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***Prairie And Northwest Territories Region -
1993 National Parks And Historic Sites
Attendance Report
Date of Report: 1994
Author: Canada - Parks Canada
Catalogue Number: 11-3-29***



Prairie and Northwest Territories Region

1993 National Parks and Historic Sites Attendance Report

Canada

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FOREWORD

This report is intended to provide current, reliable visitor information to assist Canadian Heritage staff carry out their management and planning responsibilities.

The third annual statistical report for the Prairie and Northwest Territories Region, formerly Prairie and Northern Region, is designed to allow easy analysis of the data. The statistics are reported on a calendar year basis, and six years of data for the years 1988 through 1993 are included to reveal trends. Some improvements have been made to the 1993 report - a brief "site profile" or "park profile" provides a description of the main features, activities and origin of visitors and a provincial/territorial map displays the location. Data Collection Methods for each park and site are included in an Appendix.

It should be noted that this report includes parks and sites in the Yukon, which was part of the former "Prairie and Northern Region." These parks and sites are included in the new Pacific and Yukon Region.

I would like to recognize the fine work done by Ian Barnett, a University of Manitoba fieldwork student who prepared the report under the direction of the Statistical Database Analyst, Suzanne Stevenson. I also thank the staff throughout the region who collected the data presented in the report.

Ray Delbaere
Manager, Business Affairs
Prairie & NWT Region

GLOSSARY

Different measuring units are used to collect information on park and site use. These units are defined as follows:

Entry: A person enters a park/site, regardless of the purpose of the entry. This number includes entries by service personnel and Parks Canada staff, as well as drive-through traffic.

Visit: A person enters the park/site for the purpose of heritage appreciation and/or recreation. A re-entry by the same person on the same day is not counted as another visit. Similarly, re-entries by visitors staying overnight in the park are not counted as a second visit.

Visit Day: Each day or part thereof that a visitor is in a park.

Visit Hour: Each hour or part thereof that a visitor is in a site.

Party Night: Each night a group (party) of people occupies a campsite.

Person Night: Each night an individual camps in a park.

Extension Contacts: Include the following categories:

- a) Group presentations - these are presentations to school groups either at the school or some location other than the park or site.
- b) Special Events - these are special events held away from the park or site involving staff participation.
- c) Outside Organization - in the case of Grasslands National Park, they have a MOU with the Rodeo Ranch Museum to provide information to visitors and potential visitors to Grasslands.

Data Collection Methods - See Appendix A

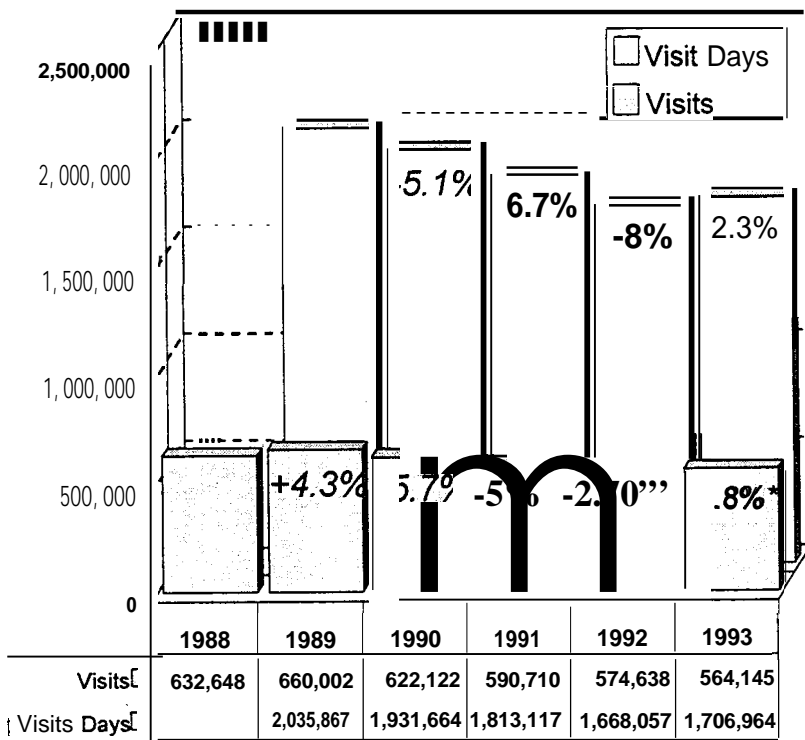
NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES

Prairie and Northern Region

National Park Attendance Summary 1988-1993

Visits and Visit Days



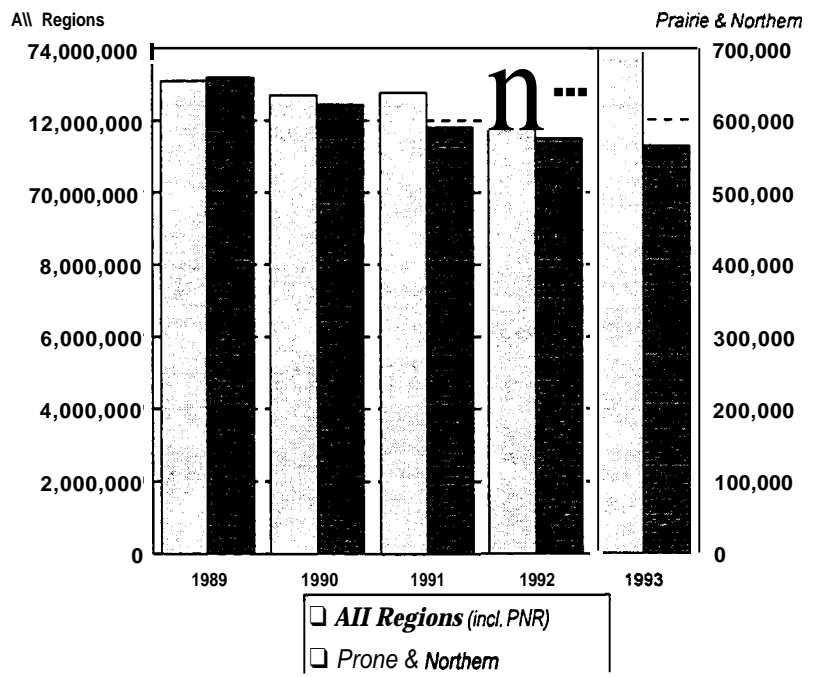
Visits to the nine National Parks and Reserves in the Prairie and Northern Region dropped for the fourth straight year. Visit Days in 1993 increased by 2.3% over 1992.

percent change from previous year

National Parks

Prairie & Northern Region compared to All Regions
Visits

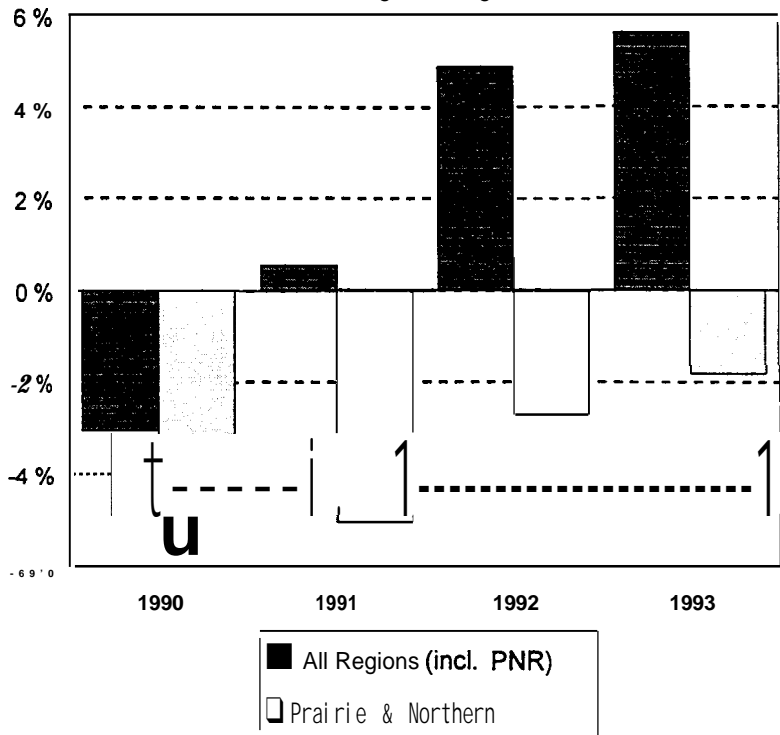
Since 1990, visits to National Parks have been on the rise across the country. In this same period, visits to the Prairie and Northern Region Parks have been decreasing.



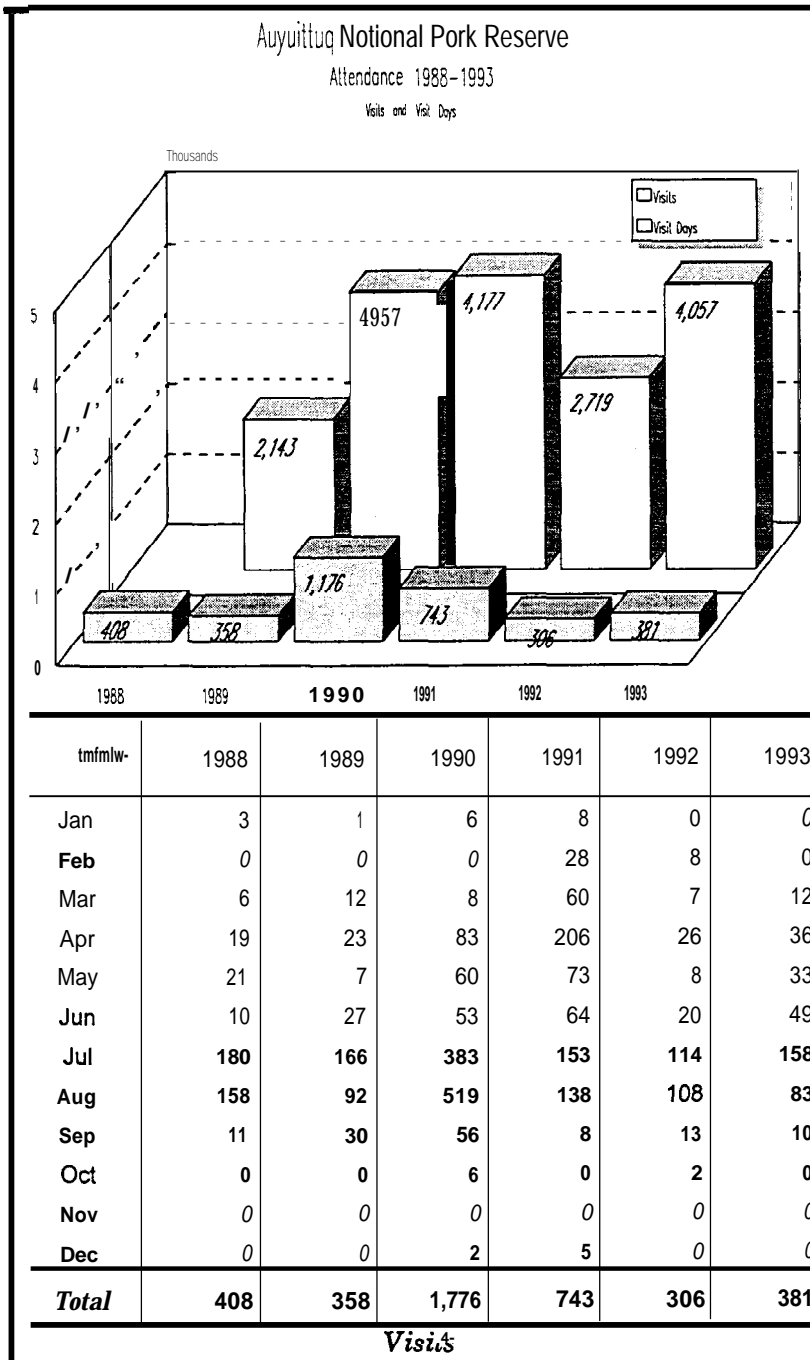
National Parks

Prairie & Northern Region compared to all regions
Annual Percentage Change in Visits

Although attendance has been dropping in the Region, the annual percentage decrease is becoming smaller.



AUYUITTUQ NATIONAL PARK RESERVE



In 1993, visits to Auyuittuq rose slightly over the previous year. There is no discernible trend in attendance to the Park.

P A R K P R O F I L E

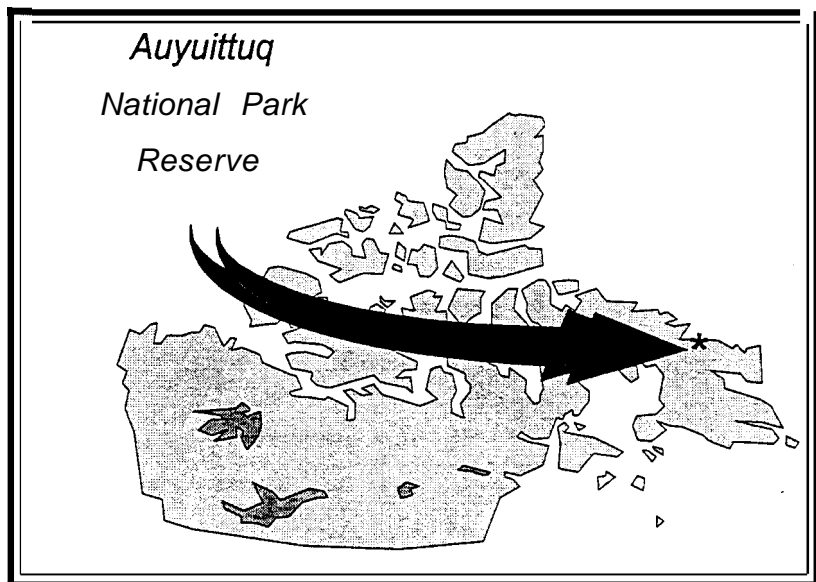
Auyuittuq covers 19,600 square kilometres on the northern shore of Baffin Island's Cumberland Peninsula.

Auyuittuq National Park Reserve was established in 1972 to represent the Canadian Shield's northern extremity and the Northern Davis Natural Region. Auyuittuq means "the land that does not melt."

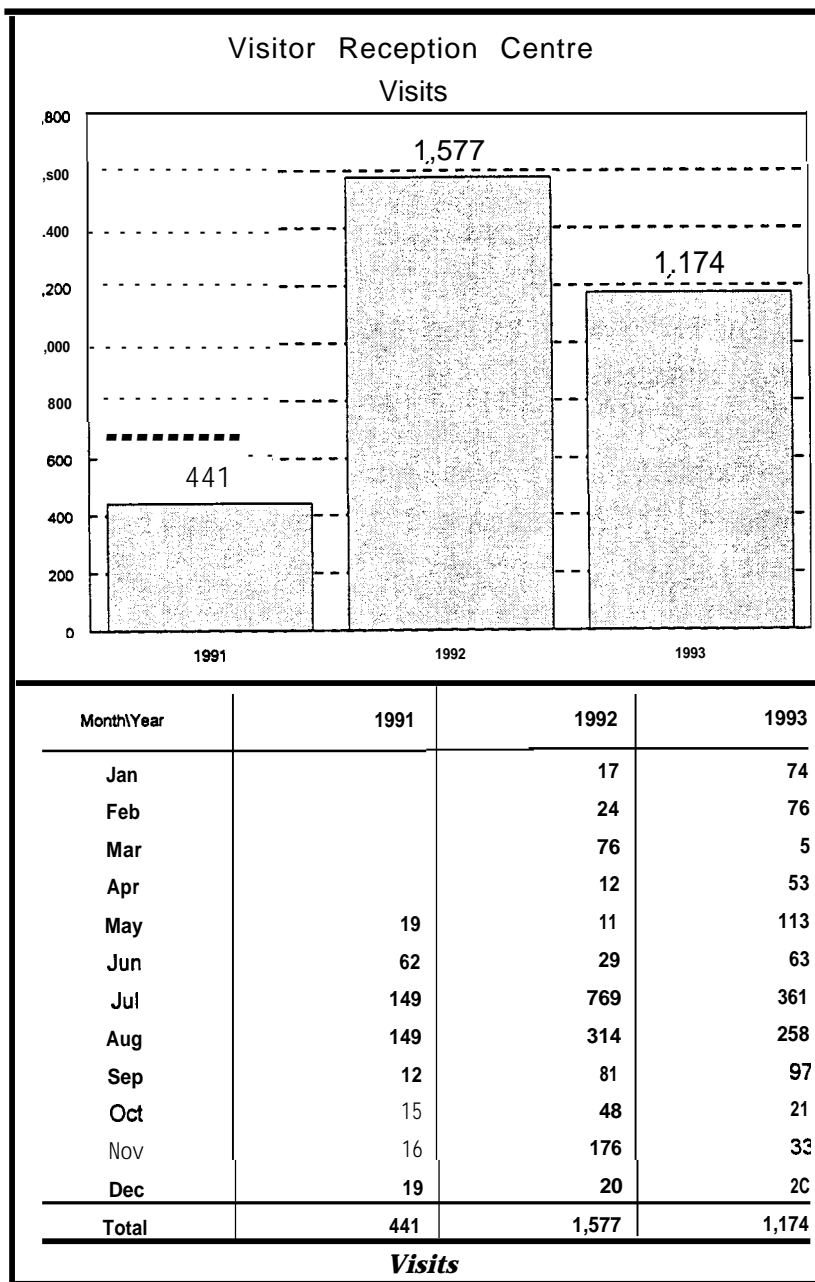
The rugged landscape is covered with impressive land forms created by the ice. The park supports a unique ecosystem, suited to the harsh environment of the eastern Arctic.

Most activity in the park centres around the Akshayuk Pass. A hiking trail extends through the pass which is reached mostly by freighter canoe, although it is possible to get to the trail by foot or snowmobile. There are several designated primitive campsites along the route. In 1991, a Visitor Reception Centre opened in Pangnirtung.

Visitors to Auyuittuq are mostly Canadian (55.2 percent). Americans make up 28.3 percent of visitors, while Europeans (7 percent) and Japanese (1.1 percent) also visit the park. Average stays in the park last 7.5 nights, with most stays taking place in the summer months.¹



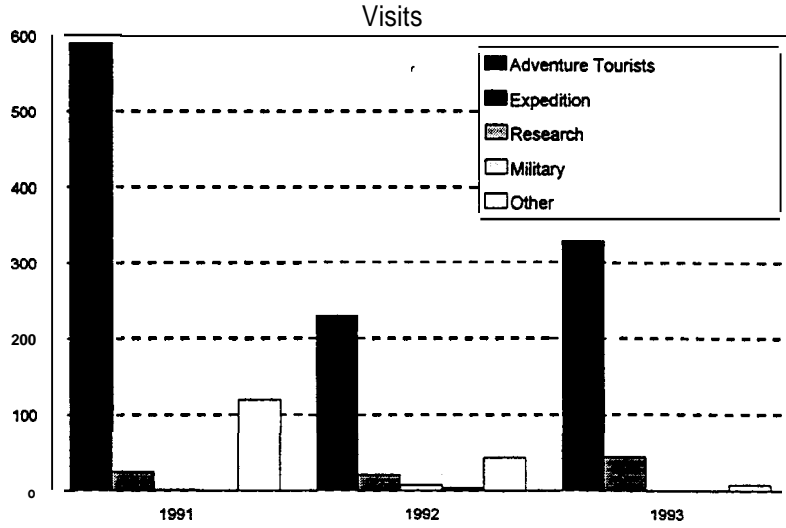
1- Source: Visitor Profile and Economic Impact Statement of Northern National Parks/Reserves and Historic Sites, Environment Canada Parks Service, 1989; pp. 30-34.



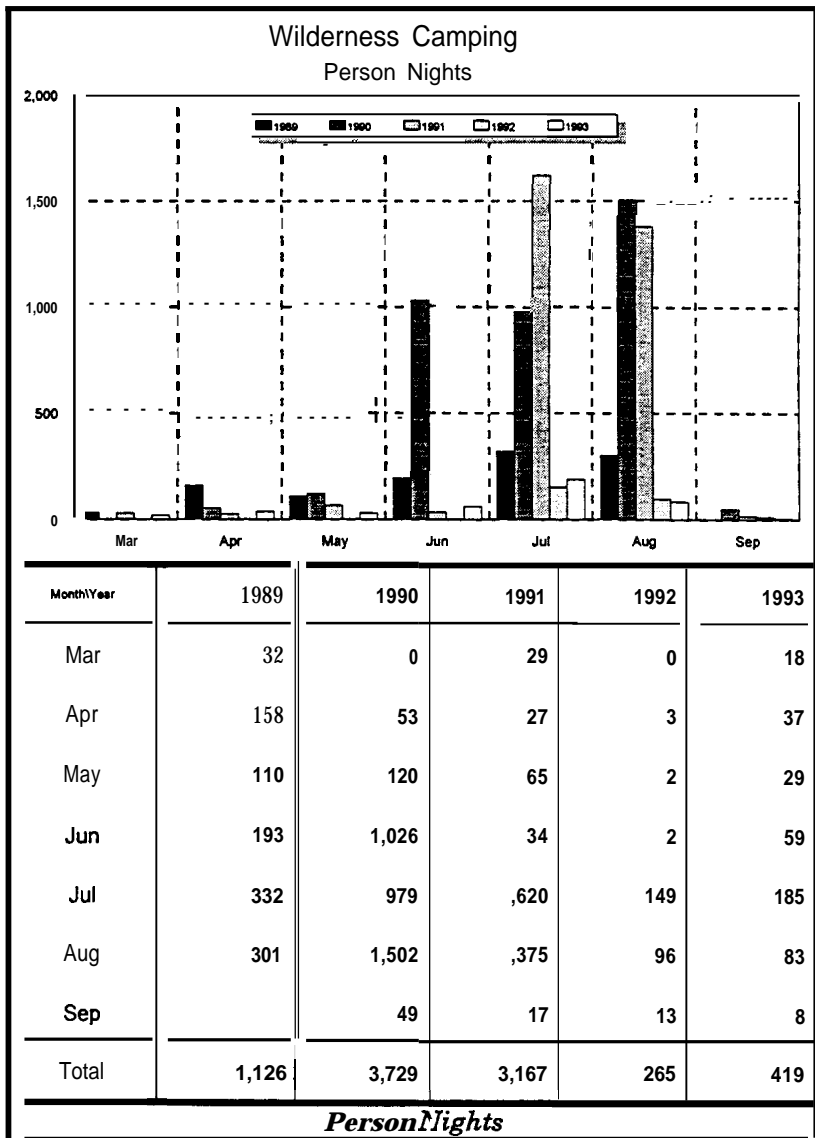
Visits to the VRC dropped in 1993.

User Type Comparison 1991-1993

Adventure Tourists form the largest group of users for Auyuittuq.

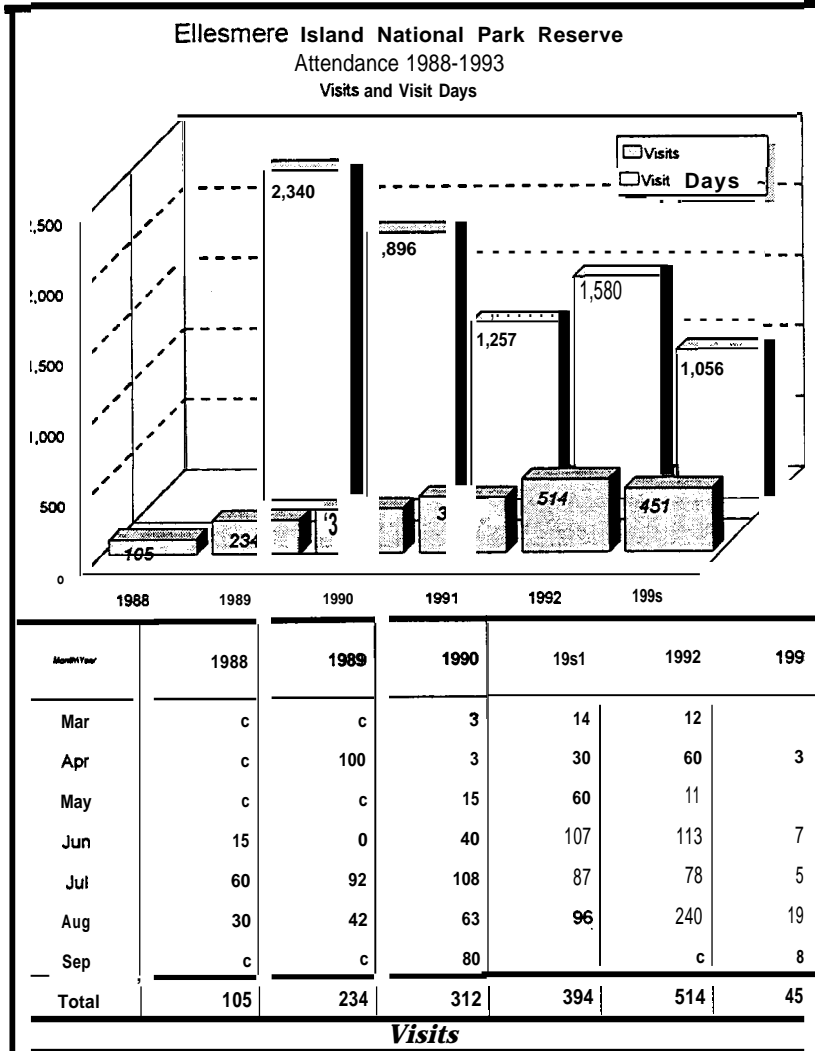


Although 1993 saw an increase, wilderness camping person nights have dropped significantly from the levels seen during the 1988 to 1991 period.



PersonNights

ELLESMERE ISLAND NATIONAL PARK RESERVE



After a steady rise in attendance from 1988 to 1992, visits to Ellesmere were down 1993.

P A R K P R O F I L E

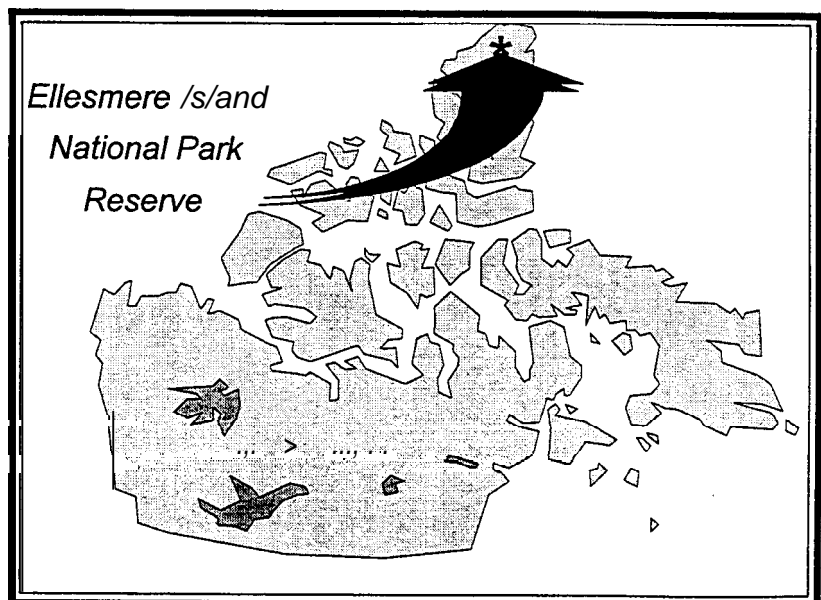
Located on the most northerly point of land in North America, the park is located 44 kilometres northeast of the military base at Alert and 225 kilometres north of the meteorological station at Eureka. Access to the park is via chartered aircraft from Resolute Bay. The park covers 37,775 square kilometres.

Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve was established in 1986 to represent the Eastern High Arctic Natural Region and part of the Northern Arctic Marine Region.

Ellesmere Island features the Grant Land Mountains and the Hazen Plateau. Mt. Barbeau, the highest peak in eastern North America looks out across the icefields and fiords that dominate the island.

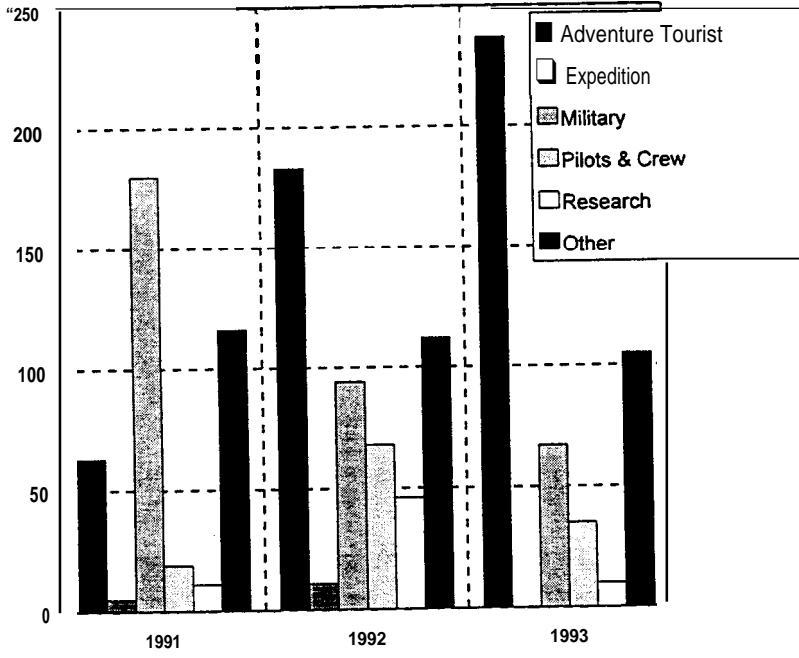
Information and trip planning material is available to park visitors. All visitors to Ellesmere are greeted by park staff as they arrive at Tanquary Fjord. Campsites are random, with minimum impact practiced to preserve the fragile landscape. Several emergency shelters exist, as well as roofed accommodation for twenty on the south shore of Lake Hazen. Possible activities available in the park include hiking, picnicking, photography, "Sightseeing," and fishing.

Ellesmere is visited by a wide range of users. Adventure tourists were the most common type in 1993, with 237 visits.



