

APPENDIX I

**PROFILES OF PROTECTED AREAS ALONG
THE NORTHERN BORDER**

I-1: U.S. PROTECTED AREAS BY STATE

**I-2: CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS, PROVINCIAL PARKS,
AND NATIONAL RESERVES**

I-1 U.S. PROTECTED AREAS BY STATE

WASHINGTON

North Cascades National Park Complex

The region of the North Cascades National Park (NP) Complex adjacent to the border is primarily backcountry wilderness. Most of the area is designated a cross-country II zone where small parties may hike, camp, boat and use private stock. There are trails, minor roads, and backcountry campsites. A smaller portion of this area of the park is designated as a trail zone with more established trails and many campgrounds. Between 2000 and 2009, annual visitation ranged between 16,912 and 26,972 visitors per year (for the Park outside of Ross Lake National Recreation Area (NRA) and Lake Chelan NRA. Most of this park can be categorized as low-impact use area or medium-impact use area (USDOJ, 2010a; USDOJ, 2009a).

Lake Chelan National Recreation Area

Lake Chelan NRA is the southern part of the North Cascades NP. It does not touch the northern border. This NRA contains both cross-country II zones for use by small parties as well as trail zones. The entire recreation area has numerous campgrounds, picnic areas, developed lodging, and well-maintained trails. Between 2000 and 2009, annual visitation ranged between 25,139 and 42,548 visitors per year. Much of this park can be categorized as high-impact use area (USDOJ, 2010a; USDOJ 2009b).

Ross Lake National Recreation Area

Ross Lake NRA is a part of the North Cascades NP Complex and is divided into four major management zones. The two zones found adjacent to the northern border are designated as backcountry and wilderness. Backcountry zones have limited visitor facilities and structured opportunities for visitor recreation. Wilderness zones (the dominant zone in Ross Lake NRA) are dominated by natural conditions, with very limited primitive visitor facilities. Both of these areas along the border are undeveloped with few campgrounds, roads, and trails. Farther south, area along the North Cascades Highway is designated as “frontcountry” and is developed for a variety of recreation and educational visitor opportunities. The Hydroelectric Zone is developed for hydroelectric power generation by Seattle City Light. Ross Lake NRA also includes the Skagit River. This zone is managed for the preservation of the natural and cultural resources of the river. It has been recommended that the Skagit River be designated as a Wild and Scenic River (WSR) from Gorge Powerhouse to the eastern boundary of the area. Between 2000 and 2009, annual visitation ranged between 253,333 and 387,216 visitors per year. Most of this park (relevant to the northern border) can be categorized as low-impact use area with some medium-impact use area (USDOJ, 2010a; USDOJ, 2009c).

Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area

Lake Roosevelt NRA is along the shoreline of Lake Roosevelt and the Columbia River. A small portion of the area is close to the northern border. Major recreation activities involve boating, fishing, camping, picnicking, swimming, and walking or hiking along the shoreline. The area of the NRA closest to the border is well-developed for visitor recreation. It includes boating facilities (such as fuel launches and marinas) as well as boat-in campsites on islands, visitor stations, trails, and paved and unpaved roads. Park visitation varies between 1.3 and 1.5 million visitors per year (2000 to 2009). Much of this park can be categorized as high-impact use area (USDOJ, 2006a; USDOJ, 2009d).

Mount Rainier National Park

Mount Rainier NP is not actually on the northern border, though it is a major park in a border state; Washington. Most of the park (97 percent) is designated wilderness and will continue to be managed according to the provisions of the Wilderness Act. Most of the structures within the park are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Wilderness areas of the park include unmaintained, constructed trails and areas designated for research, primitive designated camping, and climbing. There are several high-use nonwilderness zones that are developed to include visitor centers, roads, parking lots, shuttles, trails for biking and hiking, and campgrounds. Most of the land on the northern border is designated as wilderness. Between 2000 and 2009, annual visitation ranged between 1,567,866 and 1,970,406 people. Most of this park can be categorized as low-impact use area with a few high-impact use areas (USDOJ, 2011; USDOJ, 2009e).

Olympic National Park

Olympic NP is on the northwest tip of Washington. While it does not physically touch the border, it is very close to Juan de Fuca Strait, which is crossed by the border (in water). The center of Olympic NP (95 percent) is designated as wilderness. The area of the park closer to the northern border is more developed and has more visitor facilities. This area includes both paved and unpaved roads, parking areas, campgrounds, well-developed visitor center facilities, and ranger stations. It includes areas designated for day use, development, and some wilderness area. Visitors engage in hiking, educational activities, camping, beachcombing, fishing, and driving along scenic routes. Overall the park contains 14 developed visitor areas, four lodges, 16 campgrounds, and 600 miles of trails. Between 2000 and 2009, visitation ranged between 2,749,197 and 3,691,310 visitors per year. Much of this area could be categorized as medium-impact use area (USDOJ, 2009f; USDOJ, 2010b).

