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February 14, 2005

Dear Sir/ Madam:

Ontario Parks is reviewing the management plan for Sleeping Giant Provincial Park. As part of the plan review process, I am pleased to present the **Sleeping Giant Preliminary Park Management Plan**.

This preliminary plan contains the proposed policies that will direct the long-term management of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park. It presents the park's classification, goal, objectives, and zoning, as well as the resource management, operations, development and implementation priorities. The public consultation that has occurred to date is also summarized.

I invite you to review and comment on this document. All comments will become part of the public record for the duration of the planning process. Comments will be made available for public review upon request, unless privacy is requested, pursuant to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. If you require that your name not be made public, please indicate this in your response. Remarks or requests for additional information should be submitted to the attention of:

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Your comments will be carefully considered during the preparation of the Sleeping Giant Park Management Plan.

Yours truly,

Adair Ireland-Smith  
Managing Director  
Ontario Parks

## Table of Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION .....	2
2.0	SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ISSUES (not ranked).....	3
3.0	PARK CLASSIFICATION .....	4
4.0	GOAL .....	4
5.0	OBJECTIVES.....	4
5.1	Protection Objective .....	4
5.2	Heritage Appreciation Objective .....	7
5.3	Tourism Objective .....	7
5.4	Recreation Objective .....	8
6.0	PARK BOUNDARY .....	8
7.0	PARK ZONING .....	8
7.1	Nature Reserve Zones.....	9
7.2	Historical Zones.....	10
7.3	Wilderness Zones .....	10
7.4	Natural Environment Zones.....	11
7.5	Development Zones.....	12
7.6	Access Zone.....	12
8.0	RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP POLICIES .....	13
8.1	Natural Resources.....	13
8.2	Cultural Resources.....	15
9.0	OPERATIONAL POLICIES .....	16
9.1	Natural Heritage Education .....	16
9.2	Recreation Management .....	17
9.3	Tourism Services .....	20
9.4	Marketing .....	20
9.5	Research .....	20
10.0	DEVELOPMENT POLICIES .....	21
10.1	Access and Circulation .....	21
10.2	Campgrounds.....	21
10.3	Comfort Stations.....	21
10.4	Day-use Areas.....	21
10.5	Trails.....	22
10.6	Utilities .....	22
10.7	Recreation and Tourism Services .....	22
10.8	Interpretive Facilities .....	22
10.9	Park Maintenance and Operation.....	22
10.10	Friends of Sleeping Giant .....	22
11.0	PLAN IMPLEMENTATION .....	23
11.1	Resource Stewardship.....	23
11.2	Development.....	23
11.3	Operations/Administration .....	23
11.4	Project Screening.....	24
12.0	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS .....	24
12.1	Benefits of Provincial Parks .....	24
12.2	Economic Impacts (Benefits from expenditures).....	24
13.0	PLAN REVIEW AND AMENDMENT.....	25
14.0	SUMMARY OF PUBLIC AND ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION .....	25
15.0	REFERENCES .....	27
	Appendix B Social and Economic Analysis Notes and Definitions .....	31

### List of Figures

Figure 1	Regional Context	4
Figure 2	Adjacent Land Use	32
Figure 3	Existing and Proposed Park Zoning	33
Figure 4A	Existing and Proposed Development	34
Figure 4B	Existing and Proposed Development Marie Louise Lake Campground	35
Table 1	Policy Report	Appendix A 28

## Statement of Environmental Values and the Environmental Bill of Rights

In accordance with the provisions of the *Environmental Bill of Rights*, the Ministry of Natural Resources prepared a *Statement of Environmental Values*. It describes how the purposes of the *Environmental Bill of Rights* are to be considered whenever decisions are made which might significantly affect the environment. This includes decisions made as a result of the park management planning process.

The primary purpose of the *Environmental Bill of Rights* is “to protect conserve and, wherever reasonable, restore the integrity of the environment.” From the Ministry’s perspective, that broad statement of purpose translates into four objectives in its *Statement of Environmental Values*:

- To ensure the long-term health of ecosystems by protecting and conserving our valuable soil, aquatic resources, forest and wildlife resources as well as their biological foundations;
- To ensure the continuing availability of natural resources for the long-term benefit of the people of Ontario;
- To protect natural heritage and biological features of provincial significance; and,
- To protect human life, the resource base and the physical property from the threats of forest fires, floods and erosion.

The Ministry’s *Statement of Environmental Values* has been considered in the development of this preliminary park management plan for Sleeping Giant Provincial Park.

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Sleeping Giant Provincial Park is classified as a natural environment park and is 24,821 hectares in size. The park area includes the previous regulated area of 24,391 hectares, plus an additional 430 hectares associated with the Sea Lion, northeastern quarter of Section 3 and an increase in the Lake Superior natural environment zone. It was established as Sibley Provincial Park in 1944, regulated in 1950 (O. Reg. 4/50) and renamed Sleeping Giant Provincial Park in 1988. The park includes 2400 hectares of the bed of Lake Superior, since its boundaries extend out 400 metres from the shoreline, except:

- in the vicinity of Thunder Cape,
- the section of shoreline from Tee Harbour to the mid-point of Middlebrun Bay, and
- the area around Middlebrun Island.

Sleeping Giant is located approximately 40 kilometres east of the city of Thunder Bay (population 109,016 in 2001). The Fort William First Nation borders the city of Thunder

Bay to the south. The community of Pass Lake abuts the northern park boundary. Silver Islet, a mostly seasonal community on Lake Superior, is a park neighbour to the southwest. Nearby communities to the east on the Trans-Canada Highway (11/17), include Dorion, Red Rock and Nipigon.

Sleeping Giant Provincial Park occupies most of the Sibley Peninsula. The park’s eastern lowlands rise gently from Lake Superior, while the western shore is dominated by rugged topography that includes sheer cliffs, deep valleys, and the distinctive mesa–cuestas that form the Sleeping Giant. This varied terrain and the effect of Lake Superior on the park’s microclimates provide a variety of habitats for a great diversity of plants including rare orchids and arctic-alpine disjuncts. The park is home to wolf (*Canis lupus*), lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), and bear (*Ursus americanus*), as well as moose (*Alces alces*), and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). More than 200 species of birds have been recorded at Sleeping Giant.

Visitors access the park via the Trans-Canada Highway (#11/17), and highway 587. Sleeping Giant Provincial Park is considered a destination park because it attracts visitors seeking outstanding hiking, viewing and nature interpretation opportunities. The park also offers visitors opportunities for cross-country skiing, as well as car and interior camping, roofed accommodations, picnicking, kayaking, boating and swimming. Access to the park may also be gained from Lake Superior by boaters and kayakers.

Sleeping Giant is part of the Great Lakes Heritage Coast. The park is also located adjacent to Parks Canada’s proposed Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area.

Most visitors to Sleeping Giant are from Thunder Bay and area (50%). The second largest group of visitors is from the American Midwest (25%), specifically Minnesota Wisconsin and Michigan, (OMNR, 1996a,b; CAMIS, 2001). This is in contrast to the origins of park users on a province-wide basis where the majority of park visitors originate in the eastern and central parts of the province and only about 9% of visitors come from the United States.

Sleeping Giant Provincial Park is within the boundaries of lands covered under the Robinson-Superior 1850 Treaty. The Fort William First Nation (Reserve #52) is located adjacent to the City of Thunder Bay. Sleeping Giant Provincial Park is part of the traditional use area of this First Nation. There are no land claims regarding Sleeping Giant Provincial Park at this time.

In recognition of the Aboriginal archaeological features located within the park, Ontario Parks will have special regard for local First Nations' particular interests. Respect and protection of archaeological and cultural features are integral to this park management plan. The Fort William First Nation will be consulted on related topics of concern during the implementation of this plan.

Although the name 'Squaw Bay' is in the process of being changed, it will continue to be used for the purposes of this document.

Nothing in this document shall be construed so as to derogate from, or abrogate from any existing Aboriginal, treaty, constitutional or any other First Nation rights, powers or privileges of the Province of Ontario. Nothing in this document shall be construed as an acknowledgement of any rights asserted or any claim asserted by First Nations.

The most recent management plan for Sleeping Giant Provincial Park was approved in 1988. It describes Sleeping Giant's contributions to the provincial park system, and identifies a series of policies intended to maintain or improve these contributions. That document provided some of the background information for the present planning process. The preliminary park management plan<sup>1</sup> has evolved from the public review of the *Sleeping Giant Provincial Park Background Information and Issues and Options*.

## 2.0 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ISSUES (not ranked)

Park users, local residents, park staff, as well as other groups and individuals, identified the following concerns related to the management of Sleeping Giant.

- The role of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park within both the Great Lakes Heritage Coast and within Parks Canada's proposed National Marine Conservation Area should be considered and refined. (Sections 5.3, 7.5, 9.1, 9.2, 10.8)
- The potential for Ontario Parks to work with Tourism Thunder Bay, and the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation (MTR) and Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) to optimize opportunities for

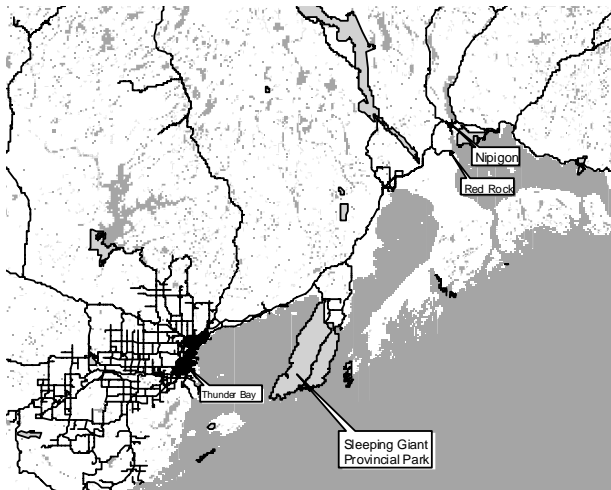
<sup>1</sup> Sleeping Giant Preliminary Park Management Plan has been developed in accordance with the Ontario Provincial Parks Planning and Management Policies (1992), Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy (1999) and District Land Use Guidelines for the Ministry of Natural Resources Thunder Bay District (1983). In accordance with this plan, MNR will amend affected area-specific land use policies and mapping found in the Crown Land Use Policy Atlas.

- marketing, partnering and packaging of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park. (Sections 9.2, 9.3, 9.4)
- The development of a park marketing plan consistent with the Northwest zone marketing plan. (Section 9.4)
- Activities occurring in the park that do not conform to 1988 park management plan and park policy. Examples include mountain biking on trails that are not designated for cycling, rock/ice climbing and scrambling, use of motorized equipment on park trails for maintenance and ski trail grooming, the shooting range, and the waste disposal site. (Sections 7.0, 9.2)
- Monitoring and management of the hiking and interpretive trails, and the effect of use on the surrounding soils and vegetation. (Section 10.5)
- Wildlife inventory and monitoring. (Section 8.1)
- Vegetation inventory and monitoring as well as fire management. (Section 8.1)
- Consideration of more active interior, shoreline, and day-use management i.e. reservation/quota system, enforcement, campsite rationalization and rehabilitation, permanent boat moorings at Sawyer Bay, Tee Harbour and Finlay Bay, new entry control (on the Hwy. 587 corridor), pay-and-display meters. (Sections 9.2, 10.2, 10.4, 10.5)
- Adjustments to zoning to increase protection of significant earth and life science features and sensitive wildlife habitat. (Section 7.0)
- Adjustments to zoning to address non-conforming activities. (Section 7.0)
- Consideration of restrictions on the recreational use of motorboats on Marie Louise Lake. (Section 7.4)
- Consideration of the discouragement of personal watercraft (PWCs) within the park boundary on Lake Superior. (Section 7.3)
- Consideration of additional interpretive themes to the NHE program including:
  - The history of Silver Islet mine and community
  - The Keweenaw diabase sills and diabase dikes as well as the Sibley sediments
  - Old-growth red pine and white pine (Section 9.1)
- The expansion of the existing campground at Marie Louise Lake when the demand for such facilities becomes evident (Section 10.2)
- Camping and camping alternatives i.e. alternative roofed accommodation in the interior i.e. primitive huts/shelters and yurts and/or cabins in Marie Louise Lake campground. (Section 9.2)
- Improved access to Lake Superior. With the increased number of visitors to the park, establishment of the Great Lakes Heritage Coast and proposed National Marine Conservation Area, demand for access to Lake Superior via Silver Islet dock has increased and will continue to do so. (Sections 7.5, 9.2)
- Concern by some residents of Silver Islet, about the increasing number of visitors to Silver Islet and the

resulting traffic congestion. This is in part due to the increased number of visitors to the park, as well as the use of the Silver Islet dock by anglers and outfitters accessing both the park and Lake Superior. It is also due to initiatives at Silver Islet such as the General Store, bicycle rentals and artisan shops. (Section 9.2)

- The issue of the conflict between marketing parks as tourist destinations, and preserving natural features. The need to find a suitable balance between use and protection has been identified. (Sections 7.0, 9.2, 10.5)
- Adequate protection of historical features within the park. (Sections 7.6, 8.2)
- Opportunities for persons with disabilities and mobility limitations to use interior trails. (Section 9.2.3)
- Adequate protection of open cliff and talus slope communities within the park. (Section 7.1)
- Adequate protection of old-growth red and white pine stands within the park. (Sections 7.1, 7.2)

**Figure 1: Regional Context**



### 3.0 PARK CLASSIFICATION

All provincial parks in Ontario fall into one of six classes: *wilderness*, *nature reserve*, *historical*, *natural environment*, *waterway* and *recreation*. Sleeping Giant Provincial Park is classified as a natural environment park.

