE 28b

COTTAGE SITE DRAWBACKS — AS INDICATED BY COTTAGERS SAMPLED



KEY:



and slightly exposed to wind, would likely reduce the occurrence of insects in conjunction with future recreational developments. Among other site attractions noted by cottage owners, fishing was noted most frequently. Aircraft noise, lack of garbage pick-up, and absence of police protection for property were other grievances. Comments and suggestions by cottage owners in questionnaire returns further revealed some management needs respecting cottaging and recreational use in general. Greatest concern appeared to be with water levels and navigation problems on Lake Athapap. It was mentioned in Chapter II that water levels are regulated on Lake Athapap by a control dam. However, several cottage owners suggested that water levels should be controlled more strictly, complaining about both high and low water conditions that had been experienced. Six cottage owners, in addition to nine campers and lodge guests, were concerned about the number of unmarked reefs, and the lack of maps of sufficient detail and scale to show the location of submerged reefs and shallows. It is in the interest of public safety that all shoals be mapped and marked. Another concern of cottage owners was the lack of fire control measures, such as water lines in cottage subdivisions. Indeed there is a hazard posed when cottages are as close together as they are at Baker's Narrows. It is interesting to note that most of the dissatisfaction of cottage owners is based on the absence of services of a municipal nature - garbage collection, fire and police protection, and insect abatement. This is indicative of what happens when intensive cottaging is permitted. The only realistic solution to the current expectations and demands of the cottage owners is to provide these services but to assess the owners accordingly, in the same way

that an urban dweller is assessed for the municipal services he receives. The regrettable part of this is that the environment is made to take second place to the convenience of the cottage owner. Cottage owners were asked to indicate whether they thought the area was "underdeveloped", "just right", or "overdeveloped". Most (86.4 per cent) believed it was "just right".

In addition to cottages on Lake Athapap, there are water front lots leased for boathouses. There are eleven of these registered at the Administrative Branch, Department of Tourism and Recreation. When questionnaires were mailed, the distinction between boathouse owners and cottage owners was not made. Consequently, 4 out of 119 returns were from boathouse owners, who did not complete the questionnaires. The only reason boathouses are mentioned is that there are several at Baker's Narrows which are eyesores. These require immediate renovation or removal (See Plate 17 below).



Plate 17. An attractive scene is detracted from by dilapidated boathouses.

Miscellaneous Ratings, Comments, and Suggestions

Although most of the user evaluations sought in questionnaire surveys related to the three main types of recreational facilities found in the study area, people were also asked to evaluate such things as grocery stores, entertainment, road conditions, and transportation facilities. Since cottage owners were felt to be especially interested in the availability of grocery supplies, they were asked to rate them. Of 109 offering an evaluation, 48 per cent considered the availability of this service to be "fair" to "poor". There were suggestions for a longer season for the Baker's Narrows Lodge grocery outlet, so that perishables in particular could be purchased. The extent to which beverage rooms, cocktail lounges and similar "night-life" entertainment facilities were important to lodge visitors and cottage owners was also sought. Of 288 returns, only 150 (83 of which were from cottage owners) respondents chose to evaluate entertainment facilities. That suggests that such entertainment facilities as those mentioned are relatively unimportant to a vacation at a cottage or a fishing resort. Of those who did rate such facilities, 46 per cent found them to be only "fair" to "poor". Campers were asked to evaluate services (stores, gas stations, etc.) in the study area. The vast majority, 82 per cent, rated these as "good" to "excellent".

Road conditions and access proved to be generally satisfactory to those surveyed. Several comments were made calling for more local roads, and a few cottage owners asked for improvement of the roads leading to cottage subdivisions. As indicated in Chapter IV, few of those surveyed made use of air, bus, and rail services. Of those that did, most regarded these transportation facilities as satisfactory.

At the end of the questionnaires distributed to campers and lodge guests, they were asked to state whether they would like to return to the Lake Athapap area. The fact that 88.0 and 81.5 per cent respectively indicated that they would, suggests that despite some disappointments, the study area was sufficiently attractive to people to encourage their return.

II. OTHER RESOURCE USES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS

Forestry Operations

One of the largest industrial developments in northern Manitoba has been that recently undertaken at The Pas by Churchill Forest Industries (Manitoba) Limited. Through an agreement arrived at in 1966 with the province, this company obtained cutting rights over a 40,000 square mile area, of which Lake Athapap and its perimeter lands are a part. As mentioned in Chapter II, construction of a logging road was started just south of Lake Athapap in 1969 (See Plate 18, p.144). This has several implications for outdoor recreation in the study area which warrant consideration.

The first implication obviously concerns the impact of a forestry operation on the landscape. It is a question of great concern that cutting operations might encroach upon the shorelands of Lake Athapap. As will be shown in Chapter VI, the few substantial beach sites on the lake are situated almost entirely along its south shore. Consequently, much of the natural potential of the lake for outdoor recreation derives from this zone. It is understood that cutting cannot take place within 300



Plate 18. The beginnings of a logging road may be seen in the foreground. Lake Athapap is the major water body shown in the background.

feet¹ of the shore. This is hardly sufficient to preserve the recreational value of beach sites. The provincial government should immediately recognize the recreational potential of the south shore area and act to protect it.

A second implication of the impending forestry operation is that it will open up the south shore zone of Lake Athapap. So far, the beaches in this area have been largely untouched owing to the absence of surface roads. However, once the forestry operation has been completed, it is reasonable to expect that people will take advantage of the logging road and eventually demand spur roads to the lake shore. This is yet another reason to act now to reserve these lands so that recreational demands

¹Interview with Mr. H. Boyle, Regional Forester, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, The Pas, June 2, 1969.

upon them can be planned for rather than acceded to on an ad hoc basis. At Clearwater Lake to the south, there has already been a request for some 50 cottage lots by Churchill Forest Industries as an incentive in attracting labour.¹ It can be expected that similar requests will be forthcoming at Lake Athapap. This lake already has the largest amount of cottage development of any in northern Manitoba, and it would be unwise to expand this intensive land use any further, if those wilderness qualities that remain are to be preserved.

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing is not practised on Lake Athapap at the present time because of the opposition from resort operators, game and fish associations, and Chambers of Commerce. The argument of these groups has been that sport fishing is the major tourist attraction, and that people will be discouraged from travelling to the area if a commercial fishing operation is undertaken. The following quotations express this feeling. The first is a reference to an experimental fishery proposed by the provincial government in 1964.

It seems odd that the Department of Industry and Commerce is working overtime trying to persuade the tourist to come to Manitoba and we in the North to spend our money to assist them in this promotion and at the same time the Department of Resources is willing to take the chance of taking away what brings many of these tourists here.²

The same writer quotes from a letter received from an American who had fished at Lake Athapap for 12 years.

¹Personal Communication, Parks Branch, Department of Tourism and Recreation, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

²T. Dobson, "Main and Third" in Flin Flon Daily Reminder, Tuesday, September 15, 1964.

'You will some day find out that you cannot take the fish out of Athapap ... and the dollars out of the sport fisherman's pocket. It seems you people do not realize the amount of money the tourist leaves in an area. You should also realize that the dams along the Missouri river in the Dakotas provide fabulous fishing and unless the large trout are left alone you cannot expect us to spend large sums of money to come to Northern Manitoba, just to view the scenery.'¹

It is important to establish how accurate such statements are in forecasting tourist reaction to a commercial fishery. In those two groups where tourists were most represented, campers and lodge guests, people were asked to indicate whether they would approve of a "strictly controlled, limited commercial fishing operation on Lake Athapapuskow". This is an important question, since there will undoubtedly be continuous pressure to commercially fish the lake owing to its excellent fish resource and its ready access from P.T.H. 10. The majority of respondents opposed the idea of commercial fishing even in the limited, controlled form intimated in the question posed. Of the lodge guests, 70.5 per cent were opposed and 49.7 per cent of the campers. A much higher proportion of the campers (25 per cent as compared with 13.3 per cent of the lodge guests) had no opinion or simply neglected to answer the question. It is apparent that there are sound grounds for the fear expressed by local people that commercial fishing could alienate tourists. But the issue is more complex than this. Fisheries biologists feel that the single use of the fish resource for sport fishing has probably resulted in an imbalance of fish populations in the lake. They believe that this will work to the detriment of sport fishing, and that there is, therefore, justification for the commercial fishing of non-game species. The following comment reflects this impression.

¹Ibid.

... all our biological staff feel that in the long run the sport fishing potential of Lake Athapapuskow will not be hurt, and in fact will be improved by the removal of non-game species, and therefore, in our opinion the only problem that remains is to decide what methods are most suitable for developing a multiple use program on this lake.¹

Unfortunately, in experimental fisheries conducted on Lake Athapap to this point, no method has been developed which avoids the taking of sport fish as well.

There is recent evidence to suggest a decline in the quality of sport fishing; and that may or not be due to an imbalance in fish populations. A 1968 creel census conducted on the lake arrived at a value of 0.24 for the average number of fish caught per rod-hour.² This would mean that, on the average, a person could fish all day and catch less than half his limit in lake trout, for example. Since sport fishing should be an "aesthetic experience pursued for the sustained pleasure of man, not the maximum sustained yield of fish flesh"³ it is not entirely valid to equate the number of fish taken to the quality of fishing on Lake Athapap. Nevertheless, when people have journeyed long distances to fish, it is undoubtedly disappointing to them if they cannot catch close to a limit in a whole day's fishing. A relatively high proportion (35 per cent) considered fishing to be "fair" to "poor" in questionnaire returns. This

¹Personal Communication, Fisheries Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

²R. O. Schlick, "Lake Athapapuskow Creel Census in 1968", (The Pas, Manitoba: Fisheries Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, 1968) p.15. (Mimeographed).

³T. G. Northcote, "Some Research Requirements in Freshwater Sport Fishing", in Canadian Fisheries Reports, No. 4, (Ottawa: Dept. of Fisheries, 1965) p.92.

is a fairly high degree of dissatisfaction when one considers that Lake Athapap is regarded as one of Manitoba's renowned angling waters. As one lodge visitor put it

'... good fishing and big fish that seem to have been the big attraction for this country seem to be waning. Some people back home say it isn't worth coming up here any more. We had to find out for ourself. We were more disappointed than satisfied.'

Commercial fishing is not the answer to an imbalance in fish populations, because it would adversely affect the tourist business and offers little guarantee that sports fish would not also be caught. There is no evidence to suggest that an imbalance has been empirically established. It is therefore recommended that a biological survey of fish populations in the lake be conducted. If an imbalance is found to prevail, then two alternatives appear plausible. A rough fish removal scheme could be conducted using trap or pound nets, from which sport fish could be released alive. Since suckers, for example, are spring spawners that enter shallow waters or ascend creeks for this purpose following break-up, these fish could be taken successfully with shallow water fishing equipment. Whitefish could be taken with the same type of equipment in the fall, when they are spawning around reefs. The other alternative is to reduce limits and open seasons on sport fish species if serious pressure is found to exist on them. A restocking program in conjunction with such measures would probably be appropriate. In any event, the concept of multiple use, although revered by resource managers, is simply not applicable to Lake Athapap if vested interests in the area are to be protected and the tourist flow is to continue at present levels.

Mining Activity

Although the study area is extensively claim-staked and exploration is continually going on, the only actual mining taking place at present is

at the newly opened mine on Sourdough Bay, as mentioned in Chapter II. None of the lodge operators interviewed were apprehensive about mining. Should new mining developments occur in the region, the recreational values deriving from the present untouched landscape would be significantly reduced; to what extent would depend entirely upon the kinds and extent of the mining operations. The writer's main concern with mining activity is the possibility of water pollution from the Flin Flon mine. Water drains south from Flin Flon via Schist Lake and Schist Creek into Schieder's Bay on Little Athapap. A biological survey conducted in 1953 made the following observations with respect to Schist Creek in comparison to Lake Athapap itself.

