



# Eagle - Dogtooth

## Interim Management Statement



Ontario  
Ministry of  
Natural  
Resources

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## **Approval Statement**

This Interim Management Statement will provide interim direction for the management of Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park until a comprehensive Park Management Plan is prepared.

This statement will provide the basis for the subsequent preparation of the Park Management Plan.

I am pleased to approve this Interim Management Statement for Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park.

Tim P. Sullivan  
Zone Manager, Ontario Parks  
North West Zone

## **PRELUDE**

The purpose of this Interim Management Statement is to identify:

- I park values, which are to be protected;
- II resource management prescriptions necessary to protect these values in their current state; and
- III restrictions, according to existing park policy, on use of natural resources within the park.

This Interim Management Statement is not intended to replace a Park Management Plan. Rather it is intended to guide the use of natural resources and related activities within the park until such a time as a Park Management Plan is prepared.

The guidelines that have been developed are based upon information contained in the Ontario Provincial Parks Planning and Management Policies (1992) and Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy (1999).

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

<b>NAME:</b> Eagle - Dogtooth Provincial Park	Refer to the maps at the end of the document.
<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b> Waterway	
<b>MNR DISTRICT:</b> Kenora / Dryden	
<b>MNR REGION:</b> North West	
<b>TOTAL AREA (ha):</b> 41,184	
<b>SITE REGION / DISTRICT:</b> 4S-4; 4S-5; 5S-1	
<b>DATE IN REGULATION:</b> 2001 (target)	

### TARGETS

#### LIFE SCIENCE REPRESENTATION

site type / landscape unit	species / communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fine to coarse loamy, silty sands over weakly to moderately broken bedrock</li> <li>▪ Transitional Great Lakes-St. Lawrence (Quetico section) and Boreal (Lower English River section) Forest Region</li> <li>▪ Extensive fire history</li> <li>▪ Vulnerable Lake Trout Fishery (Dogtooth/Kilvert)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Upland Jack pine</li> <li>▪ Mature Red and White pine pockets</li> <li>▪ Wetlands – deep (<i>Nymphaea</i>) and shallow (<i>Scirpus</i>) water marshes; graminoid meadows, fens and bogs</li> <li>▪ <i>Juniper communis</i>-herb-lichen communities</li> <li>▪ Boulder Talus, covered by lichen, mosses, birch</li> <li>▪ Bald Eagle nesting</li> </ul>

#### EARTH SCIENCE REPRESENTATION

geological theme	feature(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wabigoon Sub-Province – east-trending granite-greenstone subprovince of the Superior Province</li> <li>▪ Composed of metavolcanic and subordinate metasedimentary rocks which are surrounded and cut by a granitoid batholith (Dryberry Lake)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Glaciofluvial aprons on bedrock knobs (Dogtooth)</li> <li>▪ Boulder lag deposits created by winnowing of glaciofluvial deposits by glacial Lake Agassiz (Dogtooth)</li> <li>▪ Glaciolacustrine sand plains (Dogtooth)</li> <li>▪ Deep organic over glaciolacustrine basinal sediments (Muskeg Bay)</li> <li>▪ Moderately broken bedrock flanked by sand till or glaciolacustrine sediments (Teggau)</li> </ul>

#### CULTURAL RESOURCE REPRESENTATION

cultural resource representation	theme segment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Northern Hunters and Fishers</li> <li>▪ Post-contact Fur Trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pottery/ lithics of Terminal Woodland Period – 1000AD</li> <li>▪ European Trade goods of early contact – 1600AD</li> </ul>

#### RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

day use	car camping	wilderness/backcountry
Nature Appreciation Angling / Hunting Picnic/shoreline use by boaters Swimming	Crown Land camping	Backcountry Canoe Camping (Kenora & Dryden District Canoe Routes)

#### INVENTORIES

level/type	reconnaissance / completion date	detailed / completion date	Required
<b>earth science</b>	Y – Feb 2001	N	Y - detailed
<b>life science</b>	Y – Feb 2001	N	Y - detailed
<b>cultural</b>	N	N	Y
<b>recreational</b>	Checksheets – Jan 2001	N	Y
<b>other</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A

# Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park Interim Management Statement

## I INTRODUCTION

Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park (P2363) was established as part of *Ontario's Living Legacy*, a land use strategy that guides the planning and management of Crown lands in central and portions of northern Ontario. Under this initiative, released July 1999, 378 new protected areas were identified. Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park is part of this significant expansion of Ontario's protected areas system.

Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park at 41,184 ha, is designated a *Waterway* class park in recognition of its representative natural features and high quality recreational water route. The park, which spans over 170 km from Vermilion Bay to Kenora, roughly parallels Hwy #17 to its north. It is located 35 km north of the Town of Sioux Narrows, 20 km east of the City of Kenora and 36 km west of the City of Dryden.

The park will serve as an important recreational waterway, specifically as a linkage between Rushing River Provincial Park, Winnange Lake Provincial Park, and the west arm of Eagle Lake, along with Dryberry Lake Conservation Reserve.

## II LAND TENURE/ACQUISITION/DISPOSITION

Composed of Crown land, with a boundary set at 200m from the water's edge, Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park links waterways between Eagle Lake (east) to Dogtooth Lake (west). A number of boundary anomalies are present due to private land (cottages/lodges), landlocked areas and other uses (Experimental Lakes Area, mining claims, roads). All patent land (including mining claims) has been excluded from the park boundary, however due to its nature the park can surround patent land. There are no private recreational camps within the park boundaries.

