



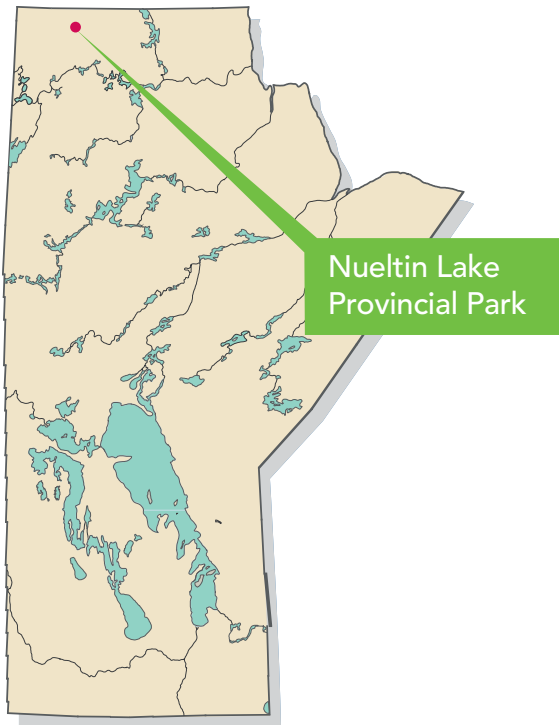
Nueltin Lake Provincial Park

Management Plan



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management plan. Public input was primarily collected through the Manitoba Parks website. Once the public consultation process was completed in October of 2014, the plan was finalized based on planning objectives and any new information received through the consultation process.

This management plan will guide the work of Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship over the next 10 to 15 years. In this context the plan will be used and examined on an ongoing basis. Where an update or new direction on any matters described in this management plan may be needed, a process for publicly reviewing and updating the plan should be undertaken.

The Treaty and Aboriginal rights of Aboriginal peoples to pursue traditional uses and activities within Nueltin Lake Provincial Park are acknowledged and respected within the context of this management plan.

1. Introduction

The Provincial Parks Act (1993) requires that a management plan be prepared for each provincial park. Management plans establish long-term direction for parks and address issues pertaining to resource protection, use and development of park land. The management plan for Nueltin Lake Provincial Park is based on its role in Manitoba's system of parks and the participation of those who use and care about the park. The plan is to be used in conjunction with park regulations, directives and other departmental and government policies and legislation.

The process of preparing this management plan and co-ordinating the public involvement process was the responsibility of a team involving staff from Parks and Protected Spaces branch, and regional staff of Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship. Preparation of the management plan involved a number of steps. The first step was to review the current operation of the park, its attributes, and its history of use. Information collected through that process was used to prepare a draft plan. The public was invited to comment on the draft plan. Involving park users was an important part of preparing the

2. Background

Nueltin Lake Provincial Park was established in 2010 and is located in north west Manitoba along the Nunavut border. This 4472 km² park protects the wilderness in the northern transition natural region which lies between the boreal forest and tundra regions. The park shares its name with Nueltin Lake, the largest water body in the area. The southern third of Nueltin Lake is located in Manitoba and the remainder of the lake extends north into Nunavut. The lake is characterized by a varied shoreline and numerous islands. The Thlewiaza River system drains the majority of the Nueltin Lake area flowing into Hudson Bay through Nunavut. The park area lies within the discontinuous permafrost zone. Permafrost is primarily associated with bog peatlands, which are widespread throughout the area.

Eskers as high as 50 metres dominate the landscape. At 190 kilometres long, the Roberston Esker is the longest continuous esker in Manitoba and crosses the southeast portion of the park. Eskers provide the main travel corridor in the area for both wildlife and human visitors.