Colville National Forest (NF)

Colville NF is in the upper northeast corner of Washington and crosses into Idaho. Colville NF currently has over 60 trails, most of which are suitable for hiking, horseback riding, and biking, and several which are suitable for skiing. As of 1981, when the National Forest Management Plan (FMP) was written, there were a total of 367 miles of trails in the forest, 41 of which were within wilderness. Currently, there are 28 developed campgrounds, which may include amenities such as highway access, boat launches, and picnic tables. There are also boating facilities and facilities developed for winter sports. As of the 1981 FMP, there were 67 developed recreational facilities in total. Other recreation activities include hunting, fishing, picnicking, and driving through scenic highways and roads. There is also backcountry camping and about two thirds of all recreation activities occur outside of developed campgrounds. In 1981, 30,613 acres of the park were allocated as the Salmo-Priest Wilderness, 857,544 acres were roaded non-wilderness, and 206,843 acres were unroaded non-wilderness. There were 41.5 miles of trails and an average of 1,800 visits per year in the Salmo-Priest Wilderness area as of 1981. Within the wilderness, there are zones designated as semi-primitive, non-motorized, primitive (trailed), and primitive (trail-less). In the FMP, a desire and plan was expressed for more developed trails to increase use. The annual visitation estimate for forest visits is 335,700 visits. Much of this area could be categorized as medium-impact use area (USDA, 2010a; USDA, 2010b).

Idaho Panhandle National Forest (includes Coeur d'Alene National Forest and Kaniksu National Forest)

This national forest stretches from approximately 25 miles south of the border (Kaniksu NF) south to the Coeur d'Alene NF. The NF includes part of the Salmo-Priest Wilderness (11,950 acres). There are also several others areas recommended for wilderness area designation (146,700 acres). Within the park are over 100 miles of trails suitable for biking. For camping, the forest includes rentable cabins, lookouts, campgrounds with amenities, campgrounds suitable for recreational vehicles (RV) camping, and backcountry camping. Other recreational activities include water sports, climbing, horse riding, hunting, scenic driving, and picnicking. The forest includes two Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR), the St. Joe River and the Upper Priest River. In the 1987 FMP developed for the NF, the Coeur d'Alene River, the Little North Fork Clearwater River, and the Pack River were identified as having the potential to be WSRs. The annual visitation estimate for forest visits is 1,277,700 visits. Much of this area could be categorized as medium-impact use area (USDA, 2009a; USDA, 2009b).

Mount Baker- Snoqualmie National Forest

The Mount Baker-Snoqualmie NF extends from the northern border, adjacent to the Northern Cascades NP complex south to the Mount Rainier NP. The section of forest that is closest to the northern border includes two forest service centers. Part of the Skagit WSR flows through this park. In addition, 48 percent of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie NF is designated as wilderness. This includes part or all of Alpine Lakes, Boulder River, Clearwater, Glacier Peak, Henry M. Jackson, Mount Baker and Noisy Diobsud, Norse Peak, and Wild Sky Wilderness areas. The forest contains over 30 different campgrounds as well as infrastructure for fishing, picnicking, and winter sports. There are 1,500 miles of trails, including trails suitable for mountain biking and off highway vehicles. Other recreation activities include mountain climbing and scenic

driving. The park also includes Mount Baker NRA, which is managed for snowmobile and cross-country skiing. The annual visitation estimate for forest visits is 1,677,500 visits. Much of this park can be categorized as high-impact use area with sections of low- and medium-impact use areas (USDA, 2008a; USDA, 2009c).

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

This NF includes the 110,300-acre Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument and 180,600 acres of wilderness. These areas of designated wilderness are spread out into several regions, including wilderness in the Mount St. Helens Monument, Mount Adams, Indian Heaven, and Trapper Creeks. In 2010, there were 1,138,000 visitors to the forest. Recreational facilities include 1,475 miles of trails, 44 developed forest campgrounds, six group campsites, ten horse camps, and 16 Sno-parks. There are 4,101 miles of roads within the park. Much of this park can be categorized as high-impact use area (USDA, 2009d; USDA, 2010c).