The water is a yellowish green and obviously much more opaque - the Secchi reading drops to 4 1/2 feet. The wake thrown up by the outboard motor is pea-soup green, quite unlike the pure white of the open lake. The air has a marsh-like odour and bottom samples are a very soft, very black mud with a marshy-sulphite odour and small fragments of decaying vegetation.¹

It is also observed that "there is no perceptible degree of pollution of the main lake. It seems likely that the Schieder's Bay area acts as a settling basin or natural 'septic tank'"² These observations were made seventeen years ago and it is questioned what the situation is now. The writer, of course, was not qualified to study pollution effects empirically, and no definitive work of this sort was found. It is strongly recommended, therefore, that a study of this kind be conducted in the interests of protecting the ecology of Lake Athapap and preserving

¹R. K. Stewart-Hay, "A Biological Survey of Lake Athapapuskow" (Winnipeg: Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Fisheries Branch, 1953) p.28.

²Ibid., p.2.

those qualities which have made it so attractive to recreational enthusiasts over the years.

Attention will now be given to the potential of undeveloped portions of the study area for recreational use and for meeting identified needs.

III. SUMMARY

This chapter evaluates the recreational facilities, activities, and other resource uses in the study area. Attention is focussed on the ratings given to the various recreational facilities in the questionnaire returns. Opinions and suggestions of respondents are also stated. The writer has used those opinions, suggestions, and ratings together with his own observations in making his evaluation of the recreational facilities and opportunities in the study area. Two matters in particular are then discussed: guide services and the proposal for a luxury resort at Baker's Narrows. Finally, the implications of forestry operations, commercial fishing, and mining for outdoor recreation in the study area are examined.

CHAPTER VI

THE POTENTIAL FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

So far, the discussion of the study area has dealt primarily with the present state of outdoor recreation. However, much of the area is virtually undeveloped. It is important, therefore, to attempt to evaluate the capability, or potential, of the area for future recreational use; all the more so because of the increasing use of existing facilities and the activities of other resource-based interests, notably forestry. Obviously if attractive sites for outdoor recreation are to be preserved, they must first of all be identified. Then, the most feasible kinds of use must be determined to avoid a misallocation of recreational resources that might take place. The purpose of this chapter is to take stock of the opportunities for future recreational use, and to give an assessment of the kinds of activities for which the area, given its present development, is best suited.

Air photo interpretation, personal reconnaissance of Lake Athapap and its shorelands by boat and air, and reference to data compiled by the Canada Land Inventory, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Province of Manitoba, were the methods employed in obtaining information for this chapter.

I. THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

Beaches

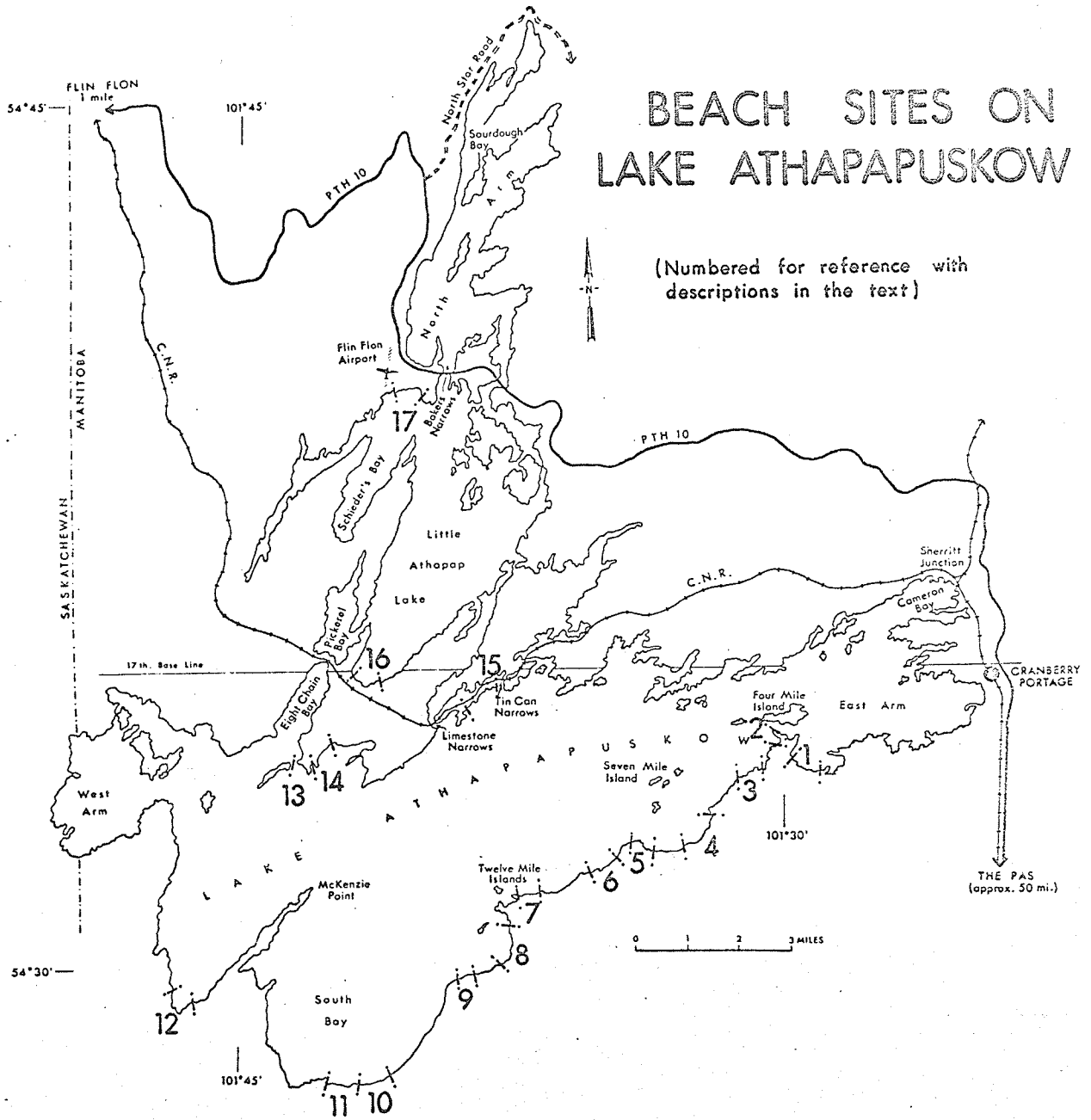
Most of Lake Athapap's shoreline is composed of Pre-cambrian and Ordovician bedrock and boulders. There are a few sand beaches, most of which are situated along the south shore of the main body of the lake.

Several beaches are especially suitable for recreational pursuits. The first of these lies immediately west of Goose Creek (See Site 1, Fig. 29). The total length of the beach is approximately half a mile, although nearly 1,500 feet is no more than a narrow strip of sand. The remainder is fifteen to twenty feet in width and has a slope gradient of seven per cent. There is no problem of submergence by high water. Materials are sand and fine gravel, with occasional boulders (See Plate 19 below).



Plate 19. This beach site is attractive for casual use. It is only a short boat trip distant from Cranberry Portage.

Offshore, the bottom is mainly firm sand, although there are some boulders. The slope gradient is approximately five per cent and assures good bathing and boat access. The backshore is gently undulating, and has a good tree cover of black and white spruce, aspen, and white birch. It is not susceptible to inundation. The beach has a northerly exposure although some shelter is afforded by a headland to the west. The Canada



Land Inventory (C.L.I.) classified this beach as IBKN (please see Appendix D for a full description of C.L.I. numerical and letter symbols and an evaluation of the classification system), which indicates that it has a "very high capability" for family beach activities, camping, and lodging. There is a sufficient area immediately behind the beach to permit development of facilities. However, the general landscape to the south poses obstacles to the development of road access to this and other beaches along the south shore of Lake Athapap. Although the land is flat, having a relative relief of less than twenty-five feet, approximately fifty per cent is imperfectly to poorly drained, and minor areas of peat are present.¹ Disadvantages of the beach site include the presence of offshore weed growth, cool water temperatures (true for all beaches on Lake Athapap), and the likelihood of an insect problem as a result of low, wet land nearby. A shortcoming of the C.L.I. classification method is that it does not reveal such site limitations. A final point should be made: this beach may be of historical or archeological importance owing to its proximity to Goose Creek, an historic canoe route. This possibility should be thoroughly investigated in order to prevent destruction of any archeological material.

A short distance northwest of Site 1 there is another noteworthy beach (See Site 2, Fig. 29). This is a much smaller formation, approximately 400 feet long and 20 feet in width. Materials are sand, fine

¹S. C. Zoltai, "Preliminary Report on the Cormorant Lake Pilot Project", (Winnipeg: Canada Land Inventory, Progress Report, 1968) Athapapuskow Landscape Unit, p. 4. This report employs a system of classifying and mapping land features. It proved to be a useful source of information on general landscape characteristics such as relief, soils, and moisture conditions.

gravel, and small boulders. As is true of Site 1, offshore conditions are suitable for boat access and bathing, and the backshore is well shaded and sheltered by spruce, aspen, and white birch. The area available for development immediately behind the beach is limited, since the beach is part of a headland. Exposure is northwesterly. Although smaller than Site 1, this beach area is more attractive in two respects: there is no offshore weed problem and there is likely to be a less pronounced insect problem. Both of these aspects are due to the greater exposure of the site. The C.L.I. classification is 3KBN, suggesting that Site 2 has a "moderately high capability" for camping, beach activities, and lodging. The lower classification has no doubt been given because of the site's limited size. Although not suitable for intensive use and development, this beach is highly attractive for a less intensive form of development and use, such as picnicking.



Plate 20. The small beach in the middle of the photo is typical of a series of small sand crescents separated by rocky points that lie just southwest of Site 2. They are referred to as Site 3 in Figure 29.

Although no photo was taken of Site 2, it is similar in extent and appearance to a series of small beaches (200 - 400 feet in length) situated to the southwest (See Site 3, Fig. 29). These all have a northerly exposure, although the backshore has adequate shelter and shade provided by a mixed stand of coniferous and deciduous trees. A classification of 2BKN has been given to the shoreline where the series of small beaches occurs. This indicates a "high capability" for beach activities, camping, and lodging. The individual sites are too small to sustain a high level of use, however, and like Site 2, are best suited to casual use. The C.L.I. classification of "2" is too high, in that it suggests a natural capability to sustain high total annual use based on intensive activities.

The largest beach on Lake Athapap is situated approximately a mile southwest of the series described above (See Site 4, Fig. 29). It is approximately three-quarters of a mile long by thirty feet wide and has a general slope of twelve per cent, although there is slight terracing of the beach surface. Materials are sand and fine gravel with occasional boulders. The shoreline is really composed of two stretches of sand separated by a small point of boulders (See Plates 21 and 22). Immediately behind the beach is a pressure ridge forty to fifty feet wide. The beach slope and the height of the pressure ridge prevent inundation by the lake. Tree cover is discontinuous, and marshy conditions are present (See Plate 21, p.157). The beach has a northerly exposure. Offshore, the bottom is firm sand, and water depth is adequate for swimming, bathing, and boat access. The beach and associated offshore conditions are the most attractive combination on the lake; and it has been classified as 1BKN by the C.L.I. Notwithstanding this, there are serious



Plate 21. An aerial view of Site 4, illustrating the two stretches of sand separated by a small point of rocky shore. Note the extent of marsh land behind the beach.



Plate 22. This view of beach Site 4, looking west, shows that portion most visible in the air photo above.

limitations to development of the backshore owing to its wet conditions. The presence of marsh also inhibits access and poses an insect problem. These limitations reduce the quality of the site as a whole.