Winnange Lake Provincial Park, an existing 4,745 ha *Natural Environment* Park, abuts Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park to the north. The *Ontario's Living Legacy* Conservation Reserve C2357 (Dryberry Lake) lies to the southwest of Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park.

The Wabigoon Forest Management Unit (FMU), the Whiskey Jack FMU and the Kenora Crown FMU abut Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park.

No transmission lines, gas pipeline corridors or major highways cross the park, though the CPR rail line hugs the park boundary just north of the West Arm of Eagle Lake. Two active quarries (unpatented mining claims) within the park have been given Forest Reserve status. Similar status has been given to an area impacted by an Experimental Lakes Area (ELA) study. (See OLL LUS, 1999 pg. 23, for definition of Forest Reserve). There is a Land Use Permit (LUP) issued to the Kiwanis Club of Lake of the Woods to operate an Outdoor Education Camp on the north easterly bay of Hillock Lake.

### Guideline:

- No land disposition for the private use of individuals or corporations will be considered within the park. Small parcels of Crown land that support subsistence needs of existing adjacent cottages may be sold, providing park values are not affected.
- Dispositions for uses associated with activities permitted in this IMS will be considered.
- If any portions of contained or adjacent patent land or Forest Reserve become available, they will be considered for addition to the park.

### III **ABORIGINAL INTERESTS**

Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park area is within the boundaries of lands covered under Treaty 3. No First Nation Reserves lie adjacent to the park. Ontario Parks understands that primarily two First Nations have traditional interests within the park area, these being Washagamis Bay and Whitefish Bay (Noatkamegwanning). There are no formal land claims regarding Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park at this time.

#### **Guideline:**

Any management guidelines will reflect the Ontario government's approach to aboriginal rights:

- a) All decisions related to the identification, planning or disposition of provincial park lands, or other lands set aside to protect significant natural or cultural heritage values, will be the subject of public consultation. Aboriginal peoples who identify traditional ties to those lands will be integral to the consultation and decision making processes. In some cases there may be a need for separate consultation or negotiation processes to address Aboriginal interest in park lands. If required, some issues regarding how a park is used may also be the subjects of negotiation with Aboriginal people.
- b) The Government of Ontario will consider all the available options when seeking to determine the land component, if any, during negotiations involving land claim settlements with First Nations. Options for uses that involve lands which are not to be considered for provincial park purposes will be preferred.
- c) As described in the Province's Interim Enforcement Policy (1991), aboriginal people hunting or fishing in provincial parks will be subject to all relevant treaties and laws. However, an agreement reached between the Province and a First Nation may modify the application of those treaties and laws. (*Ontario Provincial Parks: Planning and Management Policies 1992*)

### IV **NATURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP**

Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park (41,184 ha) represents the ecological site districts of 4S-4, 4S-5 and 5S-1 (G.A. Hill, 1964), which is characterized by a transitional forest of pine, notably red and white pine and boreal hardwoods, modified by extensive forest fire history. The park contains a variety of earth and life science features including extensive cliffs and boulder talus, glacial erratics, graminoid wetlands, numerous beaches and bald eagle habitat.

The park lies within the western Wabigoon Subprovince of the Archean Superior Province created during Precambrian times. Its dominant feature is the Dryberry batholith composed of granites and granodiorites. Metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks play host rocks to these plutonic intrusions. The surficial geology developed during the Cenozoic Era (last glacial period approximately 11-10,000 years ago). When the glaciers retreated, erosion over the area removed most of the soil leaving the Precambrian ridges with varying depths of silty and sandy tills on the sides and trough ridges. Of note in the Dogtooth Lake area are numerous small glaciofluvial "pockets" generally found as aprons attached to the southwest side of large bedrock knobs. Moderately broken relief with only small pockets of till dominates the Teggau to Eagle Lake portion. Muskeg and Eldorado Bay of Eagle Lake are confined glaciolacustrine basins modified by organics. Much later in time, good quality beaches formed adjacent to morainal deposits where the lake action has altered sand deposits along the edges of end moraines, such as on Winnange Lake.

Based on its geology, the park's mineral potential is quite high in the Populus – Piskegamong Creek – Eagle Lake area, as the Wabigoon Fault (of the Eagle-Manitou-Wabigoon Lakes greenstone belt) is located here and is underlain by mixed supracrustal rocks which are known to host nickel-copper and gold. The area hosts two operating quarries, recent mineral exploration and minor past-producing gold and base metal mines. The remaining portion is rated as unknown, as it has experienced minimal mineral exploration.

## **Lands and Waters**

Due to its fine mix of lands and waters, the park has high fisheries, tourism and recreational values. The irregular nature of the terrain is reflected in great numbers of rock-rimmed lakes of various sizes.

The park is within the Nelson River System of the Arctic Watershed. A secondary watershed bisects Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park into the Winnipeg River and English River Watersheds at Highwind and Porcus Lakes. On either side of this division the water flows in different directions but ultimately flows towards the Arctic Ocean via the river systems of Manitoba.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada – Freshwater Unit operates an area known as the Experimental Lakes Area (ELA); an area that encompasses a portion of the park. Established in 1968, ELA was founded to address the problem of eutrophication, but has since expanded to broader topics on acidification, organic and metal contaminants and reservoir issues. Sixty small lakes, three stream segments and adjacent watersheds in the region became an outdoor laboratory to study aquatic ecosystems, through whole lake alterations. Manipulatory experiments can last for decades.