Okanogan National Forest and Wenatchee National Forest (managed together as one forest)

The Okanogan portion of the NF is along the northern border, while the Wenatchee area is farther south. Approximately 40 percent of the forest is designated as wilderness, spread among eight areas. This forest includes a large part of the 529,477 acres of the Pasayten Wilderness (a small portion falls within Mount Baker-Snoqualmie NF). A major trail in the Pasayten Wilderness, the Boundary Trail goes north from the southeast corner along the Canadian border for a total of more than 73 miles. The forest also includes all or part of the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth (145,667 acres), the Goat Rocks Wilderness (105,633 acres), Glacier Peak Wilderness (576,900 acres), Henry M. Jackson Wilderness (103,591 acres total; 27,242 acres within Wenatchee), Norse Peak Wilderness (50,923 acres) and William O. Douglas Wilderness (166,000 acres). There are no roads or developments within wilderness areas. There are 800 miles of wilderness trails as well as well-maintained trails accessible to people with disabilities. The forest includes over 24 developed campgrounds and is open to backcountry camping as well. Other recreational activities include off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, fishing, climbing, mountain biking, horse riding, and small-scale prospecting. The annual visitation estimate for Okanogan NF is 678,900 visits and 2,312,200 visits per year for Wenatchee NF. Much of this park can be categorized as medium-impact use area and low-impact use area (USDA, 2010d; USDA, 2009e; USDA, 2009f).

Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge (NWR)

The Dungeness NWR is on a strip of land in the Dungeness Bay, approximately ten miles south of the marine Canadian border. The refuge consists of 636 acres. No camping is allowed in the refuge, but is allowed in the adjoining Dungeness Recreation Area. Jogging, swimming, and other beach activities are allowed only in selected areas during certain times of the year. Bikes, kites, and other sport equipment and pets are prohibited. The main recreation activities are hiking and walking. Most of this area can be categorized as low-impact use area (USDO, 2010c).

Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge

The refuge is near the Colville NF, approximately 40 miles south of the border. This refuge consists of 41,568 acres. There are six established campgrounds where camping is allowed. Other recreational activities include hiking, hunting, fishing, biking, horseback riding, and snowmobile riding in certain areas. Much of this area could be categorized as medium-impact use area (USDOI, 2010d).

Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge

Nisqually NRW is also near Colville NF and is south of the border. The refuge has two miles of walking trails, one of which is a one-mile boardwalk trail. In addition to walking and hiking, recreation includes fishing from boats, boating, and waterfowl hunting. Most of this area can be categorized as low-impact use area (USDOI, 2010e).

Protection Island National Wildlife Refuge

Protection Island NWR is located in Discovery Bay in the Strait of Juan de Fuca. This 364-acre refuge includes 48-acre Zella M. Schultz Seabird Sanctuary. The refuge is closed to the public except for nine families and a research group, who were given special access when the NWR was established. Most of this area can be categorized as low-impact use area (USDOI, 2010f).

MONTANA

Kootenai National Forest

The Kootenai NF is located in the northwest corner of Montana along the northern border. In the center of Kootenai NF is the 93,000-acre Cabinet Mountains Wilderness. In the forest, there are 39 developed campgrounds accessible by car or boat. There are also several rentable lookouts and cabins. There are also hundreds of miles of hiking, horse, and bicycle trails. Additional recreational activities include water recreation, fishing, rock climbing, scenic driving, gold panning, downhill and cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling. The annual visitation estimate is 919,300 visits. Much of this area could be categorized as medium-impact use area with some high-impact use areas (USDA, 2009g; USDA, 2008b).

Glacier National Park

Glacier NP is in north-central Montana along the northern border. Glacier NP provides many recreational activities including backcountry camping, camping at designated campgrounds, hiking along developed and undeveloped trails, skiing, snowshoeing, private and guided horseback riding, boating, and fishing. There are two main regions of the park near the Canada border. Goat Haunt-Belly River is largely made up of backcountry. Glacier NP is managed to protect its natural processes. There are some developments in this area, including trails, campsites, primitive signs, sanitation facilities, and patrol cabins. However, this area is largely undeveloped. Goat Haunt-Belly River region also has two small visitor service zones with limited services. This area includes more developed day-use trails as well as bridges, overlooks, sanitation facilities, contact and customs stations, boat docks, corrals, administrative facilities, and employee housing. These service areas are located in the upper northeast corner of the park on the border and near Waterton Lake. The other region on the border is the North Fork region. This area is also managed to preserve the wild character of the region. There are small rustic car

campgrounds and a small visitor service area. However, most of this region is backcountry. The rustic areas of this region include paved and unpaved roads, small parking lots, trails and trailheads, employee housing, ranger stations, small boat launching facilities, interpretive signs, and campgrounds.