Further west from Site 4 along the south shore, several other beach sites are encountered. The locations of these are indicated in Figure 29. The majority are inferior in quality to those already described. Past logging activity is evident at some and muskeg is a limitation at others. An exception is a beach approximately two miles west of Site 4 (See Site 6, Fig. 29). This beach is nearly 2,000 feet in length by 15 to 20 feet in width and has a 10 per cent slope. There is no susceptibility to inundation; the backshore has an excellent tree cover of spruce, aspen, and white birch, and no marsh land is present in the immediate area. Offshore conditions are excellent for boat access and swimming: a firm sand bottom and a slope of seven per cent. The beach is exposed to north winds, but this is more beneficial in its effect on the quality of the site than otherwise. Onshore breezes reduce the presence of insects and create sufficient water circulation to discourage weed growth. The land immediately behind Site 6 is sufficiently dry, sheltered, and shaded for development. To the south, however, fifty to sixty per cent of the land is imperfectly drained to saturated. Surface access to the site is, therefore, a problem, although this is not insurmountable. This beach received a classification of 2BKN from the C.L.I. A class 1 rating would have been more appropriate for the site because of its size, attractiveness, and lack of limitations. Of all the beaches visited on the lake, this is the most naturally suitable one for such activities as family boating, swimming, camping, and picnicking.

To repeat, there are several other beaches along the south shore of Lake Athapap. These have been mapped in Figure 29 but are not discussed since they are inferior to those described. There is a small number of beaches on more northerly portions of Lake Athapap's shoreline. Two are in the vicinity of Eight Chain Bay, each from 500 to 700 feet long (See Sites 13 and 14, Fig. 29). Although they are attractive, there is muskeg in proximity to them. There are also cottages in this area, and therefore these beaches cannot be realistically viewed as potential sites for other forms of development. Between Limestone and Tin Can Narrows there are several crescents of sand and fine gravel, each 150 to 200 feet in length and 5 to 10 feet wide (See Site 15, Fig. 29). These are best suited for casual, transient use by boaters because of their small size and the limited area (the beaches are situated on an island, and the railway passes behind them) available for the development of facilities behind them.

Two other beaches deserve attention because of their size and present use. The first is known locally as Athapap Beach. It is situated in a south shore bay of the Little Athapap portion of the lake and is about 1,500 feet long by 15 feet wide (See Site 16, Fig. 29). Beach materials are sand, fine gravel and a few boulders. Offshore conditions are suitable for boat access and water-oriented activities, such as swimming. The lake bottom is firm sand, free from weeds and the slope is five per cent. Behind the beach, however, are several low, marshy spots. A boy scout camp, Camp Whitney, has been built at the east end of the beach. Here, the tree cover is excellent, and the ground level is sufficiently above the water to prevent flooding. Although the beach

is reached mainly by boat, the railway, which runs a quarter of mile behind the beach, affords another means of access. In view of the present use being made of Athapap Beach, it cannot be truly considered as a potential site for development.

The second beach that remains to be considered is Blondy Beach in the vicinity of Baker's Narrows (See Site 17, Fig. 29). It has been previously mentioned in connection with the intensive cottage building in this area. It cannot be considered a potential recreational site since it has already been developed for a variety of water-oriented uses. What is noteworthy is that the beach and the offshore conditions are not too attractive, in spite of the site's popularity. The following observations aptly describe the conditions.

Blondy Beach, a half mile south-west of Baker's Narrows, is a very popular summer cottage area, but the beach is unimpressive. Little over a quarter of a mile long, it is rarely as much as 12 feet wide, and more commonly only 6 feet. Rather steeply pitched, it is of poor quality sand mixed with considerable quantities of gravel and rounded greenstone pebbles. Although the water offshore is shallow, the bottom is often silty or covered with cobbles and occasional boulders, and emergent vegetation (bulrush and sedges) becomes common to the west as the shore gradually gets marshy.¹

In light of these conditions, the classification of LBKN given to Blondy Beach by the C.L.I. is too high. It is obvious that other factors besides natural attractiveness determined the willingness of people to develop this site. Ease of access from P.T.H. 10 was probably the major influence.

¹R. K. Stewart-Hay, "A Biological Survey of Lake Athapapuskw", (Winnipeg: Fisheries Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, 1953) p.10.

In summary, it is apparent that Lake Athapap has naturally attractive beach sites for recreational use. At present, most of these are being casually used as picnicking spots by family boaters and fishermen. The absence of road access is the main reason for the low level of use. The previously mentioned road-building by Churchill Forest Industries (Manitoba) Limited, will significantly alter access conditions, however. The logging road will pass within a mile to a mile and half south of the beaches along Lake Athapap's south shore. The possibilities attendant upon this development were pointed out in Chapter V. A sound policy needs to be adopted to govern the use of the beaches on Lake Athapap.

General Wilderness Qualities

Lake Athapap has other natural resources than beach sites for outdoor recreation. The undeveloped portions of the study area meet many of the criteria proposed for the selection of provincial parks, for example (See Appendix E), In Chapter II, the physical characteristics of the study area were described, and it is evident that they are highly representative of two distinct physiographic provinces and the contact zone between them. There are marked contrasts in the landscape which result in a rugged beauty. It is difficult to specify the recreational values which the area directly owes to the general landscape itself. Suffice to say that the grandeur of large expanses of clear water, rolling hills of forest-covered, rugged Pre-cambrian rock, and sheer limestone cliffs have contributed immeasurably to Lake Athapap's attractiveness in the past and will continue to do so in the future, provided that no adverse changes are effected by man. The most impressive natural formations are the limestone cliffs that mark the landscape at the west

end of the lake and in the vicinity of Limestone Narrows (See Plate 23 below). Not only are they interesting to see, but they are natural vantage points from which superior views are afforded.



Plate 23. The sheer limestone cliffs in the distance are striking features of the landscape. They are an ideal location for an observation tower.

The presence of wildlife adds to the recreational experience. Bear, woodland caribou, moose, deer, and other animals can be seen in their natural habitat. Those beach sites noted along Lake Athapap's south shore, for example, are watering holes for deer and woodland caribou. Such animals were observed at several beaches and evidence of their presence was noted at others. The viewing of wildlife is one of those attractive intangibles of the outdoor recreation experience.

Local History

Extensive treatment of the history of study area was made in Chapter II. It was established that there are aspects of past human

activity in this region that are of national significance. The absence of interpretative facilities recognizing this fact is again deplored.

Hunting and Fishing

Hunting was shown to be a minor activity in the study area. Moose hunting is most popular at present although only two lodges cater to it. Game populations are sufficient to support the current amount of hunting pressure. There is little potential for an increase in hunting, however, if the continuing presence of game animals is to be ensured. It is not expected that a large increase in hunting will take place. Questionnaire results suggested that hunting was unimportant, and the indication from lodge operators that they did not intend to lengthen their season of operation, is an additional reason for this conclusion.

Sport fishing is the major attraction of Lake Athapap, and this is likely to continue in the foreseeable future. Several questions were raised about the quality of fishing on the lake. It is quite possible that angling pressure has reached a point where it can no longer be accommodated by the available resource. When it is considered that anglers originate from virtually every cottage on the lake, that the vast majority of campers and lodge guests fish, and that Flin Flon residents frequently fish on the lake, the amount of pressure can be realized, especially seeing that this takes place year in and year out. Unfortunately, no conclusive studies have been made of the exact fishing pressure experienced or of the level that can be comfortably accommodated for the preservation of the resource. Both are an immediate necessity for this lake.

Winter fishing is not an important activity. It was reported that people from Flin Flon ice fish on the weekends in the vicinity of Limestone and Tin Can Narrows.¹ It is unlikely that a large increase in this activity will take place since only two lodge operators indicated an interest in catering to it. The availability of comfortable accommodations is a prerequisite for winter fishing by non-locals.

Canoeing

Canoeing was pursued by very few of the people surveyed. There is the potential for this activity on Lake Athapap and in the northern region as a whole. On Lake Athapap, the variety of waterways resulting from an island-studded lake surface is attractive for canoe tripping (See Plate 24 below). On a regional scale, historical wilderness canoe



Plate 24. Clear waters and rugged terrain provide an attractive environment for the canoeist. Photo is courtesy of H. C. R. Gavin.

¹Fisheries Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Regional Office, The Pas.

routes exist which provide a challenge for the expert in addition to a sense of history (See Figure 30, p.169). The Pine Root River entering Lake Athapap on the North Arm connects with a series of lakes to the north, such as Mikanagan, Aimie, Wabishkok, and Kisseynew. Waterfalls, narrow channels, portages, and island-studded lakes provide the variety associated with the wilderness canoe trip. At Cranberry Portage, the historic east-west fur trade route used by David Thompson joins Lake Athapap and continues eastwards through the Grass River drainage system and through Goose Creek to the southwest to waterways connecting with the Saskatchewan River. The main body of Lake Athapap is least attractive for canoeing because of its exposed nature which creates the possibility of becoming wind-bound. This is the only physical limitation to canoeing.

II. SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Expansion of Existing Forms of Development

The natural resources available for future recreational use have been described. However, it is necessary to suggest the most feasible kinds of development. Beaches on Lake Athapap have the natural capability for several types of use. The C.L.I. classifications applied to them indicate that beach activities, camping, cottaging, and resort lodges are all possible. In physical terms, this is basically true. However, the present extent of development rules out some of these. Lake Athapap already has the largest number of cottages of any water body in northern Manitoba. Cottage building has had a major impact on the landscape and has tied up large portions of the area for essentially private use. The

eight lodges on the lake greatly exceed similar development elsewhere in Manitoba's north. The quality of accommodation and service provided by several of them appears to be suffering from the degree of competition that exists. The fishing done by visitors at the lodges and by cottage owners exerts considerable pressure on fishery resources. Consequently, the addition of more cottages and other lodges in the study area could have detrimental effects. There are some good reasons for expanding public facilities. The Cranberry Portage site is not meeting the needs of the tourist camper. Limitations of size, lack of tree cover, and proximity to the town, rule out the possibility of adjusting and extending the existing facilities so that they can successfully accommodate both local and tourist interests (See discussion in Chap. V). The development of another camping area, more removed from Cranberry Portage, is the best solution to this problem. An excellent location for the development of a public camping area is at beach Site 6. (See earlier description p. 158). It is approximately eight miles west of P.T.H. 10. The Churchill Forest Industries' logging road will provide the basis for access. A spur road approximately one and a half miles in length would be the only additional road building required. A new campground at the suggested location would also exhibit better qualities of wilderness and solitude than the Baker's Narrows site, which suffers in this regard by virtue of its location next to a highway and airport. Bathing conditions would be superior to those at Baker's Narrows. It should be cautioned that a proliferation of public facilities is not the intention here. This would prove detrimental to the private sector of the tourist trade. An additional campground is suggested simply because the public

facilities for camping that exist cannot themselves be altered to meet the needs mentioned above.

Promotion of Other Recreational Opportunities

Other beach sites, although some of them have the natural capability for intensive development, should be preserved in their natural state. No roads should be built to them. Certain minimal facilities (picnic tables, fireplaces, garbage cans, toilets) should be provided at the best sites (examples are Sites 1, 2, 4, 8). Since casual use is already being made of them by boaters, such basic facilities are necessary. The following comment made by one of the lodge guests surveyed, and echoed by others, is indicative of this need.

'Areas where we eat our shore lunches are getting to look like junk yards. People throw their garbage everywhere. I believe containers should be provided for this purpose.'

People visiting the area should be directed to sites having basic facilities in order to facilitate management needs such as fire control and general preservation of an untouched landscape. This could be accomplished through designating such sites as the only spots where activities like picnicking and primitive camping are permitted. Those beaches that remain undeveloped would continue to serve as watering spots for wildlife, and this recreational value would be preserved.

