

Chapter 1 : Algonquin Visitor Centre | Algonquin Provincial Park | The Friends of Algonquin Park

Algonquin Provincial Park trip planning information, the latest news, upcoming programs, donation and membership information, opportunities for involvement, outfitters, lodges, commercial service, plus books, maps and souvenirs.

Early logging[edit] In the 19th century, the logging industry harvested the large white pine and red pine trees to produce lumber for domestic and American markets, as well as square timber for export to Great Britain. The loggers were followed by small numbers of homesteaders and farmers. To manage these conflicting interests, the Ontario Government appointed a commission to inquire into and report on the matter. Their report recommended the establishment of a park in the territory lying near and enclosing the headwaters of five major rivers, those being: The commissioners remarked in their report: Wide tracts are converted from fertile plains into arid desert , springs and streams are dried up, and the rainfall, instead of percolating gently through the forest floor and finding its way by easy stages by brook and river to the lower levels, now descends the valley in hurrying torrents, carrying before it tempestuous floods. Only licenses to cut pine would be issued. The commissioners had recommended that when the hardwood was mature, it too should be cut. After amendments to the park management plan, As of [update] , the Algonquin Forestry Authority is currently reviewing an application that would allow for expansion of current logging roads and the addition of new ones. The planning process includes public consultation opportunities at several stages of preparation. Although called a "national park", Algonquin has always been under the jurisdiction of the provincial government. The name was changed to Algonquin Provincial Park in The tract of land was to be set apart, as a public park, health resort and pleasure ground for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of all the people of the province. The first four were put up for auction that same year. The production of the lumber companies operating in the park at the time increased from , m3 million board feet in to , m3 million board feet in Peter Thomson, the first chief ranger of Algonquin Park, was responsible for establishing park boundaries, constructing buildings, and posting notices to warn hunters and trappers against trespassing. He liaised with timber operators, oversaw the removal of settlers and their homes, and notified local Algonquin natives that they could no longer hunt or trap in the area. By wildlife numbers were increasing. Thousands of people had visited the great pleasure resort and it was said to be undeniably one of the most beautiful natural parks in the Dominion , if not on this continent. This new legislation included the original area as well as portions of ten townships annexed into the park since , and allowed for further expansion by the addition of adjacent townships, should it become necessary. He was the first ranger to supervise the park by airplane, flying a Fairchild KR He eventually became deputy minister for the provincial Ministry of Lands and Forests, and the portion of Highway 60 which passes through Algonquin Park has been named the Frank A. MacDougall Parkway in his honour. The village of Mowat on the west side of Canoe Lake was first established in as a logging camp for the Gilmour Lumber Company. From there, logs were driven down the Oxtongue River towards Lake of Bays and eventually on to Trenton. In the same year the park headquarters was established near the logging camp. The arrival of the railway had provided easy access for the lumbermen as well. The Gilmour firm decided to put up a sawmill closer to their source of timber. The same year saw the official opening of the railway between Ottawa and Depot Harbour. Park headquarters were also relocated in from Mowat to a point of land on the north shore of Cache Lake, adjacent to the railway. In George W. Bartlett was appointed as the second superintendent of Algonquin Park, replacing the late Peter Thompson. Placed under the direction of the Premier of Ontario to make the park self-sufficient, Bartlett worked to make the park more attractive to tourists by encouraging short-term leases for cottages, lodges, and camps. Changes came about in , when Hotel Algonquin was opened at Joe Lake. Built on a hill behind Algonquin Park station, the two-storey year-round resort was an immediate success. Soon other guest lodges were established in the park. To the west side of Highland Inn, land was cleared and raised wooden platforms erected, on which tents supplied by the hotel , were put up to meet the requirements of the rapidly growing tourist trade. At the village of Mowat, abandoned by Gilmour Lumber Co. The Highland Inn was enlarged, and new camps were built. Nominigan Camp, consisting of a main lodge with six cabins of log construction, was established on Smoke Lake. Camp