Overall, most of the area of Glacier NP along the northern border is undeveloped backcountry with unpaved trails, campsites, and primitive facilities. The middle fork of the Flathead River is designated as a WSR, however, this portion of the river is not in either border region. Glacier Park visitation ranged from 1,664,046 to 2,083,329 people per year between 2000 and 2009. This area (relevant to the northern border) can be categorized as low-impact use area (USDA, 2009g; USDO, 2010g).

Flathead National Forest

Flathead NF starts just south of the northern border extending over 100 miles into Montana. Flathead NF manages the largest part of the Bob Marshall Wilderness Complex, which includes the Great Bear Wilderness, the Bob Marshall Wilderness and the Scapegoat Wilderness and a total of 1.5 million acres. In addition, the North Fork, Middle Fork, and portions of the South Fork of the Flathead River are within the National WSRs system and are used for floating excursions. Within the park there are 12 cabins to rent as well as 31 campgrounds. Backcountry camping is also permitted as well as downhill skiing, berry picking, hunting and fishing, and scenic driving through non-wilderness areas. The annual visitation estimate for forest visits is 1,077,000 visits. Much of this area could be categorized as low-impact use area (USDA, 2010e; USDA, 2009h).

Lewis and Clark National Forest

Lewis and Clark NF is a small park in the center of Montana over 100 miles south of the northern border. A small portion of the Bob Marshall Wilderness complex lies within the Lewis and Clark NF. This NF also includes 29 developed campsites and five rentable cabins. In addition to hiking, recreational activities also include winter sports such as skiing, scenic driving, and hunting. The annual visitation estimate is 406,800 visits. Much of this area could be categorized as medium-impact use area (USDA, 2009i; USDA, 2010f).

MINNESOTA

Superior National Forest

Superior NF is in the upper northeast corner of Minnesota, adjacent to the northern border and Lake Superior. The Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness (one million acres) lies within the forest. There are 2,000 miles of trails for different uses, including hiking, hunting, fishing, biking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowmobile and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) riding, or observing nature. There are 23 developed "fee" campgrounds, 18 rustic campgrounds, and more than 277 backcountry campsites, most of which are on a body of water. Water recreation includes boating, fishing, swimming, or picnicking at one of 77 lake accesses, 13 fishing piers, ten swimming beaches, and 22 picnic areas. There are also three scenic byways in the park. The annual visitation estimate for forest visits is 1,375,900 visits. Much of this park can be categorized as high-impact use area (USDA, 2010g; USDA, 2009j).

NORTH DAKOTA

Lostwood National Wildlife Refuge

Lostwood NWR is located approximately 20 miles south of the northern border in North Dakota. Lostwood is fairly small but was named one of America's Top 500 Globally Important Bird Areas by the American Bird Conservancy. The NWR habitat produces more ducks than any other region in lower 48 states. There are vehicle and hiking trails for the public as well as a sharp-tailed grouse blind. In addition, the wilderness areas offer hiking during certain months, as well as snowshoeing and cross-country skiing. Most of this area can be categorized as low-impact use area (USDOJ, 2009h).

MONTANA

Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge

Medicine Lake NWR complex includes Medicine Lake NWR, Northeast Montana Wetland Management District (WMD), and Lamesteer NWR. The complex includes a total of 31,702 acres and consists of two separate tracts. Common recreational activities include photography, observation, hunting, fishing, and environmental education. There is no camping allowed. Most of this area can be categorized as low-impact use area (USDOJ, 2009i).

UL Bend National Wildlife Refuge (inside Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge)

UL Bend NWR is a "refuge within a refuge" inside the Charles M. Russell NWR. UL Bend NWR contains 20,000 acres of designated wilderness. Some recreational opportunities include fishing, hunting, and a self-guided automobile tour. Most of this area can be categorized as low-impact use area (USDOJ, 2009j).

MICHIGAN

Hiawatha National Forest

This one million-acre NF lies in between Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, near Canadian Marine boundaries. It includes five National WSRs including the Carp, Indian, Sturgeon, Tahquamenon, and Whitefish. It also includes Grand Island NRA, Whitefish Scenic Byway, and five wilderness areas including Big Island Lake Wilderness, Delirium Wilderness, Horseshoe Bay Wilderness, Mackinac Wilderness, Rock River Canyon Wilderness, and Round Island Wilderness. Recreational activities include beachcombing, mountain biking, climbing, fishing, hiking, hunting, off-highway vehicle (OHV) riding, picnicking, and nature viewing. In addition, the forest has two rentable cabins, 24 campground and group campsites, and 24 dispersed (primitive) campsites. There are also several boat launches and facilities for motorized boating. Non-motorized boating and swimming is allowed in many lakes and rivers. The annual visitation estimate for forest visits is 490,700 visits. Much of this area could be categorized as primarily a high-impact use area with some low- and medium-impact use areas (USDA, 2009k; USDOJ, 2010h).