Natural environment parks incorporate "outstanding recreational landscapes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences" (OMNR, 1992). Sleeping Giant's natural environment status reflects its provincially significant natural features, as well as its rich historical legacy and recreational values.

### 4.0 GOAL

*To protect the outstanding landscape and provincially significant natural and cultural features of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park and to provide opportunities for compatible heritage appreciation, recreation, and tourism activities within a natural environment of educational, scientific and recreational significance.*

### 5.0 OBJECTIVES

Ontario's provincial park system has four objectives: protection, recreation, heritage appreciation, and tourism. Each park in the system contributes in some way to these objectives, depending on its resource base. Sleeping Giant Provincial Park contributes to the achievement of all four objectives.

#### 5.1 Protection Objective

*To protect the provincially significant natural and cultural features of the park including the Keweenaw diabase sills, rare orchids and Arctic-alpine disjuncts, Paleo-Indian values and the story of the Silver Islet mine.*

Sleeping Giant Provincial Park contains a variety of natural and cultural resources that are provincially significant. These include:

- The mesoproterozoic Keweenaw diabase sills, whose tabular form has resulted in the distinct mesa-cuesta landforms that characterize the physiography of this corner of the province. In addition, the park aptly demonstrates the interaction between the intrusion of the younger magma and the older Sibley sediments Paleoproterozoic earth science features including landforms of the Gunflint and Rove Formations as well as the more recent
- Mesoproterozoic Sibley Group
- The life science biophysical units in Ecodistrict 3W-3
- The occurrence of rare orchids and Arctic-alpine disjuncts
- Old-growth stands of red and white pine
- The significance of Sibley peninsula as a stopover for migratory birds, and
- Historic and cultural features associated with Paleo-Indian occupation on the north shore of Lake Superior and the early mining activity at Silver Islet.

The protection objective will be accomplished through appropriate park zoning, resource management policies (land use controls), research, monitoring, and an ecosystem approach to park planning and management. The greater ecosystem is defined as the area of influence surrounding the park from an ecological, social and economic perspective. It is the area where most of the cross-boundary impacts

affecting the park and the surrounding area will occur, and vice versa (Figure 2).

### 5.1.1 Earth Science

Sleeping Giant Provincial Park lies within the Southern Structural Province of the Canadian Precambrian Shield, in an area known as the Nipigon Embayment (Sutcliffe, 1991). The Nipigon Embayment consists of a sequence of Mesoproterozoic, pre-Keweenawan sedimentary rocks of the Sibley Group that formed about 1.3 billion years ago, and the Keweenawan Nipigon diabase sills that were intruded into the Sibley sequence about 1.1 billion years ago.

Diabase, a very dark, basic, igneous rock was intruded as magma sheets roughly parallel to the bedding planes of the Sibley sediments. Differential erosion (the diabase is more resistant to erosion than the sediments) has resulted in tabular or sheet-like forms (sills) that cap the softer sediments and now stand out as isolated flat-topped mesas or southward-dipping cuestas. Structures within the diabase determine the spatial form of these features. Prominent joint sets (fractures) developed perpendicular to the plane of injection due to contraction within the cooling magma forming a distinctive pattern called columnar jointing. Erosional processes (e.g., freeze-thaw) worked on these zones of weakness (i.e., the columnar jointing) which resulted in the development of vertical cliffs (escarpments) that characterize the mesas and cuestas. The eroded materials collected as colluvial talus at the base of the cliffs. In the park, one billion years of erosion after the intrusion of the sills has resulted in the formation of five flat-topped mesas that, when viewed from across the waters of Thunder Bay, resemble the profile of a recumbent human form. This characteristic landform feature is associated with the legend of Nanabosho and is known as the “Sleeping Giant”.

Along with the flat-lying diabase sills, diabase dikes also intruded the sedimentary rocks. The Pigeon River Dike Swarm, one of three swarms along the north shore of Lake Superior, is related to the volcanic rocks of the Keweenawan Supergroup that were deposited during the upheaval of the Midcontinental Rift about 1.1 billion years ago. The Pigeon River Dike Swarm extends east from the Ontario/Minnesota border to the Black Bay Peninsula roughly parallel to the midcontinental rift. The individual dikes are up to 40 kilometres long and one hundred metres wide (Sutcliffe, 1991). Erosion of the softer sedimentary rocks has left the more resistant dikes to control and form many of the northeastern trending ridges of the region and the park. These are best observed where they form headlands or promontories at the shoreline at the south end of the peninsula. Notable examples are the Sea Lion and the crossbar of the T-shaped feature at Tee Harbour. The

former is one of the better known geological features in the park. The Sea Lion is a narrow vertical diabase dike that forms a tabular mass of rock not more than 1.5 metres thick and 7.5 metres high that juts out 15 metres into Lake Superior at Perry Bay just northwest of Silver Islet. The wave action of Lake Superior has cut a small gap in the dike (Pye, 1997).

Glacial ice of the last ice age covered the Sibley Peninsula many times over the past 2 million years or so. The last ice to override Sleeping Giant Provincial Park was the Marquette Advance, which occurred roughly 10,000 years ago and filled the Superior basin with ice for the last time. The park was uncovered after the ice retreated across the lake to beyond the north shore. Glacial Lake Minong followed the ice back and ultimately filled the Lake Superior basin (Farrand, 1960; Farrand and Drexler, 1985). The continued retreat of the ice to the north essentially ended the ice age in the Lake Superior basin. There was a succession of lowering lake levels, but including several significant fluctuations as glacial Lake Agassiz drained eastward, one rising level (i.e., the Nipissing Transgression), and then continued lowering levels down to the present Lake Superior.

When the ice retreated, glacial Lake Minong was approximately 75 metres higher than current Lake Superior levels and, as a result, the western highlands of the Sibley Peninsula existed as a series of islands. Sand, silt, and clay were deposited in the lowlands, and existing deposits of silty sand were reworked by wave action. Where a source material was available, cobble and gravel beaches formed along the shoreline of glacial Lake Minong. Beaches associated with the glacial Lake Minong shoreline can be found just north of the park boundary in the vicinity of Pass Lake. Raised cobble and shingle beaches, representative of post-Minong lake levels, are found throughout the park. Isostatic rebound (a slow uplifting of the earth's surface following the removal of the weight of glacial ice) has raised these features to a level higher than when they were originally formed. The highest raised cobble beaches occur 70 metres above the present level of Lake Superior. Near Silver Islet Landing and on Sawyer Bay and Perry Bay, raised cobble beaches related to lower, more recent lake stages extend down to the present shoreline, where wave action is redistributing these deposits to form contemporary beaches.

Earth science values are protected within nature reserve, wilderness, and natural environment zones.

### 5.1.2 Life Science

Sleeping Giant is situated in Ecodistrict 3W-3 (Crins 2002). Due to its varied topography, interesting geology and variety of microclimates, Sleeping Giant provides an

array of habitats for a number of plant communities. Of note these include orchids unique to the provinces' park system and arctic-alpine disjuncts supported by the cold microclimate produced by Lake Superior (Johnson, 1993; Laliberté, 2001).

Forests consist of predominantly mature trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and white birch (*Betula papyrifera*)-dominated mixedwoods with a strong component of balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) and white spruce (*Picea glauca*) (Foster et al., 2000). The park has several other forest types including jack pine parkland, pure balsam fir stands, cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) dominated swamps and black spruce (*Picea mariana*) dominated stands on dry shallow ridge tops and on wet organic soils in low areas. There are a few remaining stands of old-growth red (*Pinus resinosa*) and white pine (*Pinus strobus*), which are a significant forest type because of their relative rarity in the region, and in the province (Foster et al., 2000).

Non-forest communities also contribute to the plant diversity in Sleeping Giant Provincial Park. Less extensive communities include non-forested wetlands (marshes and fens), forested wetlands (swamps) and non-forested upland communities such as talus slopes and cliffs. The diabase cliffs and talus slopes form provincially rare habitat types (Basic Open Cliff Type and Basic Open Talus Type), with sparse vegetation dominated by shrubs, mosses and lichens (Bakowsky, 2002). The talus slopes and cliffs provide habitat for provincially and globally rare plant species (Johnson, 1993; Foster et al., 2000; Laliberté, 2001).

Before the turn of the last century, woodland caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) was the most abundant ungulate on the Sibley Peninsula; however they are now locally extinct. The extirpation of the Sibley caribou population is consistent with the provincial trend of caribou population declines and extirpation. In contrast, the white-tailed deer and to a lesser extent moose, previously rare on the peninsula, are now more abundant. Black bears, marten (*Martes Americana*), and fisher (*Martes pennanti*) population numbers have been variable over the years and are currently believed to be on the increase (Ontario Parks, 2004).

The red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) has always been common in the park and several phases (silver, cross and black) have been observed. The residing population is believed to include descendants of captive foxes, which were raised until 1944 on a fox farm near Silver Islet (Ontario Parks, 2004).

Other mammals found in the park include the grey wolf, coyote (*Canis latrans*), lynx, mink (*Mustela vison*), river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*),

muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), least weasel (*Mustela nivalis*), ermine (*Mustela erminea*), long-tailed weasel (*Mustela frenata*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), woodchuck (*Marmota monax*), short-tail shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*), masked shrew (*Sorex cinereus*), star-nosed mole (*Condylura cristata*), red-backed vole (*Clethrionomys gapperi*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), eastern chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), least chipmunk (*Tamias minimus*), red squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*), northern flying squirrel (*Glaucomys sabrinus*), snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*), little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*), big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*), silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctiv*), and hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*) (Ontario Parks, 2004).

Over two hundred bird species have been recorded in Sleeping Giant and the immediate vicinity. Of these, about 75 are known to nest in the park. The birds of the park are typical of the Boreal Forest and include a wide variety of songbirds, raptors, shore birds and waterfowl (TCBO, 2002).

Amphibian and reptile species found in the park include the red-spotted newt (*Notophthalmus viridescens viridescens*), blue-spotted salamander (*Ambystoma laterale*), red-backed salamander (*Pseudotriton ruber*), eastern garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis*), American toad (*Bufo americanus*), spring peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*), green frog (*Rana clamitans*), mink frog (*Rana septentrionalis*), wood frog (*Rana sylvatica*), leopard frog (*Rana pipiens*), boreal chorus frog (*Pseudacris maculata*), as well as the western painted turtle (*Chrysemys picta bellii*), and snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*) (Ontario Parks, 2004).

Most of the inland lakes in Sleeping Giant Park are classified as either cool water (e.g., Marie Louise) or warm water lakes and contain the corresponding cool/warm water fish communities. Some cold water species do occur in the park. For example, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis fontinalis*) are commonly found in Sibley Creek and Joe Creek in the spring and fall (Stephenson, 1991).

The portion of Lake Superior which lies within Sleeping Giant's boundary contains a large variety of fishes, including lake trout, whitefish (*Coregonus clupeaformis*), rainbow trout, brook trout, Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) (Stephenson, 1991).

Life science values are protected within nature reserve, wilderness, and natural environment zones.

### 5.1.3 Cultural Features

Sleeping Giant Provincial Park is known to contain a number of cultural and historical values. The Brohm site contains features related to the Paleo-Indian occupation of the north shore of Lake Superior. The artifacts found at this site are typical of hunting and gathering people and suggest that this location may have been visited repeatedly over many years. Other archaeological surveys have identified a number of small native encampments in some of the sandy bays on the south shore of the peninsula. These sites represent short-term camps and span a time period from approximately 2,000 BC to European contact (OMNR, 1980).

The European history of the area is dominated by the discovery of silver on Silver Islet in 1868, which resulted in the establishment of a thriving mining community. Although the historic buildings of the mining community, which are primarily used as summer homes, are outside of the park boundaries, Sleeping Giant Provincial Park does contain an old cemetery.

The legend of Nanabosho, or the ‘Sleeping Giant,’ is another feature in the park’s cultural landscape. According to legend, Nanabosho disobeyed the Great Spirit and tried to protect the secret of the silver that his people had hidden at Silver Islet by raising a large storm that sunk the white men’s boats. As punishment for his actions, Nanabosho was turned into stone where he still lies today.

Cultural features are protected within historic, nature reserve and natural environment zones.

### 5.2 Heritage Appreciation Objective

*To provide both structured and individual opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park, including the variety of human occupations in the area, as well as the earth and life science features of the park.*

Sleeping Giant Provincial Park currently offers a “major activity” level of Natural Heritage Education (NHE) programming. Staff-led interpretation programs based from the visitors’ centre during July and August provide park visitors with the opportunity to appreciate and understand the area’s natural and cultural resources.

The primary interpretive themes include:

- The Sleeping Giant and its associated earth and life science features and legend;
- The transitional forest and its relationship to major biological themes of the park and Lake Superior;
- Botanical disjuncts and rarities;

- The history of the Silver Islet Mine;
- The Palaeo-Indian occupation of the Sibley Peninsula and subsequent prehistoric cultures; and
- Park wildlife viewing opportunities.