Minnesing on Burnt Island Lake was created as a wilderness lodge. A second railway, the Canadian Northern CNoR , was built across the northern portion of the park, opening in Both lines later became part of Canadian National Railway. The beginning of the end of rail service in the park happened in when a flood damaged an old Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway trestle on Cache Lake. The trestle was deemed too dangerous to use and too expensive to fix, ending through service on the southern line old O. Service from the west ended in , and from the east in Service on the old CNoR line through the north end of the park ended in Many of the trails in the park still make use of portions of the old railway rights-of-way. Administration and management[edit] As recreational use of the park increased during the s and 60s, it became clear that a long-term plan to manage the park was required. Six years of consultation with park users resulted in the publication of the Algonquin Master Plan, a management plan that sought to ensure that the park could continue indefinitely to serve all of the competing park interests. Three major changes came about as a result of the plan. One, the park was divided into zones with different specified purposes and uses: Nature Reserve and Historic 5. Each year only a small percentage of the park is being actively logged. Two, all existing timber licenses were cancelled, and all logging in the park is now done by the Algonquin Forestry Authority, which supplies timber to 10 private mills outside the park. Three, rules were put in place to limit the impact of recreational use of the park. Almost all cans and bottles are banned in the interior, and limits are placed on the number of people per campsite, and the number of people who can enter the park interior per day at each access point. Also, the use of boat motors is limited, both in power and to a few of the larger and more accessible lakes. The master plan has been reviewed and updated four times since , with the latest version being published in

Chapter 2 : 10 BEST Places to Visit in Algonquin Provincial Park - (with Photos & Reviews) - TripAdvisor

Book your tickets online for the top things to do in Algonquin Provincial Park, Canada on TripAdvisor: See 5, traveler reviews and photos of Algonquin Provincial Park tourist attractions.

Each trail is designed to explore a different aspect of Algonquin and each has a Trail Guide booklet. Trail Guide booklets are available at trail heads from late spring to early fall. A valid Park permit is required for all trail use. Please remember that this trail visits a very high, unfenced cliff top from which a fall would be fatal. Barron Canyon Trail is located at km Beaver Pond Trail is located at km The guide discusses pine ecology and Park logging hist. Big Pines Trail is located at [km Visitors can descend into the present floor of the crater before looping back to the observation tower overlooking the crater rim. Centennial Ridges Day Trail Centennial Ridges Trail is a very demanding 10 km loop trail that affords spectacular viewing along two high ridges. The guide discusses contributions of selected people to the Park over its first century. Centennial Ridges Trail is located at km Hardwood Lookout Trail is located at km The guide presents results of research in Algonquin. Hemlock Bluff Trail is located at km This trail begins and ends at the Achray Campground. On the easy-to-walk 1. This guide discusses the geology of the Park. Lookout Trail is located at km It visits nine ponds and small lakes and affords some of the best chances to see wildlife in the. No dogs pets are permitted on this trail. Mizzy Lake Trail is located at km The guide discusses their ecology. Spruce Bog Boardwalk Trail is located at km The guide explores the ecology of a typical Algonquin lake. Peck Lake Trail is located at km Track and Tower Trail is located at km Two Rivers Trail is located at km The trail guide discusses the ecology and history of an Algonquin river.

Chapter 3 : A Paddler's Guide to Algonquin Park: Kevin Callan: calendrierdelascience.com: Books

Algonquin Park is a great place in Canada for outdoor adventure. These OUTFITTERS can supply you with equipment, guided tours and all the assistance you need to have a safe and enjoyable experience in Algonquin Park.