Though the research station and the majority of the research lakes are outside the park boundary, Lakes # 109, 421, 625 and 938 remain totally in the park boundary. Portions or shoreline of Lakes # 110, 262, 309 and 428 are within the park boundary. Current park policy on conducting research in provincial parks now applies to these lakes. Lake #383 on the east side of Teggau Lake has Forest Reserve status. This allows for continuing research on Lake #383 but no mineral staking or forest management in this area.

The Populus- Piskegomang Creek- Eagle Lake area is underlain by mixed supracrustal rocks (mafic metavolcanic, Warclub Group metasedimentary), known to host base metal, gold and soapstone mineralization. Thorgrimson Stoneart Inc. operates a year-round soapstone quarry (non-patent mining claim) on the west shore of Eagle Lake by Prendible Island. It's been in operation for 10-15 years, (resurrected from an early operation) and steadily growing to several tons per year. Crystal Quarries Ltd. operates a quartz quarry on non-patent mining claims adjacent to the park at Muskeg Bay of Eagle Lake. It's been in operation for approximately 10 years. Both are designated as Forest Reserve. Forest Reserves are not included as part of the regulated park area.

### **Guideline:**

- Aggregate extraction is not permitted.
- Peat extraction is not permitted.
- Commercial hydro development is not permitted.
- The need for any water control structures to enhance recreation water travel will be determined in the park management plan.
- Non-conforming uses (Mining, ELA) have gained Forest Reserve status. These areas will be considered for inclusion to the park if current activities ever lapse.
- Continuing research of ELA lakes within the park boundary will be a permitted use if consistent with park values (generally for reference or long-term monitoring). Manipulation of lakes wholly or partially within the park will not be considered.
- Should any mining claims be retired in the future through normal process, the claim area if deemed appropriate, will be added to the park.
- Mineral exploration may occur under controlled conditions in areas of the park identified as having provincially significant mineral potential (yet to be determined by MNR/MNDM). If a portion of the park is to be developed for a mine, it would be deregulated as part of the park, and appropriate replacement lands would be placed in regulation.

## **Vegetation Management**

The vegetation of Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park is characterized by deciduous, mixed and conifer forest stands influenced by large forest fires. This has resulted in jack pine regeneration, birch and aspen communities and sparse vegetated bedrock of Juniperus-herb-lichen communities. Pure,



isolated, stands of White/Red Pine exist within the park, some in excess of 100 years in age. In areas of deeper fresh-moist soils, a variety of tree species such as cedar, birch, black ash, white spruce and balsam fir grow. At the other end of the spectrum, numerous bogs and graminoid wetlands exist. A total of nineteen (19) ecological sites (ES) have been identified in the park, indicating a potential of diverse vegetation representation.

Fire has caused a great degree of natural disturbance in the park. A large forest fire burnt through the Teggau Lake area in 1974 and a huge forest fire (112,000 hectares) swept through the Dogtooth Lake area in 1980 resulting in even aged jack pine stands.

The park is located in the following Forest Management Units: Whiskey Jack FMU 490 (S.F.L. #542253) managed by Abitibi-Consolidated Inc., Wabigoon FMU 130 under Weyerhaeuser (S.F.L. #541953) and the Kenora Crown Forest Management Unit (FMU 644). It is within the Intensive Zone for forest fire suppression.

Forest management activities, which established the road system in the area, first took place in the 1950s with a logging camp established at the north end of Hillock Lake. Forest harvesting peaked the early 1970s. There are no adjacent scheduled harvest blocks in the 1998-2003 Wabigoon FMU. However, four potential crossings are approved for future consideration and use in the Wabigoon Forest (according to recent submission to Ontario Forestry Accord Advisory Board). The park contains a number of significant areas:

*Pissegomang Creek Marshes* – a scenic, extensive riparian marsh community on a meandering stream (10-km) between Hawkcliff and Eagle Lakes.

*Muskeg Bay Wetlands of Eagle Lake*– significant wetland communities on mineral and organic substrates, support wild rice (*Zizania palustris*), offshore marsh communities and fen dominance types, including white and jack pine. This site supports a high concentration of wildlife, particularly nesting and migrating waterfowl, turkey vultures and bald eagles. It is a significant wild rice harvest area (refer to Commercial Activities)

*Eagle Lake Talus Slopes* – a large north-facing talus slope (approx. 30m in height, 60m wide) roughly two-km east of Detour Point. Typical cliff-face and talus species occur such as lichens, mosses, and ferns.

#### **Guideline:**

- Commercial forest operations are not permitted.
- Fuelwood cutting is not permitted.
- Insect/disease suppression of non-native infestations is permitted.
- Suppression of natural and/or human-caused forest fires is permitted.
- The need for a Vegetation Management plan, which will include prescriptions for fire management, will be determined in the park management plan.
- The above three noted significant areas may be zoned as nature reserves during park management planning.