Huron-Manistee National Forest

This NF is in the upper northeast corner of Michigan, near the Canadian border that runs through Lake Huron. It is almost one million acres in size. Each year the forest receives approximately four million recreation visits. It includes the 3,450 acre Nordhouse Dunes Wilderness area and the Au Sable and Pere Marquette River National WSR. There are approximately ten miles of trails within the wilderness accessible from two developed trailheads. Within the forest as a whole, recreation activities include hiking, bicycling, beachcombing, horse riding, fishing, hunting, OHV riding, and picnicking. There are also over 30 campsites for campground camping and several sites for RV camping. Non-campground camping is allowed almost everywhere in the forest. Many developed campgrounds also include boat launches for motorized boats. In the winter, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing are also allowed. The annual visitation estimate for forest visits is 4,063,100 visits. Much of this park can be categorized as high-impact use area (USDA, 2010i; USDA, 2009k).

Ottawa National Forest

This almost one million-acre forest is located in the Western Upper Peninsula of Michigan. It borders Lake Superior, which includes the Canadian underwater border. The forest includes the Sylvania Wilderness and Sylvania Recreation Area, which, when combined, encompass 18,327 acres of wilderness. In addition, the forest includes the Sturgeon Wild and Scenic River, the Sturgeon River Gorge Wilderness (which includes few overgrown trails and one campground), and the McCormick Wilderness (also very rugged with a few unmaintained trails), the Lake Ottawa Recreation Area, and the Black River Harbor Campground Recreation Area. Overall, there are 22 developed campgrounds in the Ottawa NF. All are accessible by road and most service both tent and trailer campers. There is also one large group campground that can accommodate 100 campers, and dispersed camping is allowed in the forest. In addition there are more than 196 miles of hiking and backpacking trails as well as paved day-hiking trails from the Ottawa Lake Recreation Area. In addition, other recreation activities include bicycling, beachcombing, horse riding, fishing, hunting, OHV riding, and picnicking. There are also 450 miles of groomed snowmobile trails and areas for cross-country skiing and snowshoeing. The annual visitation estimate is 507,000 visits. Much of this park can be categorized as high-impact use area (USDA, 2009m; USDA, 2010j).

Isle Royale National Park

Isle Royale NP is on Isle Royale in Lake Superior. The island is less than ten miles from the underwater Canadian border and a little more than 20 miles from Canadian land. It is only accessible by boat or seaplane. The park is 132,018 acres of designated wilderness. In the wilderness there are 36 established primitive campgrounds and 170 miles of trail and shorelines. Canoeing and kayaking on Isle Royale is very popular (some campgrounds are only accessible by canoe or kayak). There are several dock campgrounds. Motorized canoeing is only allowed in Lake Superior. Other recreational activities include fishing, day hikes, and scuba diving to explore shipwrecks. Between 2000 and 2009, annual visitation ranged from 14,038 and 21,096 visitors per year. Most of this area can be categorized as low-impact use area (USDO, 2006b; USDO, 2009k).

NEW YORK

Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge

This NWR is midway between Rochester and Buffalo, New York, near Lake Ontario. There are three nature trails and four wetland overlooks. Canoeing and kayaking without motors is allowed on Oak Orchard Creek. There is one skiing trail. Regulated hunting is also permitted. There is no camping allowed. There are also numerous interpretive activities and events. Most of this area can be categorized as low-impact use area (USDOI, 2010h).

Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge

Montezuma NWR lies between Rochester and Syracuse, approximately 20 miles from Lake Ontario. It is near Seneca Falls and the Finger Lakes. It contains 7,068 acres. There are six short trails (one mile or less) in the NWR. There is also a wildlife drive route, a visitor center, and several observation and photography locations. Most of this area can be categorized as low-impact use area (USDOI, 2010i).

OHIO

Cuyahoga Valley National Park

This park is near Cleveland and Lake Erie. There are five primitive backcountry campsites at one campground. There is also an inn inside the park. Canoeing and kayaking are permitted, but discouraged due to potential pollution in the water. There are 125 miles of hiking trails in the NP. Other recreational activities including biking along designated bike paths, taking a scenic train ride, fishing, EarthCaching (geocaching), golfing on one of four golf courses within the park, horseback riding, and picnicking. There is also a winter sports center that supports activities such as cross-country skiing, sledding, and ice fishing. Between 2000 and 2009, annual visitation ranged from 2,468,816 and 3,206,175 visitors per year. Much of this area could be categorized as medium-impact use area (USDOI, 2010j; USDOI, 2009l).

Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge

This small NWR is near Toledo, Ohio, on the shore of Lake Erie, approximately 20 miles from the underwater Canadian border. The NWR includes 2,445 acres of marsh. Most of it is closed to the public except for a fishing area which is open in the summer. Most of this area can be categorized as low-impact use area (USDOI, 2009m).

Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge

This NWR is slight south of Cedar Point NWR, on the shore of Lake Erie. This NWR is part of the Ottawa NWR complex, which also manages Cedar Point NWR, West Sister Island NWR, and Schoonover Waterfowl Production Area. In total, the complex includes over 9,000 acres. There are ten miles of gravel/grass trails, as well as monthly guided “hike the dikes” program in closed areas and a shuttle service for disabled visitors. There is also a photo blind and monthly automobile tours for wildlife observation. There is no camping or overnight use of any kind allowed. OHV use is also not allowed. Controlled and regulated hunting and fishing are allowed in certain areas. Most of this area can be categorized as low-impact use area (USDOJ, 2010k).

WISCONSIN

Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest

The Chequamegon-Nicolet NF is in the upper northeast corner of Wisconsin, close to the Michigan border. It covers over 1.5 million acres. It includes the Headwaters Wilderness (18,000 acres), Blackjack Springs Wilderness (5,800 acres), Porcupine Lake Wilderness (4,446 acre), Rainbow Lake Wilderness (6,583 acres), and Whisker Lake Wilderness (7,500 acres). It also includes the well-developed and maintained Anvil National Recreation Trail and the Morgan Falls St. Peter’s Dome Trail. There are 800 miles of trails, 51 campgrounds, and eight rustic cabins. Many campgrounds offer space for RVs. Fishing and hunting are also popular. Certain trails are designated for mountain biking, horse riding, or OHV riding. Other activities include boating (motorized and non-motorized), swimming, waterskiing, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing. The annual visitation estimate for forest visits is 725,800 visits. Much of this park can be categorized as high-impact use area with some designated low-impact use areas (USDA, 2010k; USDA, 2009m)

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

The Apostle Islands are off the shores of Wisconsin in Lake Superior. The park includes 21 islands and 12 miles of mainland. There are established group and individual campsites as well as backcountry camping zones in the park. Other recreation activities include boating, fishing, hiking, hunting, kayaking, and scuba diving. There are 50 miles of maintained trails on the islands (including some boardwalks). According to a visitor survey in 2004, the most common activities that visitors participated in during their visit included sightseeing (80 percent), walking on beaches (66 percent), and photography (57 percent). Between 2000 and 2009, annual visitation ranged from 151,881 and 189,051 visitors per year. Much of this area could be categorized as medium-impact use area (USDOJ, 2009n; USDOJ, 2010l).

MAINE/VERMONT/NEW HAMPSHIRE

White Mountain National Forest

The White Mountain NF is in the northeast corner of Vermont, a little over 50 miles from the Canadian Border. This NF includes Great Gulf Wilderness (approximately 5,552 acres), Presidential Range-Dry River (29,000 acres), Pemigewasset Wilderness (45,000 acres), Sandwich Range and Sandwich Range Extension Wilderness (25,000 and 10,800 acres), Caribou Speckled Mountains Wilderness (14,000 acres), and the Wild River Wilderness (23,700 acres). It also includes the Wildcat Brook Wild and Scenic River. There are three cabins for rent, as well as 23 developed campgrounds and three group campsites, accessible by car. Backcountry camping is also permitted. There are also several facilities (campgrounds, trails, etc.) that are accessible for people in wheelchairs. Other recreational activities include biking, bird watching, hiking, climbing, fishing, hunting and trapping, geocaching, boating, swimming, skiing, and mountaineering. The annual visitation estimate for forest visits is 1,704,400 visits. Much of this area could be categorized as medium-impact use area (USDA, 2010l; USDA, 2009o).

MAINE

Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge

Moosehorn NWR is on the upper northeast corner of Maine, on the Canadian border. The NWR covers a total of 24,400 acres. In the park there are over 50 miles of dirt roads and trails available for walking, biking, and skiing. There are also two observation decks. Regulated hunting and fishing are allowed in certain locations at certain times. No camping or overnight parking, bicycling, or motorized vehicle use is permitted. Most of this area can be categorized as low-impact use area (USDOl, 2010m).