Algonquin paddling is fabled, with 1, miles of routes and portages for you to try. Go short or epic. Go backcountry or hire a guide year-round. Off-the-grid veteran outfitter Voyageur Quest leads small-group canoe excursions or lodge-based trips with perks such as torch-lit ice skating, full-moon canoe paddles, and lake trout cooked over the open fire. Expect expert guides, gourmet eats, and fun around the campfire. A little luxe with your wilderness goes a long way. Groups gather for a series of howling sequences on Thursdays in August and September “ and if conditions are right, the pack responds. First, staff stake out where the social animals have been seen gathering, then they schedule a session nearby. Listening to the eerie, primitive calls is nothing short of thrilling. Learn why wolves howl in the first place and get technique tips at this long-running park tradition. Wildlife A post shared by Jeh Philodimos jehphilodimos on Jul 27, at 5: Bring your binoculars and head out in early evening or at dawn, the best time for an encounter. Pick up a guide book or follow a signed interpretive trail to make the most of your time immersed in nature. Explore on skis A photo posted by Algonquin Outfitters algonquinoutfitters on Jan 29, at 1: Algonquin offers a mile network of groomed cross-country ski trails 20 miles un-groomed for skiers of all levels. December to March is the typical season, and insiders rate the Leaf Lake Ski Trail tops for its thrilling skiing and jaw-dropping views. Warm up in one of the shelters as you glide along the trail network. You can snowshoe anywhere except on the groomed trails. The hardcore can snowshoe in and snow camp at Mew Lake Campground , which is open year-round. Rent equipment just outside the park. Hike A photo posted by sweetinsanity9 on Aug 8, at 7: Be sure to pick up a trail guide booklet , found at all trail heads and park bookstores, before you start. You can stroll, hike, or portage with your canoe through most of these routes, so pick your scenery, then hit the trail. Backpackers can do day loop trails or multi-day, overnight backcountry expeditions. Algonquin boasts some of the best brook and lake trout fishing around. Whichever you pick, check the regs before you head out. May is prime time. Several pro outfitters , such as Voyageur Quest and Wilderness Adventures , can take you on a custom tour. Choose from day trips to full-week mushing expeditions. Rejuvenate A photo posted by heluvaheather heluvaheather on Jul 22, at 1: Relax, join a canoe trip or unplugged concert, do a yoga retreat, or take a naturalist-guided hike, snowshoe, ski, dogsled, paddle, or biking excursion. Select low-, medium-, or high-intensity, depending on your mood. Stargaze A photo posted by Pieter Stoffel pieterstoffel on Aug 4, at 2: You might even catch the aurora borealis dancing across the horizon. Check Space Weather for meteor showers, comets, eclipses, airglows, and such.

Chapter 4 : Algonquin Provincial Park - Wikitravel

View our / Visitors Guide This Huntsville/Lake of Bays & Algonquin Park Visitors Guide is designed to introduce you to all this area has to offer.

Algonquin Park [4] is in Eastern Ontario. Its original primary purpose was as a timber reserve designed to keep forest-clearing settlers out of valuable timber lands. Preservation was only a secondary purpose. In , lumber baron J. Though designed to haul timber logs out of the park, it allowed the vast expanse of Algonquin to be opened up for tourism. Highway 60 was completed in , further opening the Park to visitors. Throughout the s, the number of visitors to the park increased exponentially. Today, Algonquin is primarily a nature reserve, although logging, including limited clearcutting, continues. A very few lakes accessible from Highway 60 have leased cottages on them, all following strictly enforced Ministry rules. The environmental impact is minimal, when compared to the amount of waste left behind by some less than eco-friendly visitors to the park. As well, reports of rescues of novice canoeists by cottagers are rather commonplace. Park personnel familiar with wolves report that as of , about 25 packs of wolves reside within the park. Reports of wolf attacks on humans are virtually nil. Until , a bounty was actually paid to park personnel for the killing of wolves; thankfully, in this regard at least, saner heads prevail, and " Wolf Howls" are a popular tourist attraction, which include a detailed lecture regarding the wolf. This event is held without charge, but do dress warmly. Prior to the ending of the bounty, wolves were largely replaced by coyotes in the ecosystem; wolves appear, however, to be making a strong recovery. Marshes and large swamps are scattered throughout the park, and can provide excellent wildlife viewing. Flora and fauna[edit] The Algonquin forest is actually not boreal, as most believe, but a mixture of deciduous and coniferous trees. This means that an increased biodiversity occurs. Though deer were once prominent throughout the park, the moose has largely replaced them. Moose frequently stand by the side of provincial Highway 60, eating swamp grasses in spring and summer, and can be seen licking salt off the roads in winter spring, actually is a far better time to see them, as as the snow melts, the Moose become more mobile, and greater amounts of residual road salt are exposed. Moose are the only large animal most people are likely to encounter. Many people may stumble across a spruce grouse on a trail in the early morning. These birds believe their camouflage is invincible, and you could get as close as 30 centimeters. There are small wolf and lynx populations in the isolated portions of the park. Some bears are known in the park. Algonquin lakes have sizable fish populations, but fishing is regulated in all lakes, most especially the prohibition of bring live bait fish into the park, for fear of introducing invasive species. A small population of wood turtles exist within the eastern section of the park, but it is strictly forbidden to collect them as indeed it is of any plant or animal within the park ; wood turtles, once common in Ontario, are now an endangered species, due largely to habitat destruction, and vast over collection for the pet trade. In the southern reaches of the park Below Highway 60 , poison ivy is widespread. Be careful when hiking; adequate clothing is highly recommended. From late April to Early June, the dreaded Black fly is very active. These small insects will bite a chunk of skin off in order to get to the blood. They are known for their tendency to bite around the eyes, and occasionally an unfortunate human has to deal with a black fly that has gone into the eye. Once the black flies die off, they are replaced by mosquitoes. Both black flies and mosquitoes can be usually fended off with DEET insect repellent, or though the wearing of protective clothing; i. Climate[edit] Algonquin is not quite part of Northern Ontario, but it shares the typical climate for its region. Springtime in Algonquin is likely to be cool and wet. The summer climate of Algonquin is not uniform. In summer, it can be humid throughout June and July, yet the humidity tapers off around August. During autumn, it is cool and dry. The winters are guaranteed to be snowy, cold and harsh. Be sure to plan for the weather you are likely to face. Get in[edit] There are only a few ways to get into Algonquin Park. Algonquin can also be accessed by canoe, from various access points around the park. A less common way to get into Algonquin is by aeroplane. The only airfield is in the northern community of Brent, so if you are getting in by air your vehicle will most likely be a float plane capable of landing on water. Bear in mind, however, that landing aircraft within the park by private individuals is very strictly forbidden. By bus[edit]