#### **Wildlife Management**

The park falls within Wildlife Management Units 7B and 8. Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park contains habitat for large and small mammals such as Moose, White-tailed Deer, Black Bear, Lynx, Timber Wolf, Red Fox, Mink, Pine Marten, Fisher and Snowshoe Hare. In addition sightings of Cougar (*Felis concolor*) have been reported in the area. It contains populations of Bald Eagle, Osprey and Great Blue Heron. Kilvert Lake is known to have three Bald Eagle nest sites. Eagle Lake has numerous Bald Eagle nest sites, a few contained within the park boundary. There are limited documented moose aquatic-feeding areas, though recent survey information indicates that Pissegomang Creek contains identified moose aquatics, along with Robinson and Populus Lakes area. Aquatic mammals such as Beaver, River Otter and Muskrat inhabit the area. Muskeg Bay is an important nesting area for migratory

waterfowl, such as Canada Geese, Common Loon, Mallard, and Common Mergansers, as it contains a significant area of wild rice.

**Guideline:**

- Non-invasive wildlife monitoring may be permitted. The need for a Wildlife Management Plan will be resolved in the park management plan.
- Sport hunting is permitted in Natural Environment zones, as determined through park management planning and subject to the relevant Ontario Hunting Regulations. Consideration of safety and conservation with respect to hunting will be made during park management planning with public involvement.

**Fisheries Management**

Native fish species occurring in the area include Walleye, Northern Pike, Lake Trout, and Yellow Perch. In addition, Non-native fish such as Smallmouth Bass and Black Crappie also occur. Dogtooth and Kilvert Lakes are highlighted as a stressed fishery due to angling. Splake was introduced to provide deep-water angling opportunities in Dogtooth Lake where Lake Trout had become locally extinct. The Dryden District Fisheries Management Plan identifies a number of management intents for zones (specifically Zone 3, 14 and 16) that include lakes in the park. For example, the Hawkcliff-Fisher-Teggau Lake area has remote angling opportunities. Other lakes such as Winnange and Manomin are to be managed for high quality (trophy) Walleye fishing opportunities. Eagle Lake, which is a cold water lake, is to be managed for Lake Trout and Muskellunge trophy fishing opportunities.

In terms of sport fishing regulation, Division 22 of the Ontario Recreational Fishing Regulations Summary applies to Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park. Lake survey information has been collected on the following lakes: Dogtooth, Kilvert, Ethelma, Gale, Highwind, Hillock, Populus, Porcus, Winnange, Manomin, Hawkcliff, Fisher, Eagle, Stoa, Geejay, Teggau Lakes.

**Guideline:**

- Non-invasive fisheries monitoring may be permitted. The need for a Fisheries Management Plan will be resolved in the park management plan.
- Sport fishing is permitted subject to the relevant Ontario Sport Fishing Regulations.
- The possession/use of baitfish for sport fishing is a non-conforming use as park policy states it is prohibited. Decisions on this issue will be determined during park management planning.
- Fish stocking of native species is permitted but stocking of non-native species is prohibited.
- Aboriginal and Treaty rights to fish are not affected.

**V CULTURAL RESOURCES**

There are several identified archeological values. Pictograph sites are known on Teggau and Eagle lakes. Found in the local area, are lithics and pottery from the Woodland Period, plus Post-contact European trade items and associated pottery, suggesting a seasonal camp of the Algonkian-speaking Woodland Cree. The Eagle-Dogtooth area may have been part of the fur trade / exploration water route during the 1600s.

**Guideline:**

- Further inventory is required to assess the cultural resources of the park. Approved archeological fieldwork will be encouraged.
- The locations of any archeological sites will not be public information. Necessary measures (access/development restrictions) to protect the integrity of any archeological sites will be implemented.

- The need for a Cultural Resources Plan/Strategy for cultural features/sensitive areas will be determined with park management planning.

## VI EXISTING/PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park is positioned in a well-developed tourism area. Existing development within and adjacent to Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park consists of private cottages, commercial-based lodges/camps. Traditional camping facilities (private) are available nearby, as well as adjacent Rushing River Provincial Park. Crown land camping is popular on a number of lakes, at access points or backcountry campsite locations.

The Friends of Rushing River Provincial Park have recently documented a number of canoe routes associated with adjacent Eagle-Dogtooth and Winnange Lake Provincial Parks. Seasonal maintenance on portages is minimal. The Dryden MNR offers canoe routes in their district, with a portion of these routes within the park boundary. Portages are documented, with selected routes occasionally inspected. Portages and campsites are not signed.

Boat caches are an established permitted use in the area. Contained within the park are sixty-one (61) registered boat caches, used for commercial, resource harvest and private use. Boat caches exist on the following lakes: Winnange, Teggau, Hawkcliff, Stoa, Fisher, Manomin, Eagle, Geejay, Populus, Dogtooth, Gale and small lakes near Kilvert. The ELA research project is permitted to cache boats as required.

There are currently no proposed roads for forest management in the current FMP operations, though there are numerous abandoned logging roads. Portions of these roads and some portage trails are used for ATV / snowmobiling opportunities.

There are four trap cabins located in the park: at Populus Lake, Piskegomang Creek, Muskeg Bay and West Arm of Eagle Lake. There is a Land Use Permit (LUP) issued to the Kiwanis Club of Lake of the Woods to operate an Outdoor Education Camp (mainly for underprivileged children) on the north easterly bay of Hillock Lake. The camp contains a number of framed structures, remnants of an old logging camp abandoned in the 1970s. When in use, the camp operates on generators and propane. The camp has been in operation for about 30 years.

