

scientific, aesthetic or cultural values. In 1967 a policy of park classification and parkland zoning, to achieve a balanced park system and to provide a framework for effective development and management, defined five park classes — primitive, natural environment, wild river, nature reserve and recreation. Some areas once protected under the Wilderness Areas Act for their scientific value are being changed in law to be protected as nature reserves under the Provincial Parks Act. There are now seven nature reserves, four of them previously under the Wilderness Areas Act; all contain natural features and phenomena that are either unique or typical of the primitive or contemporary landscapes which form the ecological mosaic of Ontario. By the end of 1975, there were also five wild river parks: Mississagi, Chapleau-Nemegosenda, Lady Evelyn, Mattawa and Winisk.

To meet pressures for recreational space Ontario created the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve covering 4,500 sq miles (11 655 km<sup>2</sup>) between Algoma and Parry Sound on the north shore of Georgian Bay. It includes the channel between Manitoulin Island and the mainland, the 30,000 islands, the route of the voyageurs by way of French River, the remaining shoreline of Lake Nipissing and the La Cloche Mountains.

The number of park visitors increases year by year; in 1975 there were over 11 million including 1.6 million campers using more than 20,000 campsites. The charge for vehicles is \$1.50 a day or \$15 a year, and the camping charge \$3.50 a night including vehicle. Picnic tables, fireplaces, fuelwood, tested drinking water and washrooms are provided at supervised tent and trailer campgrounds and most parks have trailer sanitation stations. Interpretative and naturalist programs are being expanded and museums, outdoor exhibits, conducted trips, illustrated talks and labelled nature trails are available in many parks.

**Manitoba.** The provincial parks system of Manitoba, administered by the Parks Branch of the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs, consists of 12 major classifications. Provincial Natural Parks are relatively spacious land and water areas usually perpetuating one or more of the unique or representative environments of the province and providing recreational facilities which enable visitors to experience the naturalness of the park. Provincial Wilderness Parks are areas of limited development to maintain and preserve unique features or situations. Provincial Recreation Parks are spacious areas readily accessible for all-purpose recreational use. Provincial Recreational Trailways, Parkways and Waterways are routes of travel significant in the history and development of the province, and provide opportunities for camping, picnicking and interpretation. Provincial Heritage Parks were established for their human history and unique natural value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the provincial heritage, and not for their recreational potential. Provincial Wayside Parks are close to highways to serve transient users. Marine Parks are near waterways and provide facilities for recreational boating as well as fishing. Access Sites provide basic facilities for boating to permit access to fishing waters. Seasonal Dwelling Sites make space available for building summer homes. Information centres near highways provide regional interest and provincial travel information.

There are 10 provincial parks in Manitoba. Assinippi Provincial Park covers nine sq miles (23 km<sup>2</sup>) of scenic river valley and rolling hills behind the Shellmouth Dam at the junction of the Shell and Assiniboine rivers. Birds Hill Provincial Park is a 13-sq-mile (34 km<sup>2</sup>) multi-purpose park offering an 80-acre (32 ha) man-made lake within easy reach of Winnipeg. Clearwater Provincial Park, located 20 miles (32 km) north of The Pas, covers 230 sq miles (596 km<sup>2</sup>). Duck Mountain Provincial Park comprises 492 sq miles (1 274 km<sup>2</sup>) of rolling land and 73 lakes northwest of Dauphin. Grass River Provincial Park near Cranberry Portage comprises 230 sq miles (596 km<sup>2</sup>) of virtually roadless, rugged terrain that challenges veteran outdoorsmen. Grand Beach Provincial Park 60 miles (97 km) north of Winnipeg on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg is a 14-sq-mile (36 km<sup>2</sup>) park fronted by three miles (5 km) of broad white sand beach. Hecla Provincial Park covers 332 sq miles (860 km<sup>2</sup>) and is the most recent