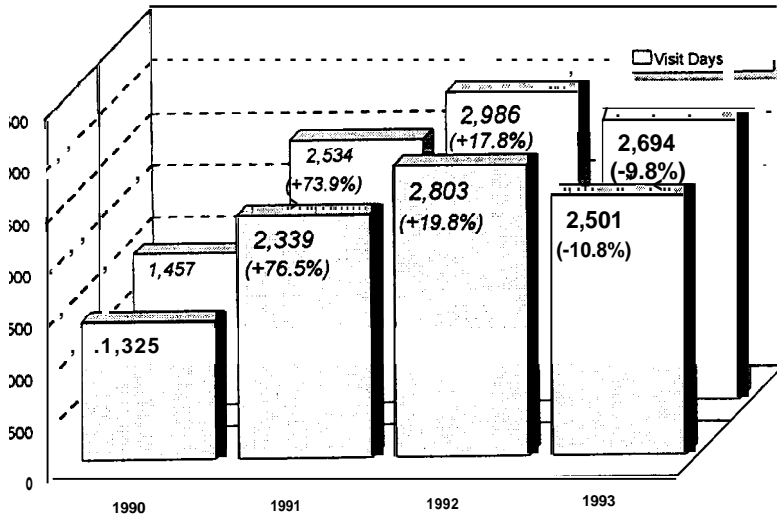
User Type Comparison

Visits



GRASSLANDS NATIONAL PARK

Grasslands National Park
Attendance 1990-1993
Visits and Visit Days



Visits to Grasslands decreased by 10.8% in 1993. Visit days were down by 9.8%. The 2,501 visits still represent almost twice the amount recorded in 1988.

| MonthYear | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Jan | n | 11 | 9 | 11 |
| Feb | n | 4 | 23 | 9 |
| Mar | n | 12 | 8 | 9 |
| Apr | n | 37 | 23 | 7 |
| May | 75 | 302 | 99 | 26 |
| Jun | 334 | 518 | 568 | 47 |
| Jul | 400 | 605 | 796 | 72 |
| Aug | 299 | 562 | 878 | 66 |
| Sep | 138 | 206 | 235 | 17 |
| Oct | 55 | 47 | 121 | 6 |
| Nov | 16 | 26 | 38 | 2 |
| Dec | 8 | 9 | 5 | |
| Total | 1,325 | 2,339 | 2,803 | 2,501 |

Visits

P A R K P R O F I L E

Grasslands National Parks was established to represent the Prairie Grasslands Natural Region. It is the first park in North America set aside specifically for the preservation of original mixed-grass prairie.

The park, covering 907 square kilometres, is located in southern Saskatchewan between the towns of Val Marie and Kildeer along the Saskatchewan-Montana border. It is made up of two components (east and west blocks) that are 150 kilometres apart by provincial highway. Grasslands is 125 kilometres south of Swift Current.

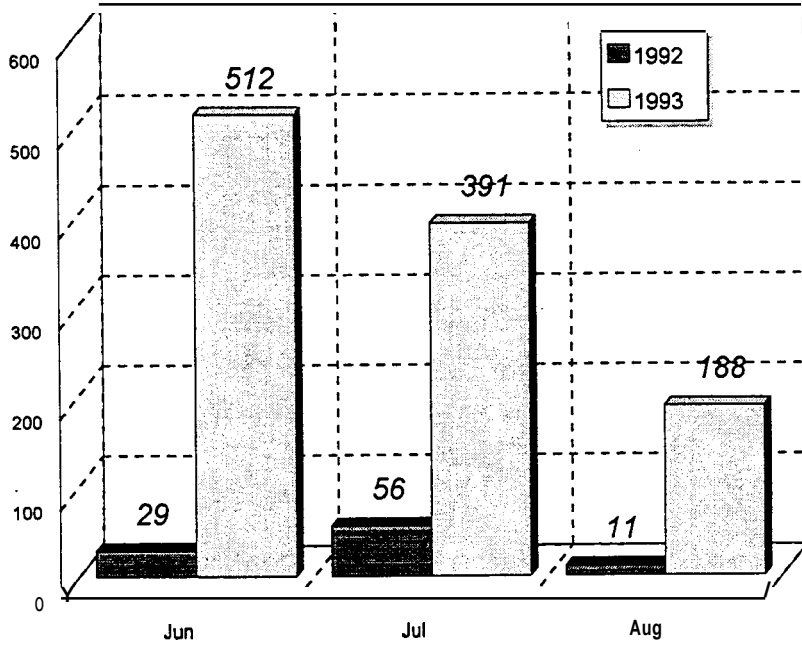
The park land typifies the Canadian mixed-grass prairie. Remnants of native artifacts such as teepee rings, lithics, buffalo jumps and medicine wheels can also be found in the park.

The park information and administration building is located in Val Marie. The Rodeo Ranch Museum provides visitors with information about the East Block of the park. There is no accommodation offered within the park, although backcountry camping is permitted. Accommodation is also available in the local communities.

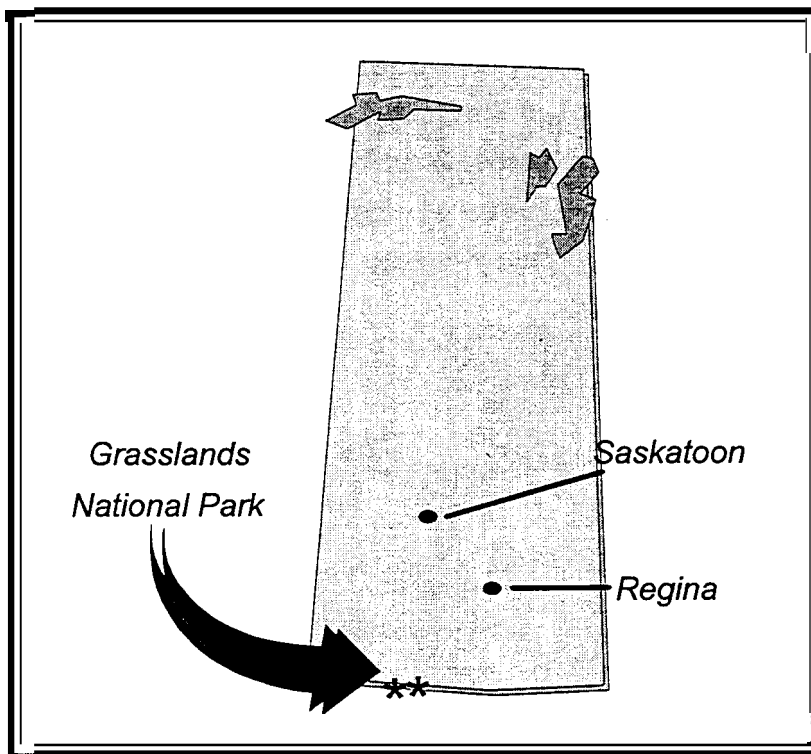
Visitors to Grasslands are mostly of local origin (living within an 80 kilometre radius of the park). Residents of Saskatchewan (40.7 percent), Ontario (16.8 percent) and Alberta (12.8 percent) make up most of the park's visitors. Nearly 60 percent of visitors are male. Forty-four percent of parties visiting the park are composed of two people.¹

1- Source: Visitor Survey; Grasslands National Park; Environment Canada, Parks Service; 1992; pp. i-ii.

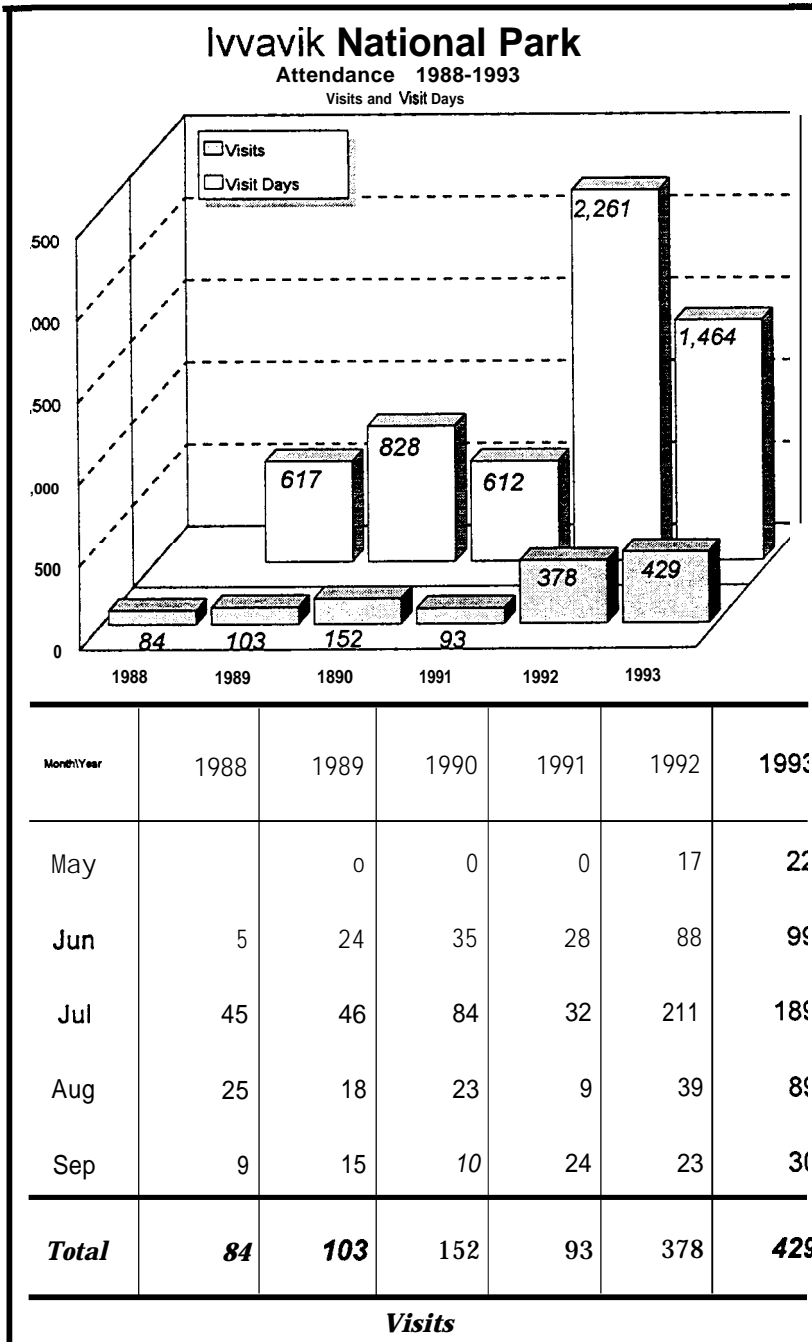
Extension Statistics
Rodeo Ranch Museum



*The Rodeo Ranch Museum is visited by 50% of the people who come to Grass lands.**



IVVAVIK NATIONAL PARK



Visits to Ivvavik increased slightly over 1992.

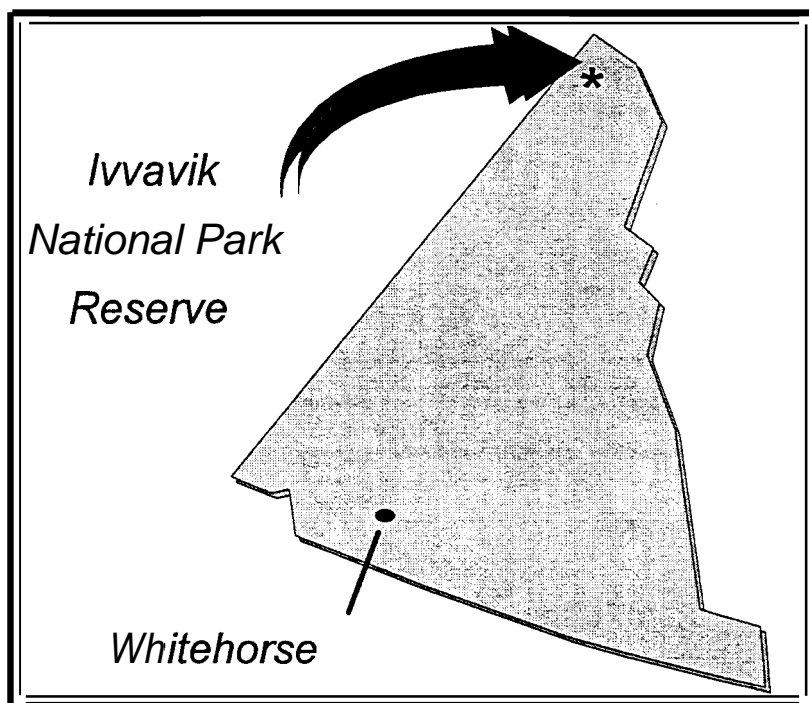
P A R K P R O F I L E

Ivvavik National Park (formerly Northern Yukon National Park Reserve) was established in 1984 to represent the Northern Yukon and Mackenzie Delta Natural Regions. It is the first National Park established through native land claims legislation.

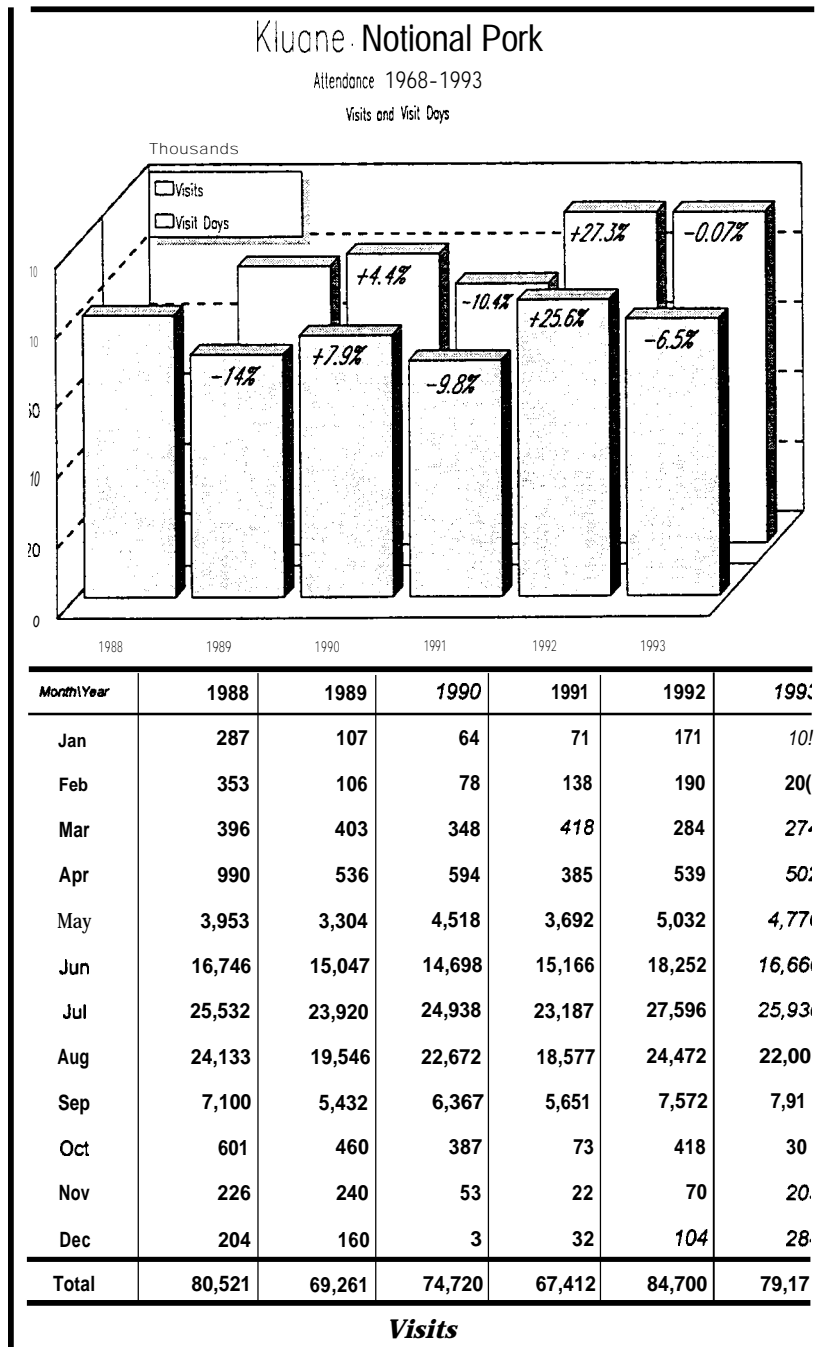
The park covers 10,168 square kilometres at the northernmost tip of the Yukon Territory, adjacent to Alaska, 800 kilometres northwest of Whitehorse. The main access to the park is via airplane from Inuvik, Northwest Territories, 200 km west of the park and from centres in northern and central Yukon. An aircraft access permit is required.

The park is made up of a unique non-glaciated landscape. The Firth River runs through Ivvavik, leaving gorges and prehistoric terraces in its path. The river is used by whitewater enthusiasts. The park land is a critical calving habitat for 160,000 barren-ground caribou. The shoreline is a staging and breeding ground for thousands of migratory birds.

Information on Ivvavik is available at the park administration office in Inuvik. There is no accommodation available in the park, although there are hotels and campgrounds in Inuvik and hotels in Old



KLUANE NATIONAL PARK



There were 5,000 less visits to Kluane in 1993 than in 1992, a drop of 6.5%. Visit days, however, fell by less than 1%. No clear trend exists in attendance to Kluane. Attendance in 1992 was particularly high because of the 50th anniversary of the Alaska Highway.

P A R K P R O F I L E

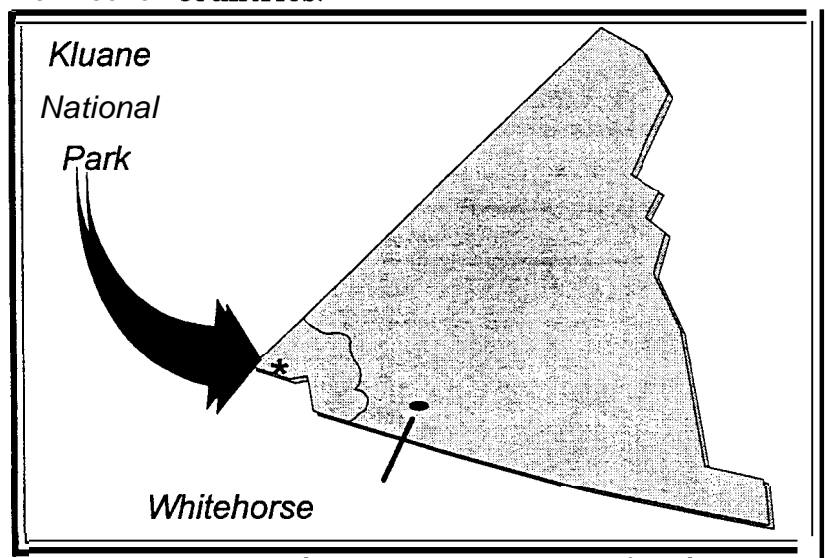
Kluane covers 22,015 square kilometres and is situated in the southwest corner of the Yukon Territory, bounded by the British Columbia and Alaska borders to the south and west.

Kluane National Park was established in 1976 to represent the Northern Coast Mountains Natural Region.

The park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is covered with mountain lakes, alpine meadows, tundra, extensive icefields, and swift, cold rivers.

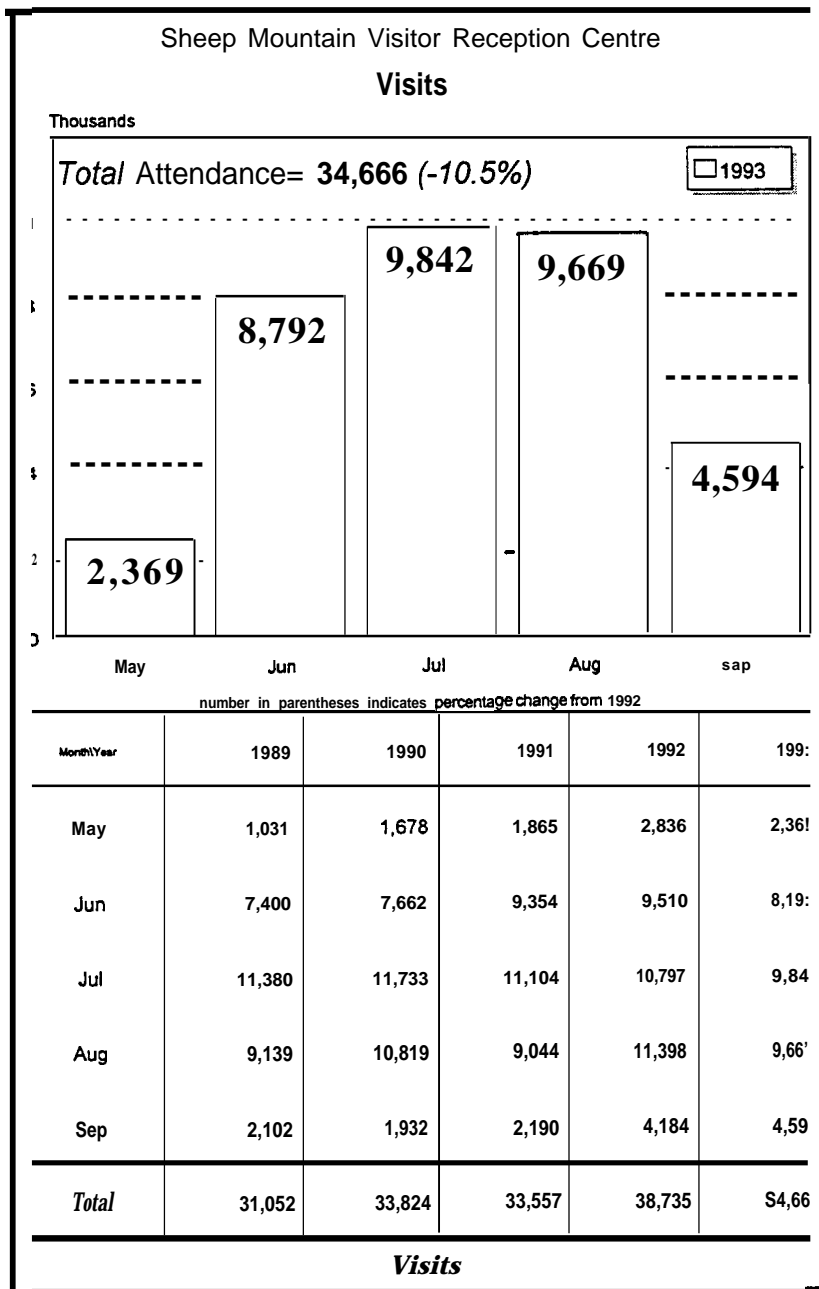
Visitors can stay overnight in the park at the Kathleen Lake campground. Visitor information is available at the Haines Junction and Sheep Mountain Visitor Reception Centres. The Haines Junction Visitor Reception Centre includes interpretive exhibits and offers a slide show.

80 percent of visits to Kluane occur in June, July or August. Seventy-five percent of visitors to the park come in private vehicles and of those, 85 percent are from the United States. Canadians make up 11 percent of park visitors (3 percent Yukon) and 2 percent come from other countries.¹



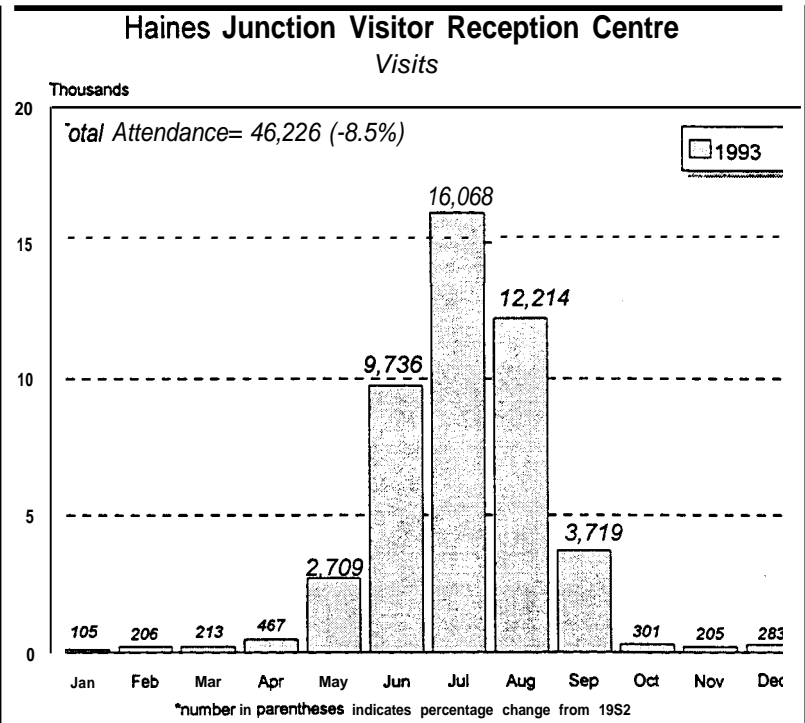
1- Source: Visitor Profile and Economic Impact Statement of Northern National Parks/Reserves and Historic Sites; Environment Canada, Parks Service; 1989; pp 12-15

KLUANE NATIONAL PARK FACILITIES



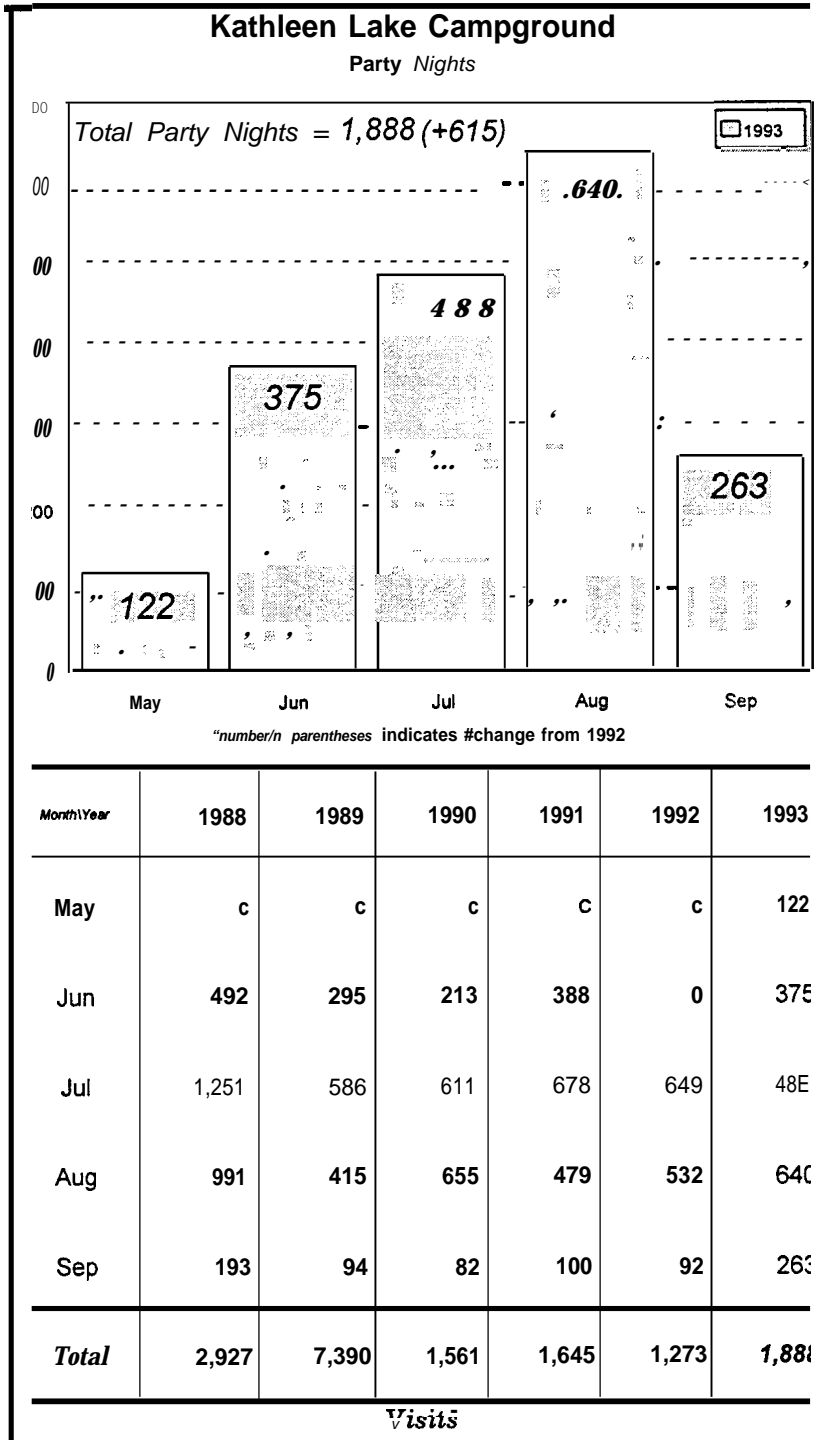
Visits to the Sheep Mountain VRC fell from 1992 levels. 1992 attendance was particularly high due to the 50th anniversary of the Alaska Highway. This year's decrease represents a return to previous levels.

The town of Haines Junction is situated where the Alaska Highway meets the Haines Road. Although attendance to the Haines Junction VRC fell from 1992, the visits recorded in 1993 are significantly higher than 1988-1991.



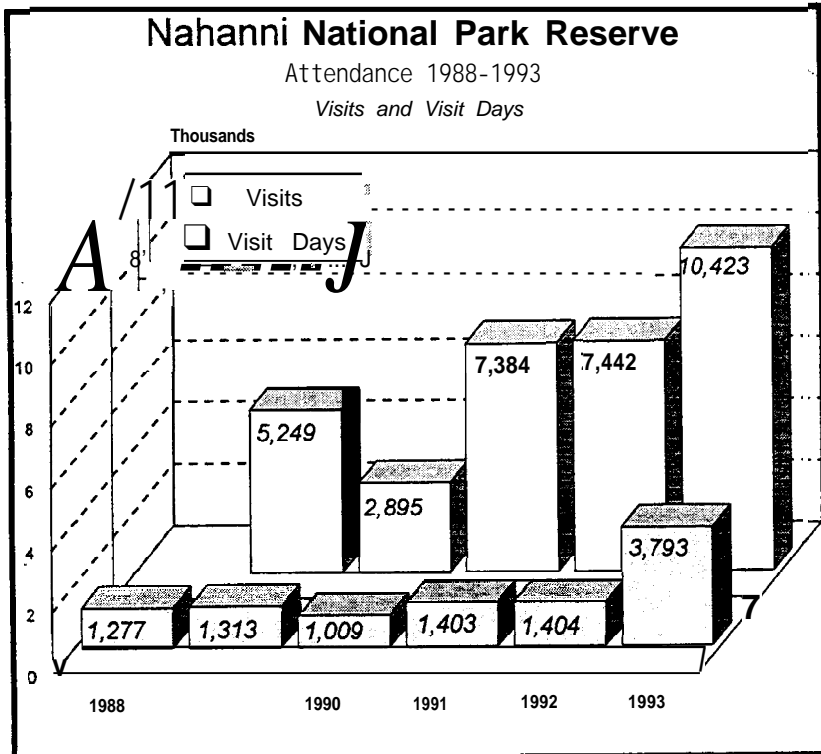
| Month\Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Jan | 85 | 0 | 40 | 71 | 171 | 105 |
| Feb | 138 | 0 | 40 | 138 | 190 | 206 |
| Mar | 398 | 390 | 332 | 418 | 281 | 213 |
| Apr | 565 | 430 | 571 | 368 | 523 | 467 |
| May | 2,281 | 2,354 | 2,582 | 2,060 | 2,876 | 2,709 |
| Jun | 9,616 | 8,340 | 8,061 | 7,128 | 11,033 | 9,736 |
| Jul | 14,022 | 13,586 | 14,004 | 13,487 | 17,456 | 16,068 |
| Aug | 8,638 | 10,810 | 12,107 | 10,589 | 13,523 | 12,214 |
| Sep | 3,670 | 3,499 | 4,935 | 3,471 | 3,904 | 3,719 |
| Oct | 510 | 438 | 379 | 73 | 387 | 301 |
| Nov | 125 | 47 | 52 | 22 | 68 | 205 |
| Dec | 204 | 18 | 3 | 29 | 104 | 283 |
| Total | 40,250 | 39,912 | 43,106 | 37,854 | 50,516 | 46,226 |

Visits



Kathleen Lake Campground is situated on the Haines Road, near the eastern park boundary. 615 more party nights were recorded in 1993 than in 1992. There is no visible trend in the use of this campground.