### **Guideline:**

- Development of access zones and car/backcountry campsites will be addressed via park management planning. Ontario Parks' signage is permitted.
- Continuing custodial management for roads contained within the park and capital development of new/additional roads and trails will be determined through park management planning.
- Existing and future road crossings of waterway class parks for forest operations occurring outside park boundaries are permitted subject to provisions of the Environmental Assessment Act. The number of road crossing will be minimized and they will be managed to reduce their impact on recreational and aesthetic values.
- Boat caches fall under existing policy of land disposition. Currently, boat caches for the private use of individuals will be phased out by Jan 1, 2010. Boat caches for commercial tourism can be permitted if they are complementary to the park objectives, and if supported by public consultation via the management planning process.
- The operation of the LUP will be consistent with park values and policy, subject to management prescriptions determined through park management planning.
- The use of snowmachines/all terrain vehicles is covered under Section VII – Recreation Activities.
- Fur Harvesting and related activities are outlined in Section VIII– Commercial Activities.

## VII RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park has a range of natural features that make it very attractive for recreational activities; large lakes with sand beaches, rapids between lakes for boating and canoeing, exposed bedrock for campsites and shore lunches, and scenic talus slopes, waterfalls and wildlife for nature appreciation. Sport fishing and hunting game mammals and birds are extremely popular activities. The park area is a favourite destination for locals and tourists (mainly from Manitoba or the mid-west States) alike.

There are a number of well-traveled canoe routes that stem partially or entirely through lakes in the park; namely Dogtooth, Kilvert, Gale, Ethelma, Kushog, East Hawk, Highwind, Porcus, Hillock and Robinson lakes, which provide linkages to Dryberry and Winnange lakes regions. These routes were recently documented, reopened and maintained to minimum standards. Further to the east, Stewart Manomin, and Winnange lakes link to Vermilion Bay, and Fisher, Hawkcliff and Populus lakes lead to Point and Atikwa lakes regions. Portages are well established but not regularly maintained. Routes vary in degree of difficulty and range from 2-14 days in length.

Both Dogtooth and Eagle lakes are popular tourist destinations for vacationers looking to boat, camp, hunt and fish. Several lodges in the area offer facilities for anglers and hunters including boats, motors and accommodations. Well over 30 commercial establishments use the park for recreational purposes. A portion of the park falls within the Ministry of Natural Resources Green Zone that applies to Crown land camping (PL 3.03.07). Affected areas are Eagle, Porcus, Highwind, Hillock, Ethelma and the east half of Gale lakes. Here, non-residents of Canada are not allowed to occupy Crown land overnight, unless they are using the services of a tourist outfitter (i.e. rental equipment). In non-Green Zone areas, non-residents of Canada are required to pay a fee for overnight camping.

There are superb beaches on Gale, Hillock, Ethelma, Manomin, Winnange and the West Arm of Eagle Lake. Significant rapids / chutes provide for scenic picnic destinations; one such location is Buzzard Falls between Eagle and Winnange lakes.

Fall hunting is of high economic significance to the local tourist industry. Snowmobiling is a popular winter activity in the area with local club routes going from Eagle Lake to Dogtooth Lake, through Winnange Lake Provincial Park. The provincial snowmachine trails, referred to as TOPS, have a portion of route #D117A trail crossing the park between Ethelma and Highwind lakes and then at Robinson Lake.

Local rock climbers use the cliffs on Teggau, Hillock and Manomin lakes. Due to the unusual clarity and turquoise watercolour of Hillock Lake, scuba divers have been known to dive here. Kayaking is gaining popularity around Dogtooth Lake as Rushing River Provincial Park provides kayak rentals. In addition, Blueberry (*Vaccinium augustifolium*) picking is a popular summer activity.

### **Guideline:**

- Park management planning will determine policies for recreation management, including camping and canoeing. Rock climbing and scuba diving may be permitted if authorized by the superintendent (PM 2.47). Until such time when the park becomes operational, the terms applied to Crown Land camping, including the Green Zone apply.
- Motorized land vehicles, aircraft and watercraft (private and commercial) may be restricted in certain park zones subject to park management planning. Motor size restrictions can be imposed.
- The use of ATVs and snowmobiles on existing authorized trails will be permitted to continue subject to prescriptions determined through park management planning. New trails will be determined through park management planning.
- Self-guided nature appreciation and wildlife observation is permitted.
- Sports fishing and hunting are addressed in Section IV – Natural Resources Stewardship.

**VIII COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES**

Contained within the park are the following nine (9) commercial establishments:

Stanley's West Arm Camp, Kimberley's Eagle West Resort, and South Shore Lodge - all on Eagle Lake; Dogtooth Resort and Canadian Vacations on Dogtooth Lake; Eagle Nest Camp and Populus Inspirational Camp on Populus Lake; Luther Village Inc. on the southeast arm of Dogtooth Lake; and Highwind Lake Camp on Highwind Lake.

Steward Lake Airways services the area for fly-ins (angling) to the park.