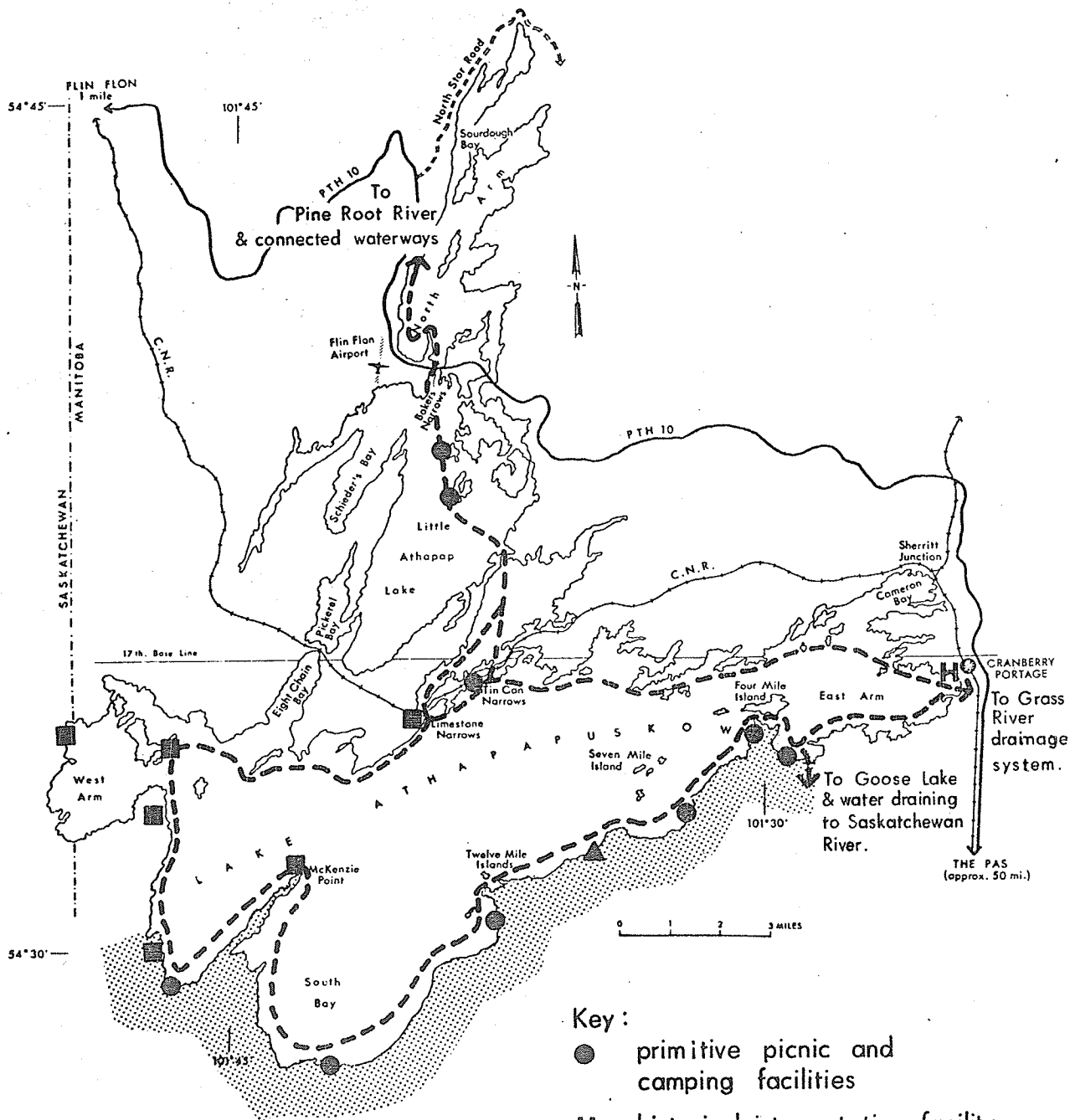
Vantage points and interesting geological formations should be mapped and described in tourist brochures issued locally. Canoeing should similarly be promoted and historical canoe routes mapped. The development of the kinds of facilities noted above could be co-ordinated with canoe routes to provide rest spots for canoeists. The promotion of activities such as canoeing, wildlife viewing, casual picnicking and

camping, is important in two respects. Firstly, it will broaden the recreational experience. Secondly, the stimulation of interest in them could conceivably reduce the emphasis on fishing. Although fishing will undoubtedly continue to be the main attraction of Lake Athapap, reduced pressure on the fish resource might be achieved through encouraging the pursuit and appreciation of other recreational experiences.

If the development of the kinds of recreational activities suggested is to be realized, then the preservation of the natural resources essential for them is an absolute necessity. It is recommended that the south shore of Lake Athapap from Goose Creek to the bay immediately west of McKenzie Point, for a distance of approximately one mile behind the water front, should be delineated as a "recreational reserve" and no other land use permitted in this zone (See Fig. 30). Actually, this area could qualify for status as a "provincial wilderness area" (See Appendix E), but power boating and the suggested camping development at beach Site 6, preclude this possibility.

Figure 30(p.169) summarizes the suggested kinds of development believed feasible for Lake Athapap. It is not intended that the exact number and the distribution of facilities suggested should be strictly adhered to. They are simply indicated to portray the general pattern of development envisaged by the writer.

PROPOSED FORMS OF DEVELOPMENT



- Key:
- primitive picnic and camping facilities
 - H historical interpretative facility
 - ▲ organized campground
 - view points (possible locations for observation towers)
 - canoe routes
 - ▨ recreational reserve

III. SUMMARY

This chapter identifies the opportunities for future recreational use in the study area and offers suggestions for future development. The natural resources available for beach activities, wilderness appreciation, historical interpretation, hunting and fishing, and canoeing are described in particular. Suggestions for future development include reference to existing forms of development and to other recreational opportunities that have not been developed or promoted up to the present time.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study clearly shows that Lake Athapap is an established area for outdoor recreational activities. Its accessibility and attractive natural resources for outdoor recreation have resulted in the development of a variety of public and private facilities. Recreational use has increased steadily in recent years, and this trend is expected to continue in the foreseeable future. To ensure that the attractiveness of the area is preserved and a high quality of outdoor recreation enjoyed in the future, the following recommendations are made:

- (1) No commercial fishing should be permitted on Lake Athapap. It has been shown that the majority of tourists surveyed did not approve of this activity; and there is the strong possibility that the tourist trade would be adversely affected by commercial fishing.
- (2) A biological study of fish populations should be conducted immediately to determine whether sport fishing has reduced the numbers of certain species to the point where an imbalance exists between non-game and game species.
- (3) If an imbalance in fish populations is found to exist and/or if fishing pressure is found to exceed that which can be accommodated by the resource, several resource management alternatives would be feasible. A rough fish removal scheme could be implemented by the use of fishing gear from which sports fish could be released alive. A reduction in limits and a shorter sport fishing season could be imposed. A re-stocking program could be undertaken. Some or all of these measures may be necessary to ensure that the sport fishing resource is preserved.
- (4) A biological study of possible pollution effects of the Flin Flon mine should be conducted on Lake Athapap.
- (5) In the interest of public safety reefs should be marked by buoys, and a map showing all shallow spots on the lake should be published.

- (6) No more subdivisions for cottages should be allowed on Lake Athapap, and no additional hunting and fishing resorts should be located on the lake. These intensive forms of development should be discouraged in order to preserve the wilderness atmosphere which still characterizes undeveloped parts of the Lake Athapap area.
- (7) The proposal for a luxury resort at Baker's Narrows should be reviewed, and serious consideration given to abandoning the proposed project in favour of improving the hunting and fishing resorts that already exist.
- (8) Lodge operators and the provincial government should recognize the need for improvements in the quality of services offered at hunting and fishing resorts. Specifically, the government should encourage improvements through the financing role of the Manitoba Development fund and/or by exempting improvements from additional tax assessment. Operators should be prepared to be receptive to such measures and take advantage of them. In particular, efforts should be directed toward providing more services for family groups, in order to attain higher levels of occupancy in mid-summer.
- (9) Guiding service is inadequate in the Lake Athapap area. Guide training programs and licensing should be introduced. Lodge operators should be prepared to pay salaries to guides. In turn, a fee of \$15.00 - \$20.00 per day would be a reasonable charge for guiding services offered by hunting and fishing resorts.
- (10) The policy of providing a variety of recreational facilities in conjunction with campgrounds is a sound one. The construction of an observation tower and an amphitheatre will be welcome additions at Baker's Narrows. Young family groups in particular require facilities that are entertaining to children. Hiking and nature trails, natural history displays, and human history displays, are other possibilities that should be considered by park planners. These would supply additional recreational activities for women and children.
- (11) A conflict of interest between local and tourist groups has been recognized at the Baker's Narrows and Cranberry Portage campgrounds. The accommodation of these interests is possible at Baker's Narrows owing to the size, topography, and tree cover of the site. At Cranberry Portage, these advantages do not exist, and problems are apparent. There is a steady flow of non-camper traffic through the camping area, which results in undesirable disturbances, especially at night. Camping facilities are inadequate in terms of the use taking place. Local uses prevail (swimming, community picnics and sports events, partying by young people from the town of Cranberry Portage),

and these are likely to continue owing to the site's proximity to Cranberry Portage.

It is recommended that this site be designated as a local park. Tourist camping can continue, but no camping fees should be charged unless better facilities (more toilets, a better water supply, more fireplaces) are made available.

- (12) An alternative to adding camping facilities at Cranberry portage is developing a new camping area more isolated from the town of Cranberry Portage. This is preferable, since conflicts of interest between local and tourist groups would be minimized. It is recommended that the area in the vicinity of beach Site 6 (See Chap. VI) be considered for the development of a public camping area.
- (13) The owners of dilapidated boathouses on Lake Athapap should be ordered to renovate them immediately. If this is not done, these structures should be removed, since they are an eyesore and are visible to travellers on P.T.H. 10.
- (14) A recreational reserve should be established in the vicinity of Lake Athapap's south shore (See Chap. VI, Fig. 30). This area has attractive natural resources for outdoor recreation and should be protected from encroachment by other resource uses and from ad hoc demands for recreational developments, such as cottages and private resorts.
- (15) Within the recreational reserve, basic facilities such as picnic tables, fireplaces, garbage cans, and toilets should be provided at certain points to accommodate casual use (See Fig. 30, Chap. VI).
- (16) Other forms of recreational use (canoeing, primitive camping, picnicking, and wilderness appreciation) than those prevalent at the present time are possible in the Lake Athapap area, and they should be promoted by means of brochures, maps, and the facilities mentioned above in (15).

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- Wildlife Branch, Dept. of Mines and Natural Resources, Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE FORMS USED

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL
ECONOMIC EXPANSION

MINISTÈRE DE L'EXPANSION
ÉCONOMIQUE RÉGIONALE



Western Region,
P.O. Box 981,
Winnipeg 1, Manitoba.

May 26, 1969.

LAKE ATHAPAPUSKOW AREA

Cottage User Survey

Dear Cottager:

This questionnaire is being used to collect information for a MASTER'S THESIS in Geography at the University of Manitoba. The study is sponsored by the Government of Canada, Department of Regional Economic Expansion, and its purpose is to indicate planning guidelines for outdoor recreation in the Lake Athapapuskow area. Your answers and opinions are very important to the success of the study.

Please take five to ten minutes of your time to complete the questionnaire. All information will be treated confidentially. PLEASE NOTE that you are NOT being asked to state your name or street address.

Thank you very much.

Yours truly..

COTTAGE USER SURVEY

1. Do you usually visit the cottage:
(Check)
- Alone?
 With your family?
 In a non-family group?
 ___ Number in family or
 non-family group.
2. What is the name of the subdivision
in which the cottage is located?

(Name)
3. Do you rent the cottage?
own
4. (a) If you own the cottage, please
indicate the year in which you
bought it.