NAHANNI NATIONAL PARK RESERVE



Visits to Nahanni more than doubled in 1993

| MonthYear | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Jan | c | c | c | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Feb | c | c | c | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Mar | c | c | c | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Apr | c | c | c | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| May | 25 | 1 | c | 14 | 18 | 0 |
| Jun | 229 | 216 | 194 | 215 | 260 | 552 |
| Jul | 477 | 585 | 410 | 631 | 464 | 1,705 |
| Aug | 525 | 467 | 334 | 487 | 624 | 1,469 |
| Sep | 21 | 44 | 71 | 49 | 18 | 67 |
| Oct | c | c | c | c | 17 | 0 |
| Nov | c | c | c | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1,277 | 1,313 | 1,009 | 1,403 | 7,404 | 3,793 |
| Visits | | | | | | |

PARK PROFILE

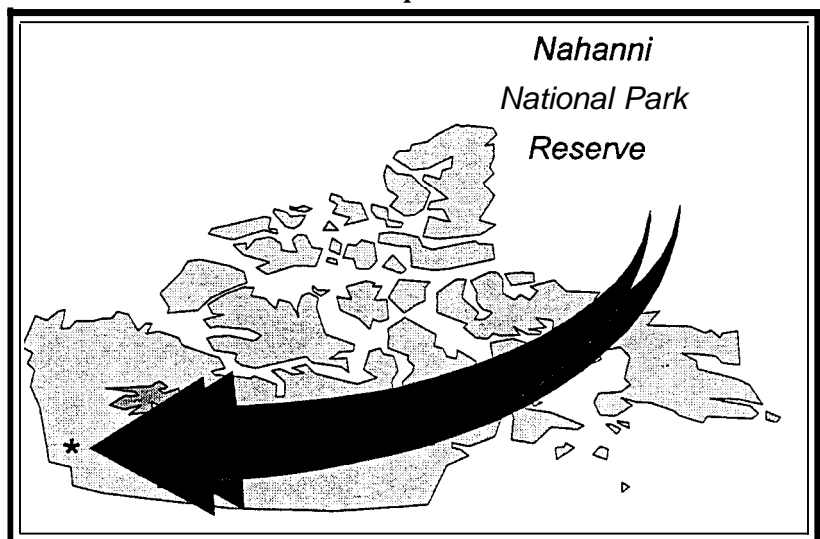
Nahanni is located in the southwest corner of the Northwest Territories, centred along the South Nahanni and Flat Rivers. The park covers 4,766 square kilometres.

Nahanni National Park Reserve was established in 1976 to represent the Mackenzie Mountains Natural Region.

The park is characterized by turbulent rivers, rugged mountains, canyons and hot sulphur springs. 322 kilometres of the South Nahanni River flows through mountains and canyons reaching depths of 1,200 metres and drops 91 metres through the impressive Virginia Falls. Visitors to the park find great opportunities for canoeing and rafting. Primitive camping areas exist along the river, with tables, fire grills and pit toilets. A day use area exists at Virginia Falls, with a float plane dock, helicopter pad, privies, trails, and boardwalks to viewing promontories.

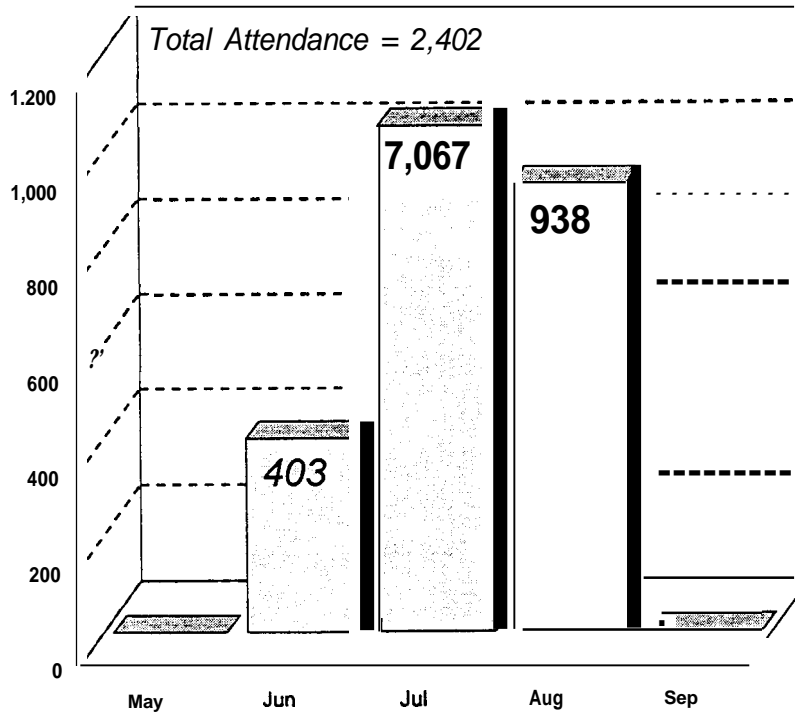
Nahanni was the first site to be officially designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.

Attendance to the park is highly seasonal as it is only officially open from mid-May to September. Nearly 70 percent of visitors originate in Canada, 21 percent from the United States and 10 percent from Europe. The Territories account for 11 percent of the visitors.¹

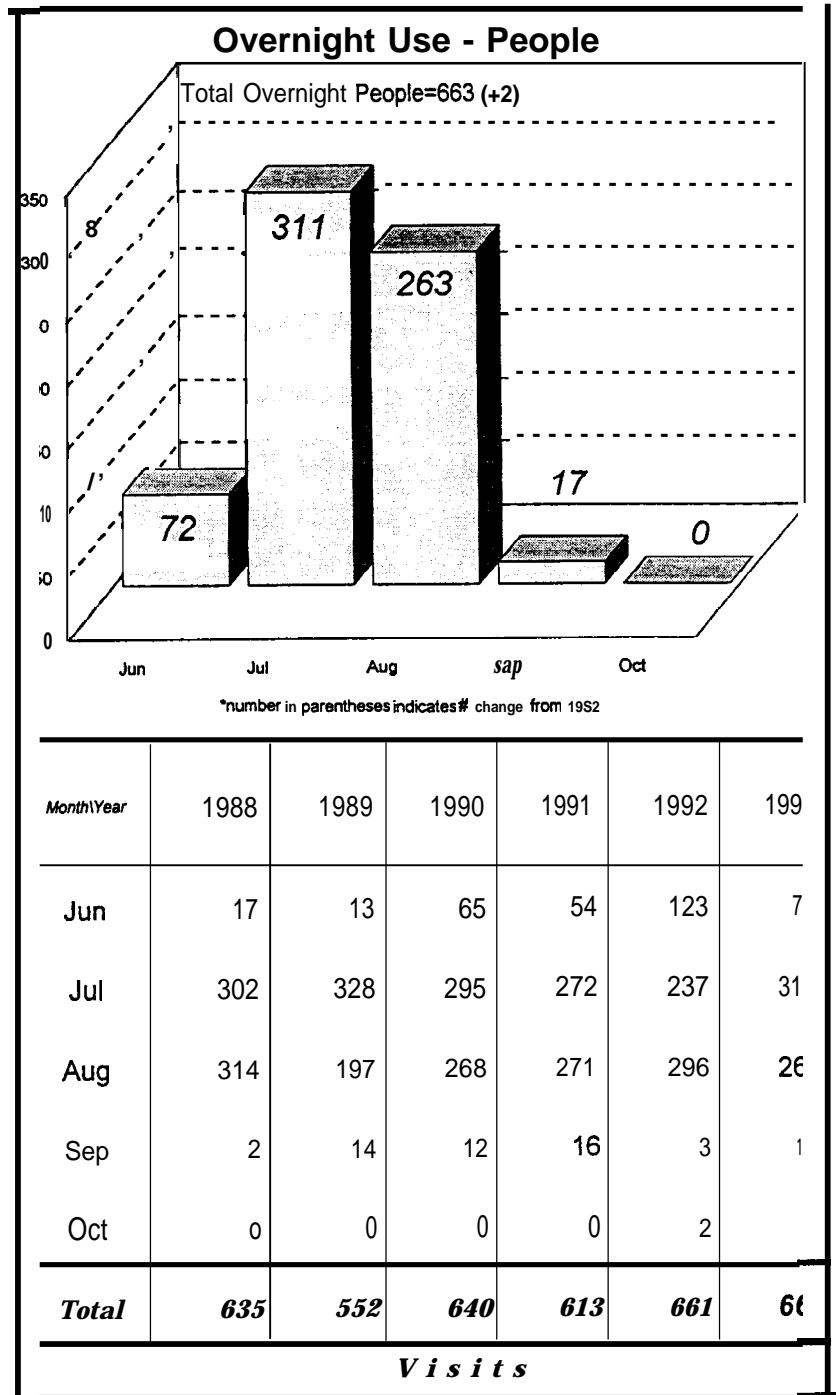


¹ -Source: Visitor Profile and Economic Impact Statement of Northern Nation Parks/Reserves and Historic Sites; Environment Canada, Parks Service; 1989;pp 37-39

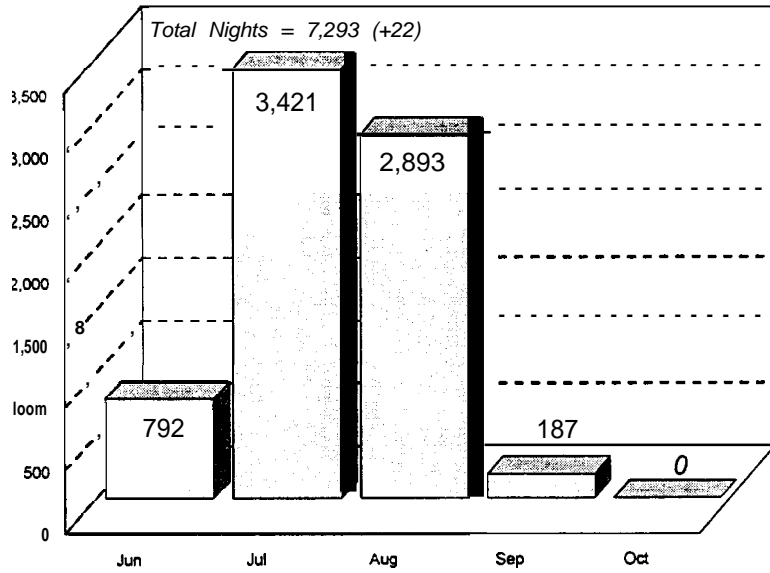
Visitor Centre -1993



The new visitor centre opened in 1993, with 2,402 visitors passing through its doors.



Overnight Use - Nights

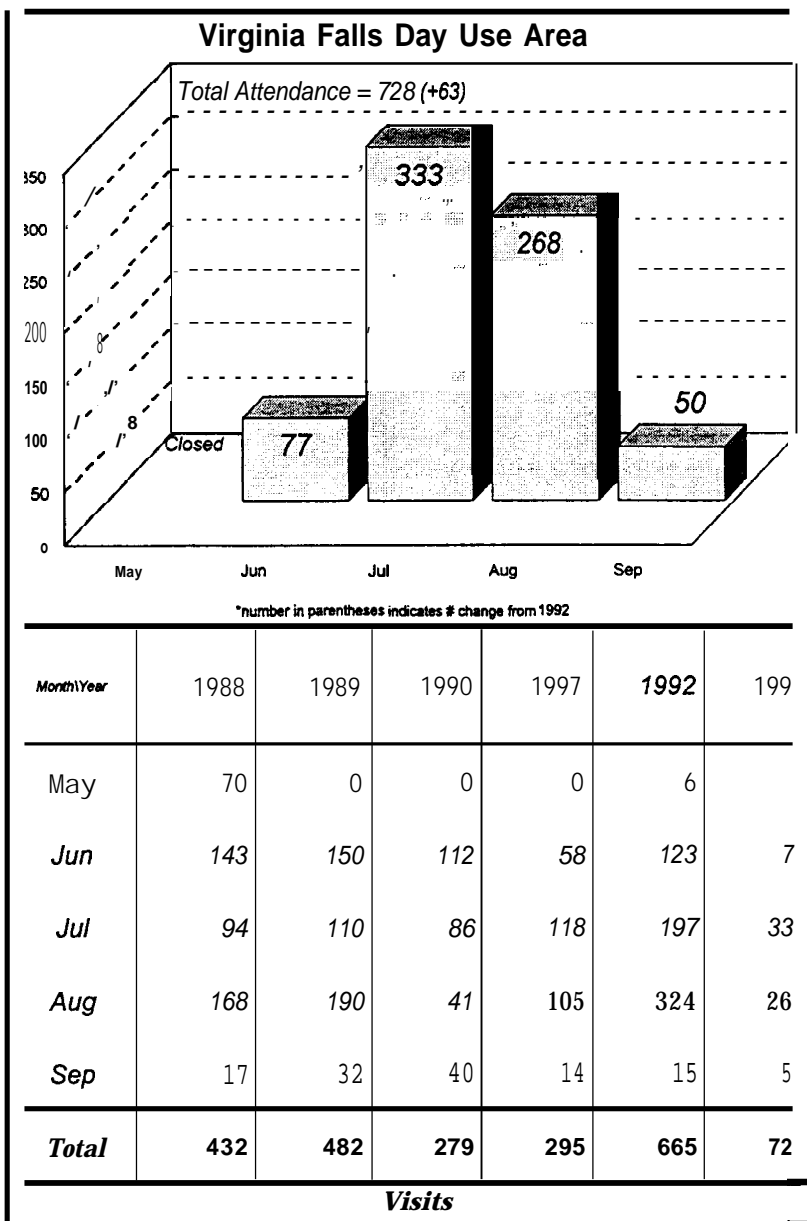


*number in parentheses indicates # change from 1992

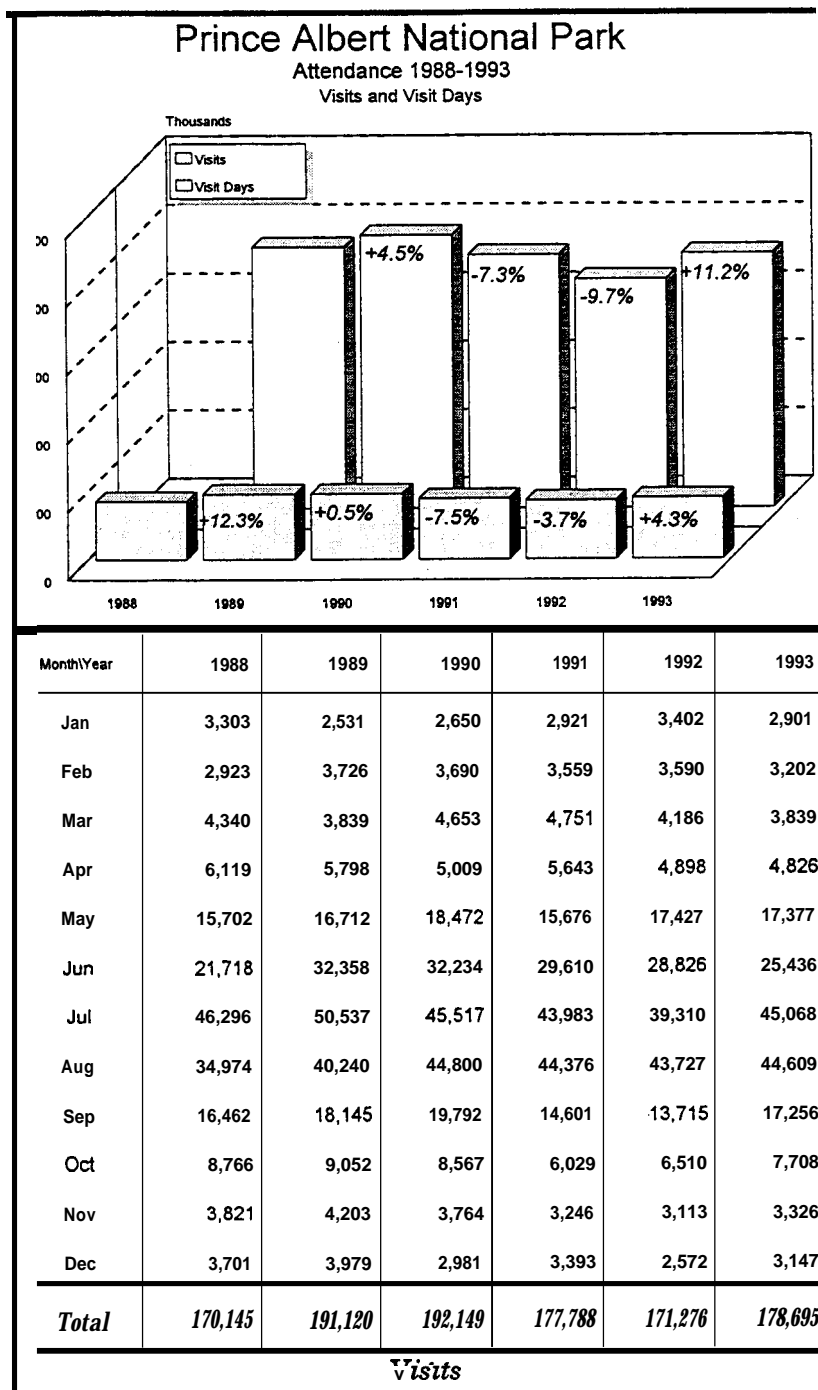
| Month\Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Jun | 187 | 143 | 715 | 594 | 1,353 | 792 |
| Jul | 3,322 | 3,608 | 3,245 | 2,992 | 2,607 | 3,421 |
| Aug | 3,454 | 2,167 | 2,948 | 2,981 | 3,256 | 2,893 |
| Sep | 22 | 154 | 132 | 176 | 33 | 187 |
| Oct | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Total | 6,985 | 6,072 | 7,040 | 6,743 | 7,271 | 7,293 |

Visits

Visits to the day-use area at Virginia Falls increased slightly in 1993.



PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK



After 2 years of declining attendance, visits to Prince Albert increased by nearly 5% in 1993. Visit Days increased by over 11%.

PARK PROFILE

The park covers 3,875 square kilometres of central Saskatchewan, 75 kilometres north of the town of Prince Albert.

Prince Albert was established as a National Park in 1927, to represent the Southern Boreal Plains Plateau Natural Region.

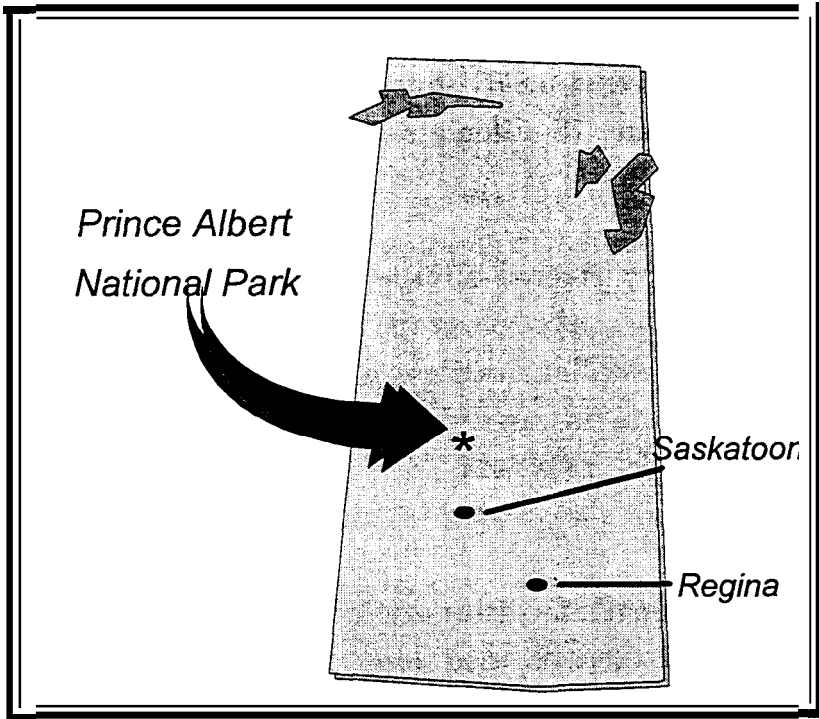
The park is composed of aspen parklands and boreal plains with islands of grasslands. The park is also home to a herd of woodland caribou, a fully protected nesting colony of white pelican and one of only two free roaming herds of bison in Canada. The cabin and grave site of Grey Owl are also located within park boundaries.

Most of the park facilities are located in the southern half, where there is road access. There are several vehicle accessible campgrounds, offering camp sites ranging from primitive to fully serviced. There are also back-country camp sites, located near the major lakes. Fixed-roof units are located in Waskesiu and more roofed accommodations are located within 50 kilometres of Waskesiu.

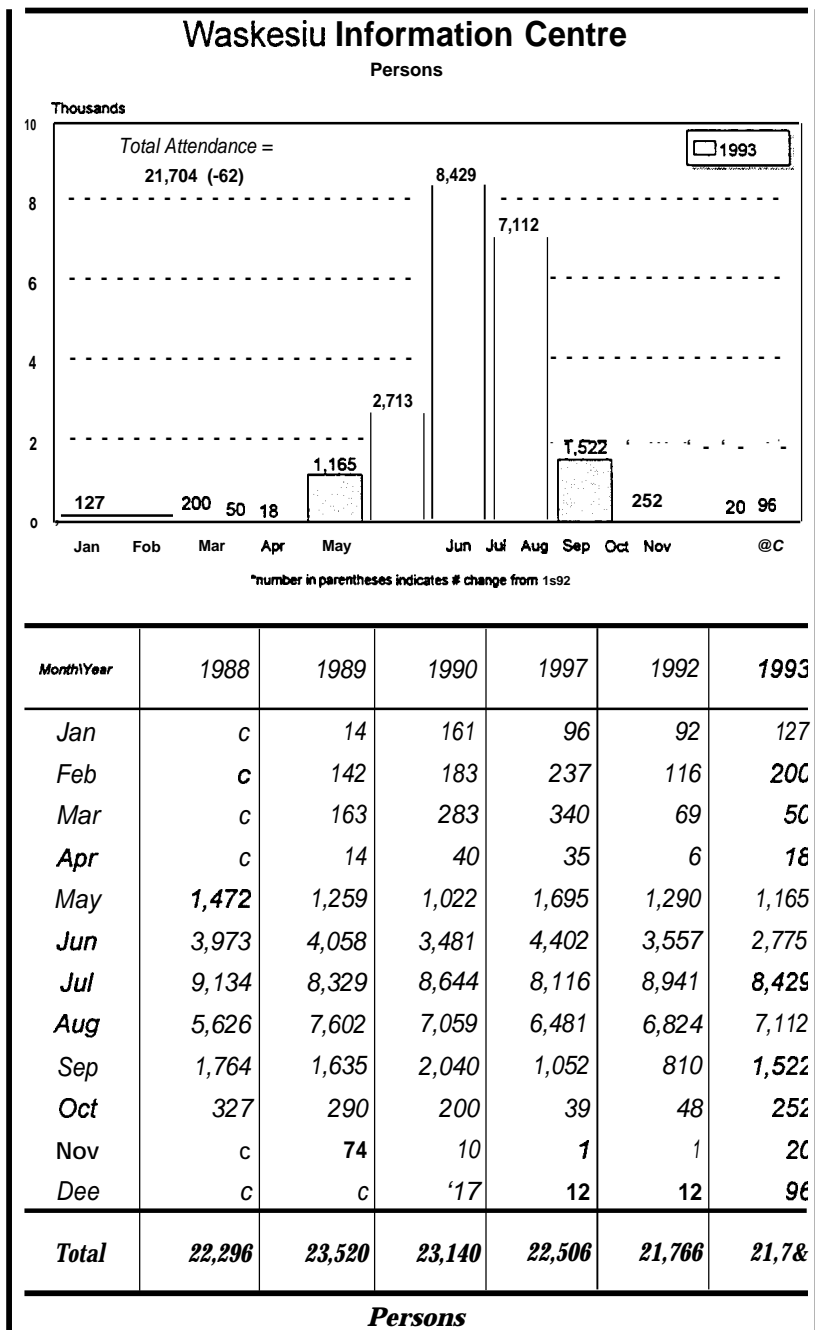
Activities available at Prince Albert include: hiking, fishing, canoeing, sailing, wind-surfing, boating, horseback riding, tennis, golf, swimming, and lawn bowling.

Most visitors to Prince Albert (88 percent) are from the province of Saskatchewan. Fifty percent of these visitors are from the town of Prince Albert or from Saskatoon.¹

¹ - Source: Visit Profile and Economic Impact Statement of Manitoba and Saskatchewan Parks and Sites; Research Coordination Branch, Canadian Parks Service; 1993; pp 23-25.

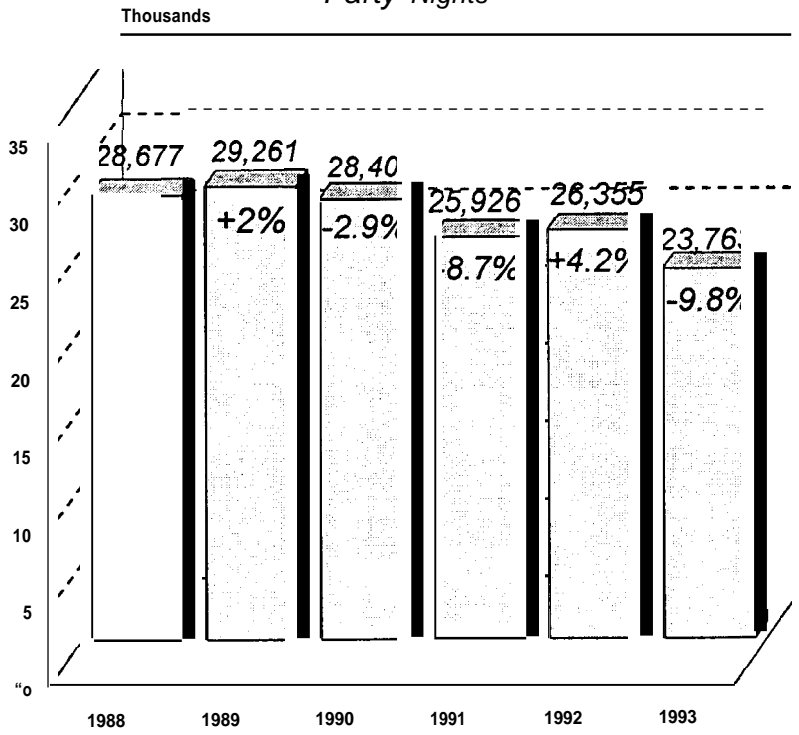


PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK FACILITIES



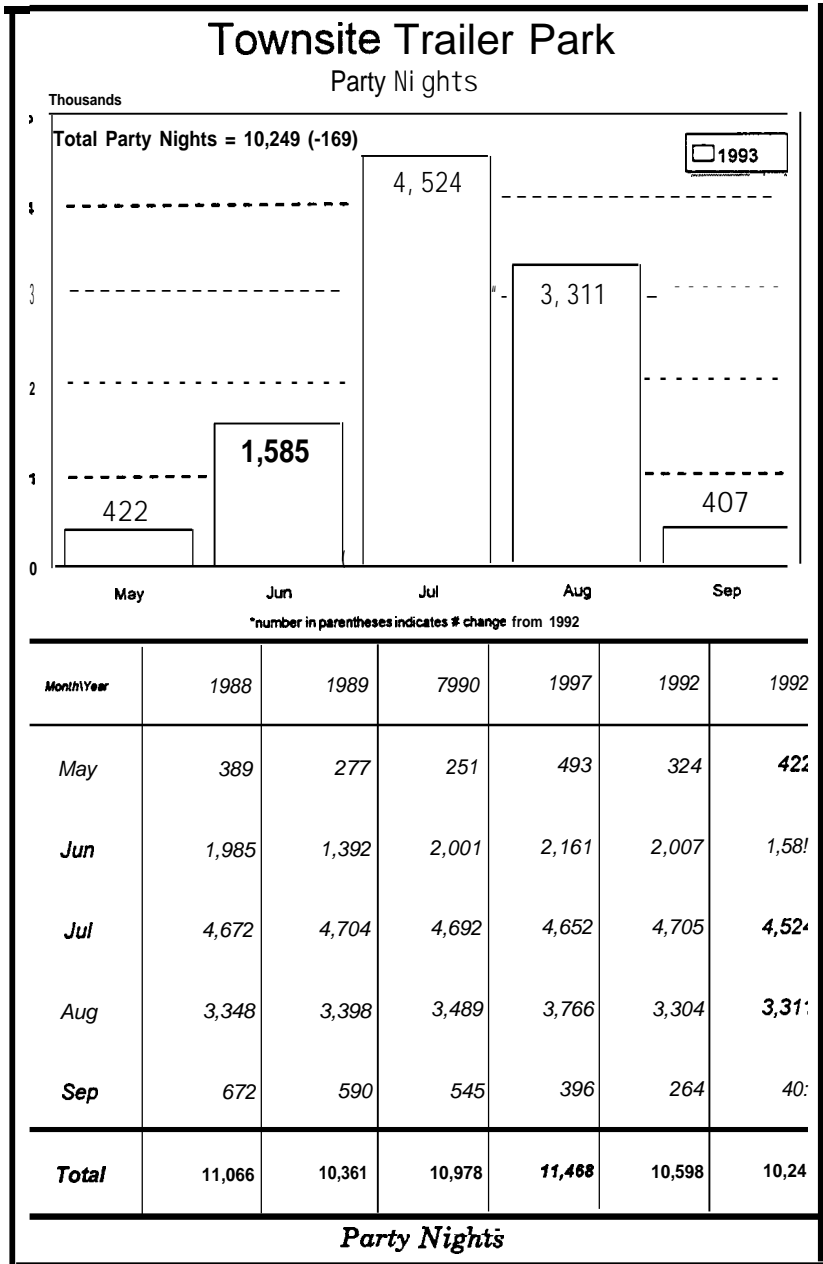
Camping Totals

Party Nights



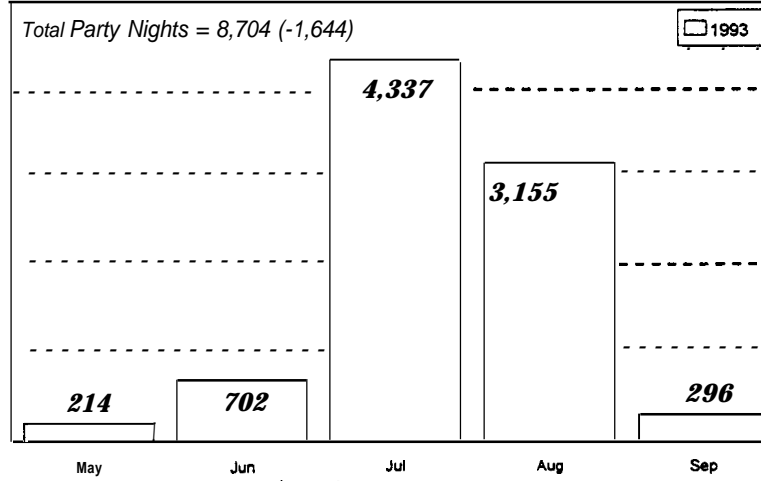
Since 1989, camping at Prince Albert has decreased by 5,498 party nights.