I-2 CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS, PROVINCIAL PARKS, AND NATIONAL RESERVES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Pacific Rim National Park Reserve

Pacific Rim National Park Reserve is located on the Southwest edge of Vancouver Island on the Pacific coast, approximately 20 miles from the border. The park includes a 75 mile backpacking trail, an archipelago of island accessible only by boat, a campground with many campsites and several interpretive centers. Wilderness camping is also permitted. Other recreational activities include birding, fishing, whale and sea lion watching, walking on trails and beaches, cycling, paddling. This area can be categorized as a low-impact use area (National Parks of Canada, 2007).

Carmanah Walbran Provincial Park

This large Provincial Park is located on Vancouver Island, on the shore of the Juan De Fuca Strait. There are several wilderness and car-camping campsites in the park. There are also several picnic areas and pit toilets. Wildlife viewing, hiking and hunting are popular recreational activities. This area can be categorized as a low-impact use area (British Columbia Ministry of Environment, 2010a).

Skagit Valley Provincial Park and EC Manning Provincial Park

These parks are a continuation of the North Cascades NP Complex on the Washington/British Columbia border. There are 3 drive-in campsites in Skagit Valley PP and 4 drive in campsites in EC Manning PP. There is one group camping site in Skagit Valley and 2 in EC Manning. Wilderness camping is available in both parks. Within EC Manning Provincial Park is Manning Park Resort with motel/cabin rentals and developments such as a pub, restaurant, grocery store and sport rentals. There is a boat launch in each park. Hiking, fishing, cycling, horseback riding, hunting, interpretive activities and swimming are popular recreational activities. This area can be categorized as a high-impact use area (British Columbia Ministry of Environment, 2010b).

Cathedral Park and Protected Area

This park is on the Washington Border and connects with the Okanogan NF. This park is a wilderness area with several strenuous hiking trails, campgrounds, and wilderness camping. Limited horseback riding is allowed and hunting in certain areas during certain times. Other recreation includes wildlife viewing and picnicking. There are very few facilities and developments in the park. This area can be categorized as a low-impact use area (British Columbia Ministry of Environment, 2010c).

Snowy Protected Area

Snowy protected area is adjacent to Cathedral Park and the Washington Border. It is a remote wilderness area with no facilities, encompassing a total of 25,889 hectares. There is one public, backcountry cabin, and several other cabins for the use of permitted guide outfitters or First Nations. Hunting and cattle grazing are permitted in this area, as is backcountry camping and

hiking. This area can be categorized as a low-impact use area (British Columbia Ministry of Environment, 2009).

ALBERTA

Waterton Lakes National Park

Waterton Lakes National Park is on the Montana border and connects with Glacier NP on the US side. This park is highly developed and offers a large range of recreational activities such as boating, water skiing, climbing, cycling, fishing, horseback riding, picnicking, sail boating, scuba diving, tennis, swimming golf. There are 120 miles of hiking trails as well as four large developed campgrounds and wilderness camping. This area can be categorized as a high-impact use area (National Parks of Canada, 2011a).

Akamina Kishinena Provincial Park

Akamina Kishinena Provincial Park is located in the southeast corner of the province. This wilderness area along with Waterton Lakes National Park and US Glacier National Park, preserves the Crown of the Continent UNESCO World Heritage site at the narrowest point of the Rocky Mountains. High spacious alpine ridges, deep secluded valleys and windswept passes provide habitat and connectivity to the last self-sustaining grizzly bear population in the United States. Exposed alpine ridges, southern latitude and southern exposure provide winter range for goats and big horn sheep.. (British Columbia Parks, 2011a). This area can be categorized as a low-impact use area

Twin River Heritage Rangeland Natural Area

This Natural Area is approximately 10 miles north of the Montana border. It has one day use site. This area can be categorized as a low-impact use area (Government of Alberta, 2011a).

Milk River Natural Area

This Natural Area lies along the US-Canada border in Alberta, adjacent to Montana. There is a one day use site. The only other recreational activity is backcountry hiking. This area can be categorized as a low-impact use area (Government of Alberta, 2011b).

One four Heritage Rangeland Natural Area

This Natural Area includes four parcels of land along the Montana border and in Alberta. There is only one day use area. This area can be categorized as a low-impact use area (Government of Alberta, 2011c).

SASKATCHEWAN

Grasslands National Park

This National Park is along the Montana border in Saskatchewan. The park is designated as a Dark Sky Preserve with limited light pollution and excellent constellation viewing, and astronomy is a popular activity. Other recreation includes photography, backcountry camping and hiking, camping in car designated car and recreational vehicle accessible campgrounds, horseback riding and hiking on trails. This area can be categorized as a medium-impact use area (National Parks of Canada, 2011b).