There are eleven (11) operators actively using the following (15) Bear Management Areas (BMAs) within the park:

KE-07B-051	KE-08-051	DR-08-005	DR-08-008	DR-08-014
KE-07B-054	DR-7B-102	DR-08-006	DR-08-009	DR-08-015
KE-07B-056	DR-08-004	DR-08-007	DR-08-013	DR-08-023

The following (13) traplines are associated with the park, each with its own operator:

KE081	KE107	KE110	DR14	DR17	DR33	DR35
KE106	KE108	KE118	DR16	DR18	DR34	

Small game animals trapped include Lynx, Timber Wolf, Coloured Fox, Mink, Pine Marten, Fisher, Beaver and River Otter. The length of trapping season is animal specific and regulated under the Summary of the Fur Management Regulations. The park has four trap cabins; one at the West Arm of Eagle Lake; one on Piskegomang Creek; one at Muskeg Bay of Eagle Lake and one on Populus Lake.

The park contains wholly or partially the following active baitfish harvest blocks: 494933; 495932; 495933; 496931; 496932; 496933; 496934; 496941; 497932; 497933; 497934; 497941. There are nine operators covering these twelve (12) baitfish blocks.

The park is located in the following Forest Management Units: Whiskey Jack (FMU 490), Wabigoon (FMU 130), and the Kenora Crown Forest (FMU 644).

The park falls within three Wild Rice Harvesting Areas (WRHA): 1) WHRA 3 is shared among Rat Portages, Dalles and Washagamis First Nations; 2) WRHA 8 is designated to Whitefish Bay First Nations and 3) WHRA 9 is issued to Eagle Lake First Nations.

There are no patent mining claims within the park. Crystal Quarries Ltd. operates a quartz quarry at the south end of Muskeg Bay of Eagle Lake under Aggregate Permit #10711, Pit #444, adjacent to the park boundary. Thorgrimson Stoneart Inc. holds a non-patent mining claim on Eagle Lake by Prendible Island. This soapstone quarry operates under Aggregate Permit #10787, Pit #316. Both areas are designated as a Forest Reserve.

Eagle Lake, though not wholly in the park, is an important fishing lake upon which a viable tourism industry is based. Hale Fisheries operates a commercial fishery on Eagle Lake but does not engage in commercial fishing in the portion of the lake that is within the park.

**Guideline:**

- Existing authorized tourism facilities continue, subject to management prescriptions determined through park management planning. New tourism facilities and expansion of existing facilities may be considered through the management planning process.
- No new BMA areas will be permitted. An existing authorized BMA licence may be renewed or transferred subject to park management planning.

- Existing trap line operations can continue indefinitely except in Nature Reserve zones as determined through park management planning. No new operations permitted, including new cabins, trails and reissuing vacant or lapsed trap lines. Transfer may take place if the surrender is accompanied by a request to be immediately reissued.
- Trap cabins will be relocated outside the park if the opportunity exists. Snowmobile trails used for access to trap lines are permitted.
- Status Indians exercising treaty rights are permitted to continue trapping, subject to applicable legislation and regulation.
- Existing bait harvesting is permitted to continue indefinitely, subject to possible conditions identified in subsequent Provincial Park and/or Fisheries Management Plans. No new bait harvesting licenses will be permitted, but active licenses may be transferred where it's an established permitted use.
- Commercial forest operations are not permitted.
- Aboriginal and Treaty rights to harvest wild rice are not affected.
- The two mining properties within the park are not subject to interim or park management planning, as they are Forest Reserves. Parks will monitor the impacts of the quarrying activities on adjacent park values and will work with the operators to mitigate any impacts on these values.

## IX ACCESS

Generally, the park is easily accessible. The park can be approached via Hwy 71 (via Rushing River Provincial Park and public/private landings) and Hwy 17 (public/ private landings at Dogtooth Lake and Vermilion Bay). The Highwind Lake Road (old Hwy 314) accesses the southwestern portion near Ethelma, Highwind and Hillock Lakes. The Detour Point and Bear Narrows Roads access the southern portion of Eagle Lake. Canoeists use a section of the Pine Road (ELA Road) off of Hwy 17 to access the Winnange Lake canoe routes. This road is restricted at Windemere Creek (just beyond the railway tracks) to general vehicle access except by travel permit issued for the purposes of the ELA research). The Pine Road crosses through the park between Fish and Geejay Lakes. The bridge here is in good condition.

The entire network of roads stemming from Hwy 71 are recognized by the forest industry as abandoned, receives no maintenance, and is used by the public at their own risk. The owner of Highwind Lake Camp does maintain a portion of Highwind Lake Road for his business. Remaining logging roads contained in the park provide limited access due to deterioration.

The southern extent of the park near Fisher, Hawkcliff and Populus Lakes is accessible by floatplane or water portage routes from Dryberry and Atikwa lakes during the summer and by snowmachine in the winter.

Water access on the west side is primarily gained via non-maintained public boat launches located at several locations on Hwy 71/17 (Dogtooth Lake) and Highwind Lake Road (Gale, Ethelma, and Hillock Lakes). On the east side access is gained via public and commercial boat launches at several locations on Eagle Lake; notably Vermilion Bay and Detour Point. Powerboats and non-mechanized watercraft mix on the larger lakes, while non-mechanized travel is the preferred method on smaller waterways. Boat caches do allow for powerboats on the majority of lakes within the park.