Attendance at the Townsite Trailer Park has been quite consistent since 1988.



Beaver Glen Campground Party Nights

Thousands

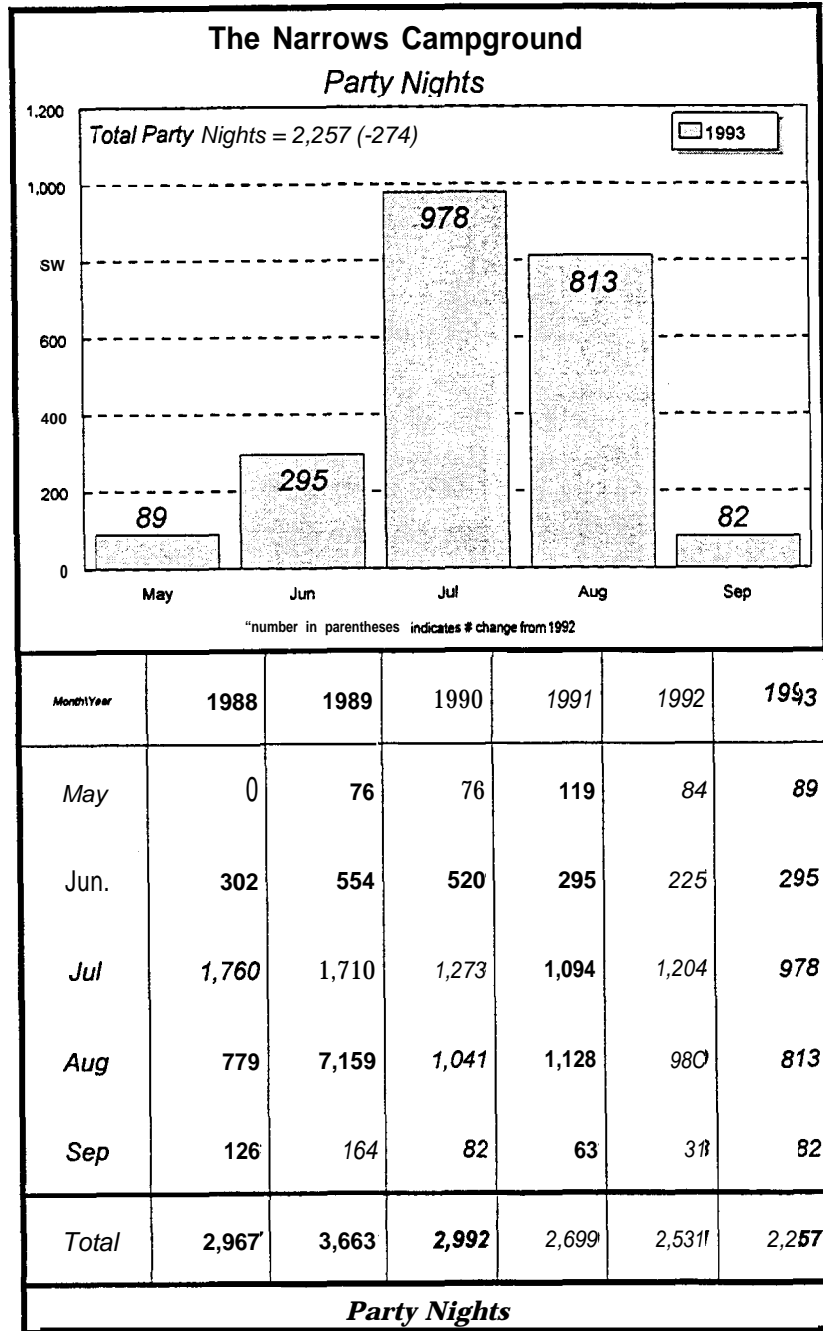


Use of Beaver Glen has dropped significantly from the levels seen during the 1988 to 1990 period.

| Month\Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1997 | 1992 | 199 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| May | 409 | 283 | 238 | c | 188 | 21 |
| Jun | 1,788 | 1,304 | 1,750 | c | 1,105 | 70 |
| Jul | 5,611 | 5,988 | 5,681 | 4,984 | 5,305 | 4,32 |
| Aug | 2,932 | 3,655 | 3,597 | 3,669 | 3,640 | 3,15 |
| Sep | 443 | 371 | 282 | 161 | 110 | 25 |
| Total | 11,183 | 11,601 | 11,548 | 8,814 | 10,34s | 8,704 |

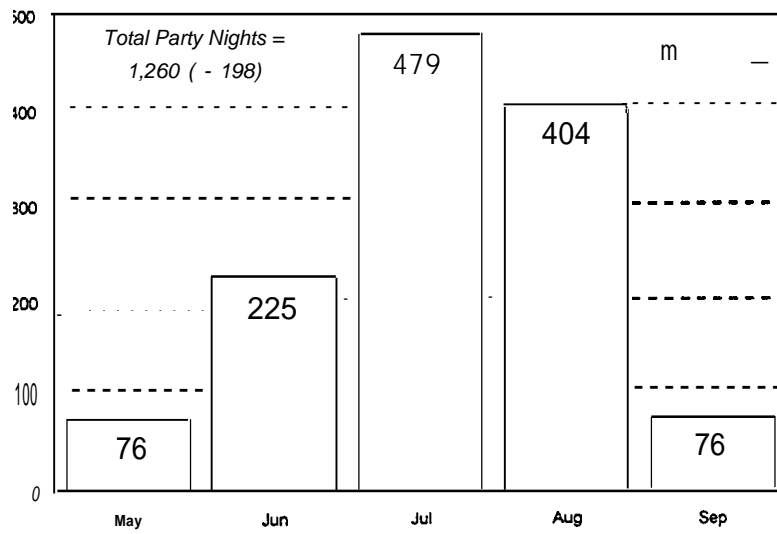
Party Nights

Camping at The Narrows has steadily decreased since 1989.



Sandy Lake Campground

Party Nights



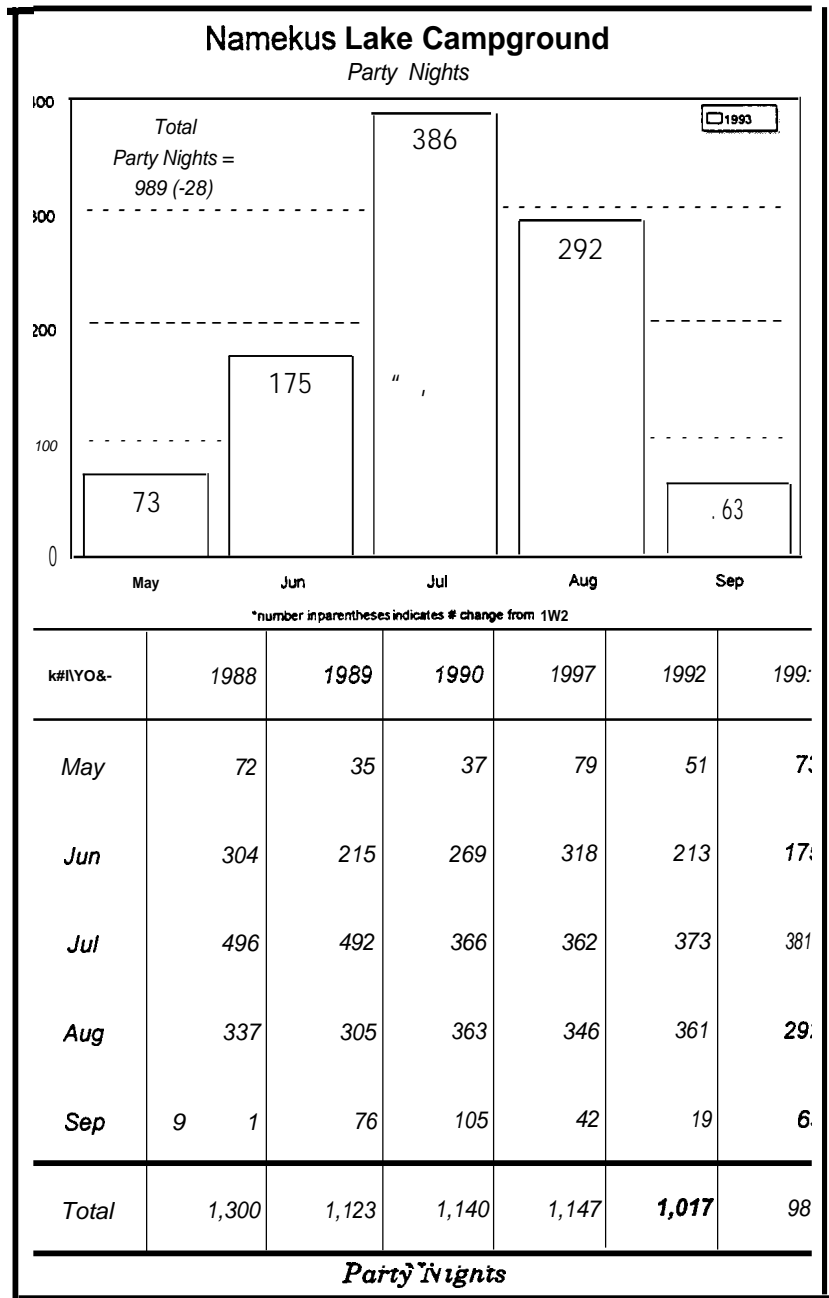
After two strong years in 1991 and 1992, attendance at Sandy Lake dropped to levels comparative to the 1988 to 1990 period.

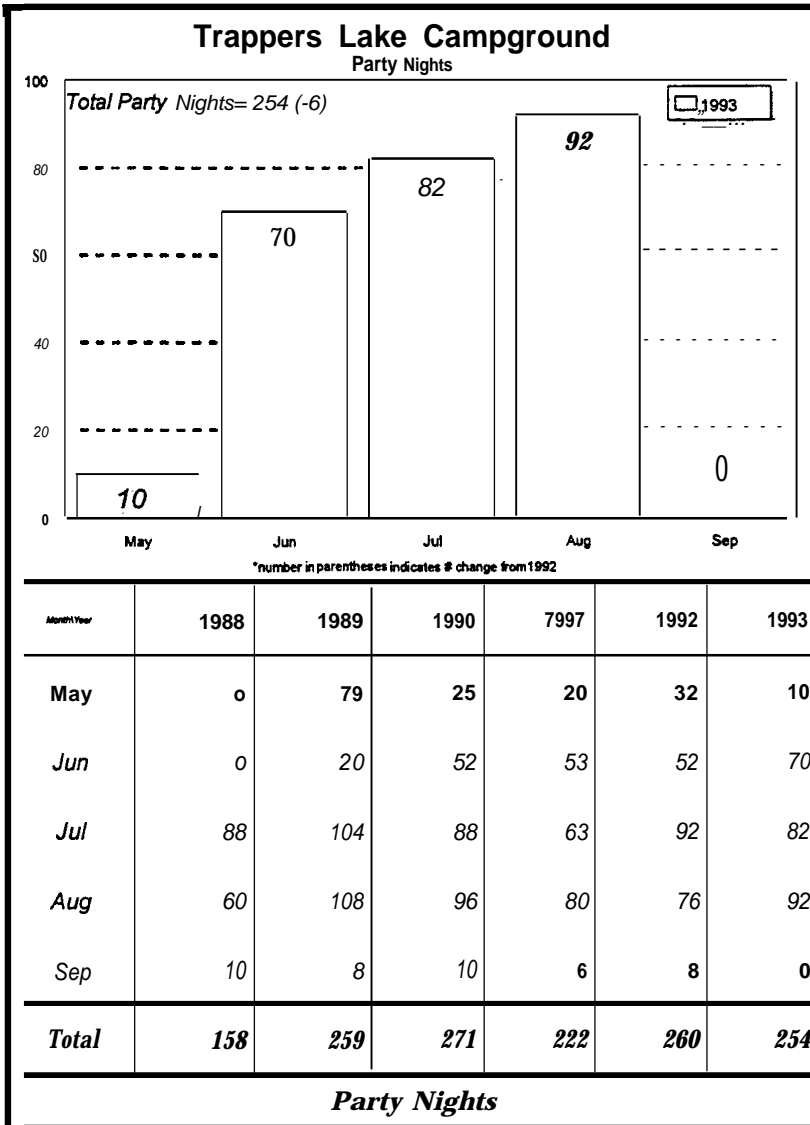
* number in parentheses indicates # change from 1992

| Month\Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| May | 84 | 58 | 107 | 129 | 96 | 76 |
| Jun | 270 | 231 | 210 | 294 | 253 | 225 |
| Jul | 585 | 564 | 505 | 564 | 629 | 479 |
| Aug | 299 | 404 | 363 | 540 | 460 | 404 |
| Sep | 102 | 78 | 59 | 69 | 20 | 76 |
| Total | 1,340 | 1,335 | 1,244 | 1,596 | 1,458 | 1,260 |

Party Nights

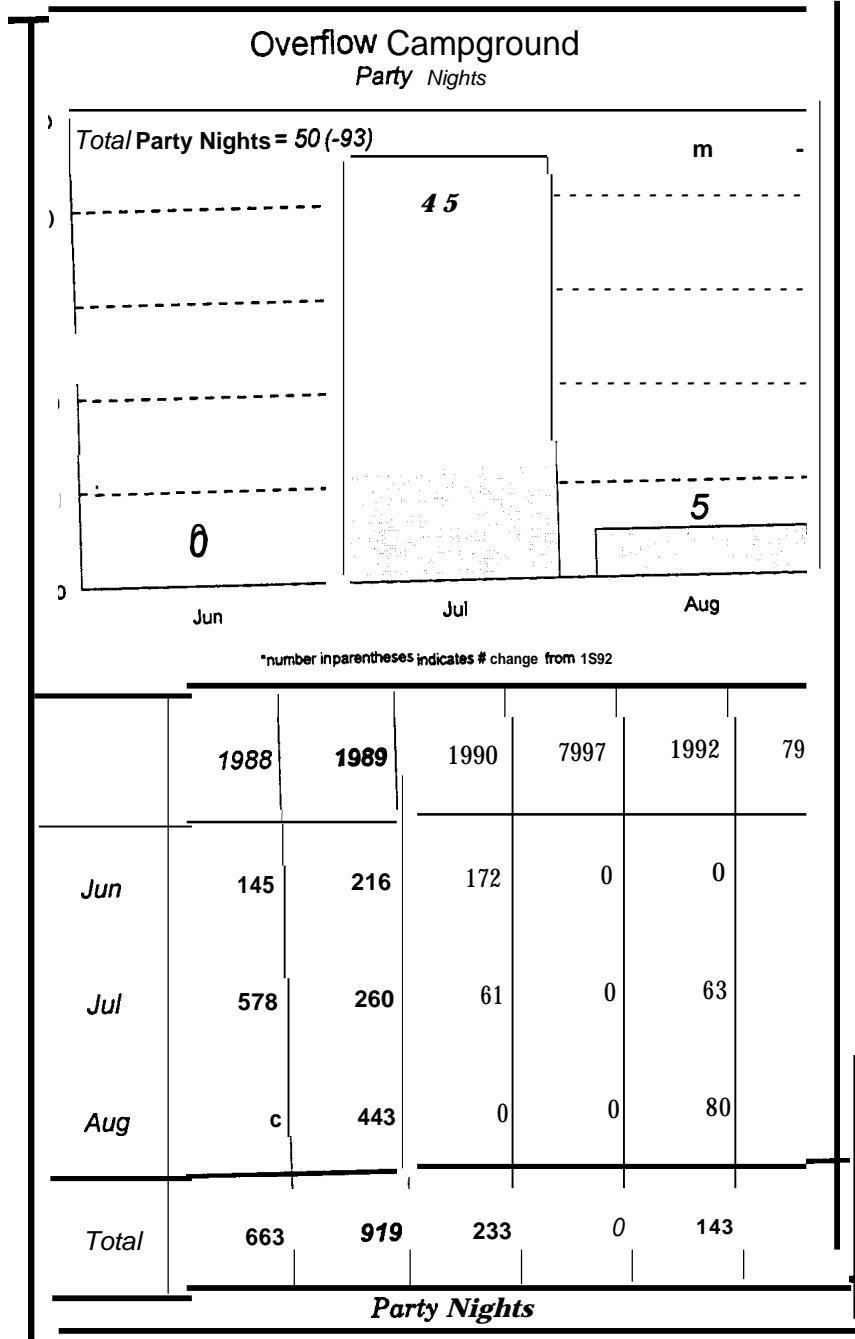
**Attendance at Namekus Lake
has been fairly consistent
since 1989.**



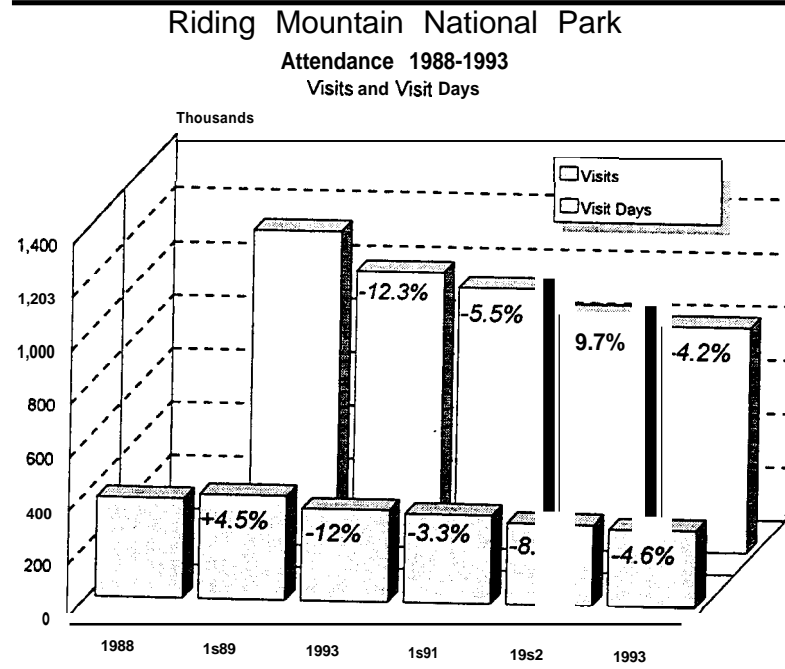


Use of Trapper's Lake Campground in 1993 remained close to the previous year's levels.

The Overflow campground did not see extensive use in 1993.



RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK



After a peak in 1989, visits to Riding Mountain have dropped by 25.5%.

| Month\Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Jan | 9,397 | 6,481 | 6,493 | 8,532 | 7,101 | 8,132 |
| Feb | 9,747 | 7,196 | 6,386 | 7,277 | 8,081 | 8,145 |
| Mar | 10,167 | 8,780 | 9,485 | 10,643 | 10,662 | 10,857 |
| Apr | 13,200 | 11,491 | 10,550 | 17,614 | 16,966 | 14,131 |
| May | 27,401 | 35,576 | 35,562 | 35,200 | 35,951 | 44,575 |
| Jun | 49,824 | 47,134 | 51,411 | 52,109 | 40,996 | 38,653 |
| Jul | 101,662 | 113,682 | 81,817 | 70,512 | 60,820 | 54,066 |
| Aug | 88,305 | 95,182 | 74,670 | 68,485 | 64,097 | 56,098 |
| Sep | 27,909 | 30,241 | 38,107 | 35,923 | 32,337 | 31,234 |
| Oct | 15,000 | 16,155 | 13,999 | 11,805 | 15,616 | 11,989 |
| Nov | 14,600 | 11,867 | 7,111 | 7,337 | 6,498 | 7,413 |
| Dec | 7,178 | 7,472 | 8,562 | 7,304 | 6,657 | 6,383 |
| Totals | 374,390 | 391,267 | 344,157 | 332,741 | 305,797 | 291,676 |

Visits

PARK PROFILE

Riding Mountain is situated approximately 225 kilometres northwest of the City of Winnipeg.

Riding Mountain was established as a National Park in 1933 to represent the Southern Boreal Plains and Plateau Natural Regions and a part of the Manitoba Lowlands Natural Region, including the Manitoba escarpment.

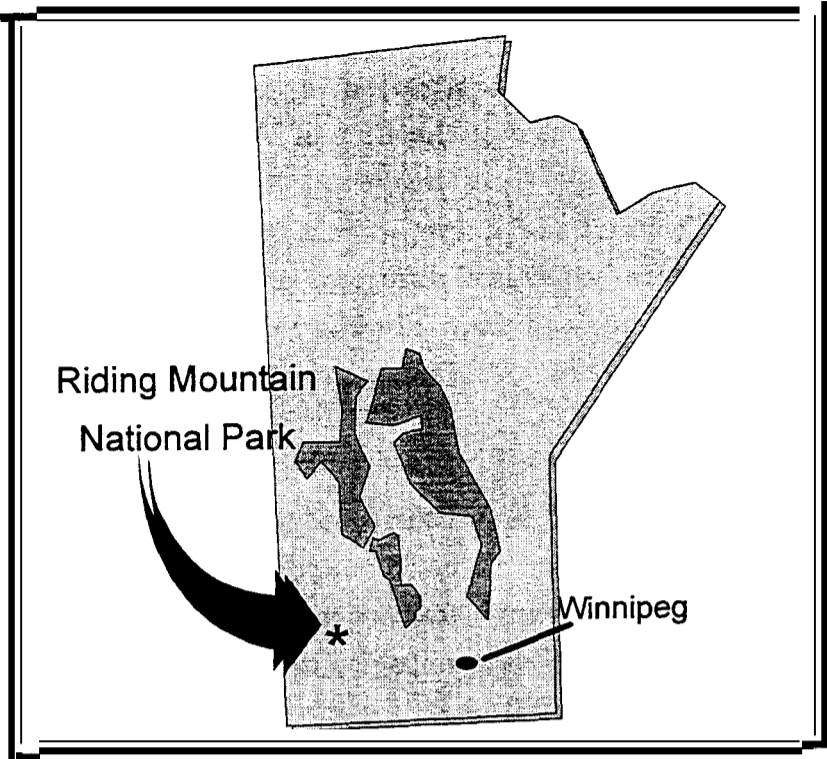
The park's setting is unique in that it is located at the meeting point of three different ecological regions, giving the parkland such diverse features as prairie grasslands, mixed deciduous forests and highland evergreens.

Visitors to Riding Mountain can stay in the three campgrounds located in park boundaries. Additional privately operated camp sites are located near the park. The park town of Wasagaming offers hotel, motel and cabin units and additional accommodation units are located in areas close to the park.

Wasagaming is also home to the park Information Facility and Interpretive Centre. Other activities available at Riding Mountain include: Hiking, golf, tennis, riding trails, fishing, boating, swimming, downhill & cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing.

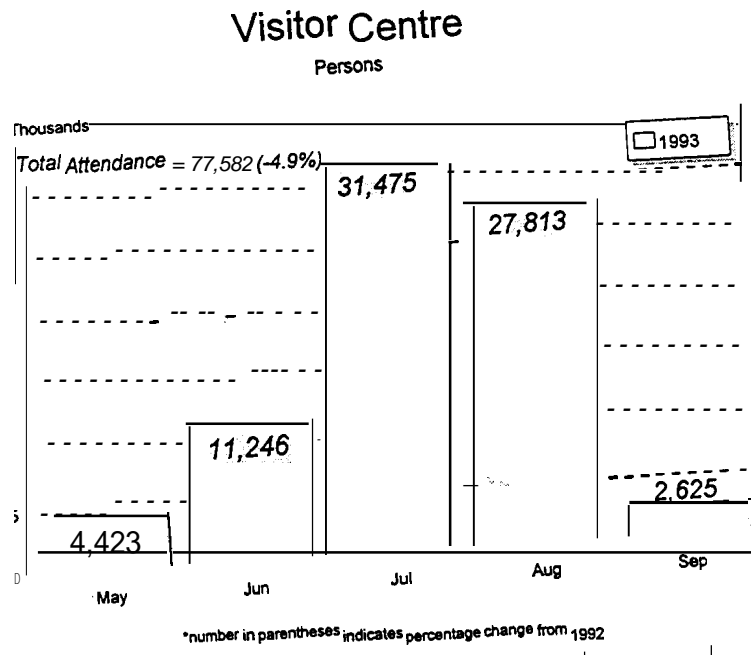
Most visitors to Riding Mountain (85 percent) are from the Province of Manitoba. Other visitors originate from Saskatchewan (7 percent) and Alberta (5 percent). Sixty-four percent of parties visiting Riding Mountain are made up of two to four individuals.¹

¹ - Source: Visit Profile and Economic Impact Statement of Manitoba and Saskatchewan Parks and Sites; Research Coordination Branch, Canadian Parks Service; 1993; pp 7-9.



RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK FACILITIES

Attendance to the Visitor Centre in Wasagaming dropped by 5% in 1993. Visits in September were much lower than in the previous year. The total numbers are still substantially higher than those of 1988 and 1989.

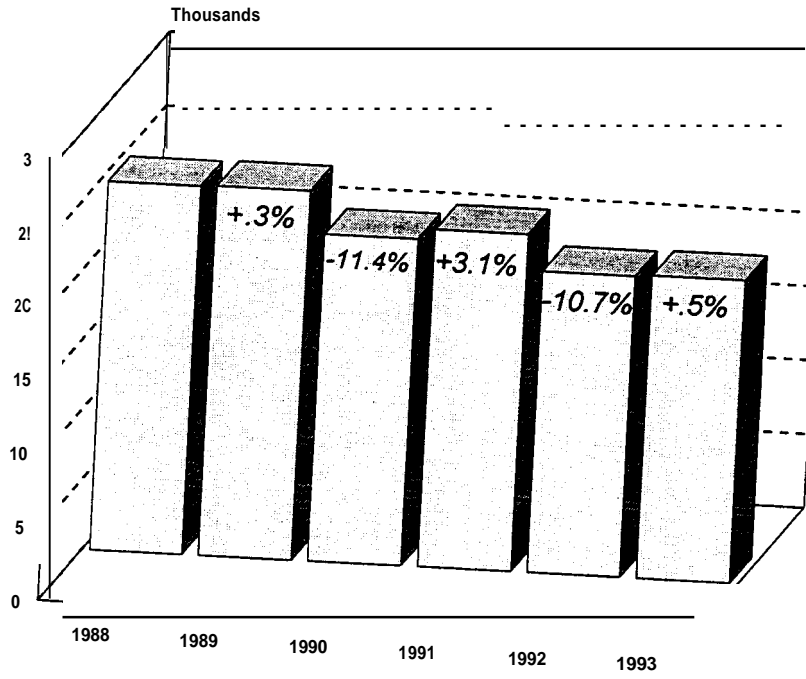


| Month/Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1997 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| May | 1,952 | 1,368 | na | c | 3,970 | 4,423 |
| Jun | 8,300 | 7,720 | na | 10,714 | 12,069 | 11,246 |
| Jul | 21,337 | 27,637 | na | 33,339 | 34,209 | 31,475 |
| Aug | 16,339 | 19,517 | na | 24,738 | 26,965 | 27,813 |
| Sep | 2,172 | 2,554 | na | 4,376 | 4,634 | 2,625 |
| Total | 50,100 | 58,796 | 0 | 73,167 | 81,847 | 77,582 |

Visita

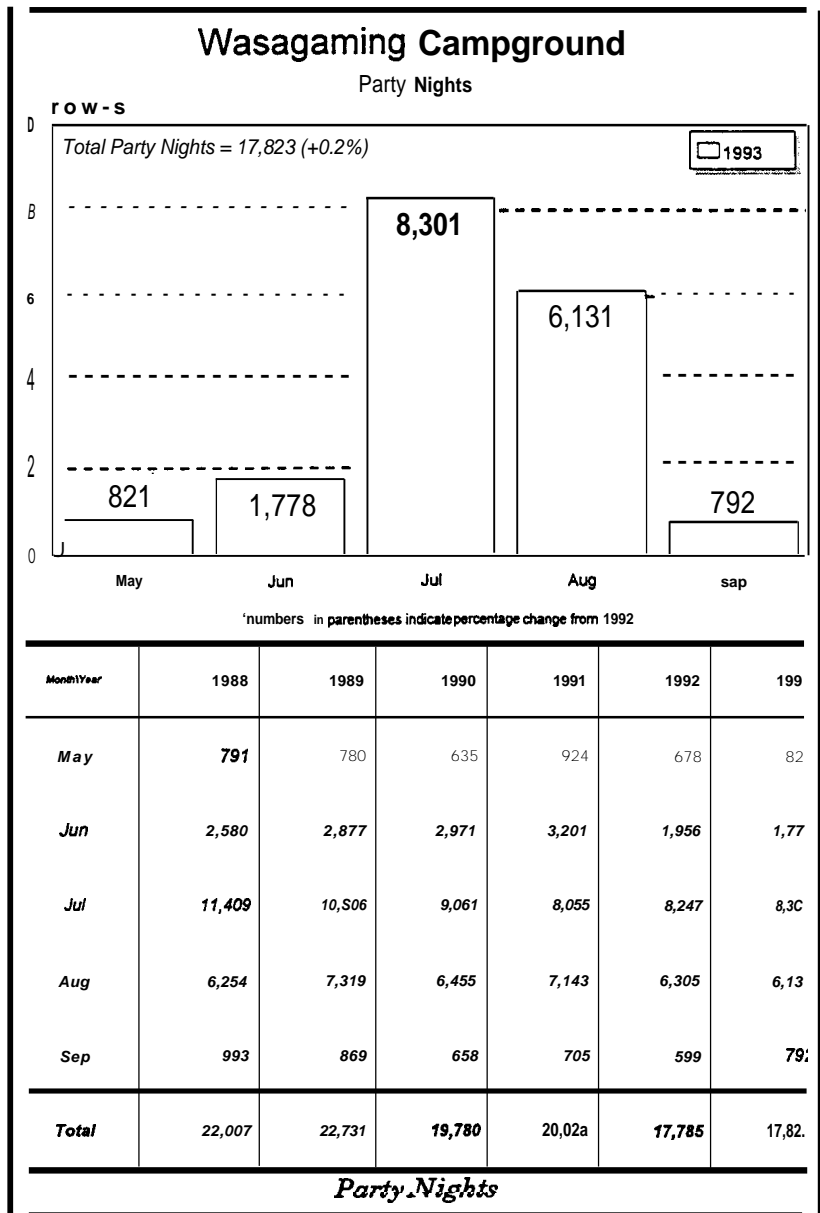
Camping Totals

Party Nights



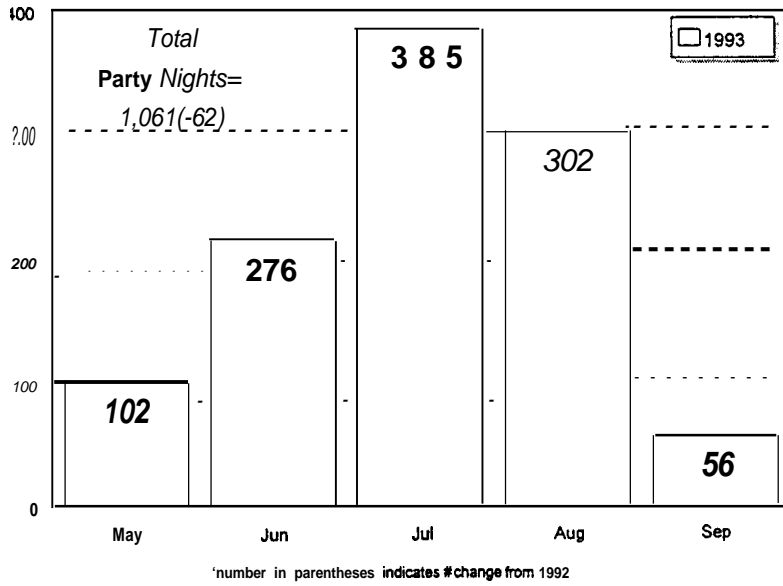
In total, party nights at Riding Mountain Campgrounds continue to be lower than the levels seen in 1988 and 1989.