Self-use facilities such as trails and displays allow users to experience the dramatic landscape of the north shore of Lake Superior. The park’s variable terrain provides excellent vantage points. This objective will be achieved through the provision of accurate up-to-date information to park visitors regarding the natural, cultural and recreational resources of the park using signage, park literature, trail guides and interpretive displays.

### 5.3 Tourism Objective

*To provide both Ontario residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and to experience the unique natural and cultural features of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park, through the provision of seasonal day-use, car-camping, interior camping, roofed accommodations and tourism facilities and services.*

Sleeping Giant Provincial Park provides day-use and camping opportunities for passing travellers as well as destination camping opportunities for those attracted from considerable distances. Winter use of the park for cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, roofed accommodations and winter camping provide year-round tourism opportunities, revenues and benefits.

Tourism industry trends such as an aging population, increasing concern for the environment, and interest in educational experiences, indicate market growth potential for soft adventure and ecotourism. Examples of products include experiences in natural environments/cultural heritage with packaging of wildlife/scenic viewing, water- and land-based recreation. Trend analyses of visitors from overseas (Europe and Asia) indicates strong interest in the outdoors, natural and cultural heritage, especially that of First Nations. Sleeping Giant Provincial Park and the surrounding locale, especially within the context of the Great Lakes Heritage Coast, are well positioned as part of an international attraction where there is opportunity for growth with independent tourists, package tours, bus tours, and Great Lakes cruises (Van Wagoner, 2000).

The tourism objective is achieved by having outstanding natural features with the high quality infrastructure and customer service that will optimize opportunities to attract and retain visitors.

## 5.4 Recreation Objective

*To provide park visitors with opportunities for compatible recreation such as camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming, boating, sea kayaking and viewing, through the provision of appropriate facilities and services.*

Sleeping Giant Provincial Park provides opportunities for a variety of high quality recreational uses compatible with the character of the park.

Visitors to Sleeping Giant can participate in picnicking, swimming, mountain biking, hiking, non-motorized water sports and the enjoyment of nature and the scenery during the summer. Activities supported in the winter include both classic and skate skiing as well as hiking, snowshoeing and special events such as the dog sled races, the Sibley Ski Tour and the Friends of Sleeping Giant Winter Open House.

The recreation objective will be achieved through appropriate park zoning; the identification of management policies to prevent any compromise of significant natural and/or cultural heritage values; market research and monitoring; and mitigating impacts of recreational use. Any outdoor recreation skills programs will be compatible with the park's resource base and will relate to the park's themes.

## 6.0 PARK BOUNDARY

Sleeping Giant lies on Lake Superior's Sibley Peninsula. Its northern boundary is 14 kilometres south of Highway 11/17, and southern boundary is approximately 700 m from the tip of the peninsula. The park boundary extends 400 metres into Lake Superior to control access to the park, provide harbours of refuge for boaters and to protect shoreline features.

Much of the land surrounding Sleeping Giant is private. The community of Pass Lake abuts the northern park boundary. Silver Islet, a predominately seasonal community on Lake Superior, is a park neighbour to the southwest. The Thunder Cape Bird Observatory is located south of the park on the tip of Sibley Peninsula. Thunder Cape is part of the Canadian migration monitoring network, and is operated as a partnership between the MNR, Thunder Bay Field Naturalists and Bird Studies Canada.

The park boundary will be resurveyed with the assistance of the Ontario Land Surveyor, to enable easy visibility, as resources become available.

Highway 587 traverses the park from north to south linking the community of Silver Islet with Highway 11/17. This road and the associated right-of-way are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Transportation (MTO), who is responsible for the construction, maintenance and management.

Park tenure may be extended, through a future land use amendment process, over the bed of Lake Superior for 400 metres to extend the existing NE3 (Lake Superior natural environment zone) along the south shore of the Sibley peninsula. This addition would include a 400 metre corridor of the bed and the waters of Lake Superior from Tee Harbour to Perry Bay and from Fork Bay to Middlebrun Bay. This would make the NE3 zone contiguous with the land base of the park, and increase the size of the park by approximately 351.4 hectares. It would not include the waters of the lake adjacent to the community of Silver Islet or around Middlebrun Island.

No land disposition for the private use of individuals is permitted. Land disposition in the development zones for commercial use may occur, under the authority of a land use permit or lease, subject to approval through planning. This land area will be the minimum required to accommodate the building(s), parking and storage area(s) and accessory structures associated with this development.

If any lands within, nearby or adjacent to the park become available for acquisition, they will be evaluated with regard to their contribution to park objectives and available funding.

## 7.0 PARK ZONING

Zoning is a key part of a park management plan. Zones fulfil a variety of functions that include:

- Providing recognition of the features and attributes of a park;
- Delineating areas on the basis of their requirements to protect and buffer provincially significant representative features and other sensitive features;
- Delineating areas on the basis of their ability to support various recreational activities; and
- Identifying uses that will protect significant features, yet allow opportunities for recreation and heritage education. (Appendix A).

Zoning includes confirmation of the appropriateness of zone designation, which was based upon the best available information at the time of the previous planning process. The six zones that will guide the resource management and development of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park are access, development, historical, natural environment, nature reserve and wilderness (Figure 3).

## 7.1 Nature Reserve Zones

Nature Reserve (NR) zones include significant earth and life science features that require management distinct from that in adjacent zones, as well as a protective buffer with a minimum of development. Development is limited to trails, bridges, signs and temporary facilities for research and management.

### **Nature Reserve Zone 1 (507 hectares) Joeboy Lake (NR1)**

The purpose of this zone is to provide protection for important wildlife habitat and to allow opportunities for recreational viewing and photographing of wildlife and waterfowl in the vicinity of Joeboy Lake.

Existing development within this zone consists of a hiking trail and a dam originally installed on Joeboy Lake in the late 1920s, which is being allowed to deteriorate. The abandoned Joeboy Lake nature trail serves as the northern boundary to this zone.

### **Nature Reserve Zone 2 (796 hectares) Sifting Creek (NR2)**

The purpose of this zone is to maintain a representative sample of old-growth red and white pine for aesthetic, educational and interpretive values.

Existing development within this zone consists of the Sifting Lake hiking trail. This zone also contains a red and white pine plantation established in the late 1950s. The Gardner Lake hiking trail serves as the southern boundary for this zone.

### **Nature Reserve Zone 3 (114 hectares) Pickerel Lake (NR3)**

The purpose of this zone is to protect the ecologically sensitive poor fens at either end of Pickerel Lake.

Several species of orchids are found in these poor fens, including swamp pink (*Arethusa bulbosa*) and the small round-leafed orchids (*Amerorchis rotundifolia*). There is no existing development within this zone.

### **Nature Reserve Zone 4 (17 hectares) Marie Louise (NR4)**

The purpose of this zone is the protection of life science features.

This shoreline area contains a floating poor fen with characteristic floral species, such as the small bog birch (*Betula pumila*) which is uncommon in the park, as well as nesting habitats for waterfowl species and potential osprey

nesting sites. The island portion of this zone contains an occurrence of wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), the only known location of this regionally rare plant species within the park.

There is no existing development within this zone. Trails and facilities for nature interpretation, research and management are prohibited in this zone.

### **Nature Reserve Zone 5 (136 hectares) Grassy Lake (NR5)**

The purpose of this zone is to protect plant communities in the Grassy Lake area.

Grassy Lake and the poor fen surrounding it contain rare plants, including two species of *Malaxis*, small, delicate orchids. Also present is the arctic raspberry (*Rubus acaulis*), a species very near the southern limit of its range (Johnson, 1993; Laliberté, 2001). There is no existing development within this zone.

### **Nature Reserve Zone 6 (359 hectares) Middlebrun Bay (NR6)**

The purpose of this zone is to protect the earth science features and associated plant communities of the Middlebrun Bay area.

The Middlebrun Bay area, including Fork Bay, contains a cold sphagnum poor fen with boreal sub-arctic plant species such as crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) and several orchid species including the extremely rare *lineata* and *immaculata* forms of *Amerorchis rotundifolia* (Johnson, 1993). In addition, Middlebrun Bay contains the earth science feature of raised sand ridges, a result of glaciation. A recent beach is located along Middlebrun Channel. Although the beach is used for day-use, camping is not permitted.

Existing development within this zone includes a hiking trail to Finlay Bay and trail signs.

### **New Nature Reserve Zone 7 (1,178 hectares) Sleeping Giant Mesa (NR7)**

This zone includes the Sleeping Giant mesas and associated talus slopes and diabase cliffs. The diabase cliffs and talus slopes form a rare type of open habitat in a forested area, with sparse vegetation dominated by shrubs, mosses and lichens. The diabase cliffs also provide a relatively nutrient rich substrate. These conditions combine to form rare-to-uncommon vegetation types in Ontario: Basic Open Cliff Type and Basic Open Talus Type (Bakowsky, 2002). These provincially rare vegetation types warrant nature reserve zoning. Existing development in this zone consists of trails and signs.

Ascending and descending these talus slopes, except on authorized trails, will be prohibited in order to protect the sensitive plant communities that grow on these sites. Rock climbing is not permitted.

This zone includes the Top of the Giant trail, Chest trail and the Head trail, but does not include the Kabeyun and Talus Lake trail corridors in order to accommodate the interior campsites located along their length. Camping is not permitted on the mesas.

### **New Nature Reserve Zone 8 (400 hectares) Lookout Cliffs (NR8)**

This zone includes all of the cliffs north of the Thunder Bay Lookout. Cliffs in the park can provide nesting habitat for the provincially endangered peregrine falcon. Peregrine falcons were hatched from the cliffs of the park as part of Project Peregrine from 1990-1996. Peregrine falcons have been nesting along the cliffs of the peninsula since 1997 (Ratcliff, 2002). Rock climbing is not permitted. There is no existing development within this zone.

#### **7.1.1 Nature Reserve Zone Management Policies**

Management will be directed towards the maintenance of an evolving natural succession, unless the rationale for an alternative approach can be documented.

### **7.2 Historical Zones**

Historical zones include significant historical resources that require management distinct from that in adjacent zones. The priority for historical zones will be protection, heritage appreciation and research. Other historical sites within the park may be promoted to historical zones if their significance can be demonstrated.

#### **Historical Zone 1 (26 hectares) Brohm Site (H1)**

The purpose of this zone is to protect the Brohm Site from incompatible use and development. The Brohm site is part of the larger nationally significant "Lakehead complex" of historic sites. Evidence of the earliest known occupation of the Sibley Peninsula has been found at this site.

This zone is located on both sides of the access road to Pass Lake, at the north end of the park. The standard 100-metre access corridor has been reduced to the existing roadbed in this area to protect artifacts immediately adjacent to the roadway. This road is currently open to emergency vehicles only.

#### **Historical Zone 2 (1 hectare) Silver Islet Cemetery (H2)**

The purpose of this zone is to protect the historic Silver Islet Mining Cemetery. Management of the cemetery will be as described in Section 8.2.

#### **7.2.1 Historical Zone Management Policies**

Development permitted within these zones includes trails, necessary signs, interpretive, educational, research and management facilities, and historical restoration or reconstruction, where appropriate.

### **7.3 Wilderness Zones**

Wilderness zones include wilderness landscapes of appropriate size (2,000 hectares is the recommended minimum) and integrity to protect natural and cultural values, and to support low-impact types of backcountry recreation, such as hiking. Development is limited to trails, bridges, backcountry campsites and signs necessary for route identification.

#### **Wilderness Zone 1 (2,978 hectares) Lizard Lake (W1)**

The purpose of this zone is to provide an area where the forces of nature are allowed to function freely, to protect representative landscapes and life science features, and to provide opportunities for unstructured recreation and heritage appreciation activities, such as hiking and scenic viewing.

Existing development within this zone consists of a hiking trail, and picnic areas at Lizard and Pounsford Lakes. The natural environment zone associated with the hydro corridor to Squaw Bay also bisects this zone.

#### **Wilderness Zone 2 (2,628 hectares) Ferns Lake (W2)**

The purpose of this zone is to provide an area where the forces of nature are allowed to function freely, to protect representative landscapes and significant life science features including rare orchids and arctic-alpine disjuncts, and to provide opportunities for unstructured recreation and heritage appreciation activities.

This zone extends 1.6 kilometres (1 mile) inland from the Lake Superior shoreline, where it shares a boundary with Rita Lake natural environment zone (NE1). This zone includes the arctic-alpine vegetation communities and raised beaches associated with the Lake Superior Shoreline. The Wildlife Habitat nature trail and the sewage lagoon access road bound this zone on the south.

Existing development within this zone includes The Middlebrun trail to Finlay Bay and interior campsites.

Interior camping is permitted in this zone on designated sites only.

### **Wilderness Zone 3 (8,209 hectares) Sleeping Giant (W3)**

This zone includes much of the interior of the park, extending from the Thunder Bay Lookout road in the north to NR7 (Sleeping Giant mesa) in the south. The purpose of this zone is to provide an area where the forces of nature are allowed to function freely, to protect significant earth and life science features, to protect archaeological sites, to provide high quality, year-round backcountry wilderness recreation opportunities, and to provide opportunities for heritage appreciation activities.

This zone contains significant natural geological and ecological features, including the T-shaped feature at Tee Harbour, its associated arctic-alpine plant species, old-growth red and white pine stands, and the peninsula's western escarpment which provides continuous exposure of the Rove Formation of the Middle Precambrian Era.