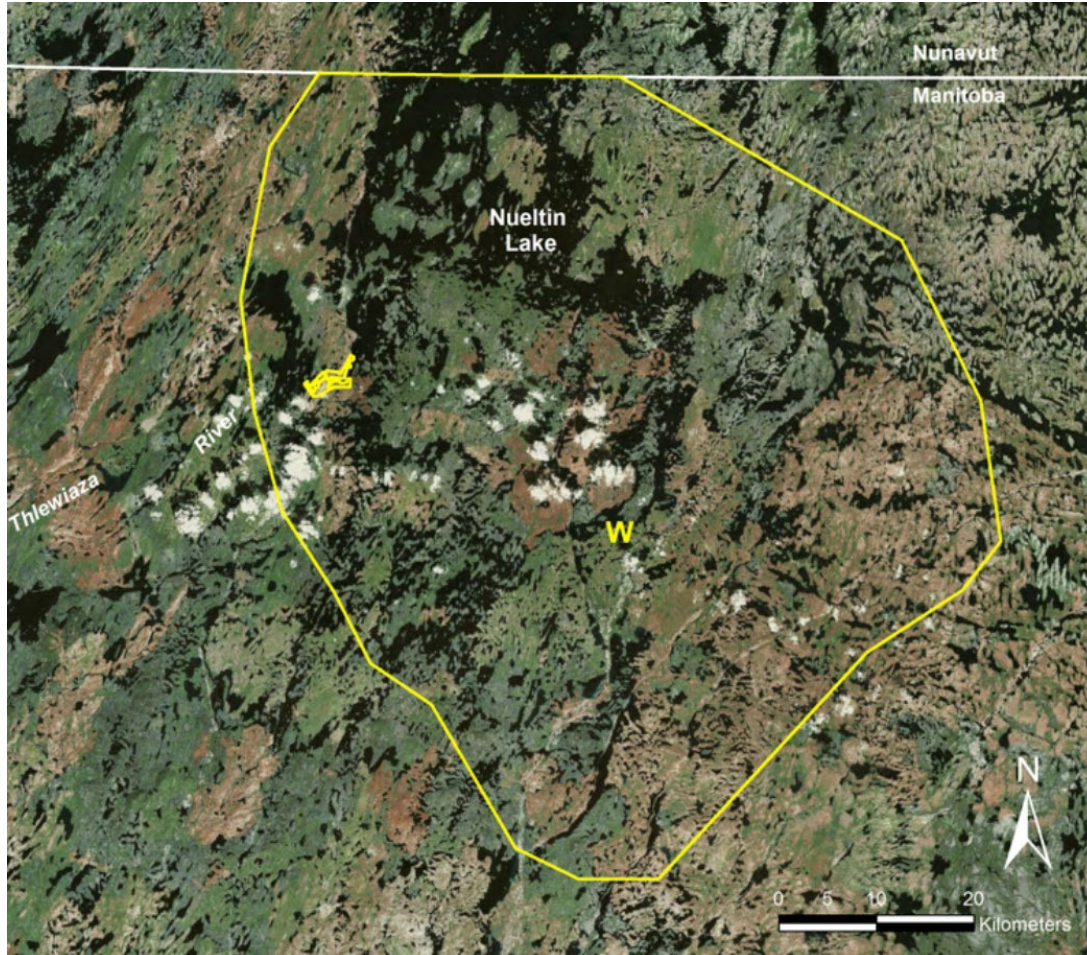
The land around Nueltin Lake has been occupied by Aboriginal people for thousands of years. Due its location along a major travel route and its abundance of valuable natural resources, numerous heritage sites have been located and recorded. A significant portion of these sites are represented by the material culture of the Dené and that of their forebears. The number and concentration of archaeological sites of various ages would suggest that this area has always been one of importance.

Nueltin Lake Provincial Park protects a vast landscape relatively undisturbed by recent human developments. The park is within the range of the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq barren ground caribou herds which are vulnerable to disturbances on the landscape. It is also an important summer breeding grounds for migratory birds. Several species of conservation concern as

listed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada and under the *Endangered Species and Ecosystems Act* of Manitoba benefit from the park including the common nighthawk (listed as Threatened), rusty blackbird (listed as Special Concern). Recently, there have been sightings of barren-ground grizzly bear (listed as Extirpated) near the park. Several provincially rare plants are also found in the park including sedge, spiked woodthrush and two species of reed grass. A provincially rare fish species, the threespine stickleback is found within the park boundaries.

There are no facilities located on park land, however a popular lodge is located on Nueltin Lake in an area excluded from park designation. This makes the park popular for fly-in fishing to catch lake trout and northern pike. The park also receives a small number

Nueltin Lake Provincial Park Map



of visitors who use the park for wilderness canoeing. The park is designated for wilderness camping - there are no designated campsites and visitors are asked to camp at locations that show signs of previous use. The park is not road accessible and visitors must make alternate arrangements to visit.

The park is used by Northlands Denesuline First Nation and Sayisi Dene First Nation who continue to use this area for hunting, trapping and fishing.

3. Park Purpose

Nueltin Lake is classified as a Wilderness Park. The main purpose of a wilderness park, as defined in *The Provincial Parks Act (1993)*, is to preserve representative areas of a natural region.

A System Plan for Manitoba's Provincial Parks (2015) identifies the purpose of Nueltin Lake Provincial Park to conserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Selwyn Lake Upland and Kazan River Upland Ecoregions. According to that plan, the park will:

- protect winter range for barren-ground caribou in an undisturbed state
- provide opportunities for a range of outdoor recreational experiences that depend on a pristine environment
- promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features and cultural heritage

This park is part of Manitoba's network of protected areas, which was designed to represent the biodiversity found in each of Manitoba's 16

ecoregions. It helps maintain the overall ecological integrity of the Selwyn Lake Upland and Kazan River Upland Ecoregions by capturing a representative sample of the biodiversity found within those ecoregions. Nearby Colvin Lake, Sand Lakes and Numaykoos Lake Provincial Parks provide additional protection for the Selwyn Lake Ecoregion, while Caribou River Provincial Park also contributes to protected lands in the Kazan River Upland Ecoregion.