Higher numbers in May and September accounted for the small increase at Wasagaming Campground.



Moon Lake Campground

Party Nights

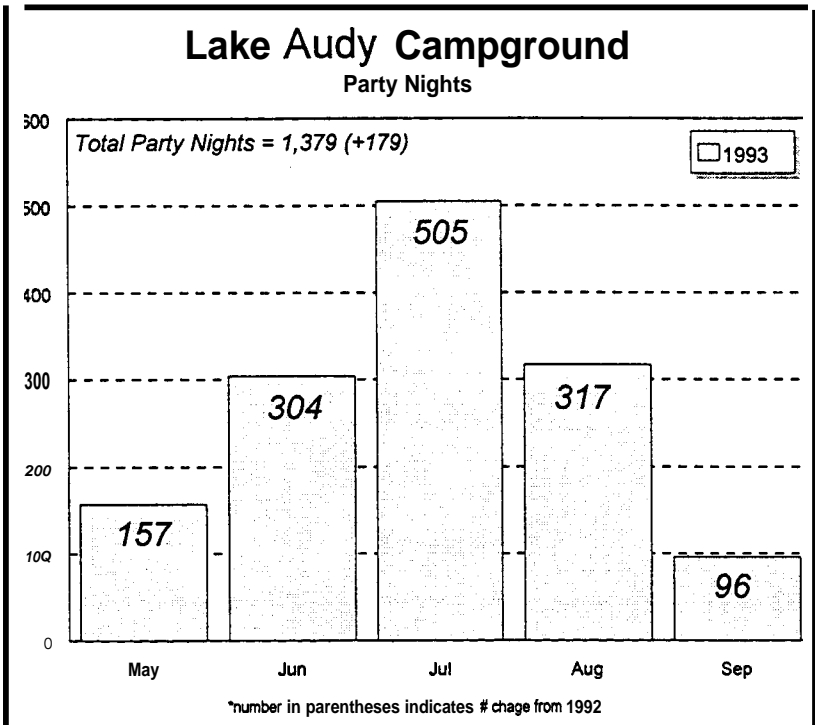


Party nights at Moon Lake fell slightly in 1993.

| Month/Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| May | 126 | 120 | 129 | 102 | 121 | 102 |
| Jun | 271 | 183 | 213 | 283 | 218 | 276 |
| Jul | 529 | 339 | 317 | 383 | 376 | 385 |
| Aug | 362 | 307 | 324 | 394 | 335 | 302 |
| Sep | 56 | 67 | 85 | 49 | 73 | 56 |
| Total | 7,344 | 1,016 | 7,068 | 1,211 | 1,123 | 1,061 |

Party Nights

Attendance at Lake Audy is the highest it has been in the last 6 years

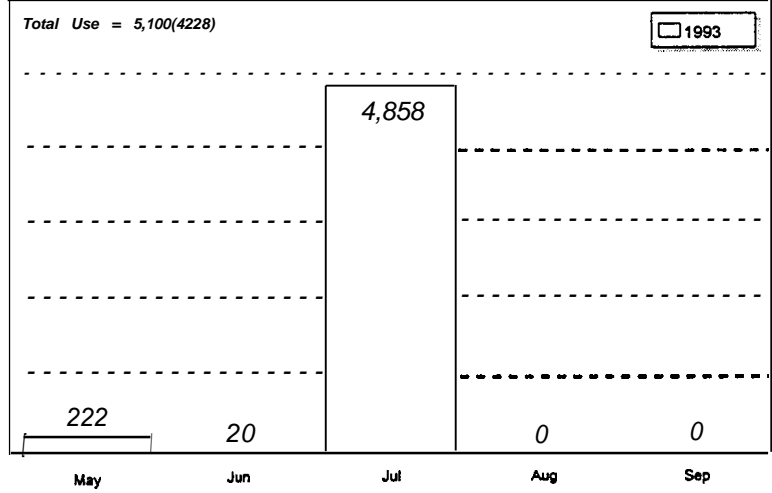


| Month\Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| May | 212 | 123 | 165 | 182 | 146 | 157 |
| Jun | 265 | 213 | 272 | 333 | 238 | 304 |
| Jul | 513 | 362 | 260 | 344 | 367 | 505 |
| Aug | 253 | 242 | 290 | 394 | 409 | 317 |
| Sep | 92 | 67 | 77 | 73 | 40 | 96 |
| Total | 1,335 | 1,007 | 1,064 | 1,326 | 1,200 | 1,379 |

Party Nights

Tennis Courts

Thousands



It is unclear why use of the Tennis Courts has fallen so dramatically.

| Month\Year | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|------|
| May | na | na | 546 | 0 | 22 |
| Jun | 605 | 842 | 982 | 570 | 2 |
| Jul | 5,776 | 6,677 | 6,442 | 5,140 | 4,85 |
| Aug | 3,172 | 4,736 | 3,890 | 3,618 | |
| Sep | 392 | 536 | 372 | 0 | |
| Total | 9,945 | 12,791 | 12,232 | 9,328 | 5,10 |

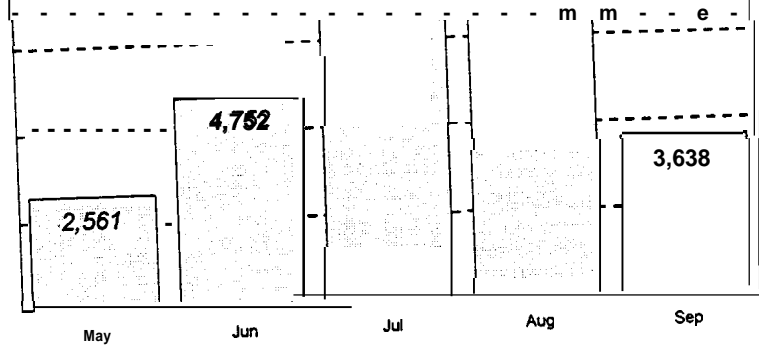
Golf Course

Rounds

Thousands

Total Rounds = 28,502 (+288)

Use of the Golf Course increased slightly in 1993.



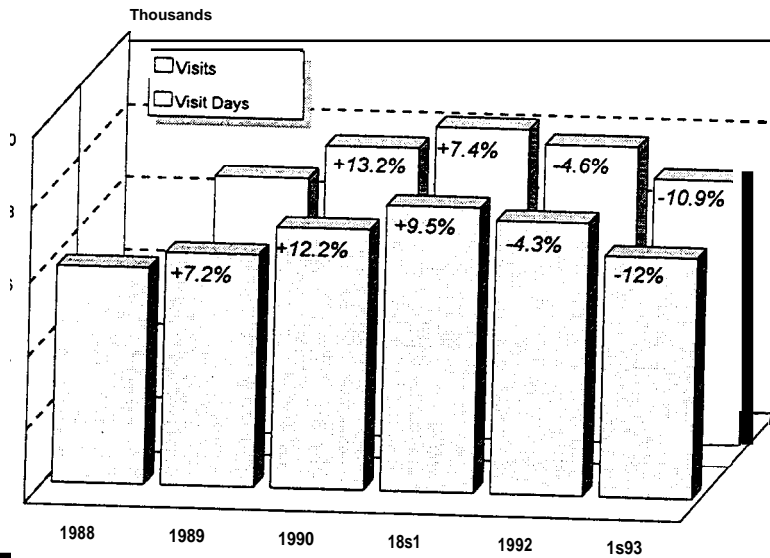
*number in parentheses indicates # change from 1992

| Month/Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| May | 2,941 | 2,621 | 1,915 | 2,558 | 1,963 | 2,561 |
| Jun | 6,764 | 7,164 | 6,355 | 6,438 | 5,803 | 4,752 |
| Jul | 9,953 | 9,332 | 8,876 | 8,437 | 8,278 | 9,100 |
| Aug | 7,597 | 7,857 | 8,494 | 8,271 | 8,470 | 8,300 |
| Sep | 4,045 | 4,240 | 4,786 | 3,975 | 3,700 | 3,638 |
| Oct | 0 | 0 | 395 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | 31,320 | 31,214 | 30,821 | 28,679 | 28,214 | 28,502 |

Rounds

WOOD BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK

Wood Buffalo National Park
Attendance 1988-1993
Visits and Visit Days



Visits and Visit Days to Wood Buffalo decreased in 1993. The numbers were still higher than those of 1988 and 1989.

| Month\Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Jan | nr | 47 | 104 | 234 | 253 | 111 |
| Feb | nr | 105 | 195 | 269 | 433 | 228 |
| Mar | nr | 165 | 256 | 246 | 349 | 516 |
| Apr | 331 | 162 | 203 | 242 | 182 | 282 |
| May | 255 | 340 | 506 | 673 | 471 | 557 |
| Jun | 1,218 | 1,495 | 1,532 | 2,058 | 1,485 | 1,021 |
| Jul | 1,924 | 1,928 | 1,935 | 1,953 | 1,998 | 1,711 |
| Aug | 1,357 | 1,282 | 1,314 | 1,264 | 1,195 | 1,136 |
| Sep | 422 | 443 | 390 | 349 | 591 | 543 |
| Oct | 120 | 190 | 445 | 204 | 241 | 214 |
| Nov | 226 | 109 | 133 | 161 | 163 | 108 |
| Dec | 65 | 100 | 109 | 124 | 99 | 133 |
| Total | 5,918 | 6,366 | 7,122 | 7,797 | 7,460 | 6,563 |

Visits

PARK PROFILE

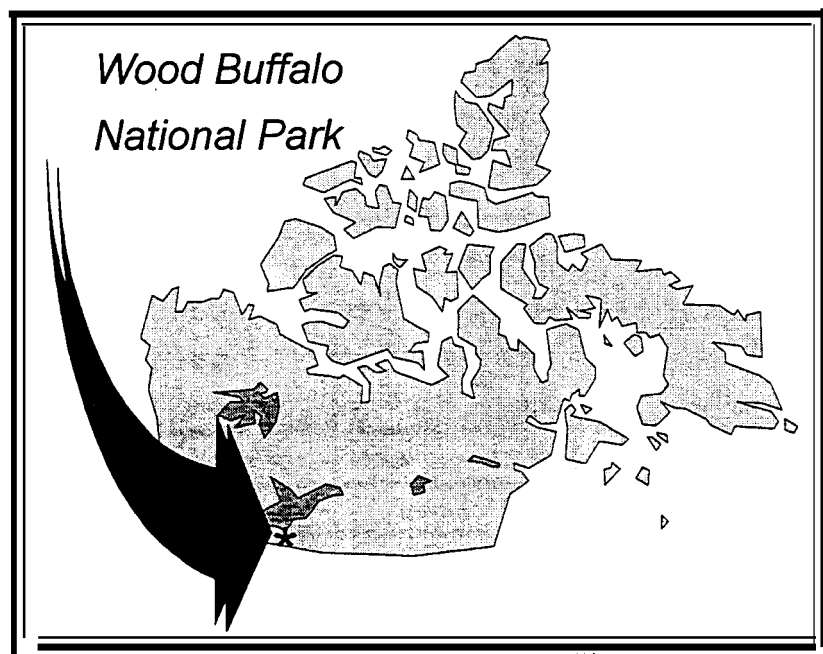
The park covers 44,807 square kilometres, traversing the Alberta-Northwest Territory boundary.

Wood Buffalo National Park was established in 1922 to represent the Northern Boreal Plains Natural Region and small portions of the Southern Boreal Plains and Northwest Boreal Uplands Natural Regions. It was originally established to protect a diminishing population of wood bison.

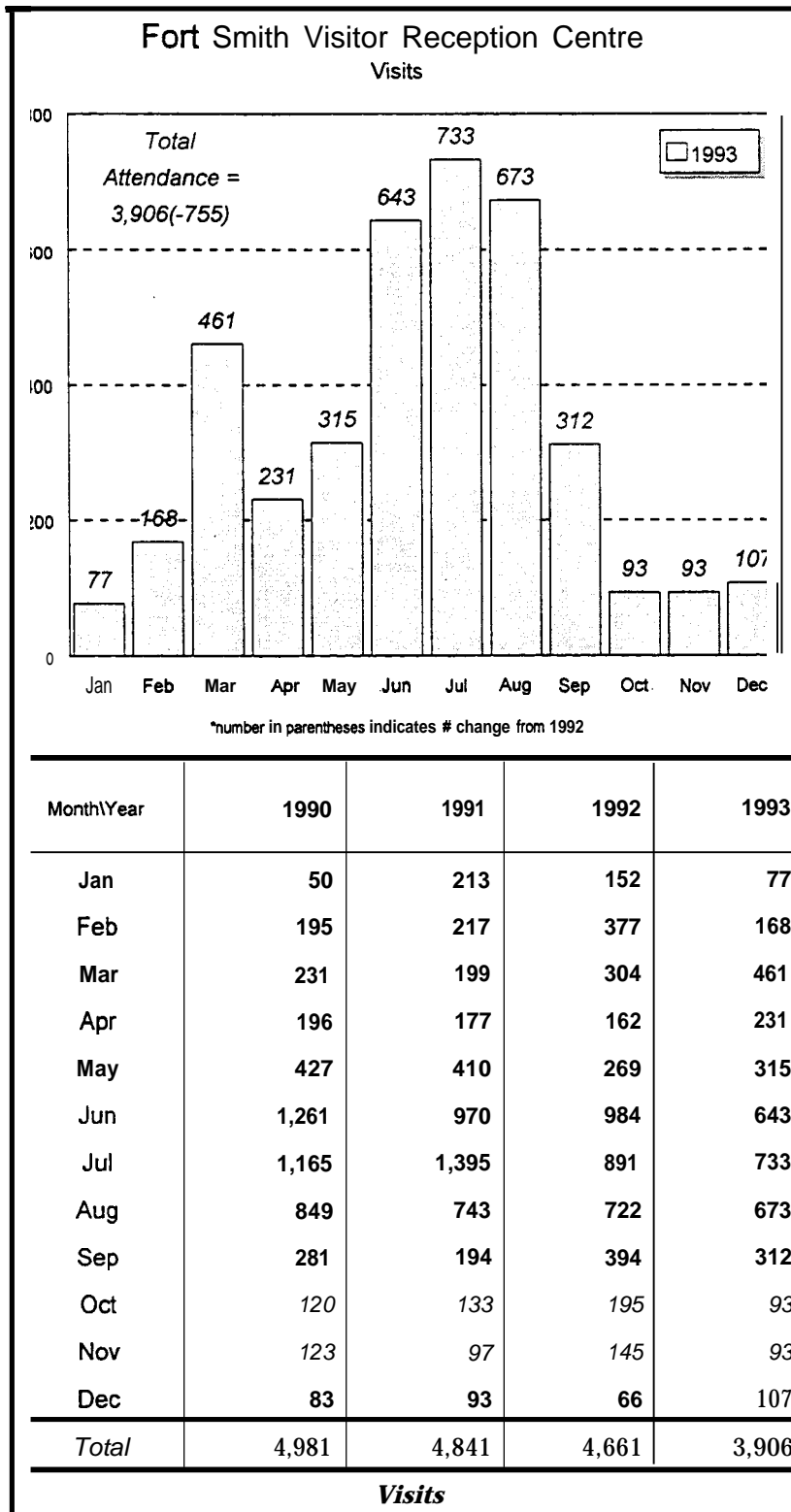
Wood Buffalo, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is a mostly flat wilderness of subarctic bogs, forests, lakes and meadows. The park's herd of bison contains 4,800, bison that freely roam the park land. It is also the last nesting ground of the rare and endangered whooping crane.

Visitors are offered interpretive services at the Visitor Reception Centre in Fort Smith. A serviced campground at Pine Lake, provides camp sites and a day use area. The group camping area offers roofed accommodation for fifty people. Hotels are located in Fort Smith and Fort Chipewyan.

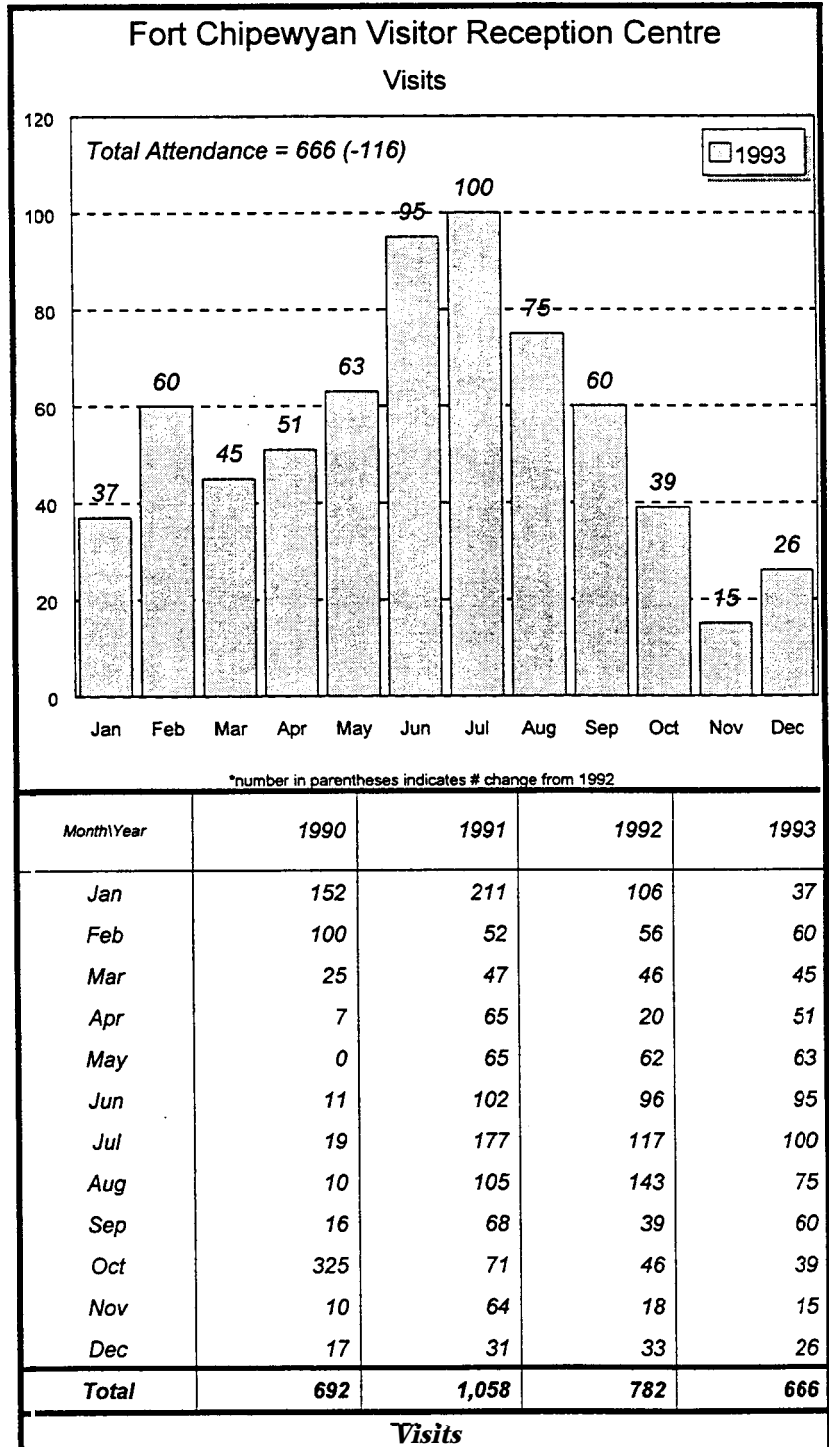
Visitors to Wood Buffalo are mostly from the Northwest Territories (78 percent). The remainder of visitors were from the rest of Canada, the U.S. and Europe.¹



Source: Visitor Profile and Economic Impact Statement of Northern National Park Reserves and Historic Sites; Environment Canada, Parks Service; 1989

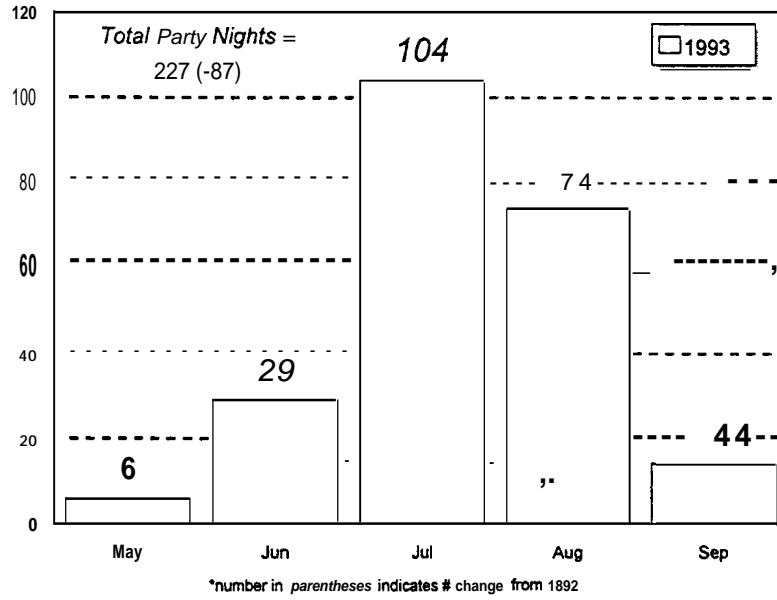


Visits to the Fort Smith VRC have dropped by approximately 20% since 1990.



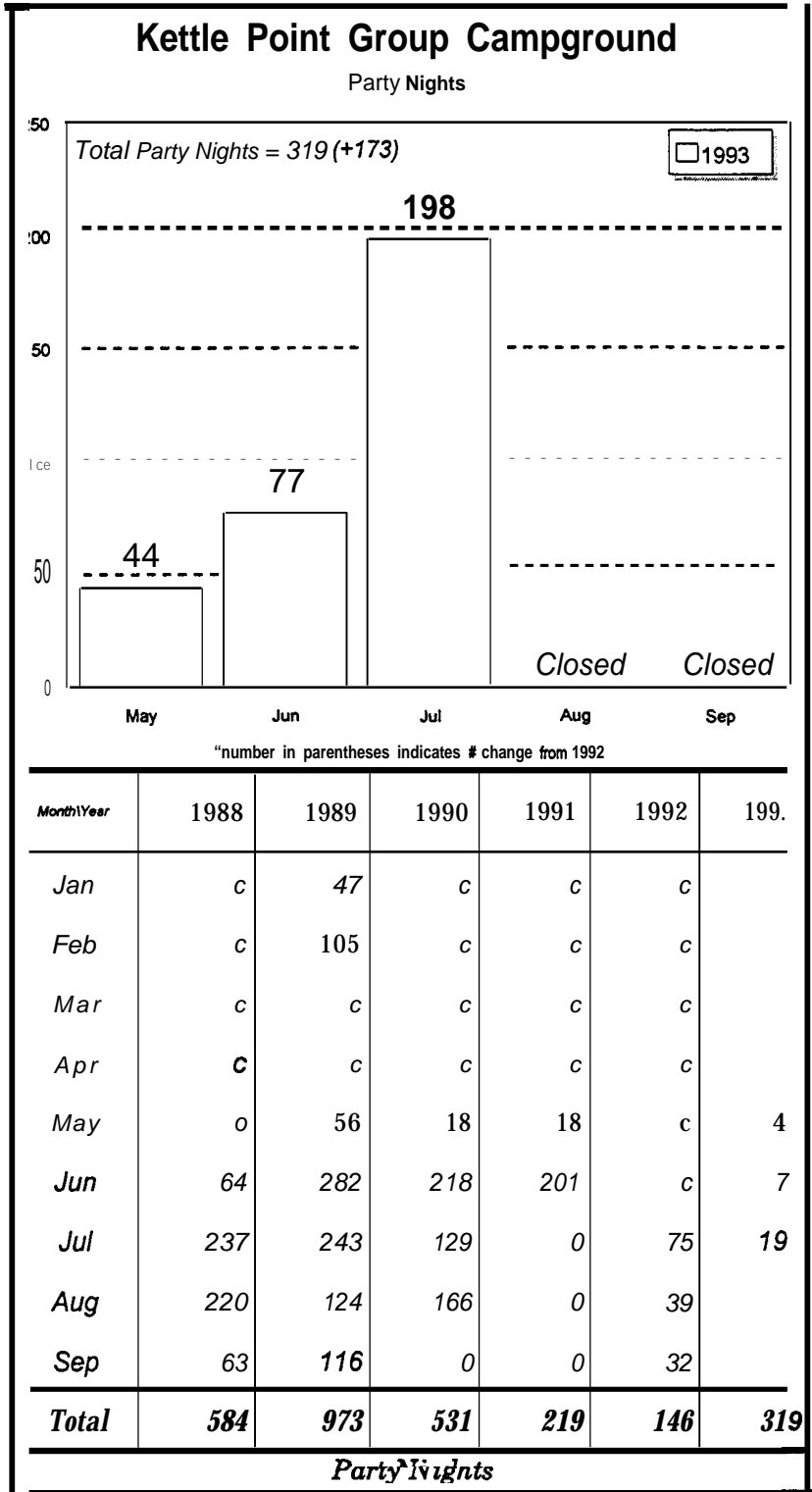
Pine Lake Campground

Party Nights



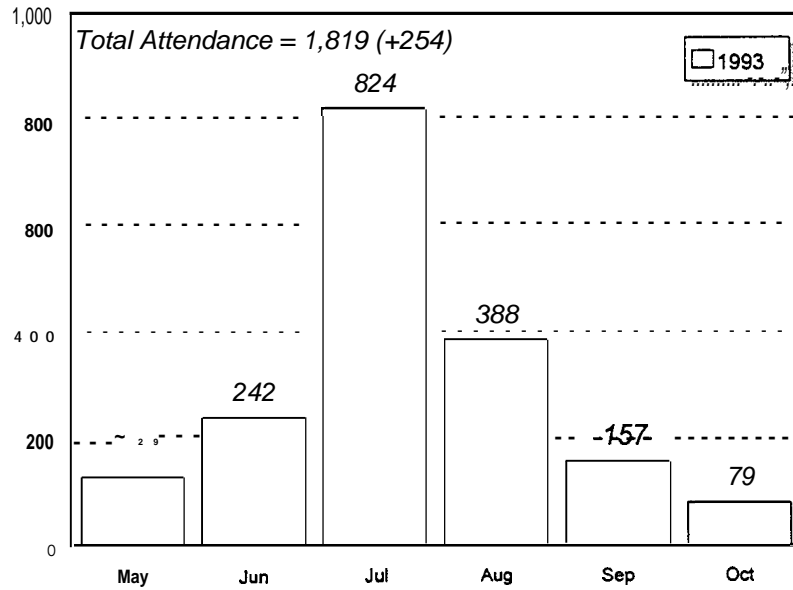
| Month\Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| May | 34 | 1 | 6 | 26 | 26 | 6 |
| Jun | 56 | 22 | 14 | 158 | 31 | 29 |
| Jul | 127 | 140 | 63 | 74 | 176 | 104 |
| Aug | 98 | 700 | 71 | 49 | 67 | 74 |
| Sep | 17 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 44 |
| Total | 326 | 279 | 166 | 315 | 314 | 227 |

Party Nights



Pine Lake Day-Use Area

Visits



"number in parentheses indicates # change from 1992

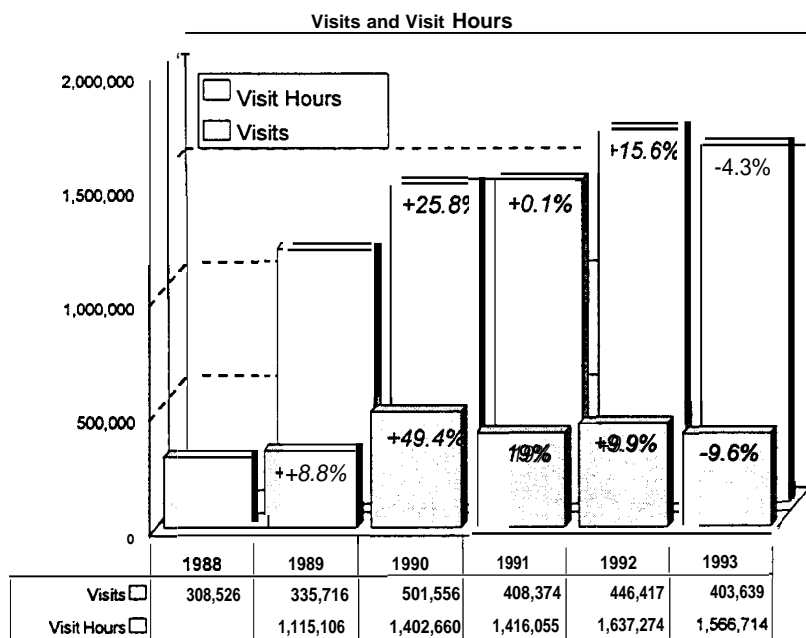
| Month/Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| May | 34 | 30 | 55 | 754 | 114 | 129 |
| Jun | 424 | 251 | 32 | 627 | 374 | 242 |
| Jul | 601 | 642 | 559 | 799 | 739 | 824 |
| Aug | 356 | 300 | 218 | 387 | 224 | 388 |
| Sep | 59 | 50 | 81 | 79 | 112 | 157 |
| Oct | c | c | c | c | c | 79 |
| Total | 1,474 | 1,273 | 945 | 2,646 | 7,563 | 1,819 |

Visits

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

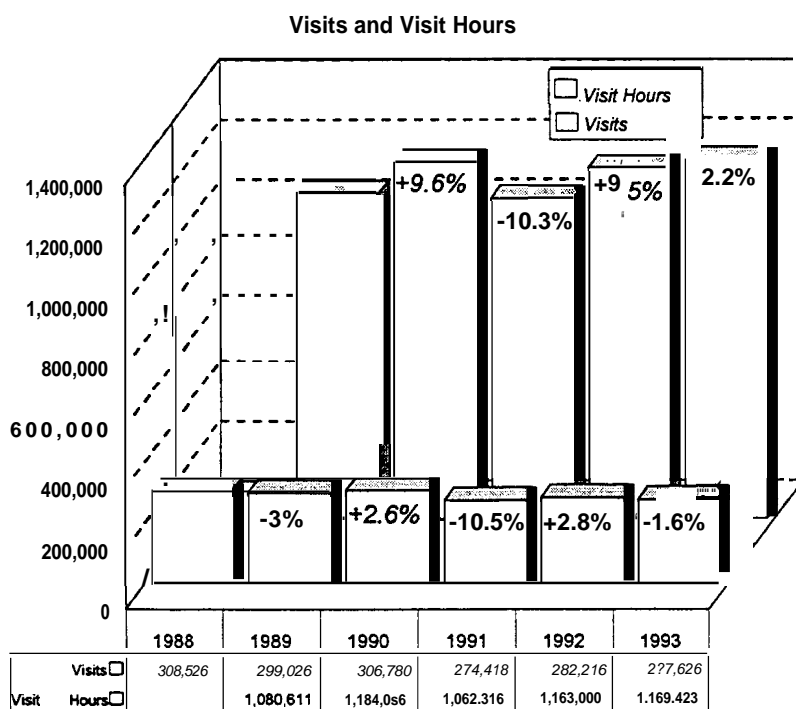
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

National Historic Site Attendance Summary 1988-93
(including The Forks NHS)



The attendance pattern of National Historic Sites in the Prairie and Northern Region reflect the wide fluctuations in attendance at The Forks NHS.