Existing development within this zone consists of an extensive trail network with scenic lookouts, interior campsites, trail signage, deteriorating cabins at Clavet and Sawyer Bays and a dock at Sawyer Bay.

Interior camping is permitted in this zone on designated sites only.

#### **7.3.1 Wilderness Zone Management Policies**

Management will normally be directed towards the maintenance of an evolving natural succession, unless the rationale for an alternative approach can be documented. Existing and new development is limited to backcountry campsites, trails and signs. Development will be supported by a resource inventory and will be undertaken in accordance with the Interior Trail and Recreation Management Plan as well as approved site and development plans.

### **7.4 Natural Environment Zones**

Natural environment (NE) zones include natural landscapes which permit the minimum level of development required to support low-intensity recreational activities. Natural environment zones often serve as buffers between development or access zones and the more protective wilderness or nature reserve zones. Development is limited to trails, necessary signs and minimal interpretive facilities.

### **Natural Environment Zone 1 (2,326 hectares) Rita Lake (NE1)**

The purpose of this zone is to provide protection for wildlife species, opportunities for wildlife viewing, opportunities for low-intensity recreational activities, and to act as a buffer between A1 and W2.

This zone consists of:

- Lacustrine lowlands underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Sibley Group,
- The low rolling hills which are characteristic of the eastern part of the Sibley Peninsula, and
- A variety of forest vegetation types which are representative of the types found in the park and stands where balsam fir is the dominant forest species.

Development within this zone consists of trails and a waste disposal site. A closure plan will be developed for the waste disposal site in order to bring this zone into conformity with provincial park policies (section 8.11).

### **Natural Environment Zone 2 (294 hectares) Sibley Creek (NE2)**

The purpose of this zone is to provide increased protection for life science features that include rare orchids and arctic-alpine disjuncts, and to act as a buffer between A1 and NR6.

This zone is located on the lacustrine lowlands and includes associated representative landscapes. Existing development in this zone consists of the Plantain Lane trail and a footbridge over Sibley Creek.

### **Natural Environment Zone 3 (2,998 hectares) Lake Superior (NE3)**

The purpose of this zone is to provide protection for the park's shoreline, geological and life science features, to provide low-intensity recreational activities on Lake Superior, to provide scenic viewing opportunities for boaters, and to control use of, and access to, the park. This zone also will allow for harbours of refuge, such as Tee Harbour and Sawyer Bay, offering shelter to any craft seeking to escape from storms on Lake Superior.

This zone acts as a buffer area which extends 400 metres out into the waters of Lake Superior (including islands) following the entire shoreline of the park except in the vicinity of the Federal Lighthouse Reserve on the southern tip of the Peninsula, the waters of the lake adjacent to the community of Silver Islet and around Middlebrun Island.

Every effort will be made to ensure that the use of personal watercraft (PWCs, jet skis) on the waters of Lake Superior within the park boundary will be discouraged.

Commercial fishing is permitted within this zone.

#### **New Natural Environment Zone 4 (43 hectares) Interior Trails (NE4)**

This zone would be a six metre-wide corridor measured from the centre point of the trails in the W3, NR2, NR3, NE1 and NE2 zones, and the aboveground utility corridor in the W1 zone, to permit continued:

- mechanized ski trail grooming (Burma, Pickerel and Wildlife Habitat Nature trail loop),
- emergency access and mechanized trail maintenance (Burma, Pickerel and Wildlife Habitat Nature trail loop, South Kabeyun to Tee Harbour, Lehtinen's Bay, Sawyer Bay and Sawbill Lake),
- mechanized maintenance of the utility corridor right-of-way, and
- mountain biking on designated trails (South Kabeyun to the junction with the Talus Lake trail, Sawyer Bay, Sawbill Lake to Marie Louise Drive, Burma and Pickerel Lake).

The use of all terrain vehicles, except for park purposes, will be prohibited within this zone.

#### **New Natural Environment Zone 5 (776 hectares) Marie Louise Lake**

This zone will include the waters of Marie Louise Lake. The lake is currently zoned Development (D1). This reclassification is in keeping with current management direction for the lake and will prohibit future development of the lake while allowing all current activities to continue.

##### **7.4.1 Natural Environment Zone Management Policies**

Management will normally be directed towards the maintenance of an evolving natural succession, unless the rationale for an alternative approach can be documented. Any development will be supported by a resource inventory and will be undertaken in accordance with approved site and development plans.

Unnecessary trails will be closed and trails located in environmentally fragile locations will be realigned and/or subjected to mitigation measures. Trail rationalization and mitigation would be contingent upon availability of capital funding

### **7.5 Development Zones**

Development zones provide the main access to the park and facilities for a wide range of day-use and camping activities. They constitute a relatively small portion of most parks.

Development may include roads, visitor control structures, beaches, picnic areas, campgrounds, commercial service facilities, and orientation, interpretive, educational, research and management facilities.

#### **Development Zone 1 (518 hectares) Marie Louise Lake Campground (D1)**

This zone serves as the park's administrative and operational base and contains the majority of the existing facilities and services including the main campground and day-use areas, an Ontario Ranger camp, park staff accommodations, winter roofed accommodations and recreational facilities such as the Marie Louise Lake Drive and cross-country ski trails.

The purpose of this zone is to maintain the existing recreational opportunities, while providing for additional, moderately intensive recreational activities in a pleasing natural setting, and to provide opportunities for year-round recreation and tourism such as camping, hiking, cross-country skiing and interpretive services.

#### **New Development Zone 2 (1 hectare) Sewage Lagoon (D2)**

The sewage lagoon consists of two collection chambers and a concrete dumping ramp. Materials from the park's vault privies and septic tanks are disposed into the chambers where they can percolate through the substrate.

Previously, this site was in NE2 (Sibley Creek).

##### **7.5.1 Development Zone Management Policies**

Resource management in the development zones will emphasize the maintenance of the integrity of the resource base and the quality of the recreational experience. Development will be subject to a site inventory to mitigate detrimental impacts on the values of the park. All development will be carried out in accordance with approved site and development plans. Known archaeological sites will be protected from future developments.

### **7.6 Access Zone**

Access zones provide access to a number of recreational areas in the park and serve as staging areas where minimum facilities support use of Nature Reserve and Wilderness zones, and less developed Natural Environment and Historical zones. Access zones provide relatively intensive recreational activities and their associated facilities and services.

Development permitted within this zone includes trails, roads, roadside pull-offs, parking lots and vistas, visitor and

entry control structures, pit privies, base day-use facilities, and orientation, interpretive, educational, research and management facilities.

### **Access Zone (514 hectares) (A1)**

This zone consists primarily of a travel corridor for Highway 587, the Thunder Bay Lookout Road, the access road to Pass Lake (currently used by emergency vehicles only) and roads to designated development zones. This zone also includes the helipad adjacent to highway 587, formerly located in NR5.

This zone is:

- 50 metres wide on either side of the Highway 587 right-of-way,
- 50 metres wide on either side of the centre line of the Thunder Bay Lookout Road, from Rita Lake to Thunder Bay View to Pass Lake (emergency access only), with extensions to access Lizard Lake, Pounsford Lake and Squaw Bay and reduced to the existing roadbed adjacent to H1, and
- Reduced to 15 metres adjacent to lakes, such as Joeboy, Rita, Marie Louise, Grassy and Pickerel, and along the corridor to D2 (sewage lagoon).

Existing development within this zone consists of roads and roadside pullovers, parking areas, entry control kiosks, and trailheads.

Future development within this zone may include an access point at Squaw Bay with parking and boat launch facilities for non-motorized watercraft and pay-and-display kiosks at the south Kabeyun, Middlebrun, and Thunder Bay Lookout trailheads. This development would be considered as use requires and would be subject to an assessment of environmental impacts, market research and business planning.

Access to the Lake Superior portion of Sleeping Giant may also be provided by crown land boat launch facilities in Squaw Bay. Although outside the boundaries of the park, Ontario Parks will work with MNR Thunder Bay District to ensure any future development at this site will be consistent with efforts to both protect natural features and provide outstanding recreational opportunities.

#### **7.6.1 Access Zone Management Policies**

Resource management in the access zones will emphasize the maintenance of the integrity of the resource base and the quality of the recreational experience. Development will be subject to detailed archaeological assessment and a site inventory to mitigate detrimental impacts on the values of the park.

New development may include signs, secondary and tertiary roads, beaches, picnic areas, and facilities for natural heritage education, or for research and management.

## **8.0 RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP POLICIES**

The management of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park natural and cultural resources will conform to the policies identified for natural environment class parks in *Ontario Provincial Parks: Planning and Management Guidelines 1992* as amended by *Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy (1999)*. Additional policy direction is provided in the following section<sup>2</sup>.

### **8.1 Natural Resources**

#### **8.1.1 Land Use**

The management of the park's land base will be directed towards maintaining the natural landscape. Mineral exploration and mining are prohibited within the park. Acquisition of the private patent mineral rights to the northeastern quarter of section 3 and the Sea Lion will be pursued. With acquisition of these mineral rights, these parcels will be regulated as part of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park.

Commercial aggregate extraction from sources within the park is prohibited. Therefore aggregate for park purposes will be acquired from commercial sources outside the park.

Commercial electricity generation, including hydro, wind and solar, is not permitted.

Erosion control work to protect park values and public safety is permitted in the access and development zones. Identified locations include the Marie Louise Lake campground where campsites are threatened by bank erosion and along access roads. The application of non-structural techniques, or dam management, is preferred where possible.

A closure plan will be developed for the park waste disposal site. This closure plan will identify alternative dumping facilities, a timeline for decommissioning and rehabilitative measures. The closure plan will be developed in consultation with MNR Thunder Bay district. Ontario Parks will also promote recycling to reduce the amount of garbage produced. Ontario Parks will keep the Silver Islet Campers Association

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<sup>2</sup> The Crown Land Use Policy Atlas (CLUPA) is MNR's repository of existing local land use policies for Crown lands in the central part of Ontario, including provincial parks. Amendments to the policy reports and mapping of the CLUPA will be completed to reflect the direction of this park management plan

informed on future waste management arrangements, and will investigate partnership opportunities with the Association regarding waste management.

### **8.1.2 Water**

Water management in the park will maintain good water quality and sufficient water flow for fisheries habitat and recreational purposes. Water quality will be monitored on a regular basis in the development zones in accordance with the Ontario Safe Drinking Water Regulation 170/04, and the Ontario Beach Management Protocol.

The water levels within the park are controlled on Marie Louise and Joeboy Lakes only. The existing dam, located at the southern end of Marie Louise Lake, will be maintained to decrease shoreline erosion and control water levels for swimming and fish spawning. The dam at Joeboy Lake will remain and be allowed to deteriorate naturally.

Until recently, drinking water for Sleeping Giant has been obtained from Marie Louise Lake. Drinking water for the park is now supplied from the well at the visitors' centre. Sleeping Giant complies with the Ontario Safe Drinking Water Regulation 170/04.

Use of the portion of the bed of Lake Superior that is regulated as park for industrial purposes is not permitted.

### **8.1.3 Vegetation**

Management of vegetation within the park will be directed towards the maintenance of an evolving natural succession of communities.

A vegetation and wildlife stewardship plan will be developed, as resources become available, to explore ways to maintain the biodiversity and ecological integrity of the park, while balancing this with the needs of the park users. This may include vegetation management, direction for the role of fire in maintaining park ecosystems and wildlife habitat, and management direction on rare/sensitive plant species such as arctic-alpine disjuncts and orchids.

The Marie Louise Lake campground provides additional challenges to vegetation management. A vegetation stewardship plan will be developed specifically for the campground in order to mitigate the pressures on campground vegetation associated with relatively high use levels. This plan may include direction on vegetation maintenance and regeneration, site maintenance and soil erosion and compaction control.

Commercial timber harvesting is prohibited within the park.

Infestations of forest insects and diseases will be monitored and assessed. Non-native species may be controlled in all zones, and native species may be controlled only in the development and access zones. If control measures are undertaken, they will be applied to minimize effects on the general park environment. Biological controls will be used wherever feasible.

The removal of hazard trees will be permitted in all zones where safety is a concern (e.g. trails, and campgrounds). Areas experiencing adverse use impacts will be rehabilitated whenever possible using plant species native to the park. Landscaping will be permitted in the development zones, however an effort will be made to incorporate natural features and native species.

Brushing along primary and secondary roads as well as along hiking trails will be permitted to improve sight lines and/or traffic flow.

Herbicide applications will be discouraged for vegetation management.

Any development that requires the removal of vegetation will be supported by a vegetation inventory in accordance with approved site plans.

Vegetation management techniques permitted within H2 (Silver Islet Cemetery) include the clearing of underbrush, the pruning of large trees, and the removal of dead and/or diseased trees.

### **8.1.4 Fire**

The MNR and Ontario Parks recognize fire as an essential ecosystem process, fundamental to restoring and maintaining the ecological integrity of protected areas in the Boreal Forest Region.

The vegetation and wildlife stewardship plan will include direction for the role of fire in maintaining park ecosystems. Approaches to fire management will be developed in co-operation with MNR's fire program. Fire planning will identify management objectives, protection priorities, the potential use of prescribed fire and/or prescribed burning, and fire response activities.