- (b) Are you the first owner?
 Yes No
5. What do you specially like about
this site? (Number 1,2,3,etc. in
order of importance).
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ___ The view | ___ The proximity
to water |
| ___ The peaceful
atmosphere | ___ The privacy |
| ___ The ease of
access | ___ The beach quality |
| Other:
(rank and specify) | ___ The shade and
shelter. |
- _____

6. What do you dislike about this
site? (Number 1,2,3,etc. in
order of importance.)
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ___ Poor drainage | ___ Insect
problem |
| ___ No drinking water | ___ Poor access |
| ___ Trespassing and
vandalism | ___ Poor beach |
| Other:
(rank and specify) | ___ Lack of
privacy. |
- _____

7. In your opinion is the area -
- Under-developed (too
few people in the area)?
 Just right?
 Over-developed (too
crowded)?
8. How many people are usually
in your cottage party? (Circle,
as appropriate):
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
If more, specify number _____
9. Do you live year-around at
this location?
 Yes No
- If no, during which months
do you visit the cottage?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> April | <input type="checkbox"/> July |
| <input type="checkbox"/> May | <input type="checkbox"/> August |
| <input type="checkbox"/> June | <input type="checkbox"/> September |
- Other: (specify)

2.

10. Do you visit -
- Mainly on weekends?
- Mainly during mid-week?
- Both mid-week and weekends equally?

11. How many days per month do you usually spend at the cottage?

_____ (Number)

12. When you visit the cottage in what outdoor recreational activities do you take part? (Number 1,2,3,etc. in order of importance.)

_____ Fishing _____ Power boating

_____ Hunting _____ Hiking

_____ Swimming _____ Painting, photography

_____ Canoeing _____ Picnicking

Other:
(Specify and rank) _____

13. How do you find the following? Please rate as: (1) Excellent, (2) Very Good, (3) Good, (4) Fair, (5) Poor. (Use the number corresponding to the rating.)

_____ Availability of grocery supplies, gas, etc. in the immediate area.

_____ Entertainment, (beverage rooms, etc.)

_____ Boat rentals. (if you rent a boat)

_____ Fishing

_____ Hunting

If you are with your family, the family-head should complete the following questions. If you are a member of a non-family group, answer the questions as they apply to you, but check (✓) here if the answers you give are not representative of your group.

IN COMMON WITH THE REST OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE, THE QUESTIONS BELOW WILL BE TREATED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

14. Please indicate the number of weeks annual vacation you have.

_____ (Number)

15. Please estimate the amount of money you spend on each of the following, where applicable.

Cottage rental _____ .

Annual cottage operation (i.e. taxes, electricity, maintenance, etc.) _____ .

The amount spent for food, gas and entertainment in the immediate area. _____ .

16. (a) Sex: Male
 Female

(b) Age:

<input type="checkbox"/> under 19	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-54
<input type="checkbox"/> 20-24	<input type="checkbox"/> 55-59
<input type="checkbox"/> 25-29	<input type="checkbox"/> 60-64
<input type="checkbox"/> 30-34	<input type="checkbox"/> 65-69
<input type="checkbox"/> 35-39	<input type="checkbox"/> 70-74
<input type="checkbox"/> 40-44	<input type="checkbox"/> 75-79
<input type="checkbox"/> 45-49	<input type="checkbox"/> over 80

(see 16 (c) page 3...)

3.

16. (c) Annual income:

- under \$5,000
 \$5,000-7,999
 \$8,000-11,999
 \$12,000-14,999
 \$15,000-19,999
 \$20,000-30,000
 over \$30,000

16. (d) Education:

- Elementary
 Secondary
 Vocational training
 University
 Post-graduate

CITY, TOWN OR RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF
YOUR PERMANENT RESIDENCE:

PROVINCE OR STATE:

ANY COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS YOU MAY WISH TO EXPRESS ON
VARIOUS RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES IN THE
LAKE ATHAPUSKOW AREA ARE OF GREAT INTEREST AND WILL
BE WELCOMED IN THE SPACE BELOW OR ON THE BACK OF THE
FORM.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION
AND INTEREST.

* Please return in the pre-addressed, prepaid envelope
(no stamp required) before August 31, 1969.

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL
ECONOMIC EXPANSION
MINISTÈRE DE L'EXPANSION
ÉCONOMIQUE RÉGIONALE



Western Region,
P.O. Box 981,
Winnipeg 1, Manitoba.

May 26, 1969.

LAKE ATHAPAPUSKOW AREA

Lodge Guest Survey

Dear Visitor:

This questionnaire is being used to collect information for a MASTER'S THESIS in Geography at the University of Manitoba. The study is sponsored by the Government of Canada, Department of Regional Economic Expansion, and its purpose is to indicate planning guidelines for outdoor recreation in the Lake Athapapuskow area. Your answers and opinions are very important to the success of the study.

Please take five to ten minutes of your time to complete the questionnaire. All information will be treated confidentially. PLEASE NOTE that you are NOT being asked to state your name or street address.

Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

W. V. H.

LODGE GUEST SURVEY

1. Are you visiting the Lake Athapapuskow area: (Check)
- Alone?
- With your family?
- In a non-family group?
- Number in family or non-family group.
2. What is the name of the lodge at which you are staying?
- (If a motel or hotel, please indicate.)
3. (a) What method(s) of travel did you use to arrive at this location?
- Car Land-based aircraft
- Bus aircraft
- Train Water-based aircraft
- (b) If you flew, please indicate which of the following you used -
- A commercial airline flight.
- A lodge-operated flight.
- Your own aircraft.
4. How did you learn about the lodge you are visiting?
- From advertising (radio, TV, etc.).
- From a friend.
- From a map.
- From a brochure.
- From simply noticing it when passing by.
- Other sources: (Specify)
- _____
- _____
5. Is this your first visit to the Lake Athapapuskow area?
- Yes No
- If "No", how many times have you vacationed here?
- _____ (Number)
6. (a) Is Lake Athapapuskow and its related recreational opportunities the focus of your vacation pursuits in this area of Northwestern Manitoba?
- Yes No
- (b) If "No", what other places in this general area of Northwestern Manitoba have you visited or are you going to visit this season?
- _____
- _____
- _____
7. Which of the following equipment have you brought with you?
- Tent Motor home
- Tent trailer Boat
- House trailer Boat & Motor
- Camper Canoe
8. Which of the following attracted you and/or your party to Lake Athapapuskow in particular? (Please number 1,2,3, etc. in order of importance.)
- ___ Fishing ___ Picnicking
- ___ Hunting ___ Power boating
- ___ Camping ___ Hiking
- ___ Swimming ___ Painting, photography
- ___ Canoeing ___ General Sight-seeing
- Others: ___ Wilderness surroundings
- _____
- _____
- (Number and Specify)

9. How did you find the following? Please rate as:
 (1) Excellent, (2) Very Good,
 (3) Good, (4) Fair,
 (5) Poor. Use the number
 corresponding to the rating.
- Air, bus, or rail service
 - Road conditions and access
 - Lodging
 - Food services
 - Housekeeping unit facilities
 - Boating equipment for rent
 - Outfitting (i.e. fishing tackle supplies, etc.)
 - Guide services
 - Entertainment (ex. beverage rooms)
 - Fishing
 - Hunting
 - Other facilities in the area (i.e. grocery stores, gas stations, etc.)

10. TO BE ANSWERED BY ANGLERS

- (a) Do you fish for -
- A trophy-sized specimen primarily?
 - A number of common-sized fish for sport or food?
 - Simply for relaxation, fishing success being of minor importance?
- (b) What type of fish are you mainly interested in catching? (Number 1,2,3, etc. in order of importance.)
- Lake Trout Speckled Trout (Brookies)
 - Northern Pike Whitefish
 - Pickerel (Walleye) Rainbow Trout
 - No particular preference. (Check ✓)

2.

10. (c) Which of the fish in 10(b) have you been most successful in catching? (Fill in, in order of success.)

1. _____ 2. _____
 3. _____

- (d) Would you approve of a strictly controlled, limited commercial fishing operation on Lake Athapapuskow?

Yes No

TO BE ANSWERED BY ALL

If you are with your family, the family head should answer the following questions. If you are a member of a non-family group, answer the questions as they apply to you, but check (✓) here , if the answers you give are not representative of your group.

IN COMMON WITH THE REST OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE, THE QUESTIONS BELOW WILL BE TREATED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

11. Please indicate by number:
- Number of weeks vacation annually.
 - Number of days spent in this area this season.
 - Number of days spent holidaying in Manitoba this season.
12. Please estimate the amount of money you have spent on each of the following, where applicable.
- Travel costs en route to this area _____ .
- Food & lodging costs in this area _____ .
- Guiding services _____ .
- Package guest deal _____ .
- Others: (specify & give the amount)
- _____
- _____

3.

13.(a) Sex: Male
 Female

(b) Age:

under 19 50-54
 20-24 55-59
 25-29 60-64
 30-34 65-69
 35-39 70-74
 40-44 75-79
 45-49 over 80

(c) Annual Income:

under \$5,000
 \$5,000-7,999
 \$8,000-11,999
 \$12,000-14,999
 \$15,000-19,999
 \$20,000-30,000
 over \$30,000

13.(d) Education:

Elementary
 Secondary
 Vocational Training
 University
 Post-Graduate

14. Would you like to return to the
Lake Athapapuskow Area?

Yes No

CITY, TOWN OR RURAL MUNICIPALITY
OF YOUR PERMANENT RESIDENCE:

PROVINCE OR STATE:

ANY COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS YOU MAY WISH TO
EXPRESS ON VARIOUS RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
AND FACILITIES IN THE LAKE ATHAPAPUSKOW AREA
ARE OF GREAT INTEREST AND WILL BE WELCOMED
IN THE SPACE BELOW OR ON THE BACK OF THE FORM.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION
AND INTEREST.

* Please return in the pre-addressed, prepaid (no stamp
required) before August 31, 1969.

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL
ECONOMIC EXPANSION
MINISTÈRE DE L'EXPANSION
ÉCONOMIQUE RÉGIONALE



Western Region,
P.O. Box 981,
Winnipeg 1, Manitoba.

May 26, 1969.

LAKE ATHAPAPUSKOW AREA

Campground Survey

Dear Camper:

This questionnaire is being used to collect information for a MASTER'S THESIS in Geography at the University of Manitoba. The study is sponsored by the Government of Canada, Department of Regional Economic Expansion, and its purpose is to indicate planning guidelines for outdoor recreation in the Lake Athapapuskow area. Your answers and opinions are very important to the success of the study.

Please take five to ten minutes of your time to complete the questionnaire. All information will be treated confidentially. PLEASE NOTE that you are NOT being asked to state your name or street address.

Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

CAMPGROUND SURVEY

1. Are you visiting the Lake Athapapuskow Area (check):

- Alone?
- With your family?
- In a non-family group?
- Number in family or non-family group. _____

2. Is this your first visit to the Lake?

Yes No

If "No", how many times have you vacationed here?

(Number) _____

3. If not a local resident, how did you learn about the Lake Athapapuskow Area?

- From advertising (radio, TV, etc.)
- From a map.
- From a friend.
- From a brochure.
- From simply stopping here on a general trip to Northwestern Manitoba.
- From other sources (Please comment:)

4. Is Lake Athapapuskow the main destination of your camping trip?

Yes No

If "No", what other places in the general area of Northwestern Manitoba have you visited or are you going to visit this season?

5. Which of the following equipment do you have with you?

- Car Camper
- Tent Motor Home
- Tent Trailer Boat
- House Trailer Boat & Motor
- Canoe

6. Which of the following activities are important to your camping vacation? (Number 1, 2, 3, etc. in order of importance):

- Fishing General Sight-seeing
- Hunting Picnicking
- Swimming Wilderness Surroundings
- Hiking Canoeing
- Power Boating Painting, photography

Others: (Please number and state)

7. How did you find the following? Please rate as: (1) Excellent (2) Very Good (3) Good (4) Fair (5) Poor. - Use the number corresponding to the rating.

- Campground facilities
- Road conditions and access
- Beach area and bathing conditions
- Hiking and Nature Trails.
- Fishing
- Hunting
- Other facilities in the area (i.e. stores, gas stations, etc.)
- Guiding services.
- Boat launching sites.
- Boat rentals.