National Historic Sites Attendance Summary 1988-93
(excluding The Forks NHS)



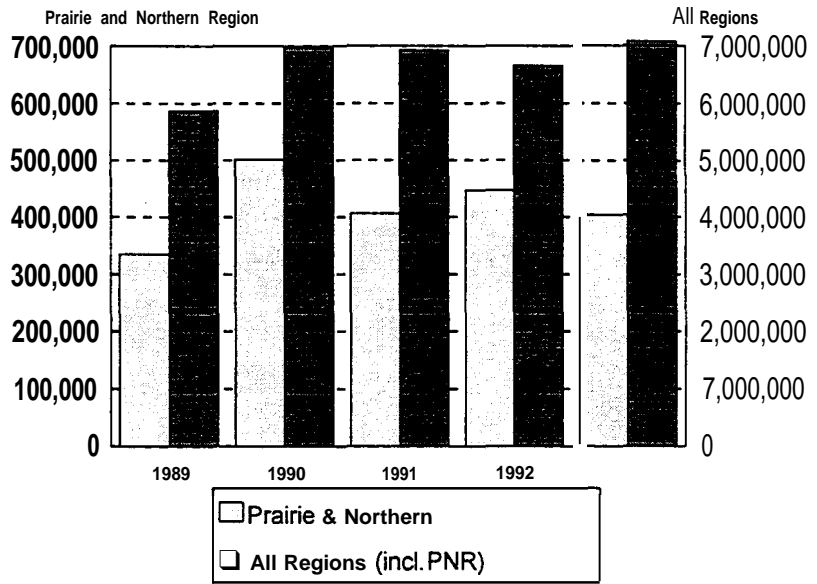
The numbers from The Forks NHS have been excluded from this graph because of the wide fluctuations in attendance at that site. The Forks' attendance figures are based on attendance to special events at the site. This gives a more accurate view of the trends in the other sites in the region.

Prairie & Northern Region

compared to All regions

(including The Forks NHS)

Visits



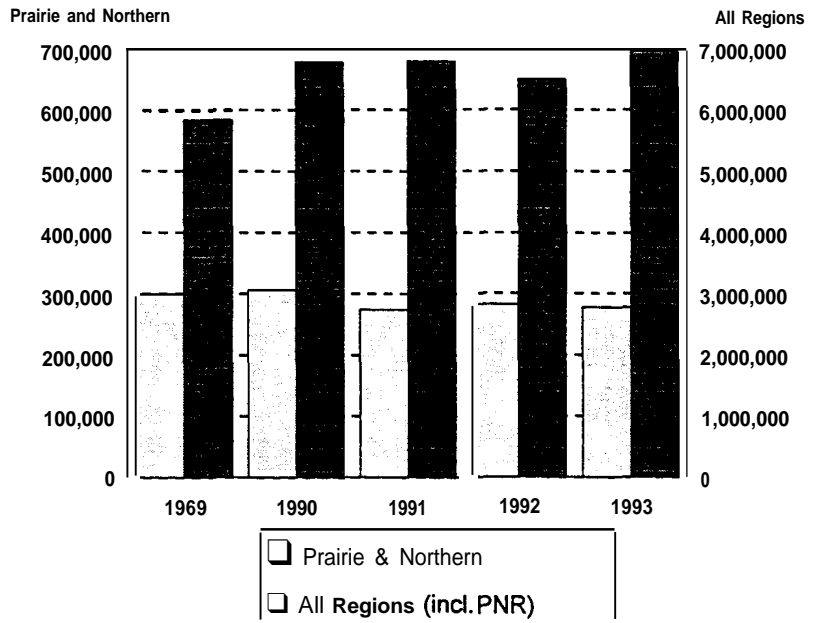
The Historic Sites in the Prairie and Northern Region do not follow trends of the sites across the country. In 1993, national attendance went up, while visits to PNR sites went down. This pattern does not change, even when Visits to The Forks are excluded.

Prairie and Northern Region

compared to All Regions

(Excluding The Forks NHS)

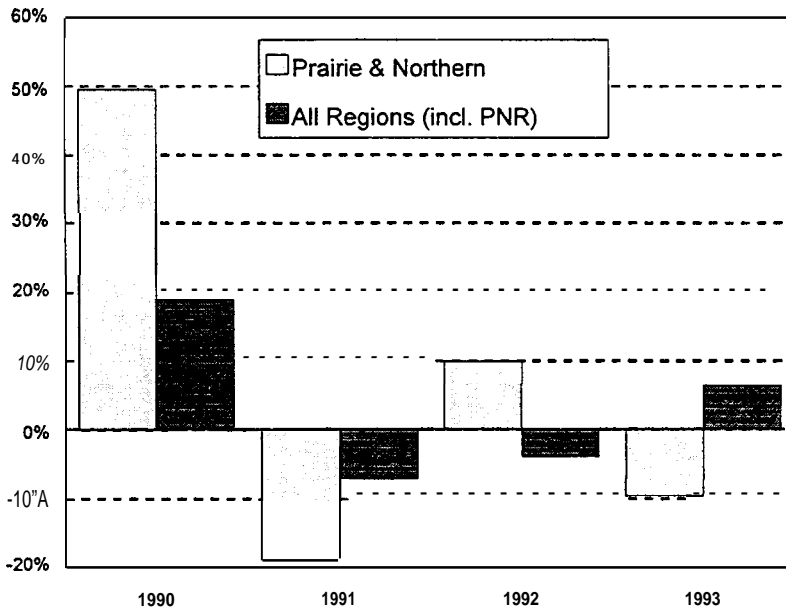
Visits



Prairie & Northern Region compared to AH Regions

(Including The Forks NHS)

Annual Percentage Change in Visits

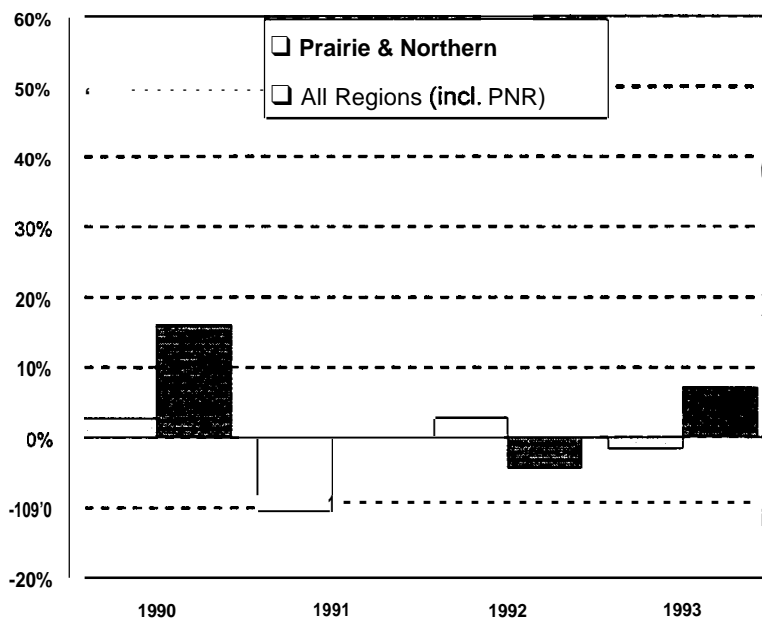


The annual percentage changes across the country and regionally, do not follow the same pattern. However, when the numbers for The Forks are excluded, the differences between regional and national figures are reduced considerably.

Prairie and Northern Region compared to AH Regions

(Excluding The Forks NHS)

Annual Percentage Change in Visits

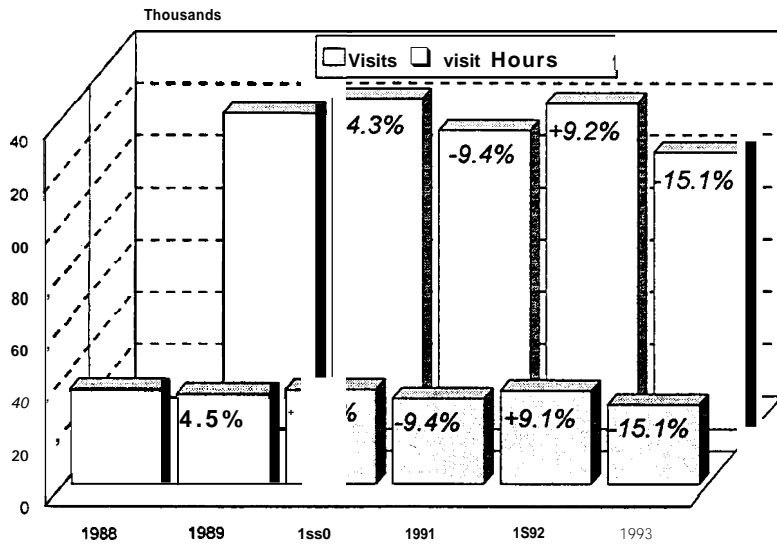


BATOCHÉ NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Batoche National Historic Site

Attendance 1988-1993

Visits and Visit Hours



Visits to Batoche fell by 15% in 1993. No clear trend exists in the attendance pattern.

| Month\Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Jan | 30 | 39 | 40 | 65 | 33 | 37 |
| Feb | 45 | 82 | 142 | 93 | 32 | 59 |
| Mar | 138 | 87 | 165 | 165 | 124 | 128 |
| Apr | 252 | 306 | 394 | 428 | 484 | 161 |
| May | 4,018 | 3,863 | 4,614 | 4,481 | 4,883 | 3,171 |
| Jun | 8,536 | 8,864 | 8,965 | 8,515 | 9,263 | 8,500 |
| Jul | 9,855 | 9,381 | 10,547 | 8,786 | 10,082 | 8,661 |
| Aug | 7,614 | 7,184 | 6,520 | 6,556 | 7,023 | 6,925 |
| Sep | 4,347 | 3,331 | 3,703 | 2,654 | 2,549 | 1,981 |
| Oct | 1,316 | 1,293 | 924 | 878 | 893 | 592 |
| Nov | 48 | 124 | 35 | 29 | 137 | 25 |
| Dec | 41 | 48 | 43 | 32 | 139 | 29 |
| Total | 36,240 | 34,602 | 36,092 | 32,682 | 35,642 | 30,265 |

Visits

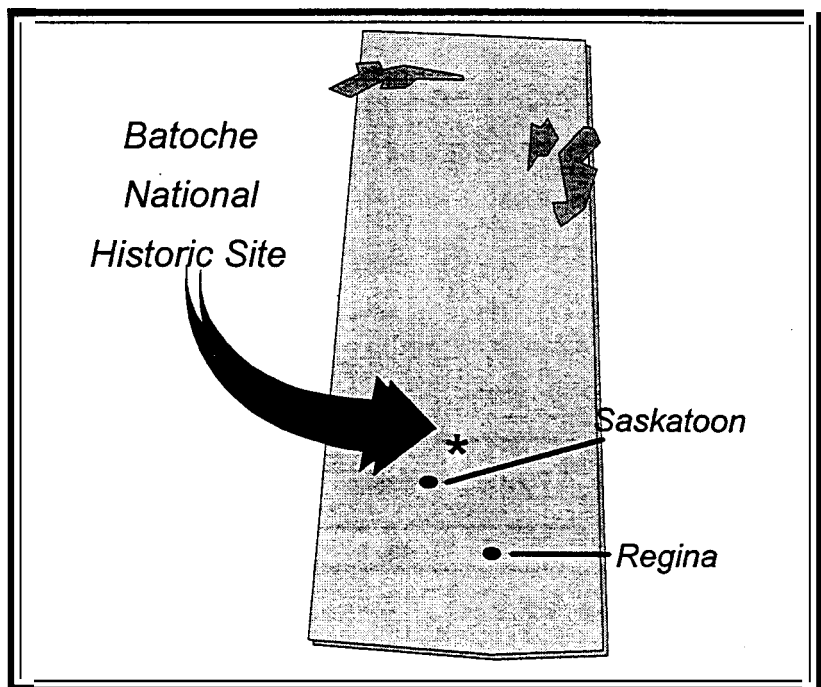
SITE PROFILE

Batoche National Historic Site is located on the east bank of the South Saskatchewan River, 88 kilometres northeast of Saskatoon.

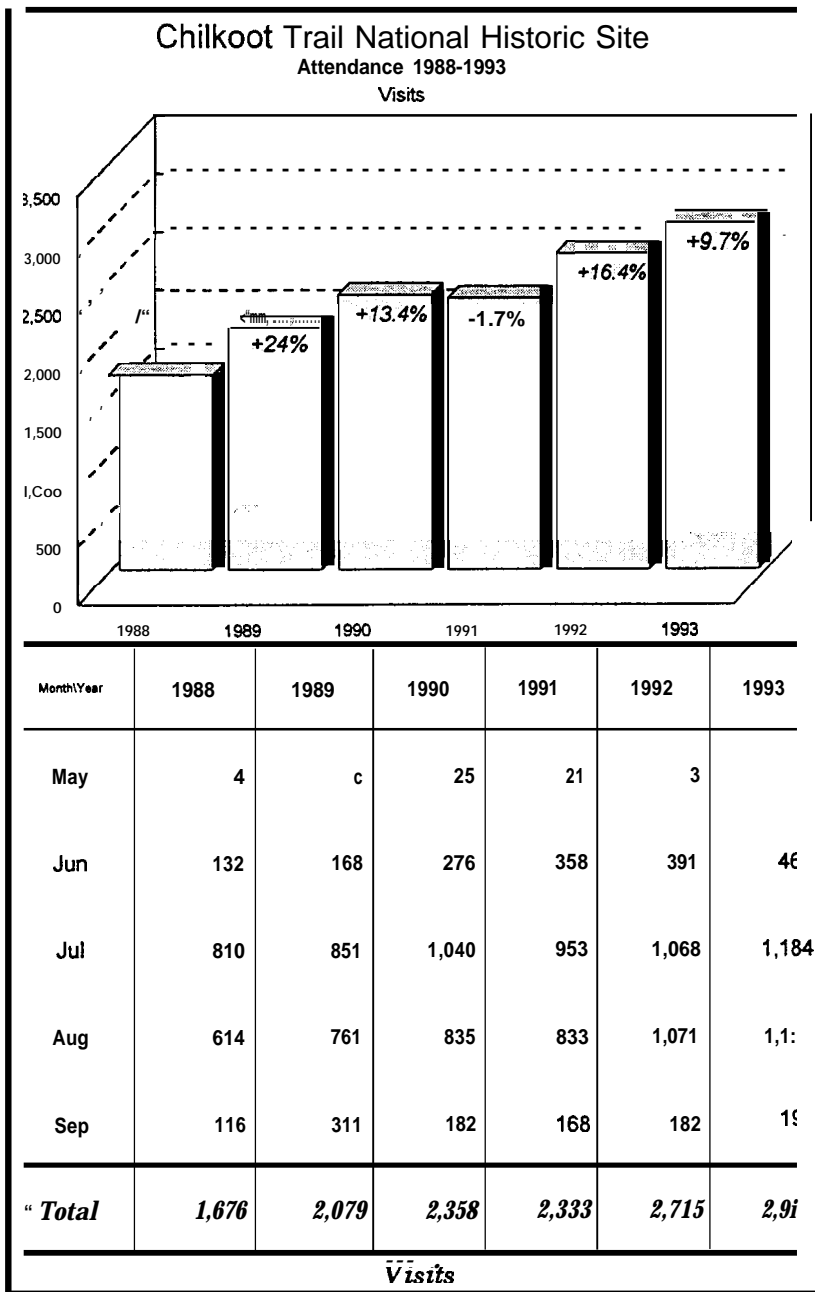
Batoche National Historic Site was founded in 1961 to commemorate events comprising and surrounding the Battle of Batoche, the most important battle of the North-West Rebellion of 1885.

Batoche was the centre of the Métis settlement on the South Saskatchewan river. It is strongly associated with important historical figures such as Louis Riel, Gabriel Dumont, Xavier Letendre and General Frederick Middleton.

Today, the site includes a church, rectory, farmhouse and other outbuildings and the site of the battlefield. Parks Canada has erected a Visitor Reception Centre, with museum exhibits and an 80-seat theatre with an audio-visual presentation on the North-West Rebellion and Métis society.



CHILKOOT TRAIL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



With exception of a slight fall in 1991, visits to Chilkoot Trail have been steadily rising since 1988.

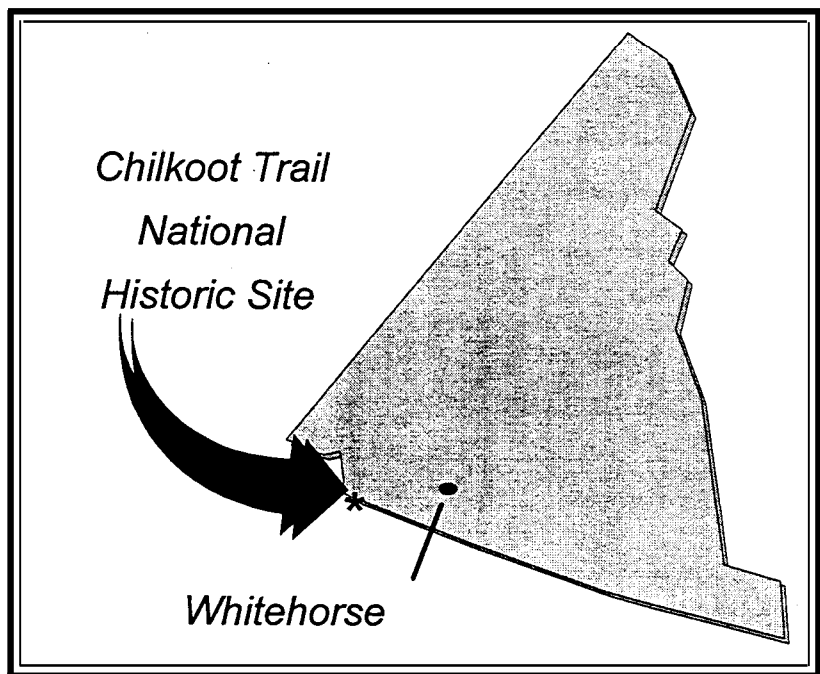
SITE PROFILE

Chilkoot Trail extends 48 kilometres from Dyea Inlet, near Skagway, Alaska, to Lake Bennett, British Columbia. It is mainly used by challenge-seeking hikers.

Along the trail there are primitive camping facilities at Happy Camp, Deep Lake, Lindeman, Bare Loon Lake and Bennett. Parks Canada maintains and marks the Canadian segment of the trail and patrols daily from July to early September.

The Chilkoot Trail National Historic site exists to commemorate the Chilkoot Trail ("The Trail of '98") as a transportation route to the Klondike Gold Fields.

Visitors from the United States represent more than half (54.5 percent) of the visitors. Other visitors came from Yukon (14%), British Columbia (11.9%) and the rest of Canada (18%). More than half of the visitors (53%) were between the ages of sixteen and forty-four and 62 percent were male. The visitors stayed on the trail for an average of two days.¹

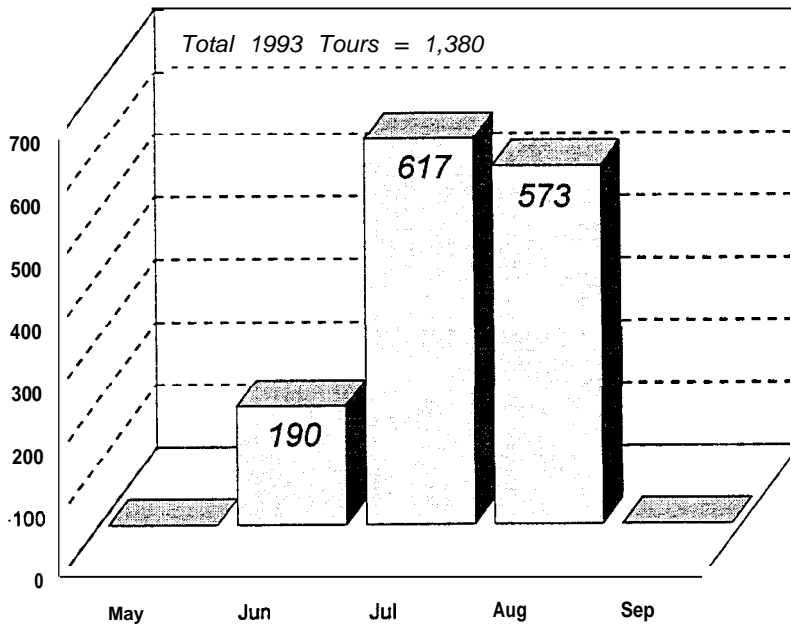


1 - Source: Visitor Profile and Economic Impact Statement of Northern Parks/Reserves and Historic Sites; Environment Canada, Parks Service; 1989; pp. 20-21

Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site

Extension Statistics

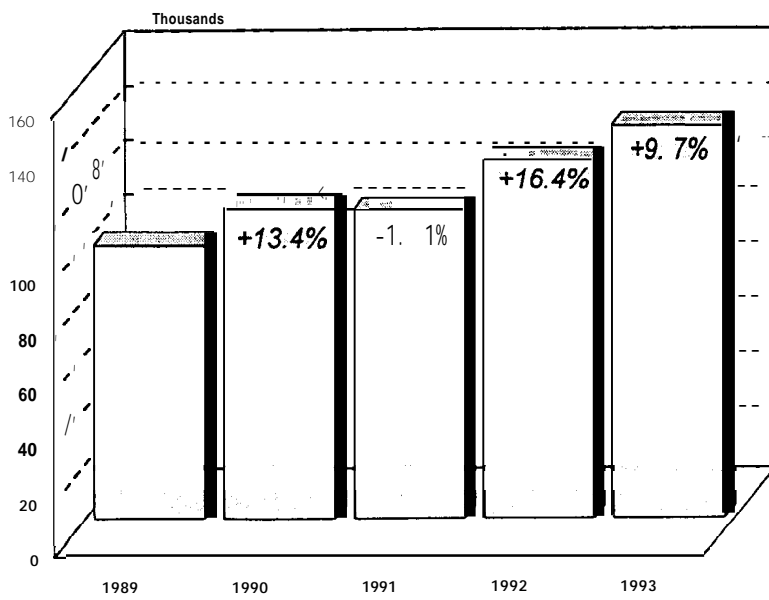
Tours (1993)



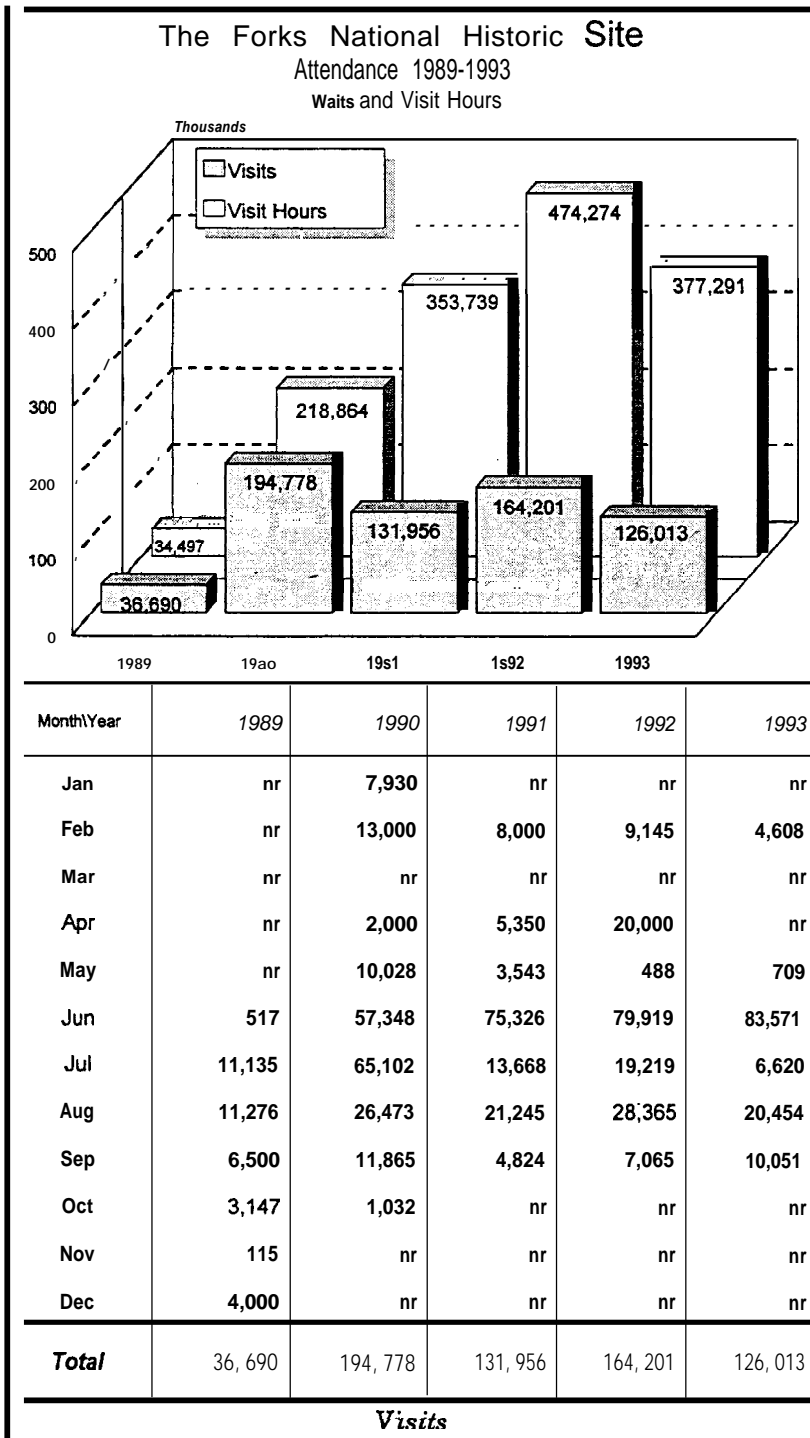
Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site

Attendance 1989-1993

Visit Hours



THE FORKS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Attendance at The Forks fell to 126,000 visits in 1993 from the 164,000 visits recorded in 1992. Attendance numbers fluctuate from year to year because figures are based on attendance to special events at the site. Not all events are held annually.

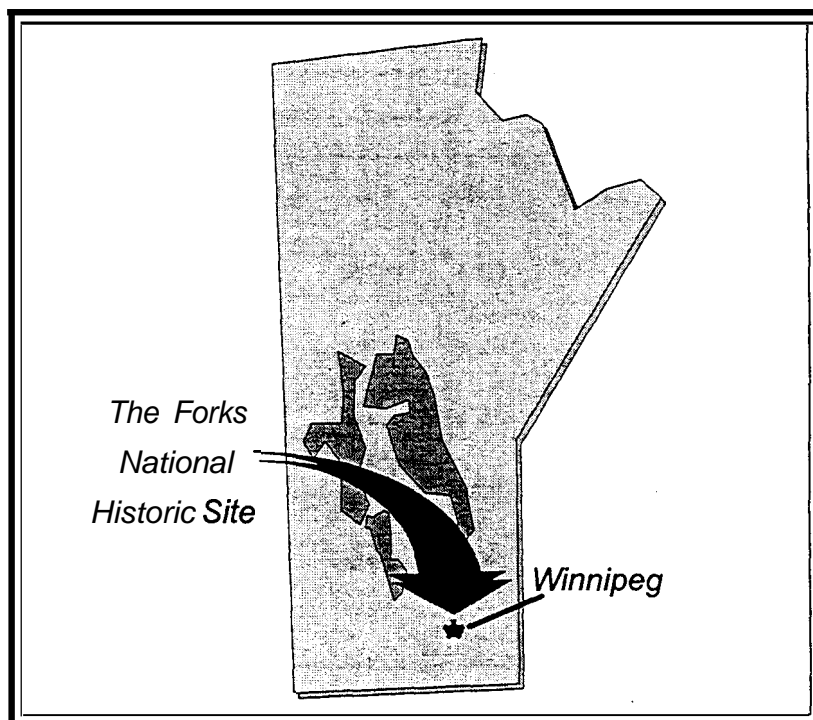
S I T E P R O F I L E

The Forks National Historic Site was established in 1989 to commemorate the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, a site intimately associated with native history, trade, transportation and settlement in the Canadian west.

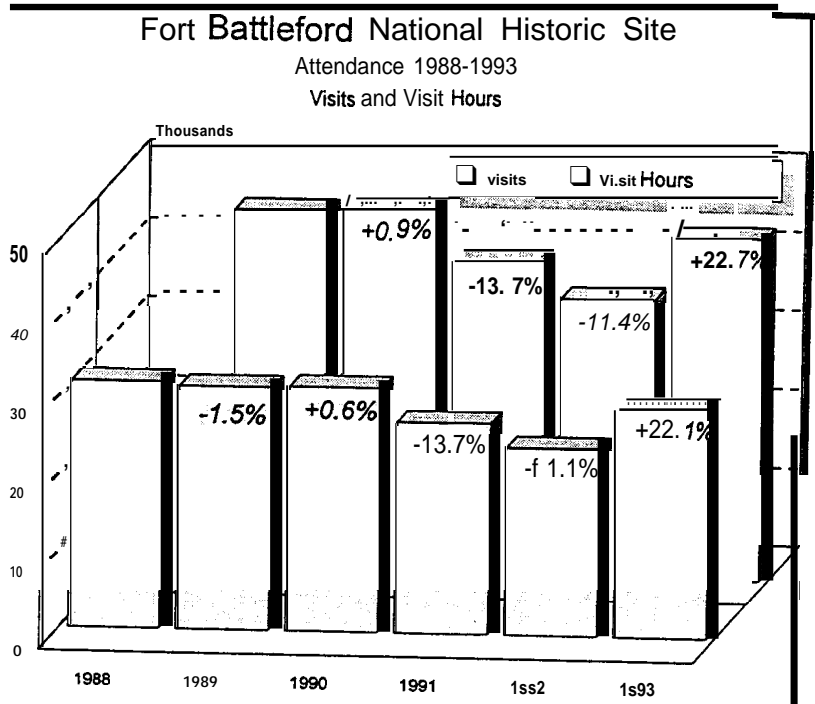
The site sits on 5.5 hectares of land in the centre of Winnipeg, at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

The Forks was a traditional stopping place for native people and was the site of La Verendrye's Fort Rouge and fur trade posts.