Large protected areas such as this park help conserve biological diversity including natural gene pools by allowing the environment to maintain its natural cycles and processes; reducing the potential for future costs of species recovery by maintaining intact habitat; and allowing migratory species to have access to various life-stage habitat across their range (ex: caribou calving grounds and overwintering grounds). They also serve as ecological benchmarks for measuring environmental and climate change over time, and provide the opportunity to ensure that management practices of existing and future developments employed in the north are sustainable. All of the land comprising Nueltin Lake Provincial Park has been categorized using the Wilderness Land Use Category (LUC). The purpose of this LUC is to protect representative or unique natural landscapes in an undisturbed state and provide recreational opportunities that depend on a pristine environment.

Lands included in a Wilderness LUC contribute to Manitoba's network of protected areas and legally prohibit commercial logging, mining, hydroelectric development, oil and gas development, peat harvesting and any other activities that may significantly or adversely affect habitat.

4. Park Management Guidelines

The following guidelines will direct park management actions in Nueltin Lake Provincial Park.

1. Monitoring of natural and cultural values of the park will be accomplished through observations during patrols by departmental staff and through investigations in response to specific reports.
2. Negative impacts on known species of conservation concern will be minimized or avoided.
3. Facilities for recreational use will not be provided by Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship. Traditionally used trails within the park will not be maintained or improved and will be allowed to regenerate naturally. Information about the park will notify people of the challenges in accessing it.
4. New commercial boat cache locations in the park will be reviewed by the Northeast Region Integrated Resource Management Team (IRMT) on a case by case basis to ensure the placement and number of caches are managed to preserve the natural landscape of the area and maintain the wilderness experience. No private caching of boats will be permitted.
5. Information about the park will be provided primarily through the Manitoba Provincial Parks website.
6. Developments which might adversely impact the ecological, geological or cultural values of the park will not be permitted. Activities that might have a deleterious effect on the park will be managed through the department's normal permitting process.
7. Should an activity or development arise that would constitute a change in land use or have the potential to affect the natural, geological or cultural values of the park, an appropriate review and consultation process will be designed to consider concerns from First Nations, stakeholders, interest groups and the public at large.
8. Management actions will be communicated with the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board. Where ever possible, recommendations from the board will be supported by Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship.
9. Disturbance of culturally and/or archaeologically significant sites in the park will be avoided. Information on specific archaeological sites will not be made available to the public if there is a significant risk that increased access or visitation could pose a threat to the sites. Prior to the public release of any specific site information, Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship will confer with Northlands Denesuline First Nation and Sayisi Dene First Nation First Nation. Where loss of or damage to archaeological values due to natural causes is unavoidable, artifacts will be documented and salvaged wherever possible in co-operation with Historic Resources Branch.

Appendix A – Park Classification and Land Use Categories

Park Classifications

In accordance with section 7(2) of *The Provincial Parks Act* (1993), all provincial parks are classified as one of the following types:

- (a) a wilderness park, if the main purpose of the designation is to preserve representative areas of a natural region;
- (b) a natural park, if the main purpose of the designation is both to preserve areas of a natural region and to accommodate a diversity of recreational opportunities and resource uses;
- (c) a recreation park, if the main purpose of the designation is to provide recreational opportunities;
- (d) a heritage park, if the main purpose of the designation is to preserve an area of land containing a resource or resources of cultural or heritage value;
- (e) any other type of provincial park that may be specified in the regulation.

Land Use Categories

In accordance with section 7(3) of *The Provincial Parks Act* (1993), all provincial parks are categorized into one or more of the following land use categories:

- (a) a wilderness category, if the main purpose of the categorization is to protect representative or unique natural landscapes in an undisturbed state and provide recreational opportunities that depend on a pristine environment;
- (b) a backcountry category, if the main purpose of the categorization is to protect examples of natural landscapes and provide basic facilities and trails for nature-oriented recreation in a largely undisturbed environment;
- (c) a resource management category, if the main purpose of the categorization is to permit commercial resource development or extraction in a manner that does not compromise the main purpose of the park classification;
- (d) a recreational development category, if the main purpose of the categorization is to accommodate recreational development;
- (e) a heritage category, if the main purpose of the categorization is to protect a unique or representative site containing a resource or resources of cultural or heritage value;
- (f) an access category, if the main purpose of the categorization is to provide a point or route of access in a provincial park or a location for a lodge and associated facilities;
- (g) any other category that may be specified in the regulation.

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