2.

8. TO BE ANSWERED BY ANGLERS:

- (a) Do you fish:
- For a trophy-sized specimen primarily?
 - For a number of common sized fish for sport or food?
 - Simply for relaxation, fishing success being of minor importance?

(b) What type of fish are you mainly interested in catching? (Number 1,2,3, etc. in order of importance.)

- ___ Lake Trout
- ___ Northern Pike
- ___ Pickerel (Walleye)
- ___ Rainbow Trout
- ___ Speckled Trout (Brookies)
- ___ Whitefish

No particular preference. (Check).

(c) Which of the above fish have you been most successful in catching? (Fill in, in order of success):

- 1. _____ 2. _____
- 3. _____

(d) Would you approve of a strictly controlled, limited commercial fishing operation on Lake Athapapuskow?

- Yes. No.

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ANSWERED BY ALL.

If you are with your family, the family head should complete the questions. If you are a member of a non-family group, answer the questions as they apply to you, but check () here , if the answers you give are not representative of your group.

IN COMMON WITH THE REST OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE, THE QUESTIONS BELOW WILL BE TREATED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

9. Please indicate by number:

- ___ Number of weeks vacation annually.
- ___ Number of days spent in this area (Lake Athapapuskow) this season.
- ___ Number of days spent holidaying in Manitoba this season.

10. Please estimate the amount of money you have spent on each of the following, where applicable:

- Travel costs en route to this area _____.
- Food, gas, camping fees in this area _____.
- Motel, hotel expenses in this area _____.
- Guiding services _____.
- Package guest deal _____.
- Other expenses (specify and give the amount) _____

... cont'd page 3.

3.

11. (a) Sex: Male
 Female

(b) Age:

under 19 50-54
 20-24 55-59
 25-29 60-64
 30-34 65-69
 35-39 70-74
 40-44 75-79
 45-49 over 80

(c) Annual income:

under \$5,000
 \$5,000-7,999
 \$8,000-11,999
 \$12,000-14,999
 \$15,000-19,999
 \$20,000-30,000
 over \$30,000

(d) Education:

Elementary
 Secondary
 Vocational training
 University
 Post-graduate

12. Would you like to return to the
 Lake Athapapuskow area?

Yes No

CITY, TOWN OR RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF YOUR
 PERMANENT RESIDENCE:

 PROVINCE OR STATE:

ANY COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS YOU MAY WISH TO EXPRESS ON
 VARIOUS RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES IN THE
 LAKE ATHAPAPUSKOW AREA ARE OF GREAT INTEREST AND WILL
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 FORM.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION
 AND INTEREST.

* Please return in the pre-addressed, prepaid envelope
 (no stamp required) before August 31, 1969.

APPENDIX B

AN EVALUATION OF THE CANADA OUTDOOR RECREATION
FACILITY INVENTORY FORM

In obtaining details of recreational facilities in the study area, Canada Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory forms were used in addition to interviews (See attached form). Although, on the whole, the form proved adequate for the purpose, there are several deficiencies.

Most of recreational facilities in the study area are open for only a portion of the year; and that is probably true of similar facilities throughout Canada. Yet, the inventory form includes no question to reveal whether the facilities were seasonal or not. There is also no question to find out how long a facility has been in operation or whether any expansion is planned. The answers to these questions are indispensable if the inventory of recreational facilities is to be complete. A more general criticism of the form relates to its design. Each type of facility or aspect of recreational development is allotted a separate section. Some of these facilities may be found in a complex. There should be spaces for check marks to indicate more fully the nature of the development. For example, question 21, "Picnic Areas", should have two blocks under it: separate use area; integrated use area; and the appropriate block could then be checked or numbered for computer analysis. Another useful piece of information not asked for is the number of people employed by a recreational facility. This would aid in establishing the economic importance of recreational facilities as a whole.

The greatest weakness of the Canada Outdoor Recreation Facility Inventory is that it gives little indication of the quality of facilities provided. Particularly is this so in the "Accommodation and Provisions" section. The inclusion of provincial accommodation ratings in listing Manitoba facilities for example, would greatly enhance the value of the inventory.

Finally, the size of the space provided at the end of the form for additional information is quite inadequate. It should be remembered that these forms are generally used by casual summer employees, who will scarcely be encouraged to take the time to detail important supplementary information when the space provided for it is so small.

A word of explanation about the use the writer made of the form is in order. For any given facility, only a few pertinent questions were completed. This form is designed for use on a national scale; hence many parts of it did not apply to facilities in the study area.

9. *Acreage of recreation area: Total

			100's			10's			1's
--	--	--	-------	--	--	------	--	--	-----

 acres.

10. *Major water orientation: Use letter designation only in box.
 A. Salt Water B. Great Lakes C. Other lakes
 D. Large river (wider than 1000 feet) E. Smaller rivers & streams F. Internal surface water (not a focus)
 G. Waterfall or rapids H. No surface water

11. *Classification of area according to modified Federal Provincial Parks Classification: Use letter designation only in box.
 A. Designated Wilderness Area (40,000 acres and up)
 B. Historical, Ethnological or Archaeological Area
 C. Unique Natural Area or Monument
 D. Natural Environment Recreation Area
 E. Specialized Outdoor Recreation Area ~ intensively developed
 F. Parkways and Highway Parks, including roadside picknicking areas designated as parks.
 G. Botanical or Zoological Garden

12. Present resource use of area other than public recreation: Use letter designation only in boxes. Indicate maximum of 3 in order of importance.
 A. Forest operations B. Mining-quarrying C. Oil or gas
 D. Grazing (agricultural) E. Other agricultural F. Commercial fishing
 G. Industrial H. Harbour facilities I. Private seasonal homes
 J. Other (specify)

13. Principal public access to the area: Use letter designation only in box.
 A. Paved highways B. Dust-free highway C. Other roads (travelled by family car)
 D. Airplane E. Hiking-riding trail F. Boat
 G. Train

14. Road distance from nearest highway, number

		100's			10's			1's	Letter if applicable
--	--	-------	--	--	------	--	--	-----	----------------------

 is

		10's			1's
--	--	------	--	--	-----

 miles.

15. Are fees charged for entrance to the area: Check only one
Yes
No

16. If so what is the charge: Complete all if applicable.
 Per car/day

	\$		c		c
--	----	--	---	--	---

 Per person/day

--	--	--	--	--

 Per car/season

--	--	--	--	--

 Per person/season

--	--	--	--	--

17. *Is hunting permitted in the area: Check approximate box Check only one
Yes
No
Occasionally

18. Is fishing permitted in the areas: Check only one
Yes
No

RECREATION FACILITIES

TYPE OF FACILITY	NUMBER OF SUCH FACILITIES	MEASUREMENT OF CAPACITY															
19. *Designated camp grounds																	
(a) Modern fully serviced	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">10's</td><td></td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">1's</td></tr></table>			10's			1's	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">100's</td><td></td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">10's</td><td></td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">1's</td></tr></table> Total number of campsites			100's			10's			1's
		10's			1's												
		100's			10's			1's									
(b) Intermediate	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Total number of campsites										
(c) Primitive	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																

TYPE OF FACILITY	NUMBER OF SUCH FACILITIES	MEASUREMENT OF CAPACITY																							
20. Trailer campgrounds with (a) Serviced sites (b) Central Service (c) No services	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10⁰s</td><td>10¹s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>	10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s							<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>1000s</td><td>100s</td><td>10s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> Total number of trailer sites Total number of trailer sites	1000s	100s	10s												
10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s																								
1000s	100s	10s																							
21. Picnic Areas	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10⁰s</td><td>10¹s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>	10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s			<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>1000s</td><td>100s</td><td>10s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> Total parking capacity in cars Total number of tables	1000s	100s	10s																
10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s																								
1000s	100s	10s																							
22. *Serviced bathing beaches	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10⁰s</td><td>10¹s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>	10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s			<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>1000s</td><td>100s</td><td>10s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> Total linear feet of serviced beach in hundreds of feet.	1000s	100s	10s																
10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s																								
1000s	100s	10s																							
23. *Unserviced bathing beaches	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10⁰s</td><td>10¹s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>	10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s			<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>1000s</td><td>100s</td><td>10s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> Total linear feet of unserviced beach in hundreds of feet	1000s	100s	10s																
10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s																								
1000s	100s	10s																							
24. *Boat launching areas	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10⁰s</td><td>10¹s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>	10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s			<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10⁰s</td><td>10¹s</td><td>10²s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>1000s</td><td>100s</td><td>10s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> Total number of single launching ramps Total parking capacity in (cars and trailers)	10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s	10 ² s				1000s	100s	10s										
10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s																								
10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s	10 ² s																							
1000s	100s	10s																							
25. Boat moorage: marinas, docks and piers	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10⁰s</td><td>10¹s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>	10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s			<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>1000s</td><td>100s</td><td>10s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> Feet of docking or mooring space Number of mooring buoys	1000s	100s	10s																
10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s																								
1000s	100s	10s																							
26. Boat rental concessions	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10⁰s</td><td>10¹s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>	10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s			<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>1000s</td><td>100s</td><td>10s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> Total number of small boats or canoes for hire Total number of larger charter boats for hire.	1000s	100s	10s																
10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s																								
1000s	100s	10s																							
27. *Children's play areas	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10¹s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> </table>	10 ¹ s																							
10 ¹ s																									
28. Sports playing fields	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10¹s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> </table>	10 ¹ s																							
10 ¹ s																									
29. Tennis courts	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10¹s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> </table>	10 ¹ s		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10⁰s</td><td>10¹s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> Total number of courts	10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s																			
10 ¹ s																									
10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s																								
30. Golf courses (a) regular (b) par 3 (pitch and put)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10¹s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> </table>	10 ¹ s			<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10⁰s</td><td>10¹s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> Total number of holes Total number of holes	10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s																		
10 ¹ s																									
10 ⁰ s	10 ¹ s																								
31. Riding stables	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10¹s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> </table>	10 ¹ s		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>1000s</td><td>100s</td><td>10s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> Total number of horses generally available for hire.	1000s	100s	10s																		
10 ¹ s																									
1000s	100s	10s																							
32. Outdoor swimming pools (a) heated (b) not heated	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10¹s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> </table>	10 ¹ s			<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>1000s</td><td>100s</td><td>10s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> Total area in hundreds of square feet Total area in hundreds of square feet	1000s	100s	10s																	
10 ¹ s																									
1000s	100s	10s																							
33. *Ski areas with tows	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>10¹s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td></tr> </table>	10 ¹ s		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> Total number of rope tows Total number of T-bars and poma lifts Total number of chair and gondola lifts, etcetera <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>1000s</td><td>100s</td><td>10s</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> *Lift capacity in terms of thousands of vertical transport feet per hour													1000s	100s	10s						
10 ¹ s																									
1000s	100s	10s																							

TYPE OF FACILITY	NUMBER OF SUCH FACILITIES	MEASUREMENT OF CAPACITY
34. *Cross-country ski trails	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> ^{1000's} <input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's} Total number of miles
35. *Snow toboggan trails		<input type="text"/> ^{1000's} <input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's} Total number of miles
36. Outdoor ice-skating rinks	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> ^{10's} Number with artificial ice
37. Designated hiking-riding trails within area		<input type="text"/> ^{1000's} <input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's} length in miles
38. *Public roads within area		<input type="text"/> ^{1000's} <input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's} miles of class 1 <input type="text"/> ^{1000's} <input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's} miles of class 2 <input type="text"/> ^{1000's} <input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's} miles of class 3 <input type="text"/> ^{1000's} <input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's} total miles
39. *Restricted access roads within area		<input type="text"/> ^{1000's} <input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's} total length in miles

40. Interpretive Facilities

Check pertinent boxes:

- Human history Natural history Audio-visual Conducted tours
 Exhibits Check if the exhibits are manned Self-guiding trails

ACCOMMODATION & PROVISIONS

TYPE OF FACILITY	NUMBER OF SUCH FACILITIES	MEASUREMENT OF CAPACITY
41. Hotels	<input type="text"/> ^{1000's} <input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's}	<input type="text"/> ^{1000's} <input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's} total number of rooms
42. Resort Lodges	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> ^{1000's} <input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's} total number of rooms or units
43. Motels or Cabins	<input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's}	<input type="text"/> ^{1000's} <input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's} total number of rooms or units
44. Licensed Dining Rooms or Restaurants	<input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's}	<input type="text"/> ^{1000's} <input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's} total seating capacity
45. Restaurants (only those located within another recreation area or facility)	<input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's}	<input type="text"/> ^{1000's} <input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's} total seating capacity
46. Snack bars (located within recreation area or facility)	<input type="text"/> ^{100's} <input type="text"/> ^{10's}	
47. Provision and equipment concessions (only those located within another recreation area or facility)	<input type="text"/>	

48. In this space supply information outdoor recreation facilities which may have been omitted and which are considered to be significant

Questionnaire completed by:..... Name.....
 Department.....
 Date....., 196....