The Forks has many open spaces that are capable of holding large festivals. An amphitheatre provides opportunity to reenact historic events and a walkway extends along the river bank.



FORT BATTLEFORD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



| MonthYear | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| May | 3,608 | 3,683 | 3,650 | 2,038 | 2,827 | 2,12 |
| Jun | 8,351 | 8,534 | 10,782 | 9,832 | 6,520 | 10,25 |
| Jul | 10,476 | 9,341 | 7,520 | 7,446 | 6,027 | 6,08 |
| Aug | 4,546 | 6,012 | 6,454 | 4,510 | 5,881 | 5,361 |
| Sep | 3,210 | 2,323 | 2,213 | 2,423 | 2,032 | 4,22' |
| Oct | 1,020 | 699 | 268 | 411 | 402 | 883 |
| Nov | c | 124 | c | c | c | (|
| Total | 31,211 | 30,716 | 30,887 | 26,660 | 23,689 | 28,932 |

Visits

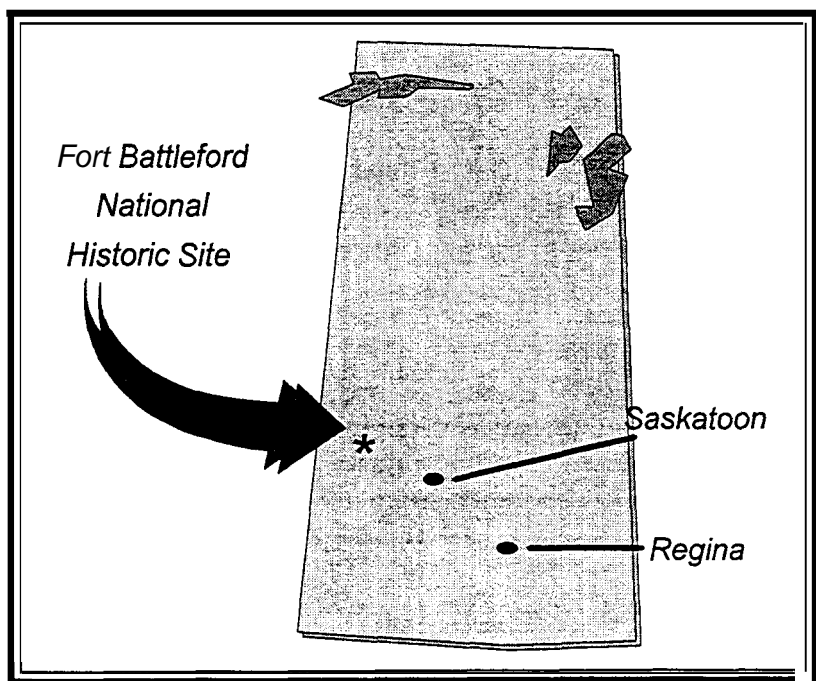
S I T E P R O F I L E

Fort Battleford is located 1.6 kilometres south of Battleford, Saskatchewan, 153 kilometres northwest of Saskatoon.

Fort Battleford National Historic Site was established in 1951 to commemorate the role of Fort Battleford in the history of the Canadian west.

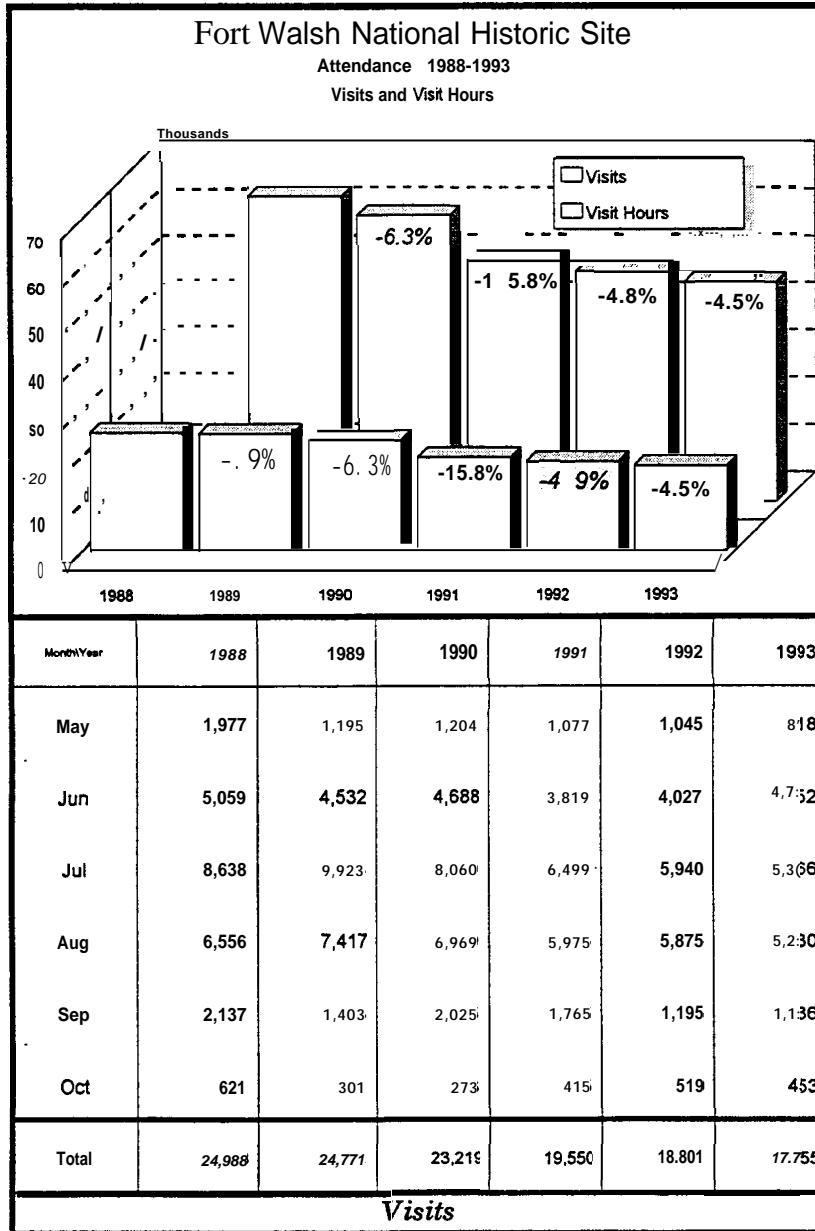
The fort was the headquarters of the North-West Mounted Police in 1876. It features five restored buildings, which are furnished and open to the public. The site includes a Visitor Reception Centre and a twenty seat theatre. Guided tours are offered during the peak season.

Most visitor parties coming to the site consist of four individuals, although local visitor parties are normally larger. Because of school groups, the largest age category attending the site are those under fifteen years of age. Most visitors originate from Saskatchewan, although 23 percent of visitors come from Alberta. Non-local visitors spend an average of 1.5 hours at the site.¹



1 - Source: Visitor Profile and Economic Impact Statement of Manitoba and Saskatchewan National Parks and National Historic Sites; Research Coordination Branch, Canadian Parks Service; 1993; pp. 30-31.

FORT WALSH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Visits to Fort Walsh have fallen by more than 7,000 since 1988.

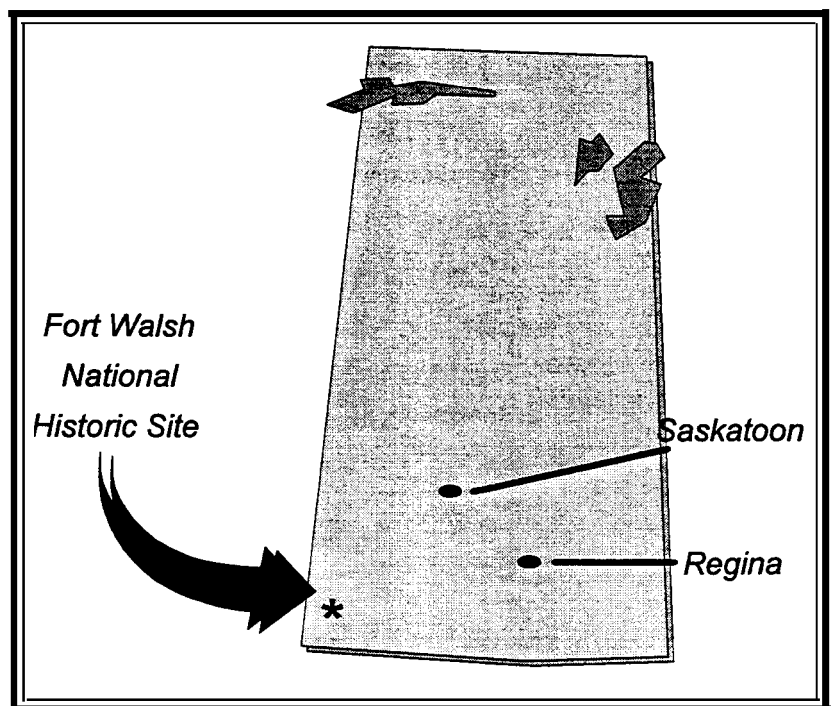
SITE PROFILE

Fort Walsh is located 55 kilometres south west of Maple Creek. Saskatchewan.

The National Historic Site of Fort Walsh was established in 1968 to commemorate the role of the fort in establishing Canadian control in the northwest following the Cypress Hills massacre in 1873.

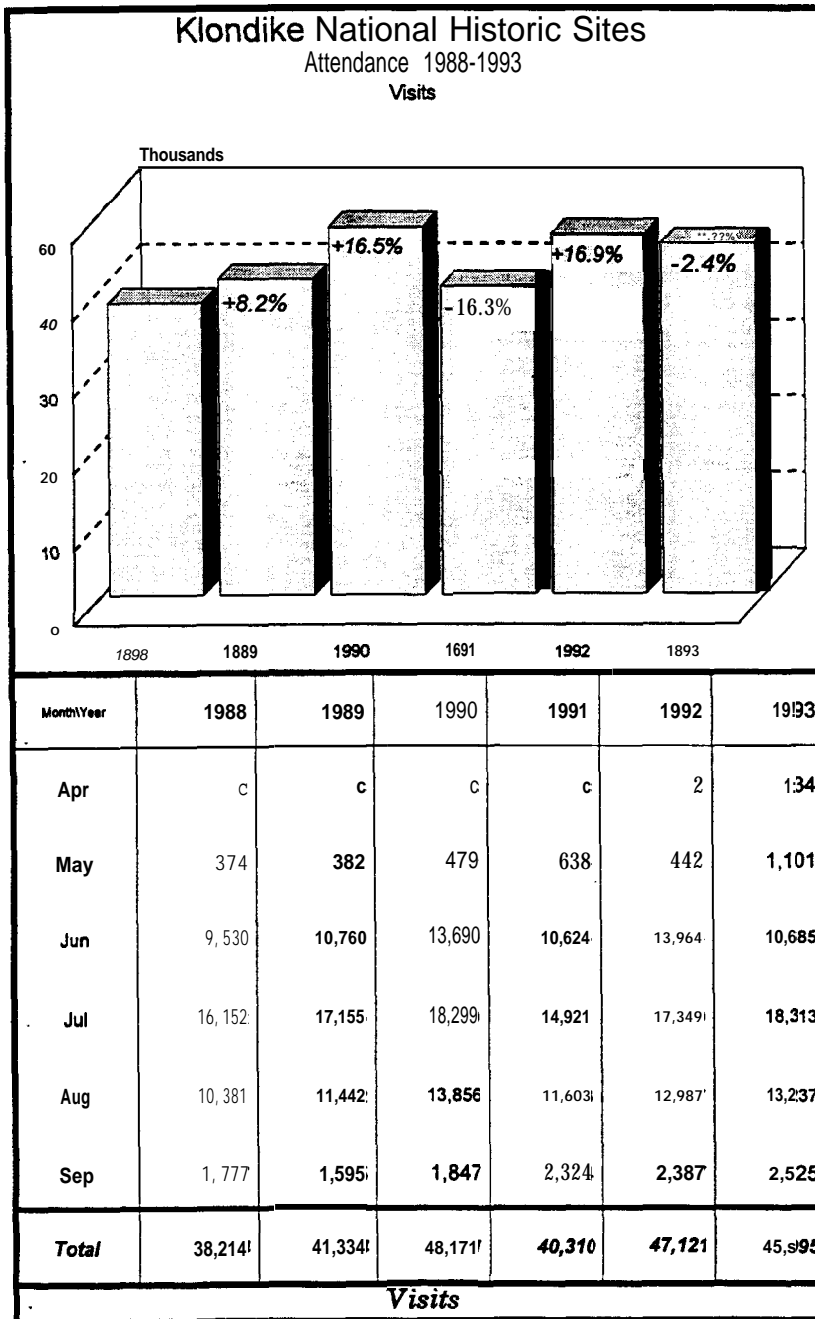
Established in 1875 by the North-West Mounted Police, the Fort was instrumental in ending the whiskey trade. The site includes the original fort that contains eleven partially reconstructed buildings and several other sites that are accessed by bus service. Fort Walsh is open **from** mid-May to Thanksgiving and includes a Visitor Reception Centre that provides interpretation with a native theme.

The average size of groups visiting Fort Walsh (excluding large organized groups) is 3.7 persons. Most visitors (86 percent) are **from** Saskatchewan and Alberta, although fewer than 5 percent of those live within an 80 kilometre radius of the site.¹



1 - Source: Visitor Profile and Economic Impact Statement of Manitoba and Saskatchewan National Parks and National Historic Sites; Research Coordination Branch, Canadian Parks Service; 1993; pp. 30-31.

KLONDIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES



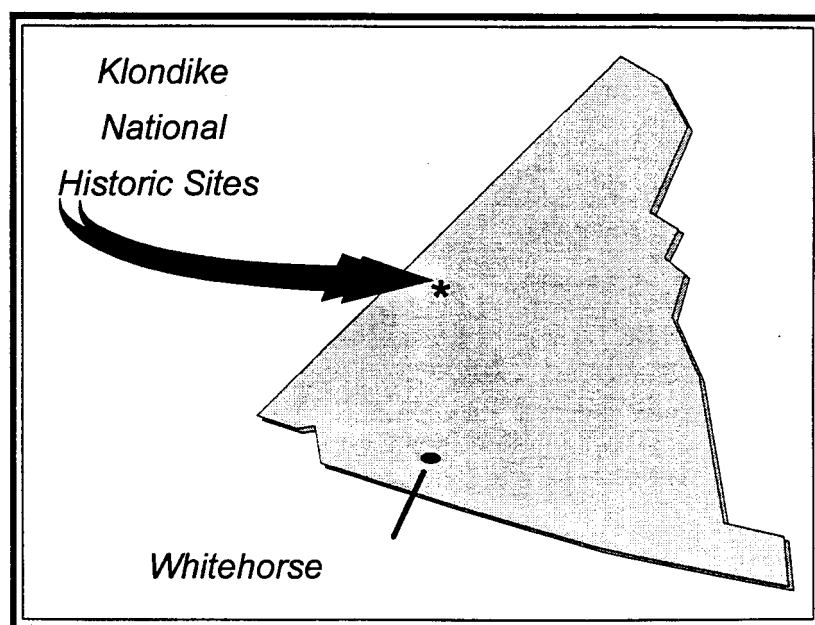
Visits to KNHS decreased slightly in 1993.

SITE PROFILE

All of Klondike National Historic Sites are located in and around Dawson City, Yukon and include features such as the S.S. Keno, Dawson City buildings such as the Palace Grand Theatre, Dredge No. 4, and the Robert Service Cabin. Each site offers different services and programs are offered on a seasonal basis.

The Klondike National Historic Sites present a variety of artifacts and areas, commemorating the Klondike goldrush and its impact on the Canadian economy.

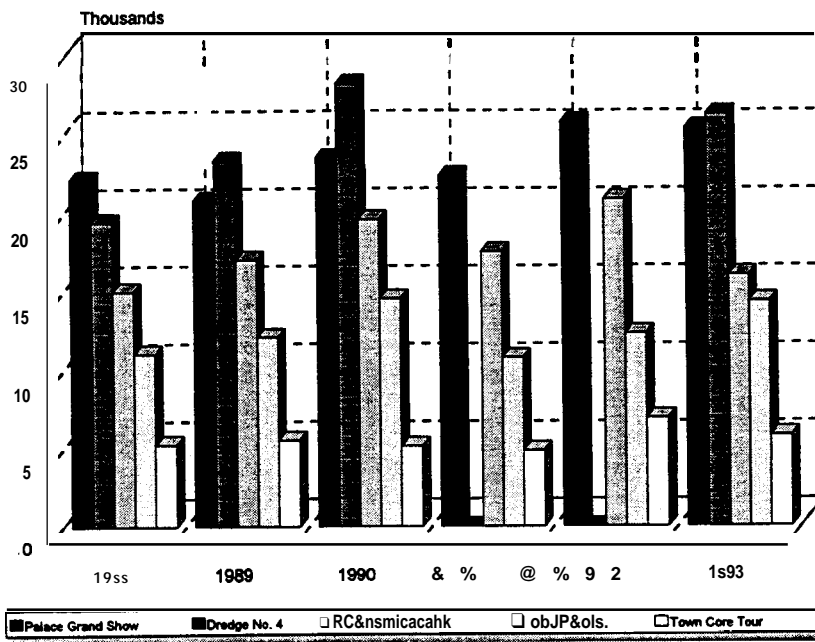
Forty-two percent of visitors to the sites come in the month of July. Thirty percent of visitors are Canadians from outside the Yukon while 58.7 percent originate from Alaska or other points in the United States. 7.7 percent of visitors come from other countries. 78.6 percent visitors to Dawson City plan the visit as part of trip, while 15.4 percent identify Dawson City as their primary destination. On average, people visit 7.8 of the twenty-three exhibits and programs. Most people (86.6 percent) come to Dawson in private vehicles. Those on bus tours or traveling by air makeup 11.8 percent and 1.6 percent of the visitors, respectively.¹



1- Source: Visitor Profile and Economic Impact Statement of Northern Parks/Reserves and Historic Sites; Environment Canada, Parks Service; 1989; pp. 17-19

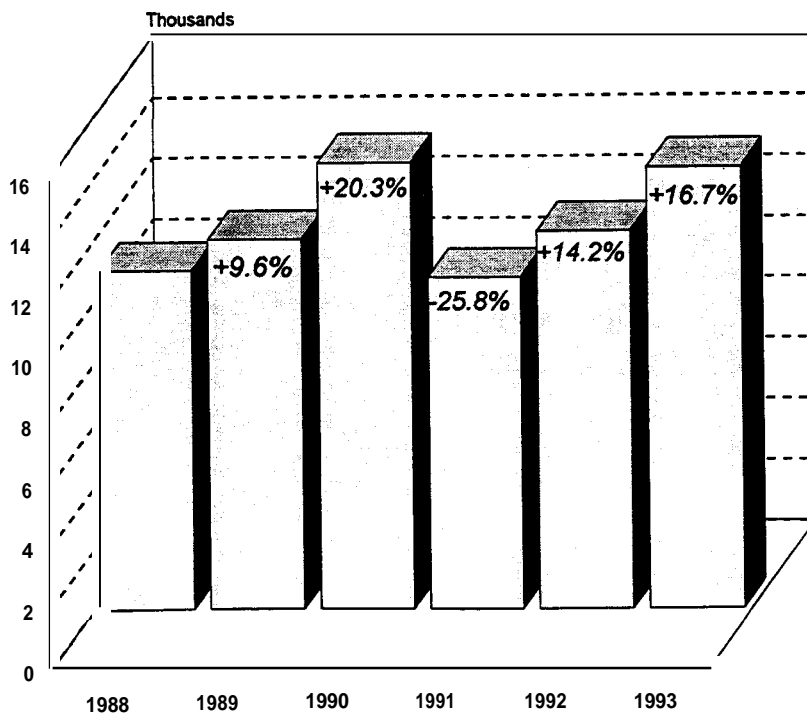
Klondike National Historic Sites

Site Attendance
Visits

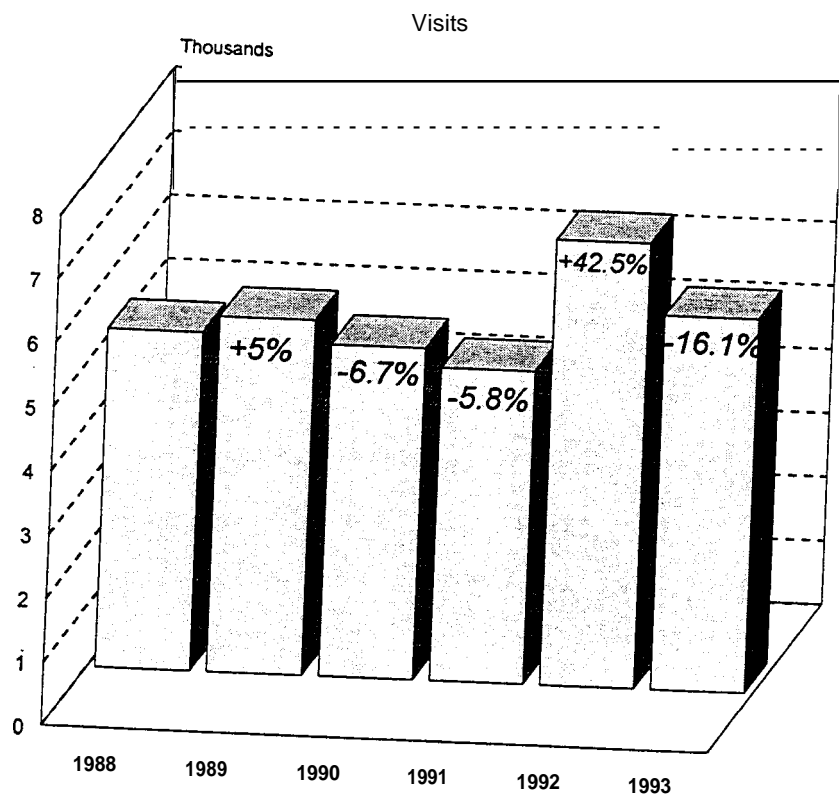


Old Post Office

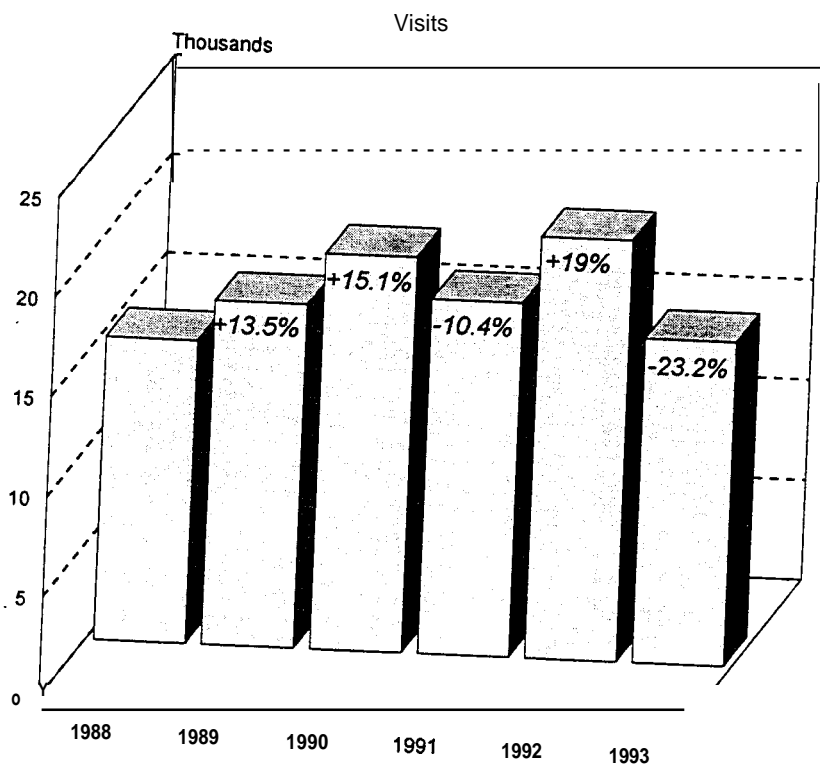
Visits



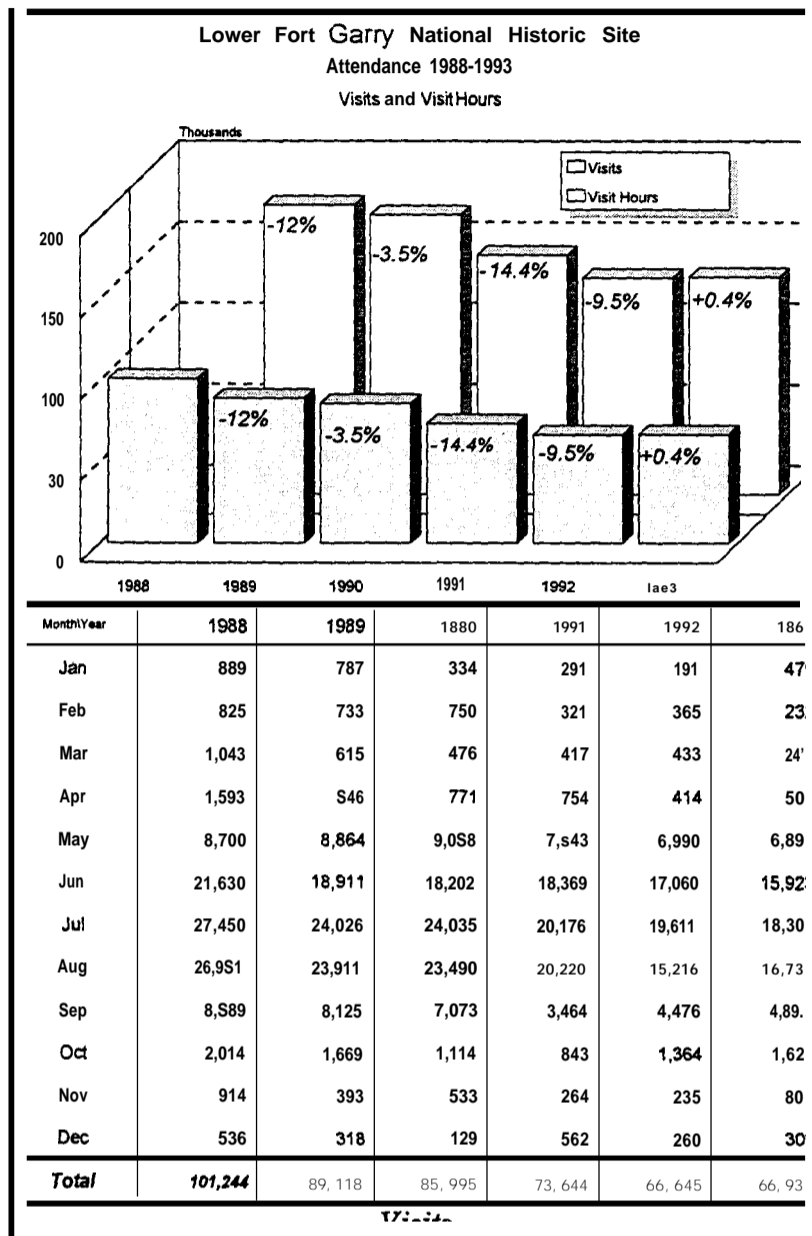
Town Core Tour



Robert Service Cabin



LOWER FORT GARRY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Visits to Lower Fort Garry had been declining since 1988. 1993, however, saw a slight increase in attendance.

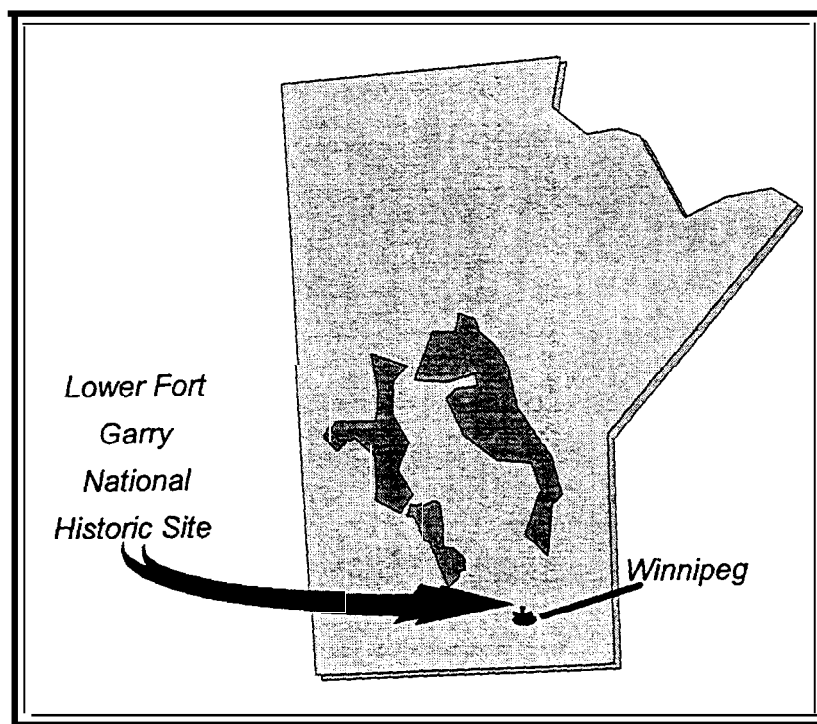
SITE PROFILE

Lower Fort Garry is located on the banks of the Red River, 32 kilometres north of the City of Winnipeg and 9 kilometres south of the Town of Selkirk on highway 9.

Lower Fort Garry National Historic Site was established in 1951 to commemorate the role of Lower Fort Garry as a major transportation and administrative centre in the 19th century fur trade.

The Fort was built between 1831 and 1838 and retains many original stone structures, making it one of the largest assemblages of fur trade era buildings. Visitors to the site can tour the six restored and furnished buildings and the Visitor Centre which features many displays and an amphitheatre.