The plan will examine the historical role of fire in the ecodistrict, and its potential beneficial effects, particularly with regard to maintenance of ecosystems and wildlife habitat. The plan will consider an appropriate combination of fire use and fire response to meet ecosystem management objectives while ensuring the appropriate response to forest fires to prevent personal injury, value loss, and social disruption.

Before an approved vegetation and wildlife stewardship plan is in place, fire management will be carried out in accordance with the *Forest Fire Management Strategy for Ontario*, the *Fire Management Policy for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves* and the *Fire Management Planning Guidelines for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves*, as follows:

- Fire management direction will be the same as that of the Boreal Fire Management Zone.
- All fires having the potential to negatively impact values and/or cause social disruption will receive a full response and sustained action until extinguished.
- Prescribed natural fire will not be used as a management tool, however prescribed burning may be used in the wilderness and nature reserve zones to achieve ecosystem management or hazard reduction objectives.
- During escalated fire activity, fires in the wilderness and natural environment zones will be prioritized and will receive a response commensurate with values at risk and availability of suppression resources. Prioritization will involve consultation between senior park and fire managers at the district and regional levels, and will be based on an approved Fire Assessment Report (FAR).

“Light on the land” fire suppression techniques, which do not unduly disturb the landscape, will be used when protecting sensitive features wherever feasible. Examples of light on the land techniques may include limiting the use of heavy equipment or limiting the number of trees felled during fire response efforts. In accordance with OMNR Prescribed Burn Planning guidelines, individual plans will be developed and approved for each prescribed burn conducted.

Emergency evacuation procedures will be as outlined in the *Emergency and Evacuation Plan for Sleeping Giant*.

### **8.1.5 Wildlife**

The vegetation and wildlife stewardship plan will provide direction on strategic wildlife inventories, and systematic monitoring, to provide planners and managers with appropriate data to inform the management of wildlife populations.

Monitoring may include species such as deer, moose, wolves and bear. Monitoring may also include examination of wildlife health to ensure diseases associated with domestic animals are not being brought into the park. Species at risk such as peregrine falcon and rare plant species will also be monitored to ensure their protection. The vegetation and wildlife stewardship plan may also take advantage of data available from the Thunder Cape Bird Observatory.

Wildlife management may be undertaken on an “as required” basis in order to protect the health and safety of the park visitors or to protect park values.

Hunting and commercial fur trapping are prohibited, by regulation, within the boundaries of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park.

Nuisance animals may be trapped and removed under the supervision of, or directly by, Ontario Parks staff. This control will be used as a last resort when it is essential for the protection of human health and safety, the health of animal species, or the protection of park values.

Status Indians shall be permitted to carry out subsistence activities in accordance with the terms of their Treaty within their Treaty areas.

### **8.1.6 Fisheries**

Sport fishing is permitted in the park, although the use and possession of baitfish is prohibited in park waters, with the exception of Lake Superior. All fishing activity will be subject to the policies and regulations of Division 21 and 23 of the Ontario Fishing Regulations. The park superintendent may take steps to restrict sport fishing at certain times and locations for the purposes of fisheries management and/or public safety.

Stocking of native species by permit is allowed in development and natural environment zones. Rehabilitation of degraded fish habitat may occur.

Commercial fishing and commercial bait fishing are prohibited in park waters, with the exception of the waters of Lake Superior (NE3 zone), where commercial fishing is an existing use and is permitted to continue.

Status Indians shall be permitted to carry out subsistence activities in accordance with the terms of their Treaty within their Treaty areas.

## **8.2 Cultural Resources**

The focus of cultural/heritage representation in Ontario Parks is the protection of significant landscape-related cultural resources. The two main cultural resources of Sleeping Giant are the Brohm Site (H1) and the Silver Islet Cemetery (H2). Cultural resources will be managed to ensure their protection, and to provide opportunities for heritage appreciation and research where these activities do not impair the resource. This will be achieved through zoning and by controlling any recreational activities, development and research that may occur in these areas.

The protection and maintenance of the Silver Islet Cemetery Site will be directed by the existing *Management Plan for the Silver Islet Cemetery in Sibley Provincial Park* and will be in accordance with the *Cemeteries Act*. The park superintendent may restrict access if damage to the cemetery occurs. The cemetery will be managed to slow deterioration and allow it to age gracefully using vegetation control and minimal maintenance. Excavation of the Silver Islet cemetery is prohibited.

Ontario Parks will continue to work with the Ministry of Culture in the inventory, protection and maintenance of archaeological and historic sites. If deemed appropriate for the protection and preservation of cultural resources, such inventory may include excavations of archaeological sites. Excavations by authorized licensed personnel with appropriate research permits will be conducted under the approval and supervision of the above ministries. Upon completion of an excavation, the site or portions of the site will be returned to their original condition, or will be developed for the purposes of interpreting the cultural resources of the site. The type and extent of such development will be determined by the findings from the excavation.

Periodic inspection of significant sites will occur with protective controls established as required. The removal of artifacts or destruction of historical features is illegal and is prohibited. Additional significant archaeological discoveries may necessitate alterations to future development plans.

Ontario Parks will consult with the Fort William First Nation on matters pertaining to Aboriginal history, sites in the park associated with Aboriginal culture, interpretation of First Nation's history, and appropriate use of cultural artifacts. Every reasonable effort will be made to avoid disturbance of any Aboriginal burial sites. The precise location of Aboriginal cultural sites, including burial sites will not be disclosed to the public.

Ontario Parks will consult with Silver Islet on matters pertaining to the Silver Islet cemetery, and appropriate interpretation of cultural history.

## **9.0 OPERATIONAL POLICIES**

Operations policies deal with topics such as natural heritage education, recreation management, and the provision of recreation services, business planning and research. The park operating plan provides park staff with the necessary information required to operate the park on a day-to-day basis. In addition to addressing operations policies, the operating plan will include such topics as budget, staffing, and maintenance schedules, enforcement and emergency

services. The provisions of the operating plan will be consistent with the approved *Ontario Provincial Parks Minimum Operating Standards* (1992). The operating plan will be reviewed annually and revised as required.

### **9.1 Natural Heritage Education**

As outlined in the *Strategic Plan for Natural Heritage Education in Ontario Parks* (1997), the goal of the natural heritage education (NHE) program is to develop visitor awareness and appreciation of Ontario Parks' natural and cultural heritage, fostering a commitment to its protection for all generations. Opportunities to do so will be educational and recreational, formal and informal, and accessible to all people.

The objectives of the NHE program are to provide basic information in all parks; interpretation of Ontario's natural and cultural heritage in provincial parks; and outdoor recreation in representative landscapes in Ontario. There are three levels of NHE service in the provincial park's system: *Self-use*, *Seasonal Activity*, and *Major Activity*. Sleeping Giant presently offers a major activity level of programming.

A Natural Heritage Education Plan will be prepared for Sleeping Giant. Direction will be taken from provincial policy, the *Northwest Zone Natural Heritage Education Plan*, and the park management plan. The Sleeping Giant Natural Heritage Education plan will be reviewed and updated annually. The scope and intent of all NHE activities will be carefully defined to ensure their compatibility with park features.

A full-time Natural Heritage Education Specialist position may be established at Sleeping Giant Provincial Park, subject to available funding.

The visitors' centre offers a central location for NHE programs and self-guided heritage appreciation and recreation opportunities. The visitors' centre may be supplemented by a facility to enhance the park's natural heritage education program and its role within the Great Lakes Heritage Coast.

#### **9.1.1 Park Information**

The public information program (Parks Guide, park tabloid, park maps and the Ontario Parks and Friends websites) will be continued. It will provide visitors with information about the park and its resources, environment and facilities. This information emphasizes the visitor's role in maintaining the natural environment of the park, appropriate behaviour in the park, safety in the outdoors, and nuisance animals. Park literature will also advise visitors about commercial services and attractions in the local area and other provincial parks.

The Sign Plan for Sleeping Giant Provincial Park details the location and types of interpretive and directional signs within the Park. This plan will be reviewed and updated periodically and will detail future strategies for sign development and placement.

The park map and brochures enable visitors to explore and use the park. A “respect the environment” ethic is promoted in order to minimize human impact on the park environment. The importance of respecting other users is also stressed.

Ontario Parks will work with the Silver Islet community, through the Campers Association, to develop ways to educate the park visitors about the community, shops and traffic flow, and to help mitigate the effects of increased visitation.

### **9.1.2 Interpretation**

Interpretive programs and facilities provide park visitors with a greater appreciation for and understanding of the natural and cultural features of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park. Interpretive programs, printed material, self-use facilities and informal personal contact will be the primary means of interpretation.

The park's primary interpretive theme relates to the geological significance of the Sleeping Giant mesas, the ruggedly scenic landscape of the north shore of Lake Superior and the unique ecological characteristics of the Superior shoreline including its botanical rarities such as arctic-alpine disjuncts.

Interpretation of the human history of the Sibley peninsula includes both the history of the Anishnawbe of the area (including the legend of the Sleeping Giant) and the discovery of silver in the mid-1800s, leading to the development of the Silver Islet Mine and community.

Additional interpretive themes to be incorporated into the NHE program include the Keweenawan diabase sills and diabase dikes as well as old-growth white and red pine.

Sleeping Giant Provincial Park shall work with Fort William First Nation to ensure that any interpretation of Aboriginal cultural features is accurate and appropriate. The direct involvement of local First Nations in interpretive programs and activities will be invited.

### **9.1.3 Recreation**

Basic recreation information provided on the park map will acquaint visitors with the attributes of the park, its dangers (e.g. steep hills) and safety considerations.

Outdoor recreation skills programs will be compatible with the park's resource base and the park's themes, and may include hiking, backpacking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, canoeing, camping, dog sledding, sea kayaking and orienteering.

## **9.2 Recreation Management**

Recreation management provides a variety of recreational opportunities while aspiring to minimize negative environmental impacts in recognition of the park's significant landscape. Recreational activities that are incompatible with the park goal or with specific zones are prohibited or restricted. Prevention and control of such activities will be achieved through enforcement, compliance, and education of park visitors concerning appropriate uses in the park in general and within specific zones (Figure 3 and Appendix A).

### **9.2.1 Day-Use Areas**

Day-use of Sleeping Giant is significant. Many day-users are local residents from Thunder Bay and area. Day-use facilities, such as picnic grounds, are provided at Rita Lake, Lizard Lake, Pounsford Lake and Marie Louise Lake. The Thunder Bay Lookout and many of the nature trails are also popular with day-users. Winter day-use is predominantly trail use by skiers and snowshoers, as well as for ice-fishing in Sawyer Bay.

A federal dock with tenure under a Licence of Occupation is located adjacent to the Silver Islet store. A second dock is located at Sawyer Bay to help accommodate use of the park by motor and sailboats. Ontario Parks will work with the Thunder Bay yacht club to determine levels of maintenance appropriate for this dock. The associated cabin will be allowed to deteriorate.

Canoes and kayaks are available for rent from the park store for use on Marie Louise Lake.

Motorboats are prohibited in all inland lakes with the exception of Marie Louise Lake. On Marie Louise Lake, motors are restricted to a maximum of 10 horsepower. There are no restrictions on motors on the waters of Lake Superior. All forms of boating, as well as swimming, are prohibited in the Joeboy Lake Nature Reserve zone (NR1).

At present, visitors purchase a daily vehicle permit at the park office/entry control at Marie Louise Lake campground from May through October. Day-users may also purchase a permit through a self-serve kiosk at the south Kabeyun trailhead and at the access road to the Thunder Bay Lookout. Pay-and-display kiosks may be installed at popular trailheads such as the south Kabeyun, Middlebrun and Thunder Bay Lookout.

Aircraft landing is not permitted in Sleeping Giant Provincial Park, with the exception of air ambulance helicopters landing in the locations identified in the *Emergency and Evacuation Plan for Sleeping Giant*.

### 9.2.2 Campgrounds

Sleeping Giant Provincial Park provides car camping at the Marie Louise Lake Campground which has a total of 200 sites, 85 of which offer electrical hook-ups. Family groups (57.4%) and families with friends (20.5%) account for the majority of campers at Sleeping Giant. Age distribution of campers is similar to other parks in the zone with the highest representation in the 25-44 and 0-14 age cohorts respectively. There are 15 designated camping areas on the interior hiking trails with approximately 40 interior campsites.

All campgrounds, campsites, backcountry sites and camping areas associated with natural harbours will be monitored to ensure their continued viability. This will include necessary improvements to bring them to Ontario Parks' operating standards.

Additional campsites may be developed in the areas of Demers Point, Foster Point and Clavet Bay based upon site plans and earth, life and cultural inventories, to accommodate sea kayakers.

An Interior Trail and Recreation Management Plan may be created, as resources become available, which may include implementation of a quota system and the registration of all interior campers for specific sites. This plan will also consider campsite rationalization and rehabilitation, as well as a can and bottle ban on shoreline campsites.

Sleeping Giant offers a designated number of seasonal leases for sites. Leases are awarded annually through a draw. This practice will be reviewed annually to ensure its continued feasibility for economic return to the Crown. Lease sites will be rotated to minimize cumulative impacts to the sites.

### 9.2.3 Trails

There are two types of developed trails at Sleeping Giant Provincial Park: hiking trails and nature trails (Figure 3). The seven nature trails, which have a combined length of 10 kilometres, are relatively short, and pass through some of the more accessible and easily travelled areas. Some of these trails also have interpretive signs along their length that highlight aspects of the park's natural history.