There are no proposed roads for forest management in the current Kenora and Whiskey Jack Forest Management Plans (FMP). There are four potential road crossings for forest management in the Wabigoon FMU; notably three crossings along the Populus / Piskegomang Creek area and one between Eagle and Teggau Lakes. These are not in the current 1998-2018 Wabigoon FMP but are selected as potential locations if the park boundary must be crossed.

**Guideline:**

- Access into the park from existing roads will be permitted to continue pending park management planning. No new access to the park will be created from roads adjacent to the park until resolved via park management planning.
- Decisions on new roads, parking facilities and long-term management of roads abutting / crossing park lands will be clarified via park management planning when access zones are delineated.
- Access by Aboriginal people exercising their Aboriginal or Treaty rights is not affected.

**X CLIENT SERVICES**

There are currently no client services for the Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park. Canoe route information in brochure format is available from the Friends of Rushing River Provincial Park and the MNR Dryden District.

**Guideline:**

- Client services will be limited to a map/brochure until an approved park management plan is completed. Development of a Natural Heritage Education Plan will be considered when developing the park management plan.

**XI RESEARCH AND INVENTORIES**

North-South Environmental Inc. completed reconnaissance level Earth and Life Science inventory reports in early 2001. Research activities relating to the Experimental Lakes Area lakes that fall within the park are subject to approval via the Manager of Ontario Park Planning and Research Section and the Manager of Northwest Zone.

**Guideline:**

- Detailed earth science, life science, cultural and recreation values inventories will be undertaken when funding permits.
- Additional research / inventories to document park values will be permitted if not in conflict with park values and consistent with the Ontario Parks Research and Information Strategy.
- MNR, Ontario Parks or partnered groups and individuals may undertake research projects. The Park Superintendent / Zone Manager must approve all research applications.

**XII MARKETING**

Marketing of Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park has to date been limited to Ontario Living Legacy initiatives.

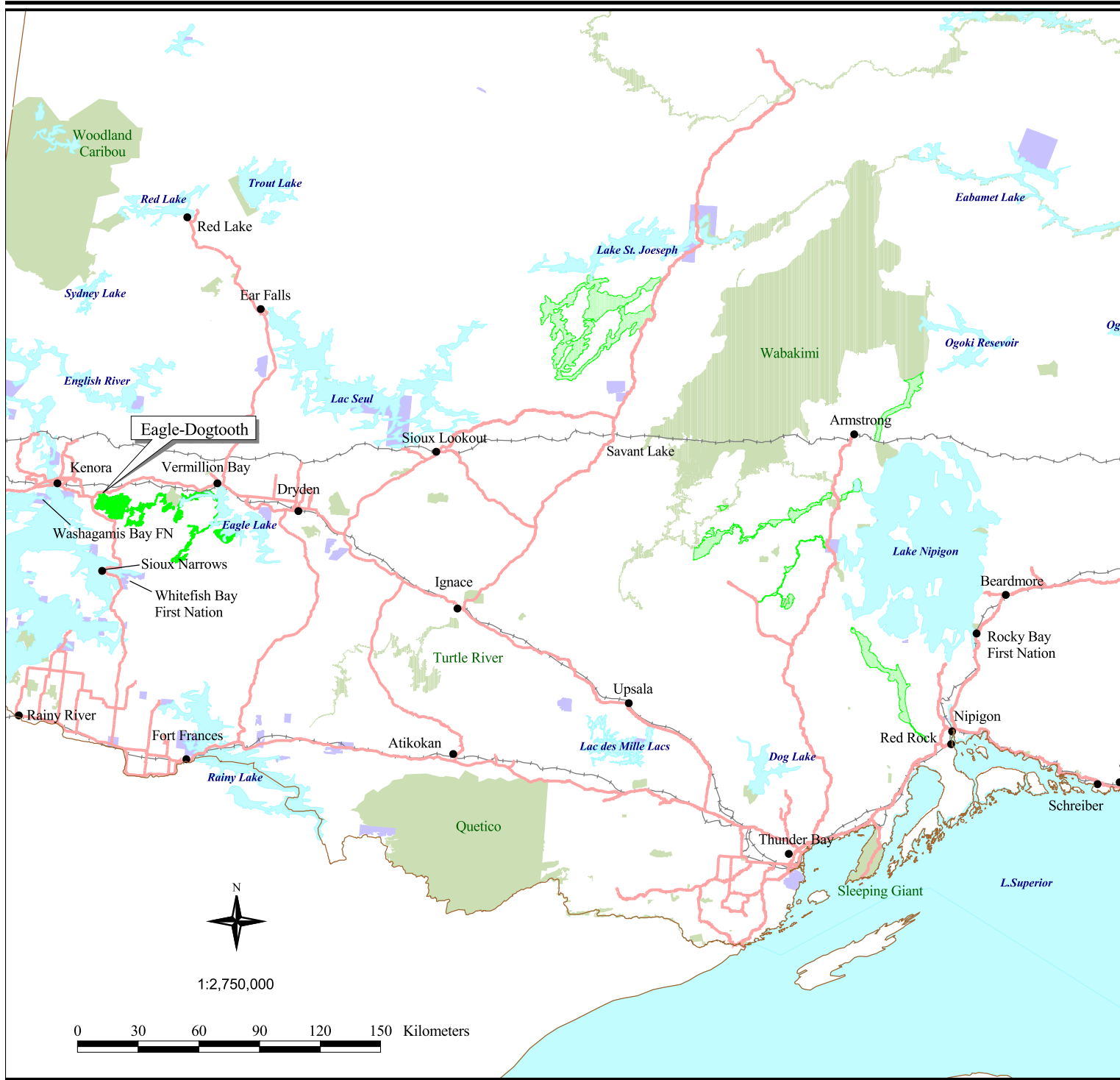
**Guideline:**

- When resources are available, Ontario Parks will promote the park with the methods used for the other parks in the Northwest Zone. These include the Parks' Guide, tourism trade shows, and "friends of..." organizations.
- A park management plan may direct that a Marketing Plan be developed. The scope of this plan would include provincial, national, and international markets.