APPENDIX C

A REGULATION GOVERNING TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES¹Requirements For 5-Star Accommodation

- (1) Transient accommodation facilities may be classified as "5-Star (*****) Approved Accommodation" where the tourist accommodation facilities therein provided fulfill the following requirements:
- (a) Superior architectural features and construction;
 - (b) Furnishings of superior quality;
 - (c) A telephone in each rental unit in urban areas;
 - (d) A radio or television set in each rental unit;
 - (e) Such other modern conveniences and equipment as are accepted as deluxe accommodation;
 - (f) A concrete or stone foundation with floor joists at least eight inches above the ground or approved concrete construction;
 - (g) Chimneys of approved insulated galvanized steel type, or of brick or concrete lined with flue tile;
 - (h) Adequate electric lights including floor lamp, writing light and shaving outlet all of which must comply with electrical codes in force in the municipality;
 - (i) Entire floor surface either
 - (i) wall to wall carpeting, or
 - (ii) hardwood flooring or superior tiling covered with a rug or appropriate size in bedroom and living-room;
 - (j) Walls finished with surfaces suitably decorated and which can be readily kept clean; and sound proof walls and ceiling between rental units;
 - (k) Ceilings in all rooms with a clear height of not less than eight feet;

¹"A Regulation Governing Transient Accommodation Facilities," Tourist Branch, Dept. of Tourism and Recreation, Winnipeg, pp.8-12.

- (l) A central lounge which shall provide adequate facilities for the comfort and relaxation of registered guests;
- (m) A floor area of not less than one hundred square feet in each bedroom and each living room and where one room serves as both bedroom and living room a floor area of not less than one hundred and fifty square feet;
- (n) In each rental unit, full plumbing in good condition with a complete bath or shower, adequately tiled, toilet with wash basin; cold and thermostatically controlled hot water, bath mats, mirror, mirror light, one cake of soap for each occupant, face cloths and hand and bath towels of high quality with a minimum of one for each occupant;
- (o) First class beds, springs, mattresses in good condition, and bed lamps in each bedroom;
- (p) Good pillows, pure wool high quality blankets, bed sheets large enough to tuck under properly and bedspreads or comforters in good condition;
- (q) A floor mat, luggage rack, dresser and mirror or vanity in each bedroom;
- (r) A built-in clothes closet with floor area of not less than four square feet, or an approved type of rack such as chrome, wrought iron; and full closing drapes, or curtains and window blinds in each bedroom;
- (s) Where there is a living room, it is suitably and comfortably furnished to high standards;
- (t) Where there is no separate living room, the bedroom has a writing desk or table and two upholstered armchairs or the equivalent thereof;
- (u) Where kitchen facilities are provided, they are in a separate room with refrigeration and cubed ice available;
- (v) Kitchenettes have suitable cupboard space, sink, electric or gas range, good quality dishes, pans, kitchen utensils, cutlery, washable covered garbage receptacle, towels, dish cloths, soap or detergent;
- (w) Units with kitchenettes have adequate table seating for guests;
- (x) The establishment has:
 - (i) an approved heating system of suitable size to heat all units at a temperature of not less than 70 degrees F. at all times of the year that it is operating,

- (ii) suitably landscaped grounds,
 - (iii) paved, properly maintained driveways,
 - (iv) buildings kept in a good state of repairs and appearance,
 - (v) sufficient parking space to permit convenient parking of all guests' cars, and
 - (vi) a self-contained office;
- (y) Where open garages are provided, they are used for storage of guests' automobiles only.

REQUIREMENTS FOR 4-STAR ACCOMMODATION

- (2) Transient accommodation facilities may be classified as "4-Star (****) Approved Accommodation" where the tourist accommodation facilities therein provided meet the requirements set out in sub-section (1) of this section except in respect of the following:
- (a) It need have only standard architecture and construction;
 - (b) The driveways need not be paved, but be properly maintained;
 - (c) It need not have telephones in all units;
 - (d) It need not have a central lounge.

REQUIREMENTS FOR 3-STAR ACCOMMODATION

- (3) Transient accommodation facilities may be classified as "3-Star (***) Approved Accommodation" where the tourist accommodation facilities therein provided fulfill the requirements set out in subsection (2) of this section except in respect of the following:
- (a) The kitchen may be combined with living room, but separate from sleeping quarters;
 - (b) The floors need only be painted, stained, or varnished;
 - (c) It need not have water or sewer facilities in each unit if the transient accommodation facilities have central water closet toilet facilities.

REQUIREMENTS FOR 2-STAR ACCOMMODATION

- (4) Transient accommodation facilities may be classified as "2-Star (***) Approved Accommodation" where the tourist accommodation facilities therein provided fulfill the requirements set out in subsection (3) of this section, except in respect of the following:
- (a) It need not have central water-closet toilet facilities, but have an adequate number of privy seats in accordance with Health regulations and suitable washing conveniences in the cabins;

- (b) The interior walls need not be finished;
- (c) They need not have kitchen separate from the bedroom;
- (d) The floor mat and either dresser or closet may be omitted from the bedroom; mat or rug may be omitted from the living room; a wash basin may be substituted for the sink in the kitchen.

REQUIREMENTS FOR 1-STAR ACCOMMODATION

- (5) Transient accommodation facilities may be classified as "1-Star (*) Approved Accommodation" where the tourist accommodation facilities therein provided fulfill requirements set out in subsection (4) of this section except in respect of the following:
 - (a) Clothes closets and clothes hanging facilities or wardrobe may be omitted;
 - (b) The units need not be provided with electric lights;
 - (c) Linen, blankets, and pillows need only be available on request.

APPENDIX D

AN EVALUATION OF THE CANADA LAND INVENTORY
LAND CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION (SHORELAND)

The classes and subclasses employed by the Canada Land Inventory, and an outline of the code employed in the "Shoreline Physical Inventory" used by the provincial Recreation Sector, Canada Land Inventory, are presented at the end of this Appendix. Included for reference is also a map of preliminary shoreline classifications of Lake Athapap prepared by the Recreation Sector, Canada Land Inventory, Province of Manitoba (See Fig, 31, p. 213).

These materials were referred to in identifying naturally attractive sites for outdoor recreation on Lake Athapap and its perimeter lands. The objectives of the recreation land capability classification are to provide an overview of the quality, quantity, and distribution of natural recreation resources in the settled parts of Canada; to indicate comparative levels of recreation capability for non-urban lands based on present popular preferences; to indicate the type of recreation to which land is best suited; to identify where possible, lands or features possessing outstanding or unique recreational values; to provide basic information for the formulation of policies and programs related to promotion, development and regulation of lands for recreation; and to provide a mapped framework within which provinces may, within reasonable limits, gather and record (for management purposes) data on the physical characteristics of significant recreational resources.¹ The basis for classification is the

¹Field Manual, Land Capability Classification for Outdoor Recreation, (Canada Land Inventory A.R.D.A., Department of Forestry and Rural Development, June 1967) pp.2-3.

quantity of recreation which may be generated and sustained per unit area of land per year under perfect market conditions.¹ The objectives and basis for the land capability classification for outdoor recreation serve to define its intended scope. A fair evaluation of the method must establish the extent to which the objectives are realized.

The classification proved useful to the writer in identifying and locating beach sites on Lake Athapap. Consequently, the objective of indicating quality and distribution of recreational resources is partially met. However, it was mentioned in Chapter VI that certain classifications appeared to be either too high or too low. This is indicative of a basic weakness: the method is subjective. It is clear that subjectivity is inherent in the description of the seven capability classes. The distinction between classes is based on such descriptive terms as "very high" or "very low". These refer to the capability of a given land unit to engender and sustain total annual recreational use. No numerical criteria are employed to indicate what constitutes very high total annual use or a very low total annual use, for example. The subclasses also employed, introduce further subjectivity. It is apparent from the classification of Lake Athapap's shoreline that many of the subclasses used could have been placed in a different order, or that different ones altogether would sometimes have been appropriate. For example, the tip of McKenzie Point, one of the best angling areas on the lake, is classified as 3KVY, which suggests that it has "moderately high capability" for organized camping, viewing, and access to water suitable for family boating. It is true

¹Ibid., p.7.

that these are possibilities; but the most appropriate subclass is "A" (land providing access to water affording opportunity for angling or viewing of sport fish).

Another shortcoming in the classification is that it does not give a true impression of the quality of the recreational opportunity afforded by land, with the exception of beach sites. This is exemplified by the classifications applied to northern portions of Lake Athapap's shoreline in particular. Most of the classes applied are 4's or 5's (See Fig. 31) which suggests that the shoreland here has only "moderate" to "moderately low" capability for outdoor recreation. Yet, there is intensive cottage development in association with some of these units, notably at Sourdough Bay and Baker's Narrows. Many of the islands and rugged Pre-cambrian terrain have a high wilderness appeal and are aesthetically attractive.

The conclusion reached from the foregoing discussion is that the classification should not have attempted to suggest the recreational uses for which the land is best suited, since these suggestions were made on the basis of only brief exposure to each area by field workers who have little knowledge of it. This is exemplified in the classification of Lake Athapap by the fact that inventory workers did not recognize McKenzie Point as one of the best angling areas, nor did they realize the historical importance of the area in the vicinity of Cranberry Portage.

Rather than attempting to suggest the recreational uses for which shoreland is best suited, the Canada Land Inventory capability classification for outdoor recreation (shoreland) should attempt to record the actual physical characteristics of the land. This has already been done in Manitoba, where a detailed shoreline physical inventory (See

attached description) is conducted in conjunction with the classification for outdoor recreation. Details of the physical characteristics of land are essential for planning and management. The Canada Land Inventory capability classification itself does not provide this information; and additional field work would be necessary before any management or planning decision could be made about any land unit under consideration. The difficulty in providing such detailed physical data is that it would require a large mapping scale, which might be regarded as impracticable for a national project. However, if the information were legibly recorded on air photos (by code, such as that used in Manitoba's shoreline physical inventory), these air photos could be microfilmed for storage and indexed appropriately for reference.

CAPABILITY CLASSES

CLASS 1 LAND UNITS IN THIS CLASS HAVE A VERY HIGH CAPABILITY FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

These lands have natural capability to engender and sustain very high total annual use based on intensive activities.

CLASS 2 LAND UNITS IN THIS CLASS HAVE A HIGH CAPABILITY FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

These lands have natural capability to engender and sustain high total annual use based on intensive activities.

CLASS 3 LAND UNITS IN THIS CLASS HAVE A MODERATELY HIGH CAPABILITY FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

These lands have natural capability to engender and sustain moderately high total annual use based usually on intensive or moderately intensive activities.

CLASS 4 LAND UNITS IN THIS CLASS HAVE MODERATE CAPABILITY FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

These lands have natural capability to engender and sustain moderate total annual use based usually on dispersed activities.