ONTARIO

Quetico Provincial Park

This substantial provincial park is on the Ontario/Minnesota border and is a continuation of Superior NF. It includes 107 campsites, 49 of which are highly developed with electricity, showers and laundry facilities. There are playgrounds and canoe rentals. There are over 16 miles of maintained hiking trails. Swimming, cycling, wildlife viewing, snowshoeing and cross country skiing are also popular recreational activities. This area can be categorized as a medium-impact use area (Ontario Parks, 2006).

Sleeping Giant Provincial Park

This park is on a peninsula on the Northwest shore of Lake Superior, approximately 15 miles from the underwater border. There are a total of 200 campsites, eighty five of which are electrically equipped and two of which have comfort facilities (shower and laundry). There are also three large group sites with amenities. There are 40 additional backcountry campsites scattered in the interior. There are also two playgrounds, a boat launch and canoe and kayak rentals. Fishing, educational programs, boating, swimming and wildlife viewing are common recreational activities. This area can be categorized as a high-impact use area (Ontario Parks, 2010a).

Pukaskwa National Park

This park lies on the shore of Lake Superior. The park includes 67 developed car camping sites at a campground as well as backcountry sites at developed and non-developed sites. Picnicking, paddling, boating and fishing are also common recreational activities. In the winter there is also cross-country skiing and snow shoeing. This area can be categorized as a medium-impact use area (National Parks of Canada, 2011c).

Lake Superior Provincial Park

This large Provincial park is on the eastern shore of Lake Superior, approximately 30 miles from the underwater border. There are three established campsites. Other recreational activities are hunting, fishing, paddling and hiking. This area can be categorized as a low-impact use area (Ontario Parks, 2010b).

Fathom Five National Marine Park

This small park is on an island in Lake Huron. There is a dock and seven tenting sites for camping. Diving and canoeing and kayaking are also popular recreational activities. There is a private boat tour that provides access to the island. This area can be categorized as a low-impact use area (National Parks of Canada, 2009).

Bruce Peninsula National Park

This park lies on Bruce Peninsula, between Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, approximately 30 miles from the underwater border. It is adjacent to Cabot Head Provincial Nature Reserve and Johnston Harbour Pine Tree Point Provincial Nature Reserve. It is also near Fathom Five National Marine Park (Island in Lake Huron). Within the park, there are 242 primitively developed drive-in campsites at three campgrounds. Backcountry camping is also allowed. In

addition, hiking, swimming, photography, picnicking, fishing, canoeing and kayaking, cross country skiing and snowshoeing are also popular recreational activities. This area can be categorized as a medium-impact use area (National Parks of Canada, 2011d).

Point Pelee National Park

This park lies on a pointed peninsula on the shore of Lake Erie, approximately 20 miles north of the underwater U.S.-Canada border. Recreational activities include canoeing and kayaking through marsh, bicycling, bird watching, hiking and walking, photography, picnicking and swimming. There is also a shuttle along the tip, as well a kayak and bike rental stations. This area can be categorized as a medium-impact use area (National Parks of Canada, 2011e).

Upper Canada Bird Sanctuary

This sanctuary is on the shore of the St. Lawrence River, near the New York border. There are 5 miles of hiking trails, 3 miles of ski trails as well as camping, canoeing and outdoor learning activities. This area can be categorized as a low-impact use area.

QUEBEC

Lac Saint Francois National Wildlife Area

This NWA is approximately a mile from the New York border in Quebec. There are 6 miles of hiking, a boat ramp and lookout. Hunting, water sports, canoeing and wildlife observation are recreational activities. This area can be categorized as a medium-impact use area (Government of Quebec, No date given).

Parc national du Mont-Megantic

This park lies approximately ten miles north of the Quebec/Vermont border. It is a designated dark sky reserve. The park includes over 18 miles of multi-purpose trails and 12 miles of hiking trails. There are also trails for snowshoeing, cross-country skiing and sledding. There are seven huts, four tent cabins and 13 campsites. Facilities also include a museum and observatory. This area can be categorized as a high-impact use area (Parcs Quebec, 2011).

NEW BRUNSWICK

Roosevelt Campobello International Park

This park lies nearly on the border of Maine and New Brunswick. It is operated jointly by the US and Canada. The main attraction is the Roosevelt Cottage, where Franklin Delano Roosevelt vacationed. There are also 8.4 miles of driving roads and eight miles of walking trails. This area can be categorized as a medium-impact use area (USDOJ, 2006c).

NOVA SCOTIA

Kejimikujik National Park

This park lies in the center of Nova Scotia. The park includes campgrounds and group camp sites as well as wilderness camping. There are 15 day-use hiking trails. Other recreation includes canoeing, picnicking, swimming, bird watching, fishing, cross country skiing and snowshoeing. This area can be categorized as a **low-impact use area** (National Parks of Canada, 2011c).

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