

facilities and a variety of recreational activities. Eleven of the parks operate a supervised recreation program of regularly scheduled activities for all ages — arts and crafts, hikes along park nature trails, social functions and numerous team sports. Moose Mountain has a split-fieldstone chalet and modern cabin accommodation. Cabin facilities are also available at Cypress Hills, Duck Mountain and Greenwater Lake parks. Golf courses are found at Cypress Hills, Greenwater Lake, Moose Mountain and Duck Mountain parks. The forest of lodgepole pine and white spruce in Cypress Hills Park provides cover for elk, deer, beaver, sharp-tailed grouse; antelope range on the plains nearby. In Duck Mountain, Moose Mountain and Greenwater Lake parks, there are moose, elk, bear, deer and beaver as well as several varieties of grouse and many species of waterfowl and smaller land birds. Pike, pickerel and perch abound in almost all park lakes; brook, lake and rainbow trout are found in northern waters. Canoe routes and commercially operated fishing and hunting camps are in the province's three semi-wilderness parks — La Ronge, Nipawin and Meadow Lake. Roadside camp and picnic grounds are in operation and four official campgrounds and several other camping areas are available along the province's 406-mile stretch of Trans-Canada Highway. Saskatchewan also operates 86 regional parks which, although designed primarily with local patrons in mind, attract large numbers of tourists. Danielson Park has a modern visitors' centre with cafeteria and interpretative displays. A 40,000-acre wilderness area in east-central Saskatchewan is appropriately named Wildcat Hill. Marked sites of historic interest total 143 and include the Wood Mountain NWMP Post, Last Mountain House, Touchwood Hills, Cannington Manor, Steele Narrows, Fort Carlton, Cumberland House and Duck Lake historic parks. With the increasing trend to winter recreation, ski resorts are in operation at White Track in Buffalo Pound Provincial Park and at Mount Blackstrap in the Blackstrap Recreation Area. There are also ski slopes in Duck Mountain Provincial Park and several of the regional parks as well as cross-country ski and snowmobile trails throughout the province.

Alberta has 51 provincial parks containing 219 sq miles; 47 of these, with a total area of approximately 208 sq miles, are in use and continuing development. Cypress Hills Provincial Park, with an area of 78 sq miles, is the largest and is situated in the southeast portion of the province. Other parks are: Aspen Beach, Beauvais Lake, Big Hill Springs, Big Knife, Bow Valley, Bragg Creek, Calling Lake, Chain Lakes, Crimson Lake, Cross Lake, Dillberry Lake, Dinosaur, Dry Island Buffalo Jump, Garner Lake, Gooseberry Lake, Gregoire Lake, Hasse Lake, Hommy, Jarvis Bay, Kinbrook Island, Lac Cardinal, Lesser Slave Lake, Little Bow, Little Fish Lake, Long Lake, Ma-Me-O Beach, Miquelon Lake, Moonshine Lake, Moose Lake, O'Brien, Park Lake, Pembina River, Pigeon Lake, Police Outpost, Red Lodge, Rochon Sands, Saskatoon Island, Sir Winston Churchill, Taber, Thunder Lake, The Vermilion, Tillebrook Trans-Canada Campsite, Wabamun Lake, William A. Switzer (formerly Entrance), Williamson, Willow Creek, Winagami Lake, Woolford, Writing-on-Stone and Young's Point. These parks, which are generally provided with picnic, camping and playground facilities, are maintained by the Department of Lands and Forests, Provincial Parks Division, primarily for the recreation and enjoyment of residents and visitors. There is a park within easy reach of almost every town in Alberta and over 4 million tourists and vacationers visit the parks annually.

In addition to the provincial parks, four areas have been set aside in order to protect the natural environment for present and future generations to view. They are: Willmore Wilderness Park (1,775 sq miles) which adjoins Jasper National Park in the north and extends along the British Columbia border, Siffleur Wilderness Area (159 sq miles), White Goat Wilderness Area (171 sq miles) and Ghost River Wilderness Area (59 sq miles) all of which attach onto the east side of Jasper and Banff national parks.

Complementing the wilderness areas are six natural areas which were established in 1968-70 in representative zones of the province: Kootenay Plains (8,320 acres), Foothills (160 acres), Parkland (159 acres), Brown-Lowrey (640 acres), Red Rock Coulee (801 acres) and Plateau Mountain (320 acres).

British Columbia. There are 321 (175 developed) provincial parks in British Columbia, having a total area of about 13,350 sq miles. These parks are classified as A, B and C. Class A parks are intended to preserve outstanding natural, scenic and historic features of the province for public recreation; they have a high degree of legislative protection against exploitation and alienation. Class B parks are also primarily for the protection of natural attractions but other