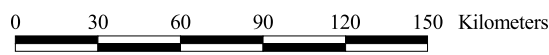
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## Regional Context

### Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park P2363

- Eagle-Dogtooth
- OLL Parks
- Existing Parks
- Community
- Highway
- Railway
- Lake
- First Nation



Do not rely on this map as being a precise indicator of routes, locations of features, nor as a guide to navigation.

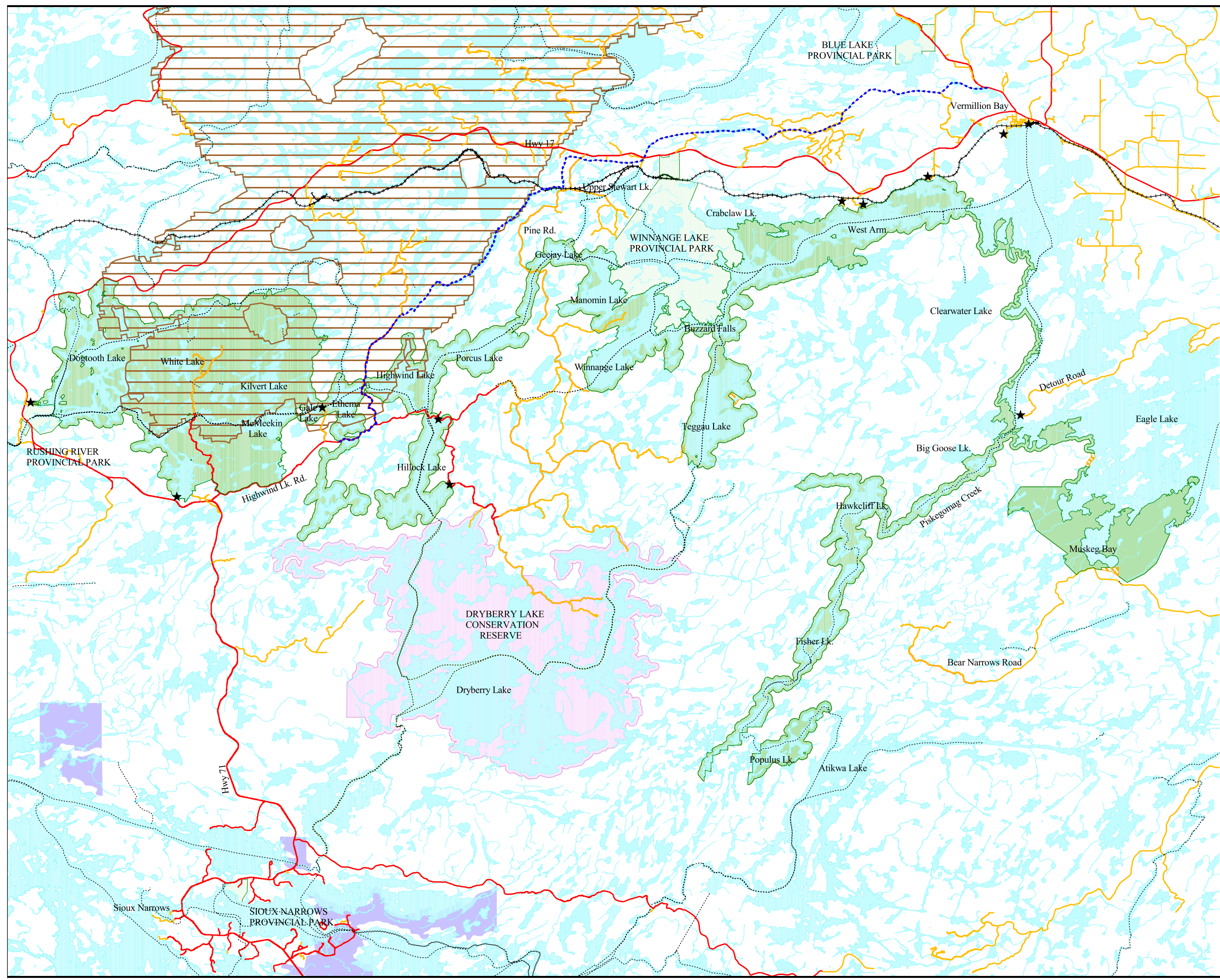
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# Site Map

## Eagle-Dogtooth Provincial Park

### P2363

- OLL Park
- Existing Park
- OLL Conservation Reserve
- Forest Reserve
- Access Point
- Community
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Canoe Route
- Railway
- TOPS Snowmachine Trail
- Lake
- 1980 Fire
- First Nation



Ontario

Do not rely on this map as being a precise indicator of routes, locations of features, nor as a guide to navigation.