Parkbus offers seasonal express bus service May-October from Toronto and Ottawa directly to campgrounds, lodges, outfitters, trailheads and canoe access points all along the Highway 60 corridor. For more information visit their website or call For fishing, a fishing permit is required, as it is throughout the Province for those over twelve. These are issued by the Ontario Ministry of natural resources. They can be obtained at some locations in Algonquin. Costs for these permits fluctuate. Catch and release permits are the cheapest. Get around[edit] If you are exploring the Highway 60 corridor, the best way to get around is by vehicle. Some people use bicycles as well, and some even walk; but this is not recommended. Away from the corridor, the only way to get around most of the time is by canoe. Algonquin has an extensive canoe route system, with many portages and campsites. Be sure to obtain a canoe route map before you depart. See[edit][add listing] There are many natural and historic sites in the Park. The Brent Crater and Barron Canyon are both off of provincial highway 17, which runs north of the park. They will provide a fascinating hike. Do[edit][add listing] Rent a canoe, and explore the many canoe routes. Go on one of the guided trails. You can pick up a booklet at the beginning of each trail, and numerous posts placed throughout will provide fascinating information. These trails range from easy, short and flat to extremely challenging, long and rugged. Go to the Algonquin logging museum. There, an easy 1. Since , they have been providing exclusive nature based adventures for students and travelers from all over the world. Professional guiding available for groups of any size. The Portage, Two Rivers and Opeongo stores provide camping, canoeing and other outfitting equipment. All stores tend to be overpriced, but you can occasionally find a good deal. The store at Lake of Two Rivers campground offers "fast food" type meals and ice cream. The Portage Store on canoe lake has dine-in and take out food as well as a small convenience store and ice cream retailer. If you are staying overnight in Algonquin, it is highly recommended and often necessary that you bring your own food. You can cook over a fire a fire-pit is provided in every campsite or a lightweight camping stove which you must provide. Please remember that glass bottles and cans are prohibited in all parts of the park, except for organized campgrounds. This ban applies to day visitors as well. There are three lodges in the park that offer meals, Arowhon, Killarney, and Bartlett Lodge, all accessible from Route Meals are expensive but worth it. Drink[edit][add listing] As always, remember that glass bottles and cans soda cans as well are banned in the park. Should drinks be packaged in such containers, pour them into a re-usable plastic bottle. It is highly recommended that you not drink straight out of the lakes. Bacteria and parasites are present. This is especially true for bogs and rivers. Prior to drinking the water, bring it to a full boil for 5 minutes or pass it through a filter.

Chapter 5 : Welcome to Algonquin Provincial Park

Comment: A copy that has been read, but remains in clean condition. All pages are intact, and the cover is intact. The spine may show signs of wear. Pages can include limited notes and highlighting, and the copy can include previous owner inscriptions.