CLASS 5 LAND UNITS IN THIS CLASS HAVE MODERATELY LOW CAPABILITY FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

These lands have natural capability to engender and sustain moderately low total annual use based on dispersed activities.

CLASS 6 LAND UNITS IN THIS CLASS HAVE LOW CAPABILITY FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

These lands either lack natural attractiveness or present severe obstacles to their enjoyment, but have the natural capability to engender and sustain low total annual use based on dispersed activities.

CLASS 7 LAND UNITS IN THIS CLASS HAVE VERY LOW CAPABILITY FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

These lands have very little capability for any popular types of recreation activity. There may, however, be some capability for very specialized activities with recreation aspects, or they may merely provide open space.

SUBCLASSES

Subclasses indicate the kinds of features which provide opportunity for recreation. They are, therefore, positive aspects of land and do not indicate limitations to use. Features may be omitted from a unit, either because of the imposed three-feature limit, or because their presence was unknown or unconfirmed.

The degree to which these features are judged capable, collectively, of generating and sustaining use for recreation, determines the class. The sequence in which they are listed indicates the order of their significance. Subordinate features may be relatively insignificant and the class of a unit should not be interpreted to indicate the capability of a secondary or tertiary feature.

The subclasses are:

SUBCLASS A--Land providing access to water affording opportunity for angling or viewing of sport fish.

SUBCLASS B--Shoreland capable of supporting family beach activities. In high class units this will include family bathing. In Classes 4 and 5, the activities may be confined to dry land due to cold water or other limitations.

SUBCLASS C--Land fronting on and providing direct access to waterways with significant capability for canoe tripping.

SUBCLASS D--Shoreland with deeper inshore water suitable for swimming or boat mooring or launching.

SUBCLASS E--Land with vegetation possessing recreational value.

SUBCLASS F--Waterfall or rapids.

SUBCLASS G--Significant glacier view or experience.

SUBCLASS H--Historic or pre-historic site.

SUBCLASS J--Area offering particular opportunities for gathering and collecting items of popular interest.

SUBCLASS K--Shoreland or upland suited to organized camping, usually associated with other features.

SUBCLASS L--Interesting landform features other than rock formations.

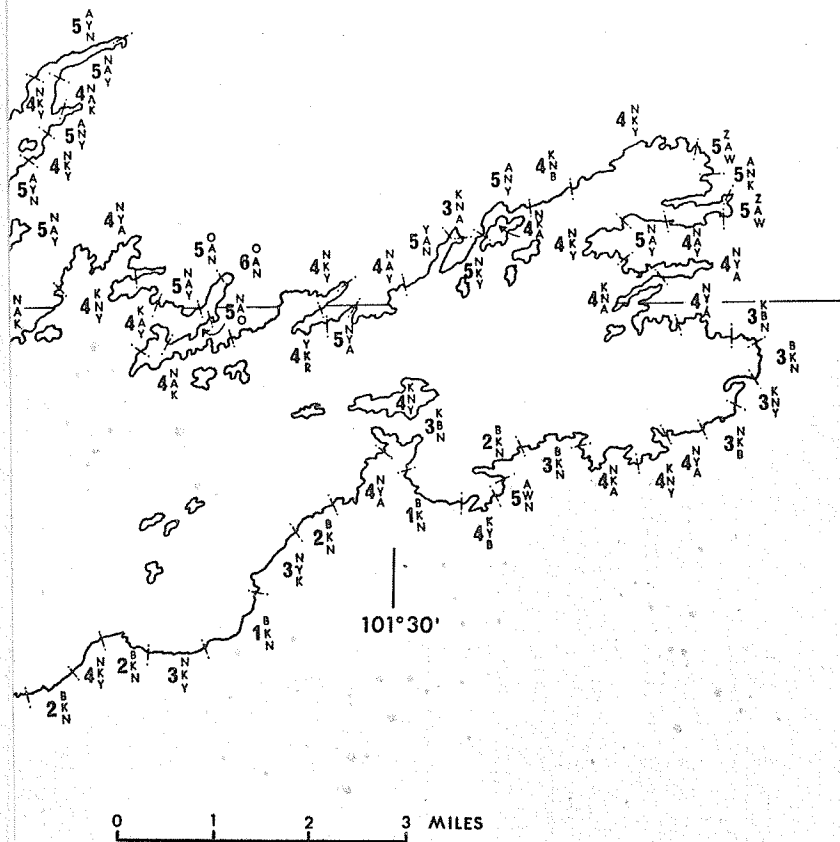
SUBCLASS M--Frequent small water bodies or continuous streams occurring in upland areas.

SUBCLASS N--Land (usually shoreland) suited to family or other recreation lodging use.

- SUBCLASS O--Land affording opportunity for viewing of upland wildlife.
- SUBCLASS P--Areas exhibiting cultural landscape patterns of agricultural, industrial or social interest.
- SUBCLASS Q--Areas exhibiting variety, in topography or land and water relationships, which enhances opportunities for general outdoor recreation such as hiking and nature study or for aesthetic appreciation of the area.
- SUBCLASS R--Interesting rock formations.
- SUBCLASS S--A combination of slopes, snow conditions and climate providing downhill skiing opportunities.
- SUBCLASS T--Thermal springs.
- SUBCLASS U--Shoreland fronting water accommodating yachting or deep water boat tripping.
- SUBCLASS V--A vantage point or area which offers a superior view relative to the class of the unit(s) which contain it, or a corridor or other area which provides frequent viewing opportunities.
- SUBCLASS W--Land affording opportunity for viewing of wetland wildlife.
- SUBCLASS X--Miscellaneous features with recreational capability.
- SUBCLASS Y--Shoreland providing access to water suitable for popular forms of family boating.
- SUBCLASS Z--Areas exhibiting major, permanent, non-urban man-made structures of recreational interest.

SHORELINE CLASSIFICATION FOR RECREATION LAKE ATHAPAPUSKOW

(A PRELIMINARY INVENTORY PREPARED BY THE RECREATION
SECTOR, CANADA LAND INVENTORY, PROVINCE OF MANITOBA)



SHORELINE PHYSICAL INVENTORY

BACKSHORE

(A) Group

Category

- L - Low Shoreland
- I - Intermediate Shoreland
- U - Upland Shoreland
- M - Marsh
- MH - Marsh Hay
- WK - Muskeg
- BL - Bedrock Limestone
- BG - Bedrock Granite
- BS - Bedrock Shale
- WF - Wet-site Forest
- IF - Imperfectly Drained Forest
- SP - Stable Pressure Ridge
- 1 - <25% Slope
- 2 - >25% Slope i.e. BL¹
- 3 - Cliff Type
- UP - Unstable Pressure Ridge
- SB - Spit Bar
- ES - Esker
- SS - Soil Sand
- ST - Soil Glacial Till
- SA - Soil Alluvium
- FA - Fans or Deltas
- KA - Kames & Kettles
- SC - Soil Clay

(B) Site Specific

Access to Water	Erosion & Flood Hazard	Development Area	Coverage	Type	View
2. No problem	2. No hazard	2. >1000'	2. Excellent	2. Hardwood 75%	2. Panoramic, variety
3. Some problem	3. Some hazard	3. 500' - 1000'	3. Adequate	3. Mixed	3. Above average
4. Difficult	4. Serious hazard	4. 250' - 500'	4. Poor	4. Softwood 75%	4. Average for region
		5. 100' - 250'	5. Nil		5. Poor for region
		6. 50' - 100'		<u>Species</u>	
		7. 25' - 50'		A. Spruce	H. Oak
		8. 0' - 25'		B. Pine	I. Maple
				C. Cedar	J. Basswood
				D. Fir	K. Aspen
				E. Poplar	L. Willow
				F. Elm	M. Cottonwood
				G. Birch	N. Ash

FORESHORE

Materials

- 2. Sand
- 3. Sand & Fine Gravel
- 4. Gravel-Shingle
- 5. Boulders
- 6. Mud, boulders & Rubble
- 7. No distinguishable foreshore
- 8. Bedrock Smooth
- P. Pressure Ridge
- W. Weeds

Width

- 2. 100' +
- 3. 75' - 100'
- 4. 50' - 75'
- 5. 40' - 50'
- 6. 30' - 40'
- 7. 20' - 30'
- 8. 10' - 20'
- 9. 0' - 10'

OFFSHORE

Materials

- 2. Sand
- 3. Gravel
- 4. Gravel & Shingle
- 5. Clay, Silt Mud & Rubble
- 6. Boulders
- 7. Bedrock
- 8. Organic Material

Vegetation

- 2. None
- 3. No problem
- 4. Reeds
- 5. Weeds
- 6. Reeds and Weeds

Bottom

- 2. Firm
- 3. Moderately firm
- 4. Soft

Sheltered

- 2. Excellent
- 3. Adequate
- 4. Exposed
- 5. Too Exposed

APPENDIX E

PROVINCIAL PARKS SYSTEM CRITERIA¹CRITERIA FOR NATURAL AREASSignificance

- a) Provincial significance is ascribed to areas which possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural heritage of our Province, such as
- i) Outstanding geological formations or features significantly illustrating geologic processes;
 - ii) Significant fossil evidence of the development of life on earth;
 - iii) An ecological community significantly illustrating characteristics of a physiographic province or a biome;
 - iv) A biota of relative stability maintaining itself under prevailing natural conditions, such as a climatic climax community;
 - v) An ecological community significantly illustrating the process of succession and restoration of natural condition following disruptive change;
 - vi) A habitat supporting a vanishing, rare or restricted species;
 - vii) A relict flora or fauna persisting from an earlier period;

¹"Proposed Provincial Parks System Criteria", Department of Tourism and Recreation, 1969. (Mimeographed).

- viii) A seasonal haven for concentration of native animals, or a vantage point for observing concentrated population, such as a constricted migration route;
 - ix) A site containing significant evidence illustrating important scientific discoveries;
 - x) Examples of the scenic grandeur of our provincial heritage.
- b) To possess provincial significance, the area must reflect integrity, e.g., it must present a true, accurate, essentially unspoiled natural example.
- c) Provincial Wilderness Areas
- 1) Provincial wilderness areas may represent a designated segment within an existing Provincial Park, or may be an existing entity in their own right
 - 2) They will embrace a particular environment which provides all the values generally recognized as being peculiar to land in a wilderness condition or to the user by imparting a wilderness state of mind.
 - 3) These areas will not be less than 5,000 acres in extent, contain any road, rail or air access suitable for general motorized traffic, and not be subject to multiple-use management principles.
 - 4) They should exist as a single unit with legal boundaries or policy boundaries (if in an existing provincial park) reasonably free of indentation.
 - 5) Each will contain its succession of major ecological stages uninterrupted by on-site human influence, except that
 - i) effects of domestic livestock may be acceptable if major or obvious evidence is not present;

- ii) effects of selective logging (if past physical evidence has or will disappear in a relatively short period of time) will be acceptable;
 - iii) ecological effects of fire suppression are acceptable in all areas.
- 6) Public entry to these areas will be by foot, horseback, or hand-propelled vessel and they will be open to short-term overnight use.
- 7) Development will be limited to the provision of peripheral public access facilities and limited interior overnight facilities as may be required for the protection of the area.

Feasibility

The test of feasibility involves weighing all of the values and public needs served by the proposal.

CRITERIA FOR RECREATIONAL RESERVES

Suitability

- 1) Formal reservation placed with the Lands Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources on Crown land which contains or is propounded to contain or meet the criteria outlined for any of the park lands described within this classification; however, due to the present demand situation does not warrant formal designation or development.
- 2) Formal reservation placed with other agencies such as Manitoba Hydro, Forestry Branch, etc., in which cases the land is committed primarily for other uses and falls within the particular agency's responsibility.
- 3) Reservations for park land will be reviewed yearly for withdrawal, change or formal designation.