



Whooping Crane

WHOOPING CRANES AND BOREAL PLAINS

A vast wild plain spread with bogs, forests, meandering streams and spongy muskeg that has changed little since long before the days of the fur traders. Some of Canada's largest rivers and lakes are found in this region.

THE LAND:

What makes this region stand out is that nothing in it does - at least in terms of topography. Lowlands, plains and plateaux, underlain by horizontal beds of sedimentary rock, give this region its typical subdued relief.

What does make this region stand out are the two huge lakes, Great Bear and Great Slave, on its eastern edge and Canada's largest river, the Mackenzie. Major tributaries of the Mackenzie - the Liard, Peace, Slave - and a network of smaller rivers and streams shape the character of this region with broad floodplains crisscrossed with meandering channels and oxbow lakes.

VEGETATION:

Although this region covers a vast range of latitude, spruce prevails throughout. In its northern reaches, open spruce forests with an understory of grey-green lichens provide winter range for caribou. Milder sites support dense forests of spruce mixed with balsam poplar, birch and aspen. In poorly drained sites, forests of black spruce and tamarack prevail - their shallow root sys-

tems spread wide in the thin layer of soggy soil. Vast treeless areas cover large parts of the region.

WILDLIFE:

The wildlife of this region is remarkable for its impermanence. Vast numbers of migratory birds take advantage of the superabundance of food - especially insects - in the brief summer. But the long, bitterly cold winters make this region a harsh environment for year-round residents. These include the muskrat, beaver, wolf, coyote, red fox, black and grizzly bear, lynx, moose, caribou and, of course, the bison.



Wood Buffalo National Park

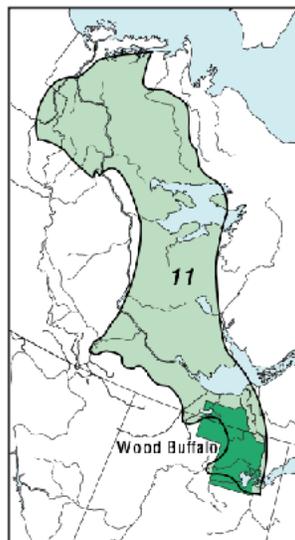
STATUS OF NATIONAL PARKS:

Wood Buffalo National Park (44,802 km²) represents this region. Small portions of the park also extend into Natural Regions 12 and 17. A World Heritage Site and home to the world's largest bison herd and the only known nesting site of the whooping crane, this is Canada's largest national park; it is also one of the largest in the world. This vast wilderness of bogs, forests, meandering streams, huge silty rivers and great tracts of spongy muskeg has changed little since prehistoric times. The sprawling Peace-Athabasca Delta, one of the world's largest inland deltas and a Ramsar site (a wetland habitat of global significance), is encompassed by the park. It is also one of the world's most impressive wildlife areas. Huge flocks of geese, swans, ducks and other water birds funnel through here each spring on their northward migration. Millions stay to nest.

Between 1925 and 1928, almost 7,000 plains bison were transported from Wainwright in southern Alberta to the park. This decision, well-intended though it was, brought disease in the form of tuberculosis and brucellosis, and resulted in the hybridization of the wood bison herd in the park (a separate sub-species) with the plains bison.



Wood Bison



Wood Buffalo National Park was established in 1922 by federal Order-in-Council under the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act to preserve the habitat of the wood bison. It was expanded in 1926 to its present size. Since that time, local Aboriginal people have continued to hunt, trap and fish within the park, making this the park in Canada with the longest-standing tradition of Native subsistence use. With the settlement of the Cree Band of Fort Chipewyan Land Claim in 1986, formal mechanisms were set up for the Mikisew Cree to participate in management decisions within its traditional territory in the park.