Getting around Ogunquit in season is tremendously easy using the efficient Trolley system, an enjoyable way to see the town in style with open air - let the trolley take you to the beach, the shops, dinner. Ogunquit Beach One of the biggest draws to this vacation town is Ogunquit Beach. It also ranks as one of the prettiest 3. The middle section of Ogunquit Beach is known as Footbridge Beach, because it is accessed by a footbridge that crosses over the Ogunquit River. Lifeguards are on duty in season, and the end of the beach provides ample parking for a small fee, public restrooms, gift shops, a snack bar and restaurants. At the southern end of Ogunquit Beach, the Ogunquit River flows into the ocean by the beach, this makes for a great fresh water spot to float on an inner tube or raft on a warm summer day. The coastal town of Ogunquit is ideal for active visitors looking to enjoy the outdoors. The Ogunquit River flows 9 miles long and is a great kayaking spot. In season, Ogunquit is a hotspot for lively nightlife and entertainment. Local restaurants and bars offer live music, comedy shows and other entertainment. Perkins Cove Ogunquit is also home to Perkins Cove, a small turn of the century fishing village that draws great crowds every summer. Perkins Cove is full of boutique shopping, jewelry and art galleries, and delicious restaurants that serve up locally caught fresh seafood. If you are looking to explore the sea, Perkins Cove is an ideal locale to do so. Many of the boats in the harbor are active fishing and lobstering boats that also offer tours for a one of a kind, hands-on experience. Other boat tours, like the Ugly Anne and Bunny Clark charter party cruises or deep-sea fishing trips. Perkins Cove is home to a hand-operated footbridge and visitors may have the chance to draw it up if a tall ship is passing by. Marginal Way Ogunquit has been referred to as the most walk-able community in Maine, so a car is not a necessity. Aside from the long, flat beaches that are great for strolling along, visitors can also trek along the famous Marginal Way. The Marginal Way is a 1. This easy walk with getnle slope wraps along the scenic coastline, providing beautiful views of the beaches, ocean and harbor. There are many benches along the path, perfect for stopping to enjoy the cool sea air, reading a book, taking pictures or even painting the scenery. Art and Summer Theatre Ogunquit is also home to a large artistic community. Originally flourishing as an artist colony at the turn of the century, the tradition has continued with a wide array of galleries, and shops and boutiques that feature the work of local Maine artisans like fashion designers and jewelers. It is a great way to enjoy a piece of Maine history while taking in Broadway-caliber productions. Events is something to do in all seasons in Ogunquit! Summer is the best time to stay by the beach, relax in the sun and take in the annual 4th of July Fireworks display. In the fall, visit for OgunquitFest, a fun-filled weekend with fall-themed events including pumpkin carving, a haunted house, wagon rides and more! However you choose to spend your time in Ogunquit, it is a vacation that will not be forgotten. The best chefs in New England travel to Maine because of its fresh and delicious local ingredients. Seafood is caught daily, delivered straight to the restaurant and put on the menu that night. Locally made ice cream shops line route 1 all the way in to town. Fancier restaurants are ideal for couples looking for a romantic atmosphere and unique cuisine.

Chapter 6 : Visit Algonquin Park | Algonquin Provincial Park | The Friends of Algonquin Park

There is a gift shop in the Visitor's centre, but beyond that there is not much to buy in Algonquin Park. The Portage, Two Rivers and Opeongo stores provide camping, canoeing and other outfitting equipment.

Chapter 7 : Algonquin Park Attractions: Visitor Attractions in Algonquin Park, Ontario

The essence of Algonquin is in its vast interior of maple hills, rocky ridges, and thousands of lakes. The only way to explore the interior of this park is by canoe or on foot. There is also a second Algonquin - along the 56 kilometre stretch

of Highway

Chapter 8 : THE 15 BEST Things to Do in Algonquin Provincial Park - (with Photos) - TripAdvisor

While the guide is primarily intended as an aid for those using our outfitting services, especially first-time visitors to Algonquin Park, youth group leaders and complete outfitting customers, our hope is that all canoe trippers will find it useful to some degree.

Chapter 9 : Algonquin Park Travel Guide: Algonquin Park, Ontario (ON) | calendrierdelascience.com

Algonquin Provincial Park is a provincial park located between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River in Ontario, Canada, mostly within the Unorganized South Part of Nipissing District.