Conversely, the hiking trails (over 80 kilometres) travel through some of the more scenic and rugged terrain that characterizes this region. These trails range in length from

the 0.5 kilometre Sea Lion Trail, which is often hiked as a side-trip on the way to the Tee Harbour, to the 40 kilometre Kabeyun Trail, which can be hiked in several sections or as a multi-day expedition. In order to accommodate overnight trips, most of the longer hiking trails are equipped with interior campsites.

The park offers cross-country skiing on 50 kilometres of groomed trails during the winter. These trails represent a combination of the Burma and Pickerel Lake hiking trails, a small portion of the Wildlife Habitat Nature trail, Marie Louise Drive, and old tertiary and secondary roads. All of the trails are maintained and groomed by the Thunder Bay Nordic Trails Association. The trailhead is in the Marie Louise Lake Campground, where the visitors' centre is used for warming.

Although not suitable for cross-country skiing, many of the other hiking trails are used for snowshoeing.

Ontario Parks may post trail courtesy signage as required. Interpretive signs will be reviewed and replaced when required.

Rock climbing and scrambling on talus slopes is prohibited throughout Sleeping Giant Provincial Park, in order to protect provincially rare habitat types.

Ontario Parks will restrict the use of mountain bikes to designated routes within the Interior Trails Natural Environment zone (NE4). Off-trail biking, or biking on any other hiking or interpretive trail will be prohibited. Mountain bikes would be permitted only on:

- The South Kabeyun trail to the junction with the Talus Lake trail
- The Sawbill Lake trail
- Sawyer Bay trail to Sawyer Bay
- The Burma trail
- The Pickerel Lake trail
- The Marie Louise Lake Drive in D1, and
- The Thunder Bay Lookout Road (A1).

The Superintendent may restrict bicycle access to any of these trails if damage to park resources occurs.

NE4 will also permit mechanized grooming of the park's ski trail system on Burma, Pickerel and the Wildlife Habitat trails.

Motorized vehicle use on the trails is prohibited with the exception of park service and emergency vehicles.

The Silver Dog sled race would be permitted to continue in the Marie Louise Lake Development zone only.

New non-park road, rail and utility line corridors will not be permitted within the park boundary subject to the provisions of provincial park policy.

Horseback riding and the use of all terrain vehicles will be prohibited on the trails within Sleeping Giant, as well as on Marie Louise Lake Drive and the Thunder Bay Lookout Road.

#### 9.2.4 Natural Harbours

Natural harbours which offer protection and anchorage for watercraft within Sleeping Giant include Squaw, Finlay, Middlebrun, Lehtinen's, and Sawyer Bays as well as Tee Harbour.

The Interior Trail and Recreation Management Plan may include discussion of a quota system for use of campsites in these harbours, as well as acceptable levels of development (e.g. permanent moorings, designated sites, pit privies, fire pits) to mitigate impacts of the use of the shoreline for camping and for shore lunches. Ontario Parks will monitor the recreational use of natural harbours, and work with the Thunder Bay yacht club to develop a fee structure for their use.

Industrial use of natural harbours is not permitted.

Ontario Parks will consider the implementation of a can and bottle ban and party size restrictions (beyond the legislated 9 persons) if necessary. Users of natural harbours will be required to purchase day-use or camping permits as per regulation under the *Provincial Parks Act* 952/01,3(3).

#### 9.2.5 Greater Ecosystem

Within the context of the greater ecosystem, it is important to consider the ecological, social and economic relationships that Sleeping Giant Provincial Park has with the surrounding area. Especially important is the ecological link between the park and Lake Superior. Social and economic links include the local communities of Pass Lake, Silver Islet and Thunder Bay whose residents and businesses either visit the park and/or utilize the park as an anchor/draw for recreation activities and/or for business opportunities.

The increased number of visitors to the park has led to increased visitation of Silver Islet. Both the Great Lakes Heritage Coast (GLHC) and the proposed Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area (NMCA) initiatives are expected to further increase the number of visitors to the park as well as to Silver Islet and the federal dock facility. Ontario Parks will work with the Silver Islet community, through the Campers Association, to develop

ways to educate the park visitors about the community, shops and traffic flow, and to help mitigate the effects of increased visitation. Ontario Parks will encourage park day users and campers using the Federal dock to park their vehicles at the south Kabeyun trailhead. As well, Ontario Parks will pursue the development of a walking trail adjacent to the road between Marie Louise Lake campground and the park boundary south of the Kabeyun trailhead. A connecting trail, outside the park boundary, extending to Silver Islet would allow park users to walk from the Marie Louise Lake campground or the Kabeyun trailhead to Silver Islet, further reducing congestion in this community.

Sleeping Giant is located in an outstanding recreational environment linked by the spectacular shoreline of Lake Superior and by transportation corridors, including highways, railways, non-mechanized and mechanized trails, as well as by water.

The importance of Lake Superior's north shore is gaining recognition through its designation as part of the Great Lakes Heritage Coast (GLHC). The objective of the GLHC initiative is to promote protection of the significant natural values and spectacular landscapes of the coast while encouraging the development of new sustainable tourism economy opportunities for coastal communities. Strategies are being developed to guide future actions required to meet these objectives.

Sleeping Giant Provincial Park will be a regional anchor in the marketing of the Heritage Coast in northwestern Ontario. This will also include the potential for Ontario Parks to work with Tourism Thunder Bay, and the Ministries of Culture and Northern Development and Mines to optimize opportunities for marketing, partnering and packaging of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park.

Sleeping Giant also abuts Parks Canada's proposed Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area (NMCA) which extends from Thunder Cape to Bottle Point. National Marine Conservation Areas are intended to protect the coastal marine resources of each of Canada's marine regions. These resources include the lakebed, its overlying waters and wetlands, river estuaries, islands and coast.

The proposed Lake Superior NMCA boundaries are currently under negotiation with the Province of Ontario. Some of the many partnership proposals include joint research, visitor services and marketing. Parks Canada has proposed that Sleeping Giant Provincial Park may wish to participate as a *Port of Discovery*.

A Port of Discovery is a development concept used to classify an area or a specific location for marketing and

interpretation of the NMCA. Options include the provision of information using signage, kiosks or interpretive facilities. Ports of Discovery are to be developed through community partnerships. Ports of Discovery can also be Gateways to the proposed NMCA, which can include development of new access or improvement of existing access to Lake Superior.

Examples of industrial activities that occur adjacent to the park and may have impacts that cross park boundaries include shipping on Lake Superior, with potential for oil spills, as well as the adjacent CPR corridor with train shipment of a vast array of goods ranging from automobiles to timber and industrial chemicals.

Ontario Parks will provide support, in the form of information to park visitors and participation by staff in local and regional initiatives, to assist in the co-ordination of recreation opportunities that are compatible with park values. Ontario Parks will seek to maintain a supportive working relationship/dialogue with individuals, groups and agencies that share the greater park ecosystem.

#### **9.2.6 Other**

Firearm training will be phased out in accordance with provincial park objectives.

### **9.3 Tourism Services**

Tourist information centres located in Thunder Bay provide both residents and visitors with information about recreation opportunities, accommodation, and regional information. Ontario Parks will continue to work in co-operation with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, Tourism Thunder Bay, and the local municipalities to optimize opportunities for marketing, partnering and packaging of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park

The development of Ontario Parks' or private commercial tourism operations such as alternative accommodation, food and beverage services, recreation equipment rental/sales and retail sales will be determined through business planning, in conjunction with the zone and park marketing plan.

### **9.4 Marketing**

A marketing plan will be developed for Sleeping Giant Provincial Park in accordance with established Ontario Parks policy. It will be reviewed and revised as required. Marketing activities will be consistent with the zone and provincial marketing plan. The objectives of the marketing plan are:

- To protect park values;

- To capitalize on the park's natural and cultural features;
- To provide visitors with a unique outdoor experience within the park goal and objectives;
- To optimize the local, regional, provincial, national, and international markets for the park;
- To encourage park visitation and the use of the park as a catalyst to stimulate the local and regional economy;
- To encourage visitation to low-use areas of the park but in keeping with the park goal and objectives;
- To increase shoulder season use of the park;
- To work co-operatively with local commercial establishments;
- To encourage visitors to enjoy the attractions of the surrounding area;
- To work co-operatively with municipal, regional, and provincial marketing travel and tourism associations;
- To increase awareness of Ontario Parks' seasonal day-use permits;
- To encourage use by non-park users; and
- To maintain existing levels of park use by park visitors and to increase their scope of usage of the park.
- To encourage appropriate and respectful use of park resources.

### **9.5 Research**

Ontario Parks' research and information needs relate directly to the Ministry of Natural Resources' mandate and the provincial park's goal and objectives. Park-based research needs to address the wide range of environmental, social and economic factors necessary to administer an ecologically sustainable system of parks. It is also important that research activities address the demand for good quality outdoor recreation experiences and customer satisfaction. Research information needs are diverse. They cover the full spectrum of geological, biological, ecological, cultural and social sciences.

Scientific research and monitoring by qualified groups and individuals which contribute to the knowledge, inventory and identification of natural and cultural features and to environmental and recreational management objectives will be encouraged where appropriate. Subjects of particular interest to Sleeping Giant Provincial Park include archaeology, geomorphology and geology (e.g. mesas and cuestas), as well as life science studies (e.g. rare orchids, arctic-alpine disjuncts and wildlife ecology and population dynamics).

All research programs, including those of the Ministry of Natural Resources, must be compatible with the park's goal, objectives and zoning prescriptions. Research projects, including those of the Ministry of Natural Resources, require prior approval and must be conducted in accordance with the *Ontario Parks Research and Information Strategy*. Research must also meet all other applicable provincial requirements.

Park staff at the zone office will monitor these research programs. Any archaeological research will also require approval and monitoring by the Ministry of Culture. Should provincially or nationally significant features/resources be found, the management plan may be amended to ensure that protection will be provided through appropriate zoning or revision of plan policies.

Park user surveys will address levels of satisfaction, needs assessment, demographics, spending patterns and user profiles.

## **10.0 DEVELOPMENT POLICIES**

Development policies identify priorities for new development as well as redevelopment of existing facilities. Development is implemented through business and work program planning, based on priority and subject to the availability of funds, and in accordance with approved site and development plans that detail the location, type and extent of development permitted.

Ontario Parks will:

- Work with the Ministry of Culture to conduct archaeological site assessments in the area of the proposed development. Should sites be known or discovered to exist in an area, inventory of the site(s) will occur; and
- Undertake earth and life science inventories so that developmental impacts can be mitigated.
- Ensure any development projects are in accordance with approved site plans and *Environmental Assessment Act* requirements.

### **10.1 Access and Circulation**

The construction of new roads, bridges and utility corridors for park purposes will be directed by approved implementation and site plans. Such projects will be permitted in the development zones only. Construction will be closely monitored. No development will be carried out prior to detailed archaeological assessments and approved site plans.

The construction of new trails in the wilderness and nature reserve zones will be in accordance with the Interior Trail and Recreation Management Plan and subject to approved site plans.

### **10.2 Campgrounds**

Ontario Parks will continue to assess the viability of the campgrounds to determine if they should be expanded, or closed, or retained at appropriate maintenance levels. The requirement for additional capacity will be assessed on an

ongoing basis. Development of additional sites will be subject to detailed archaeological assessments and will comply with Ontario Parks' standards, guidelines governing capital development, business planning, and be in accordance with approved site plans.

The existing campground at Marie Louise Lake may be expanded, from its current 200 sites, by a maximum of 50 when the demand for such facilities becomes evident. Development of new campsites will be subject to an assessment of their relationship to the carrying capacity of fisheries and other park values. Existing campsites will be closed, rehabilitated or enhanced as necessary.

Additional interior campsites may be developed in the areas of Demers Point, Foster Point and Clavet Bay based upon site plans and earth, life and cultural inventories, to accommodate sea kayakers. The number of sites will be determined through site planning and carrying capacity analysis.

The option of developing primitive shelters<sup>3</sup> in the more remote sections of the Kabeyun trail and warm-up huts on remote cross-country ski trails such as the Burma trail may be considered, subject to the Interior Trail and Recreation Management Plan. Should the plan identify need for these structures, a feasibility assessment of the type, number and siting of structures, impacts on other recreational and environmental values, profitability, staff resources, water source, waste disposal, access, and maintenance will be conducted.

Alternative accommodations are available in the off-season in the staff cabins and Ontario Ranger Camp. The visitors' centre is also made available for use as a conference centre.

### **10.3 Comfort Stations**

Ontario Parks will assess the viability of existing comfort stations. The comfort stations will be upgraded and/or replaced as required, including the development of additional comfort stations, in the most cost-effective manner.

### **10.4 Day-use Areas**

Ontario Parks will continue to monitor the quality of the day-use areas. Development in the day-use areas will focus on:

- Re-design and re-development to improve quality and operational effectiveness; and,
- A limited amount of new development to provide additional day-use opportunities (i.e. picnic shelters).

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<sup>3</sup> A primitive shelter is a roofed shelter with a wood stove and bunks, but no hydro or interior washroom facilities.

Where user conflicts or operational inefficiencies exist, separation of day-use and camper activity will be undertaken.