Major Land Uses

Fishing
Traditional living

Aboriginal Peoples

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Parks and Natural Areas

Wood Buffalo National Park
Mackenzie River
Great Bear Lake
Great Slave Lake

Further Information

General Character

Fairly level landscape over sedimentary rocks, mainly limestones
Bounded on the east by the Canadian Shield and on the west by the Richardson Mountains
Moist spruce forest with muskeg (sedge & sphagnum moss wetlands)
Mammals include moose, beaver, lynx, wolf, caribou

Communities

Inuvik
Deline
Ft. Smith
Hay River
Norman Wells

Land Uses

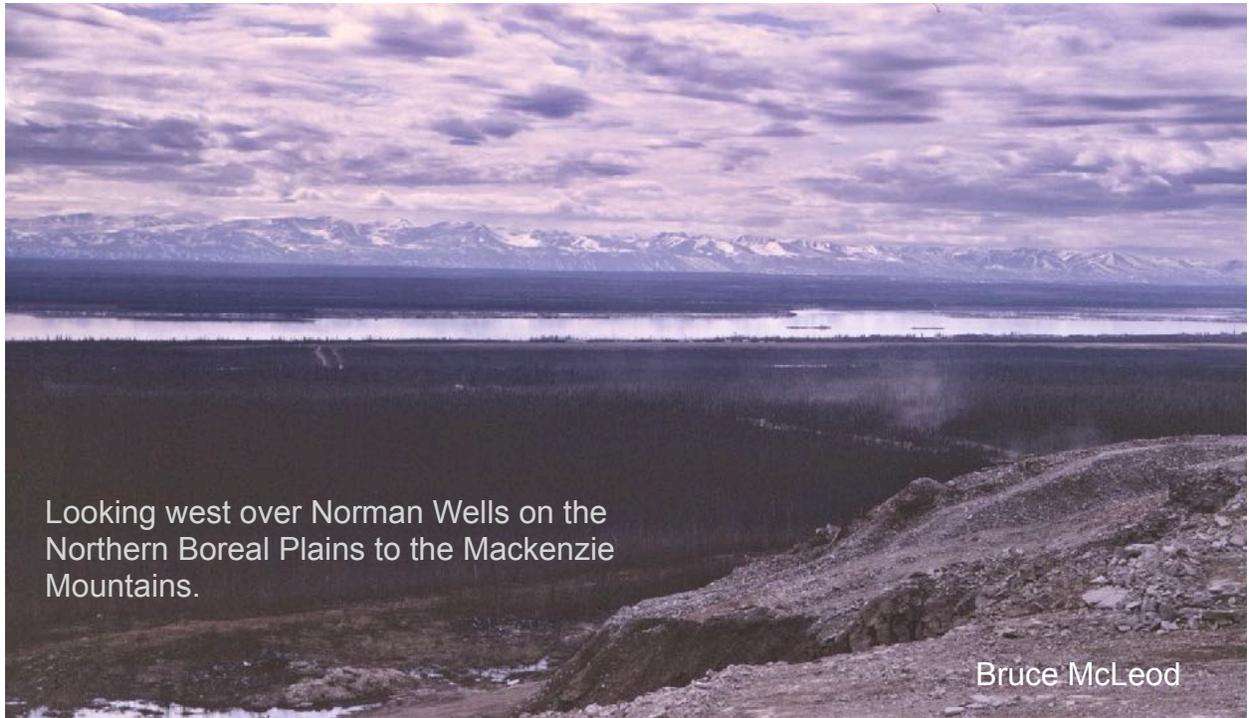
Fishing
Tourism
Traditional living



Flat layers of relatively soft and easily eroded limestone lie over the ancient and very hard rocks of the Canadian Shield. This junction is marked by cliffs. Where large rivers cross this transition, waterfalls and canyons form. The canyon below Alexandra Falls is shown here.



Cool summers allow moisture-loving plants to grow. The rolling terrain includes many lakes.



Looking west over Norman Wells on the Northern Boreal Plains to the Mackenzie Mountains.

Bruce McLeod





Mackenzie River at Tsiigehtchic, near Fort McPherson. The river carries food, fuel and other supplies for the western Arctic during a busy but brief summer shipping season.



Much of the land supports a forest of short trees. Black Spruce, shown here, flourishes in the wet conditions. The tuft of needles on the very top is characteristic of this species.



Rob Gardner

Commercial fishing continues to be an important industry on Great Slave Lake. These boats are based in Hay River.



Rob Gardner



Rob Gardner

Homes are built to withstand the cold winters. Most are lifted off the ground to prevent melting the permafrost.

The Dempster Highway crosses the Mackenzie River on a ferry at the village of Tsiigehtchic.



Rob Gardner