### **10.5 Trails**

Within the past five years a new trail to the giant's head has been built. The Top of the Giant trail has also been built to help alleviate safety concerns, vegetation damage and erosion caused by vastly increased use on the Chimney trail. With the completion of this new Top of the Giant trail, the Chimney trail has been closed. Increased use on top of the giant may also necessitate the development of additional trails and signage on top of the mesa formation to help direct visitor traffic, ensure visitor safety, and prevent adverse impacts on the vegetation.

An evaluation of the trail system within Sleeping Giant will be undertaken under the Interior Trail and Recreation Management Plan. Each trail will be assessed as to its function and associated environmental impacts to sensitive features. Unnecessary trails will be closed and trails located in environmentally fragile locations will be closed, realigned and/or subjected to mitigation measures. Trail rationalization and mitigation would be contingent upon availability of capital funding.

### **10.6 Utilities**

Ontario Parks will continue to assess the viability of the park's water, sewage, and electrical facilities. All upgrading and/or replacement will be undertaken in accordance with the Ontario Parks Operating Standards and all applicable Acts and Regulations.

The existing utility corridor that passes through W1 to Squaw Bay has been reclassified as NE4, and now conforms to Provincial Park policy. New utility corridors will not be permitted subject to the provisions of provincial park policy.

A closure plan will be developed for the park's waste disposal site. This plan will identify alternative disposal facilities for the park and determine how the existing waste disposal site will be rehabilitated.

A Bell Canada transmission tower has been erected in the Marie Louise campground to improve Sleeping Giant's communication link.

### **10.7 Recreation and Tourism Services**

Ontario Parks will continue to operate in a business-like way. Park staff will assess visitor needs and customer service. Any new or additional services, such as the

development of alternative accommodation, will be implemented through the normal business and work planning processes. Analysis will include the review of impacts of new services on the surrounding municipalities and businesses.

### **10.8 Interpretive Facilities**

Further interpretive facilities may be developed to fulfil Sleeping Giant's role as a regional anchor in the Great Lakes Heritage Coast. Options include the provision of information using signage or kiosks.

Partnerships with the proposed National Marine Conservation Area may also include the development of further interpretive facilities.

### **10.9 Park Maintenance and Operation**

Ontario Parks will assess the performance of the operations and maintenance facilities. This will include facilities such as the park office, the staff houses and the water facility. Upgrading, relocation, and/or replacement of these facilities will occur as funds permit or as required to ensure public and staff health and safety.

### **10.10 Friends of Sleeping Giant**

A co-operating association, "Friends of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park", is a non-governmental, volunteer, not-for-profit, registered charitable organization governed by a volunteer elected board of directors. The Friends of Sleeping Giant were incorporated in 1993 and have been working with the park since 1994. Their purpose is to enhance and supplement the educational, recreational, research and resource protection programs and facilities of the park with which it is affiliated thereby increasing the public's understanding and appreciation of the park and the Ontario provincial park system. The membership is drawn from park visitors and individuals from the local community. In addition to its directors and volunteers, an association may also employ paid staff. Friends' activities may include such things as:

- Enhancing and supplementing the educational, recreational, research and resource protection programs and facilities provided in a park.
- Producing and selling educational and informational materials (i.e., trail guides, checklists, maps, newsletters, etc.).
- Selling souvenir items (i.e., crafts, postcards, etc. with a connection to park themes and that provide a tangible memento of a visit).
- Selling convenience items (i.e., film, batteries, insect repellent, etc.).

- Encouraging volunteer and community participation in its programs and those of the park.
- Raising funds, applying for grants, accepting donations and bequests, and re-investing the funds to further their charitable objectives.
- Organising special programs and events.

The Friends of Sleeping Giant operate the park store in accordance with the *Provincial Parks Co-operating Associations* policy, and host the Festival of the Giant and the Winter Open House. The Friends of Sleeping Giant also fund summer student positions.

Ontario Parks will continue to work with the Friends and will monitor the effectiveness of the organization to ensure its continued feasibility.

## **11.0 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

In the implementation of the approved park management plan, Ontario Parks may pursue opportunities for partnerships involving other agencies and groups. Park development, operations and resource stewardship will be contingent upon the availability of funding and unforeseeable changes in priority or policy. Funding may be derived from a variety of sources, including corporate sponsorships and donations. Implementation of the management plan and the operation of the park will meet the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*, *Provincial Parks Act* and other applicable legislation.

Unless otherwise identified in this document, implementation priorities may be established in subsidiary operating and resource stewardship plans. Preparation of these plans will involve the appropriate level of public and Aboriginal consultation. A list of implementation priorities follows.

### **11.1 Resource Stewardship**

Ontario Parks will undertake the following resource stewardship activities, as resources become available:

- Development of an Interior Trail and Recreation Management Plan to direct implementation of: trail and campsite management, a quota system for interior use, can and bottle restrictions for interior campsites, and the potential of developing primitive shelters on remote sections of the Kabeyun trail and warm up huts on remote cross-country ski trails
- Preparation of trail/site inventories and trail/site plans to identify and minimize impact upon arctic-alpine disjuncts.
- Development of a Statement of Fire Intent within the context of *Ontario's Forest Fire Management Strategy*, the *Management Policy for Provincial Parks*

*and Conservation Reserves*, and the *Fire Management Planning Guidelines for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves*.

- Acquisition of private patent mineral rights to the Sea Lion and the northeastern quarter of section 3 and subsequent regulation of these parcels as part of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park.
- Regulation of a 400 metre corridor of the bed and the waters of Lake Superior from Tee Harbour to Perry Bay and from Fork Bay to Middlebrun Bay corresponding to NE3
- Development of a vegetation and wildlife stewardship plan to explore ways to manage fire, and maintain the biodiversity and ecological integrity of the park, while balancing this with the needs of the park users
- Ontario Parks will continue to work with the Ministry of Culture in the inventory, protection and maintenance of archaeological and historic sites

### **11.2 Development**

Ontario Parks will undertake the following developments as resources become available:

- Replacement and or upgrading of park facilities as required.
- Creation of an access point at Squaw Bay with parking and launch facilities for non-motorized boats if the need for such becomes apparent.
- Installation of pay-and-display kiosks at the south Kabeyun, Middlebrun, and Thunder Bay Lookout trailheads.
- Development of interpretive facilities to support Sleeping Giant's relationship with the Great Lakes Heritage Coast and the proposed National Marine Conservation Area.
- Development of interior campsites in the areas of Demers Point, Foster Point and Clavet Bay to accommodate kayakers.
- Expansion of the existing Marie Louise campground to a maximum of 50 sites, if the need for such becomes apparent.
- Installation of bike racks on the Kabeyun Trail - Talus Lake Trail and Kabeyun Trail - Sawyer Bay Trail junctions.

### **11.3 Operations/Administration**

- Preparation of a Natural Heritage Education plan.
- Preparation of a park marketing plan/strategy.
- Annual review of the operating plan, the business plan and natural heritage education plan.
- Establishment of a full-time Natural Heritage Education Specialist position subject to available funding.

- Development of a closure plan for the park's waste disposal site.
- Closure and decommissioning of the waste disposal site.
- Development of an Interior Trail and Recreation Management Plan to direct implementation of: trail and campsite management, a quota system for interior use, can and bottle restrictions for interior campsites, and the potential of developing primitive shelters on remote sections of the Kabeyun trail and warm up huts on remote cross-country ski trails.
- Continue to work with the two neighbouring communities to maintain positive relationships.
- Identify partnership opportunities with Parks Canada and communities along the NMCA/GLHC.

### **11.4 Project Screening**

The *Environmental Assessment Act* requires that all park management activities conform to approved legislation, policy, procedures, guidelines and standards, including provisions for public notice. The preparation of this park management plan constitutes the principal public review opportunity for activities and projects. Exceptions to this are projects where further study and environmental assessment screening is required, or where a decision has been deferred to a subsidiary plan.

Subsidiary plans include those for habitat management, interior trail and recreation, and development of interior primitive shelters.

## **12.0 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS**

Sleeping Giant Provincial Park is an important part of the region's tourism infrastructure. The projects and activities identified provide a wide range of social and economic benefits both within the park and in the surrounding area.

### **12.1 Benefits of Provincial Parks**

Provincial parks provide a wide range of social, economic and environmental benefits. Some of the benefits can be measured in economic terms other benefits cannot. Traditionally, Ontario Parks has reported on the economic impacts associated with park and visitor expenditures.

### **12.2 Economic Impacts (Benefits from expenditures)**

Economic impact is one way to demonstrate the flow of park and visitor expenditures in the economy. Ontario Parks calculates the economic impacts associated with

park expenditures and the estimated visitor spending at provincial parks. The following is the most recent estimate (fiscal 2000/01) of the economic impacts associated with park and visitor spending for Sleeping Giant Provincial Park.

The estimated total initial expenditures at Sleeping Giant Provincial Park for fiscal 2000/01 were \$2,600,723. Park operations accounted for \$397,224, park visitors (campers and day-use) spent \$1,718,999, and capital expenditures amounted to \$484,500.

Ontario Parks reports on the following indicators of economic impact (Appendix B):

- Value Added
- Provincial Gross Sales (or Provincial Gross Output)
- Wages & Salaries
- Provincial Person Years of Employment

Economic impacts are based on expenditures. The expenditures made by the park on operations and capital as well as average visitor trip expenditures (camper and day visitor) compose the initial expenditure. Visitor expenditure information is taken from the 2000 Park User Survey. Park operating and capital expenditures are taken from the unit cost analysis sheets. This information is entered into an input-output model licensed to MNR for economic analysis.

Based on an initial expenditure of \$2,600,723 the following impacts were sustained at Sleeping Giant Provincial Park. The figures are for total economic effects, (direct + indirect + induced effects):

- Value Added (a conservative and more accepted measure of impact) - \$3,253,482
- Provincial Gross Sales (or Provincial Gross Output)- \$6,355,803 (this figure includes some double counting)
- Wages & Salaries - \$2,113,287
- Provincial Person Years of Employment – 59.4

There are other benefits which provincial parks and protected areas provide to local communities, to the province and to society as a whole. The following are important benefits and help to demonstrate how the park supports our quality of life:

- Protection and contribution to ecological functions (water & soil production),
- Protection of resource integrity,
- Health effects from use of parks (mental, physical, spiritual benefits),
- Worker productivity (healthy and happy workers tend to be more productive - a visit to a provincial park can contribute),

- Educational benefits (young and old learning about our environment),
- Scientific benefits (research in provincial parks),
- International responsibilities to protect natural settings, features and wildlife,
- Business location decisions (quality of life/business) and community cohesion.

Provincial parks help to make communities attractive for business as well as for tourists and retirees. Businesses bring employment opportunities and support the local tax base. The retirement community brings in pension income which is often indexed to inflation and is recession proof. Communities with attractive waterfronts, low crime, recreational activities and healthy environments are sought out by the businesses and the retirement community. The community may also receive grants in lieu of taxes.

The bottom line is often jobs...the combined economic activity at Sleeping Giant Provincial Park supports approximately 59 person years of employment in the province each year. This activity provides the area with employment opportunities and contributes to a stable local economy and community.

### **13.0 PLAN REVIEW AND AMENDMENT**

The management plan for Sleeping Giant Provincial Park may be reviewed to address changing issues or conditions as necessary. This may involve a reassessment of all or part of the plan, including classification, zoning, goal, objectives and all resource management, operations and development.

A variety of programs will provide essential information concerning the implementation of the management plan and the effectiveness of approved policies. Such mechanisms as the collection of user statistics, periodic user surveys, park management audits, ecological monitoring and user impact assessments will provide valuable information to ensure that policies remain current and relevant. Research findings and resource inventory work may aid in conducting plan reviews.

### **14.0 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC AND ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION**

Public and aboriginal consultation is a very important part of the Sleeping Giant Provincial Park Management Plan review process. To date, public consultation for the review of the park management plan has included several opportunities:

- Invitation to Participate and to Inspect the Approved Terms of Reference (February 22 – April 6, 2002).

This stage included newspaper advertisements, distribution to the mandatory contact list as well as to known stakeholders, posting the *Environmental Bill of Rights* electronic registry (EBR) proposal notice, distribution to park, zone and district offices, and Ministry of Natural Resources Information Centres in Toronto and Peterborough.

- Nine written comments were received at the Northwest Zone office from March 18 to July 23, 2002.
- Opportunity to Review the Background Information, Issues and Options (July 3 – September 12, 2003). The Background Information, and Issues and Options documents were distributed to the mandatory contact list and to known stakeholders, as well as the EBR notices listed above. The tabloid was also available to visitors at the park from early August until September 21, in order to provide the opportunity to participate to the greatest number of people.
- A meeting was held at the Silver Islet Campers Association recreation centre on July 31, 2003, to discuss the concerns of Silver Islet residents regarding the closure of the waste disposal site, congestion at Silver Islet and the relationship between the park and the community. Approximately 100 people attended this meeting.
- An open house was held at Victoria Inn in Thunder Bay on August 27, 2003, for stakeholders and interested members of the public. Fifty people attended the openhouse.
- Written comments were received at Sleeping Giant Provincial Park and the northwest zone office from July 3 to September 12, 2003. Eighty written comments were received from individuals and groups including the Friends of Sleeping Giant, Thunder Bay Field Naturalists, Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, Sleeping Giant campers, and community representatives from Silver Islet Campers Association.

Park users, local residents, park staff, as well as other groups and individuals, identified the following concerns related to the management of Sleeping Giant:

- The role of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park within both the Great Lakes Heritage Coast and within Parks Canada's proposed National Marine Conservation Area should be considered and refined. (Sections 5.3, 7.5, 9.1, 9.2, 10.8)
- The potential for Ontario Parks to work with Tourism Thunder Bay, and the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation (MTR) and Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) to optimize opportunities for marketing, partnering and packaging of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park. (Sections 9.2, 9.3, 9.4)
- The development of a park marketing plan consistent with the Northwest zone marketing plan. (Section 9.4)

- Activities occur in the park that do not conform to 1988 park management plan and park policy. Examples include mountain biking on trails that are not designated for cycling, rock/ice climbing and scrambling, use of motorized equipment on park trails for maintenance and ski trail grooming, the shooting range, and the waste disposal site. (Sections 7.0, 9.2)
- Monitoring and management of the hiking and interpretive trails, and the effect of use on the surrounding soils and vegetation. (Section 10.5)
- Wildlife inventory and monitoring. (Section 8.1)
- Vegetation inventory and monitoring as well as fire management. (Section 8.1)
- Consideration of more active interior, shoreline, and day-use management i.e. reservation/quota system, enforcement, campsite rationalization and rehabilitation, permanent boat moorings at Sawyer Bay, Tee Harbour and Finlay Bay, new entry control (on the Hwy. 587 corridor), pay-and-display meters. (Sections 9.2, 10.2, 10.4, 10.5)
- Adjustments to zoning to increase protection of significant earth and life science features and sensitive wildlife habitat. (Section 7.0)
- Adjustments to zoning to address non-conforming activities. (Section 7.0)
- Consideration of restrictions on the recreational use of motorboats on Marie Louise Lake. (Section 7.4)
- Consideration of the discouragement of personal watercraft (PWCs) within the park boundary on Lake Superior. (Section 7.3)
- Consideration of additional interpretive themes to the NHE program including:
  - The history of Silver Islet mine and community
  - The Keweenaw diabase sills and diabase dikes as well as the Sibley sediments
  - Old-growth red pine and white pine (Section 9.1)
- The expansion of the existing campground at Marie Louise Lake when the demand for such facilities becomes evident (Section 10.2)
- Camping and camping alternatives i.e. alternative roofed accommodation in the interior i.e. primitive huts/shelters and yurts and/or cabins in Marie Louise Lake campground. (Section 9.2)
- Improved access to Lake Superior. With the increased number of visitors to the park, establishment of the Great Lakes Heritage Coast and proposed National Marine Conservation Area, demand for access to Lake Superior via Silver Islet dock has increased and will continue to do so. (Sections 7.5, 9.2)
- Concern by some residents of Silver Islet, about the increasing number of visitors to Silver Islet and the resulting traffic congestion. This is in part due to the increased number of visitors to the park, as well as the use of the Silver Islet dock by anglers and outfitters accessing both the park and Lake Superior. It is also

due to initiatives at Silver Islet such as the General Store, bicycle rentals and artisan shops. (Section 9.2)

- The issue of the inherent conflict between marketing parks as tourist destinations, and preserving natural features. The need to find a suitable balance between use and protection has been identified. (Sections 7.0, 9.2, 10.5)
- Adequate protection of historical features within the park. (Sections 7.6, 8.2)
- Opportunities for persons with disabilities and mobility limitations to use interior trails. (Section 9.2.3)
- Adequate protection of open cliff and talus slope communities within the park. (Section 7.1)
- Adequate protection of old-growth red and white pine stands within the park. (Sections 7.1, 7.2)

A detailed summary of the input received in response to this preliminary park plan will be presented in the approved management plan.

Ontario Parks will retain on file reference copies of relevant background information, Terms of Reference, preliminary Management Plan and the approved Park Management Plan.

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## Appendix A

## Policy Report – Sleeping Giant Provincial Park

### **IDENTIFICATION:**

**ID:** P2653  
**Area Name:** Sleeping Giant  
**Area (ha):** 24,400  
**Designation:** Provincial Park  
**MNR District(s):** Thunder Bay

### **DESCRIPTION:**

Sleeping Giant Natural Environment Provincial Park is located on the Sibley Peninsula east of Thunder Bay.

The park represents four earth science landform/process themes: three biophysiological units including rare orchids and uncommon flora; and five historical themes. All of these are described in detail in the management plan.

This area is located within the Great Lakes Heritage Coast Signature Site, one of 9 such areas featured in the Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy (1999). Signature Sites are identified for their range of natural and recreational values and their potential to contribute to future recreation and tourism.

Sleeping Giant Provincial Park was regulated as a provincial park in 1944.

### **LAND USE INTENT:**

This park contributes to local and regional tourism recreation needs and contributes toward provincial protection/heritage appreciation targets. The intent is to manage this park as a natural environment class provincial park, in accordance with MNR and Ontario Parks Policy. Park tenure will be extended over the bed of Lake Superior for 400 metres to extend the existing NE3 (Lake Superior natural environment zone) along the south shore of the Sibley peninsula. Ontario Parks will pursue acquisition of the mineral rights to both the north-eastern quarter of Section 3 and the Sea Lion. These parcels will then be regulated as part of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park, and increase the size of the park by 83 hectares. Management of this area is also governed by the general policies contained in Thunder Bay District Land Use Guidelines (1983)

### **MANAGEMENT DIRECTION:**

Those uses and management activities not listed in the following table are governed by existing Provincial Parks Policy as modified by the Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy and the 1988 Park Management Plan.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Permitted</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>
<b>Commercial Activities</b>		
<i>Aggregate Extraction:</i>	No	Refer to Section 8.1.1 for more information.
<i>Bait Fishing (commercial):</i>		
<i>Existing:</i>	Yes	Activity does not occur within the park. Refer to Section 8.1.6 for more information.
<i>New:</i>	No	
<i>Commercial Fishing:</i>		
<i>Existing:</i>	Yes	Activity does not occur within inland lakes in the park. The activity may occur as part of the commercial fishery on Lake Superior. No new operations permitted. Refer to Section 8.1.6 for more information.
<i>New:</i>	No	
<i>Commercial Fur Harvesting:</i>		
<i>Existing:</i>	Yes	Activity does not occur within the park. Please see Section 8.1.5 for more information.
<i>New:</i>	No	
<i>Commercial Hydro Development:</i>	No	New commercial hydro development is not permitted. Please see Section 8.1.2 for more information.
<i>Commercial Timber Harvest:</i>	No	Commercial timber harvesting is not permitted. Please see Section 8.1.3 for more information.
<i>Commercial Tourism (e.g. outfitting services, outpost camps, resorts/lodges):</i>		
<i>Existing:</i>	No	Activity does not presently occur. New commercial tourism in the development zone may be permitted. Proposals will be reviewed through future management planning. Refer to Section 9.3 for more information.
<i>New:</i>	Maybe	

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Permitted</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>
<i>Energy Transmission and Communications Corridors (new):</i>	No	These facilities should avoid park lands whenever possible. Refer to Section 10.6 for more information.
<i>Mineral Exploration and Development:</i>	No	Refer to Section 8.1.1 for more information
<i>Wild Rice Harvesting:</i>		
<i>Existing:</i>	Yes	Activity does not presently occur.
<i>New:</i>	No	
<b><i>Land and Resource Management Activities</i></b>		
<i>Crown Land Disposition:</i>		
<i>Private Use:</i>	No	No land disposition for the private use of individuals is permitted. Land disposition in the development zone for commercial use may occur, under the authority of a land use permit or lease, subject to approval through future management planning.
<i>Commercial Use:</i>	Yes	
<i>Fire Suppression:</i>	Maybe	Fire management direction will be the same as that of the Boreal Fire Management Zone (as outlined in the Forest Fire Management Strategy for Ontario) until such time as an approved vegetation and wildlife stewardship plan is developed.  Fire suppression techniques, which do not unduly disturb the landscape, will be used whenever possible. Refer to Sections 8.1.3 and 8.1.4 for more information.
<i>Fish Habitat Management:</i>	Yes	Refer to Section 8.1.6 for more information.
<i>Fish Stocking:</i>		
<i>Native Species:</i>	Yes	Permitted in development and natural environment zones. Refer to Section 8.1.6 for more information.
<i>Non-native Species:</i>	No	
<i>Insect/disease Suppression:</i>	Yes	Refer to Section 8.1.3 for more information.
<i>Inventory/Monitoring:</i>	Yes	
<i>Prescribed Burning:</i>	Yes	Prescribed burning may be used to meet ecosystem management objectives in the wilderness and nature reserve zones. Refer to Section 8.1.4 for more information.
<i>Roads (non-park use):</i>		
<i>Existing:</i>	Yes	Refer to Section 10.1 for more information.
<i>New:</i>	No	
<i>Vegetation Management:</i>	Yes	Refer to Section 8.1.3 for more information.
<i>Water Control Structure:</i>		
<i>Existing:</i>	Yes	Refer to Section 8.1.2 for more information.
<i>New:</i>	No	
<i>Wildlife Population Management:</i>	Yes	Refer to Section 8.1.5 for more information
<b><i>Science, Education and Heritage Appreciation</i></b>		
<i>Demonstration Areas:</i>	Maybe	In development zone only.
<i>Historical Appreciation - self guided:</i>	Yes	
<i>Nature Appreciation – self guided:</i>	Yes	
<i>Photography and Painting:</i>	Yes	
<i>Research:</i>	Yes	Subject to authorization by Ontario Parks. Refer to Section 9.5 for more information
<i>Wildlife Viewing:</i>	Yes	
<b><i>Recreation Activities and Facilities</i></b>		
<i>Aircraft Landing (water):</i>	No	Refer to Section 9.2.1 for more information
<i>All Terrain Vehicle Use:</i>		
<i>On Trails:</i>	No	ATVs may be used for park purposes and emergency access only. Refer to Sections 7.3 and 9.2.3 for more information
<i>Off Trails:</i>	No	
<i>Camping:</i>	Yes	Refer to Sections 9.2.2, 9.2.3 and 9.2.4 for more information.

**Appendix A Policy Report – Sleeping Giant Provincial Park continued**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Permitted</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>
<i>Horseback Riding (trail):</i>	No	
<i>Hunting:</i>	No	Refer to Section 8.1.5 for more information
<i>Mountain Bike Use:</i>	Yes	Refer to Sections 7.3 and 9.2.3 for more information
<i>Motor Boat Use:</i>		
<i>Private:</i>	Yes	Motors are restricted to a maximum of 10 horsepower. Refer to Section 9.2.1 for more information
<i>Commercial:</i>	No	
<i>Non-motorized Recreation Travel (canoeing, kayaking, hiking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing):</i>	Yes	May be restricted in nature reserve zones. Refer to Section 7.1 for more information.
<i>Private Recreation Camps (Hunt Camps):</i>		
<i>Existing:</i>	No	Activity does not presently occur.
<i>New:</i>	No	
<i>Rock Climbing:</i>	No	Activity is prohibited.
<i>Sailing and Sailboarding:</i>	Yes	
<i>Scuba and Skin Diving:</i>	Yes	
<i>Snowmobiling:</i>		
<i>On Trails:</i>	No	Snowmobile use is restricted to existing road corridors in the access zone, D1 and NE4. Snowmobiles are permitted for park purposes and trail grooming only. Refer to Section 7.4 and 9.2.3 for more information
<i>Off Trails:</i>	No	
<i>Sport Fishing:</i>	Yes	Consult the Ontario Recreational Fishing Regulations Summary for specific local details.
<i>Trail Development:</i>	Yes	Refer to sections 10.5 and 9.2.3 for more information.
<i>Can and bottle restrictions</i>	Maybe	Refer to section 9.2.4 for more information.
<i>Party size restrictions and access quotas</i>	Maybe	Refer to sections 9.2.2 and 9.2.4 for more information.

**Note: The policies outlined in this table do not supersede any Aboriginal or Treaty rights.**

## ***Appendix B Social and Economic Analysis Notes and Definitions***

### **Notes on Total Effects**

As measured by economic impact, expenditures have different rounds or levels of effect on the economy. An example, using the value added indicator, of the levels of effect for the park management expenditure is provided below:

For example, from an initial park management expenditure of \$376,520 the direct effect is calculated at \$340,003 and the indirect and induced effects are calculated at \$301,078. The direct + indirect + induced effects of the park management expenditure total \$641,081 value added. The same calculation would be done for capital and visitor expenditures.

**Value Added:** "This is a measure of net output. It avoids double counting of products sold during the accounting period by including only final goods. For instance, only chairs are included, whereas the wood that goes into making them does not appear separately. It is equal to income (GPI)[Gross Provincial Income]. It may be calculated by adding wages, interest, rent and profits. Alternatively, it is equal to revenues minus the total cost of purchased inputs." (OMNR, Social and Economic Model, Technical Manual, 1995, p. 35)

**Gross Output (Gross Sales):** "This is the total value of goods and services sold by businesses during the year in sustaining the projects normal year operations. Direct sales include all the value of goods and services bought for on-site operations. They include only a portion of the revenues of the project - excluded are taxes, depreciation, wages and salaries, and net profits. Total sales include all the turnover of goods and services needed to sustain the project on-site and off-site." (OMNR, Social and Economic Model, Technical Manual, 1995, p. 35)

**Wages and Salaries:** "This is the wages and salaries component of income." (OMNR, Social and Economic Model, Technical Manual, 1995, p. 35).