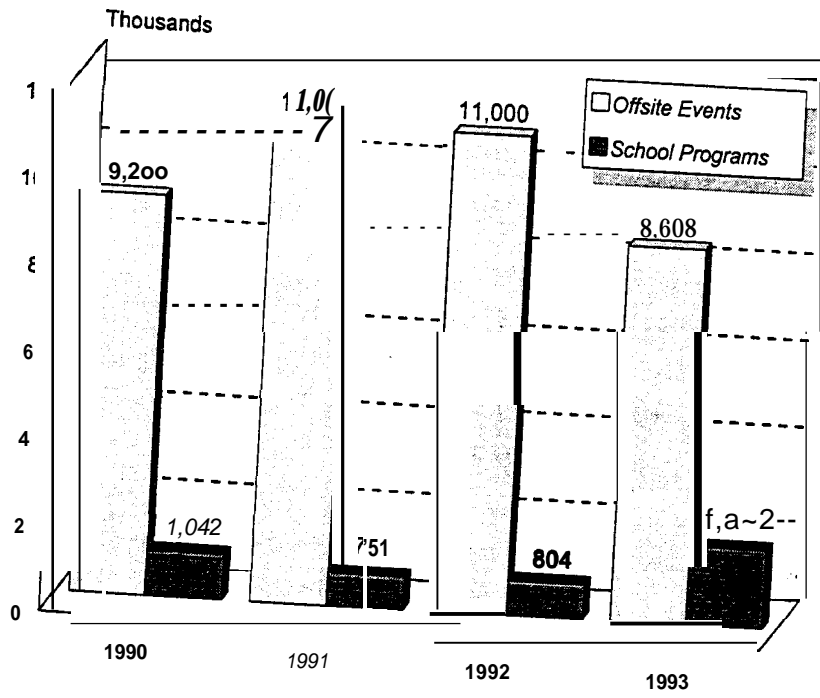
Most visitors to Lower Fort Garry (43.8 percent) originate from Winnipeg. Nearly 16 percent are from other locations in Manitoba. The remaining visitors originate from other sites in Canada (18.2 percent) and from other countries (22.1 percent).¹



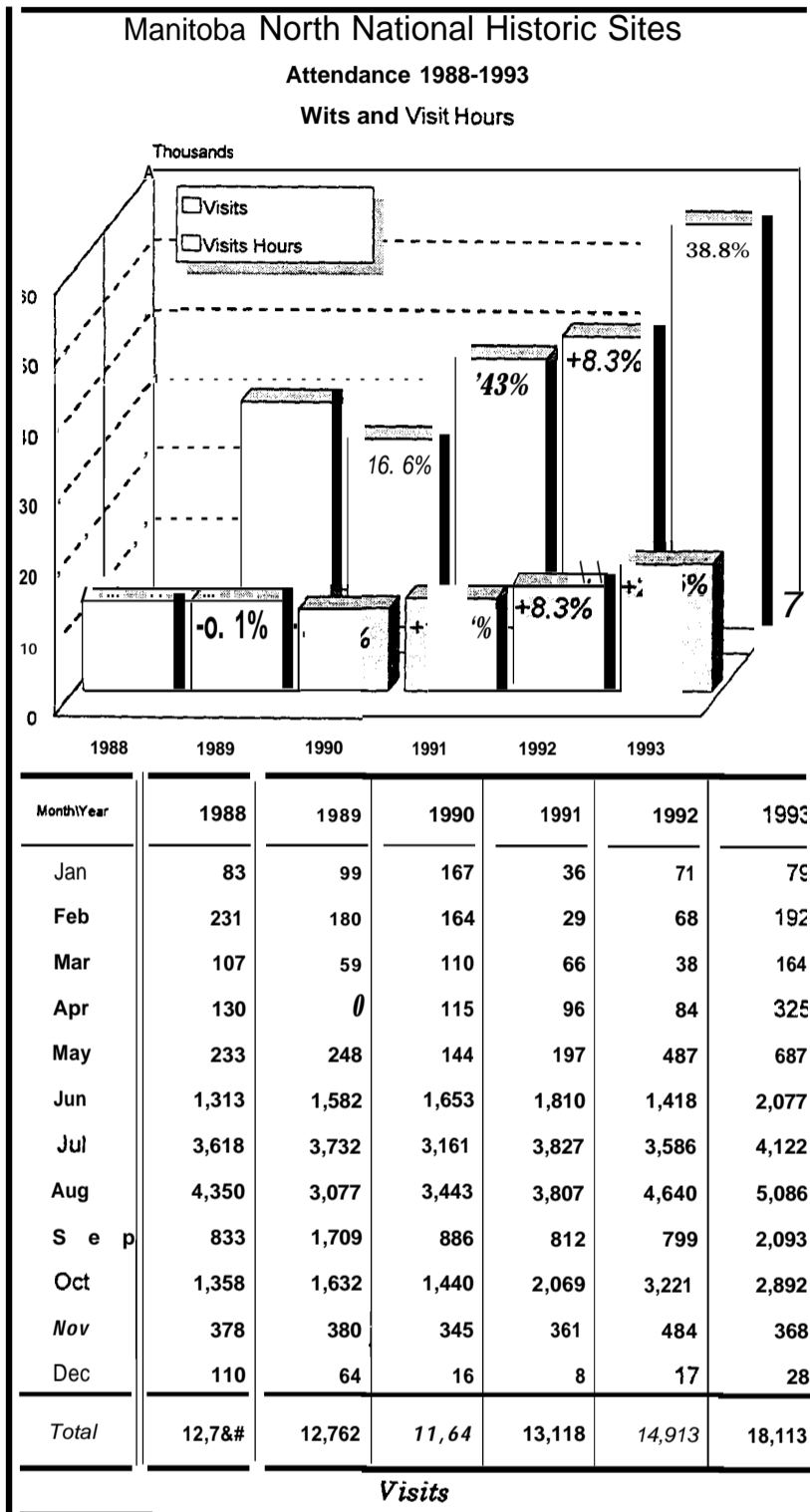
1 - Source: Visitor Profile and Economic Impact Statement of Manitoba and Saskatchewan National Parks and National Historic Sites; Research Coordination Branch, Canadian Parks Service; 1993; pp. 12-14.

Extension Statistics

Offsite events and School Programs



MANITOBA NORTH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES



Visits to the Manitoba North National Historic Sites have been on the rise since 1990

SITE PROFILE

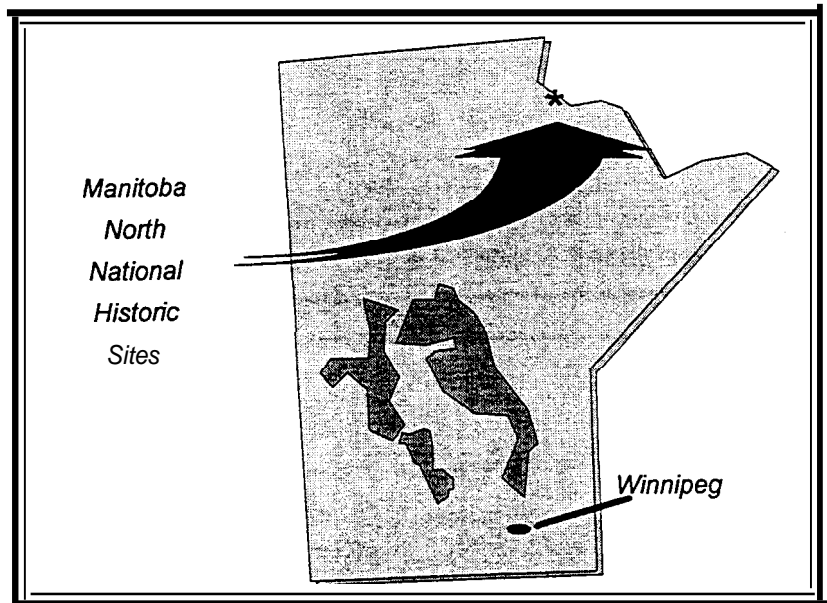
The Prince of Wales' Fort is located across the Churchill River from Churchill, Manitoba and is accessible only by water. Featuring 12 metre thick walls, it is the most elaborate example of a stone fortification built in connection with the fur trade in Canada. The Fort was partially restored in the 1930's and still contains forty original cannons.

The Manitoba North National Historic Sites consist of three sites commemorating the role of the north of Manitoba in the Hudson's Bay Company fur trade.

Cape Merry was built by the Hudson's Bay Company to fortify the defenses of the Prince of Wales' Fort. Today the remains of the battery, canon and powder magazine still exist.

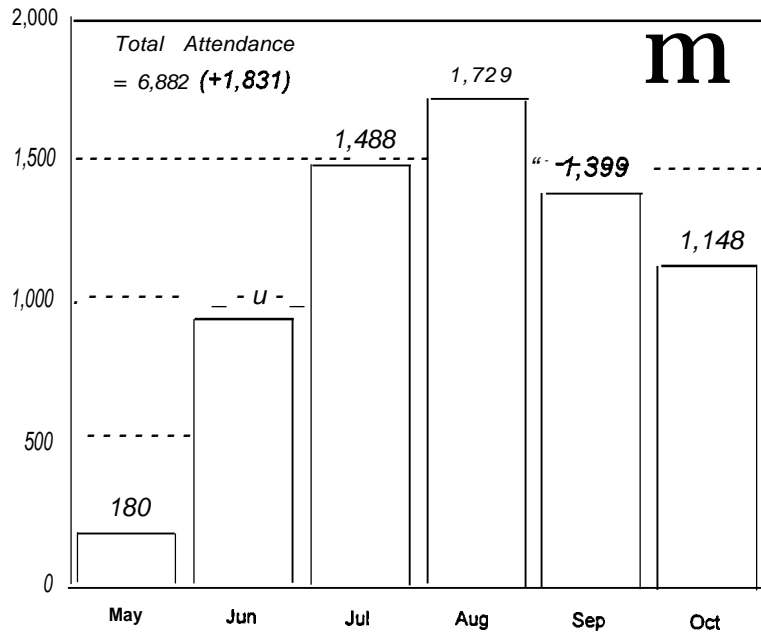
Sloop's Cove was the winter mooring of the Company. Rusted ring bolts drilled into the rocks are all that remain today. On one of the rocks at the site, among the many inscriptions, is carved the name of explorer Samuel Hearne, dated July, 1767.

During the summer months, on-site interpretation services for the sites are offered and a Visitor Centre is located in Churchill.



Cape Merry

Visits



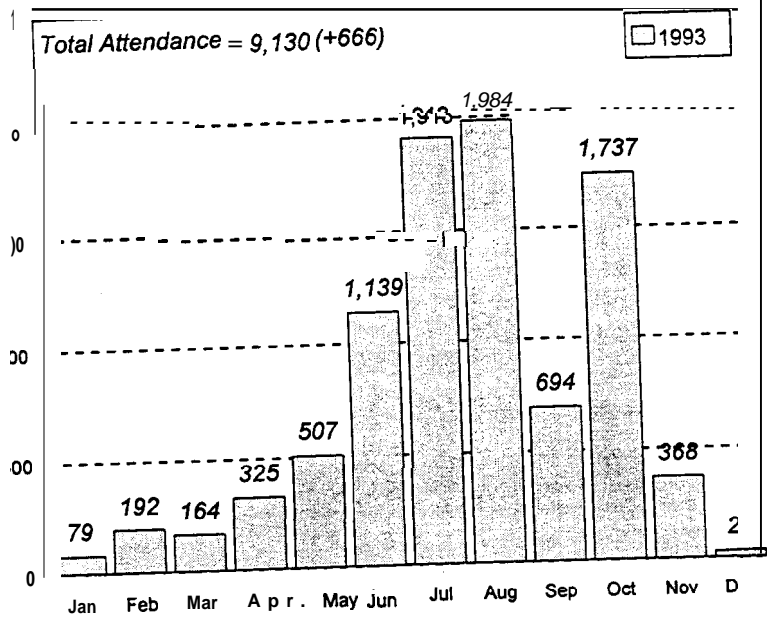
*number in parentheses indicates # change from 1992

| Month\Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| May | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 180 |
| Jun | 599 | 686 | 721 | 879 | 573 | 938 |
| Jul | 1,169 | 1,217 | 1,004 | 819 | 1,452 | 1,488 |
| Aug | 1,154 | 780 | 1,025 | 1,117 | 1,719 | 1,729 |
| Sep | 54 | 346 | 192 | 133 | 257 | 1,399 |
| Oct | 134 | 0 | 343 | 550 | 1,050 | 1,148 |
| Nov | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 3,110 | 3,029 | 3,331 | 3,498 | 5,051 | 6,702 |

Visits

Visitor Reception Centre

Visits



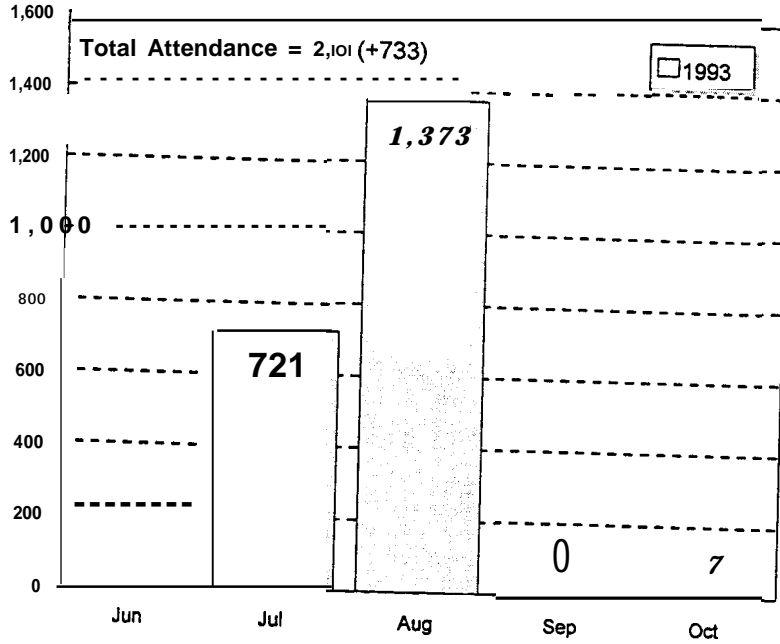
*number in parentheses indicates change from 1992

| Month/Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Jan | 83 | 99 | 167 | 36 | 71 | 79 |
| Feb | 231 | 180 | 164 | 29 | 68 | 192 |
| Mar | 107 | 59 | 110 | 66 | 38 | 164 |
| Apr | 130 | 0 | 115 | 91 | 84 | 325 |
| May | 216 | 248 | 144 | 197 | 487 | 507 |
| Jun | 696 | 896 | 818 | 931 | 845 | 1,139 |
| Jul | 1,513 | 1,632 | 1,269 | 1,683 | 1,760 | 1,313 |
| Aug | 1,833 | 1,267 | 1,364 | 1,552 | 1,897 | 1,984 |
| Sep | 754 | 1,015 | 581 | 588 | 542 | 694 |
| Oct | 1,224 | 1,632 | 1,097 | 1,519 | 2,171 | 1,737 |
| Nov | 278 | 380 | 299 | 361 | 464 | 368 |
| Dec | 110 | 64 | 16 | 8 | 17 | 2 |
| Total | 7,175 | 7,472 | 6,144 | 7,061 | 8,464 | 9,130 |

Visits

Prince of Wales Fort and Sloop's Cove

Visits

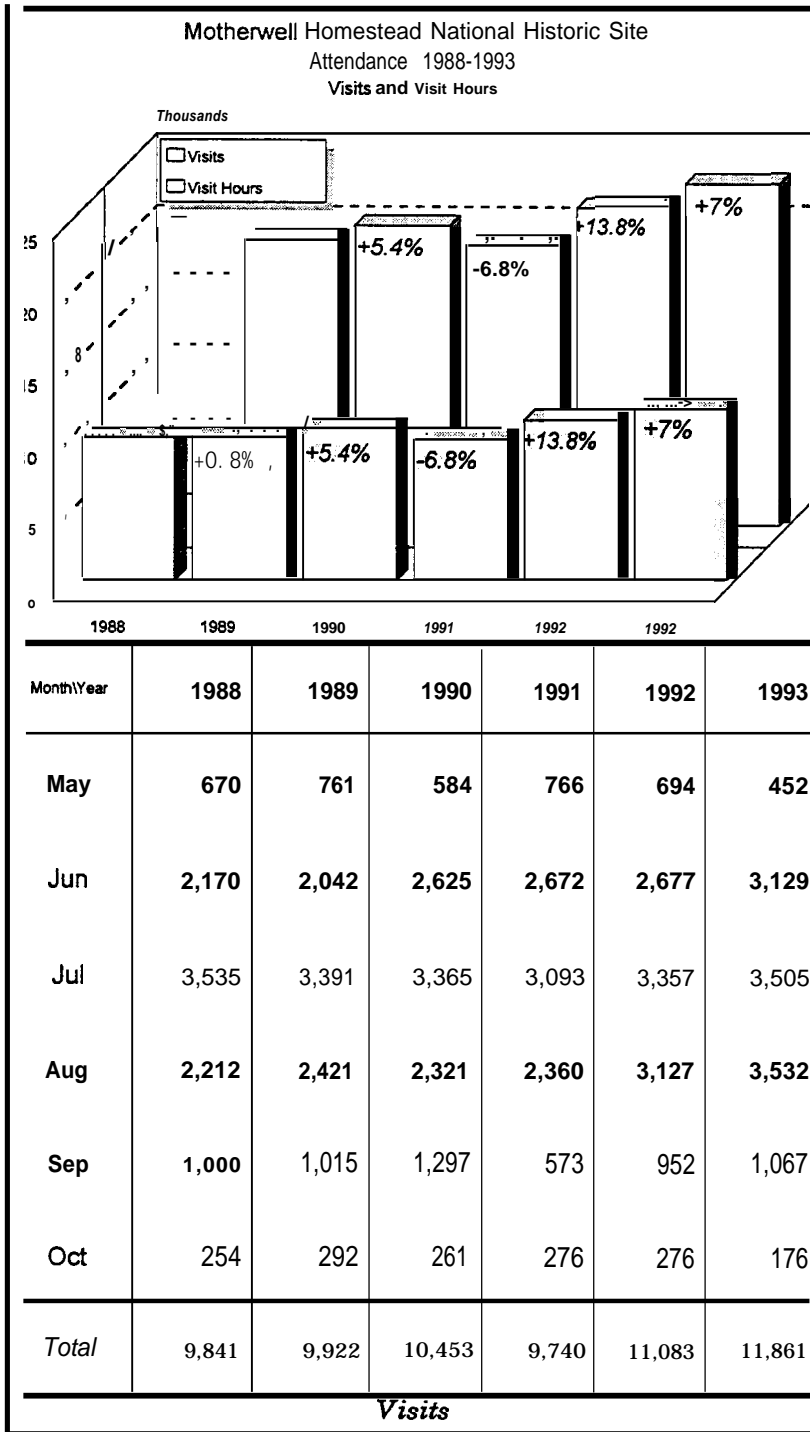


*number in parentheses indicates # change from 1992

| Month/Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Jun | 18 | 0 | 114 | 879 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul | 936 | 883 | 888 | 1,326 | 374 | 721 |
| Aug | 1,363 | 1,029 | 1,054 | 1,138 | 1,024 | 1,373 |
| Sep | 15 | 348 | 113 | 91 | 0 | 0 |
| Oct | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Total | 2,332 | 2,260 | 2,169 | 3,434 | 1,398 | 2,101 |

Visits

MOTHERWELL HOMESTEAD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



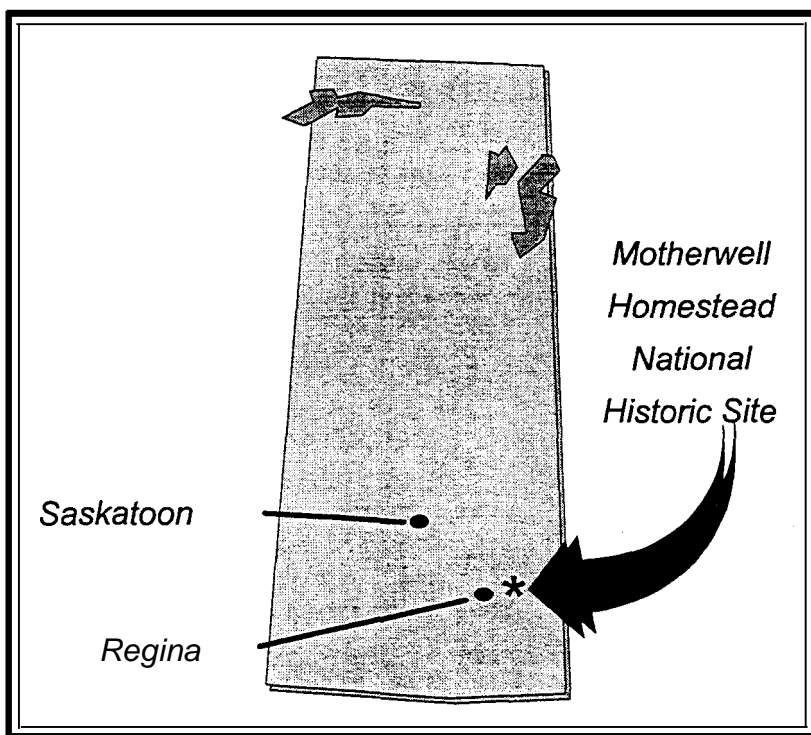
Visits to Motherwell in 1993 were the highest they have been in 6 years

SITE PROFILE

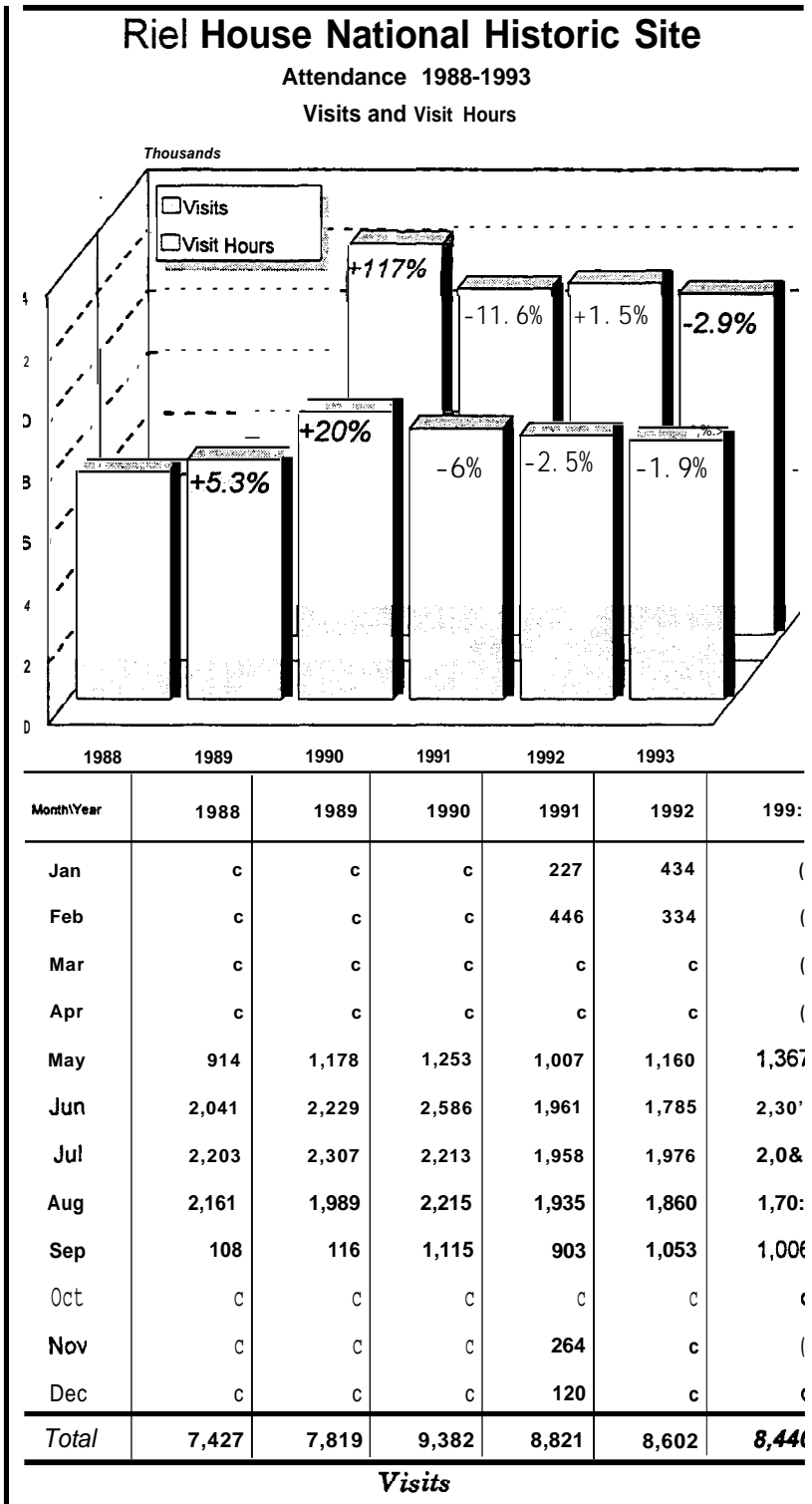
Motherwell Homestead is located 97 kilometres east of Regina, near the town of Abernethy.

Motherwell Homestead National Historic Site was established in 1966 to commemorate William R. Motherwell (1860-1943), a prominent western farmer, promoter of scientific agriculture and politician, and the farmstead that he established.

The site contains a house, barn, and other buildings, as well as period landscape. It was established by W.R. Motherwell and illustrates the principles and practices of scientific agriculture and the adaptation of Ontario farming to the prairies. The site is open from mid-May to Thanksgiving and offers tours and special events related to Motherwell, his career and influence on agricultural practices. There is a Visitor Reception Centre and costumed staff provide interpretation around the site.



RIEL HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



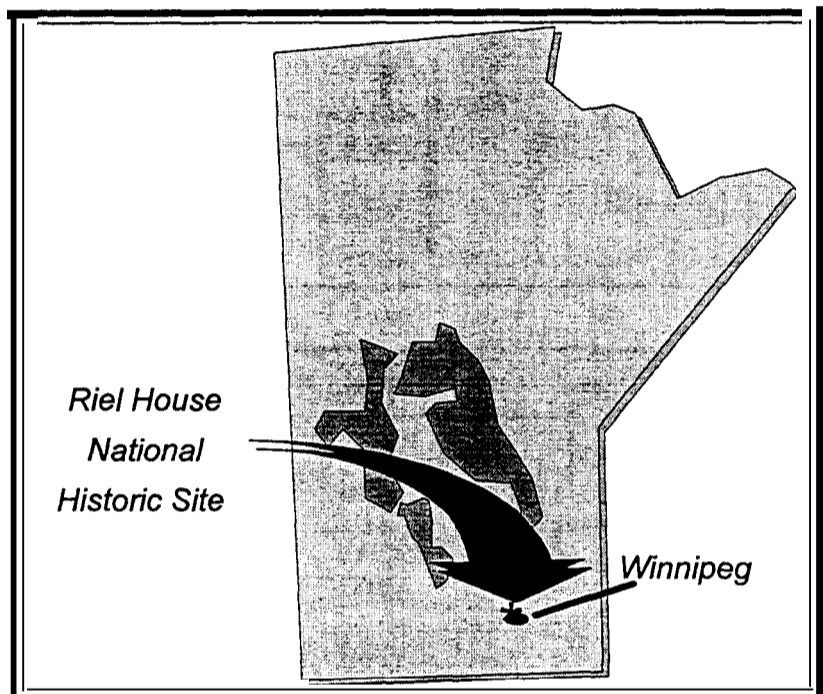
Visits to Riel House dropped slightly in 1993, continuing the trend of the previous 2 years.

SITE PROFILE

Riel House is located at 330 River Road in Winnipeg.

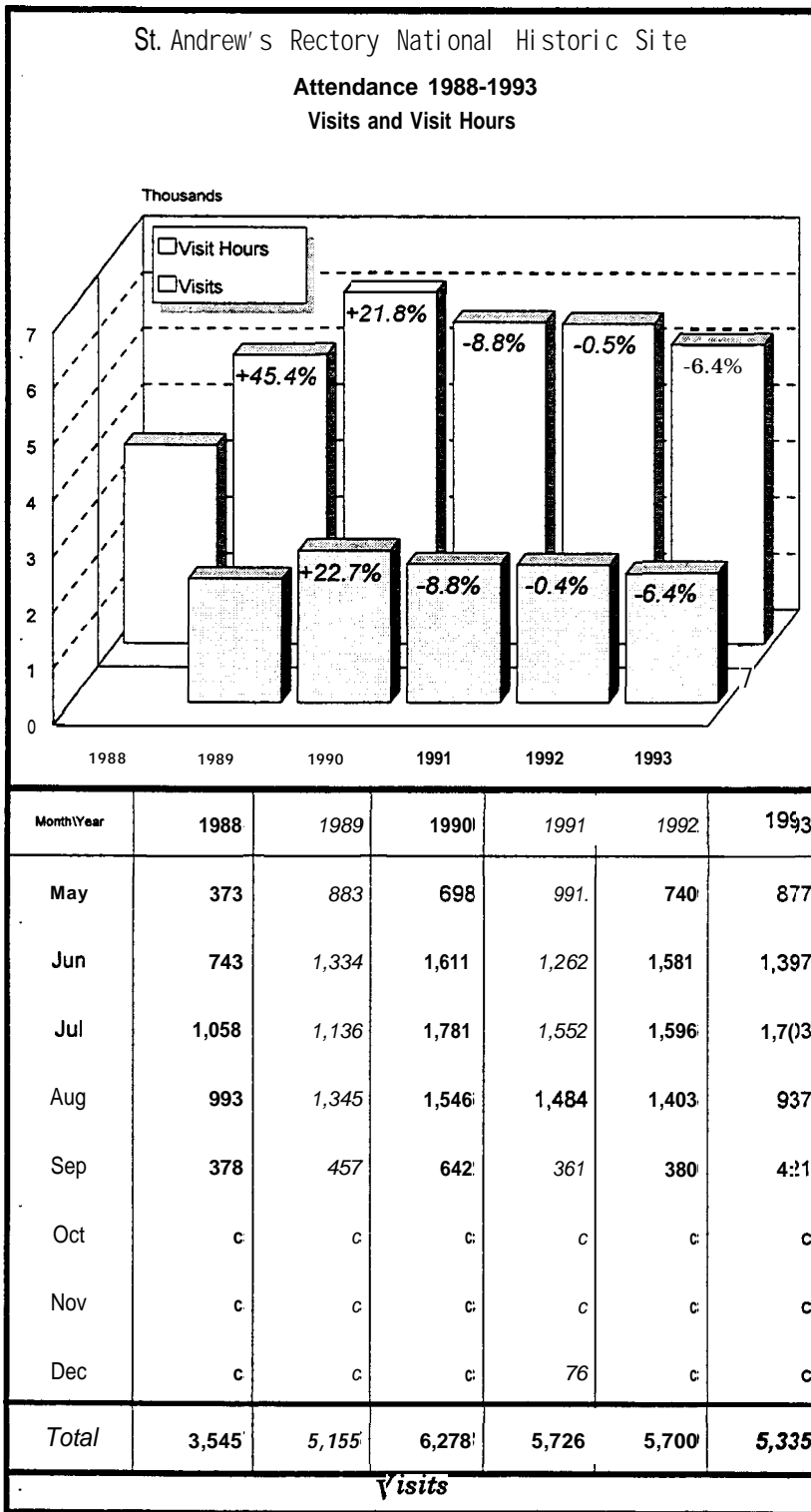
Riel House National Historic Site was established in 1980 to commemorate the role of Métis leader Louis Riel in the development of western Canada at a site associated with his family.

The house was occupied by Riel's mother, brother and descendants until 1969. Although Riel only made occasional visits to the house, it was where his body lay in state following his execution in 1885. The house, a Red River frame building, is restored to its 1886 appearance and is typical of the homes of prosperous Métis of that era. The site offers interpretation to school groups in the winter time, covering topics concerning the Métis people and Riel's coming to prominence.¹



1- Site interpretation is contracted to the St. Boniface Historical Society.

ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



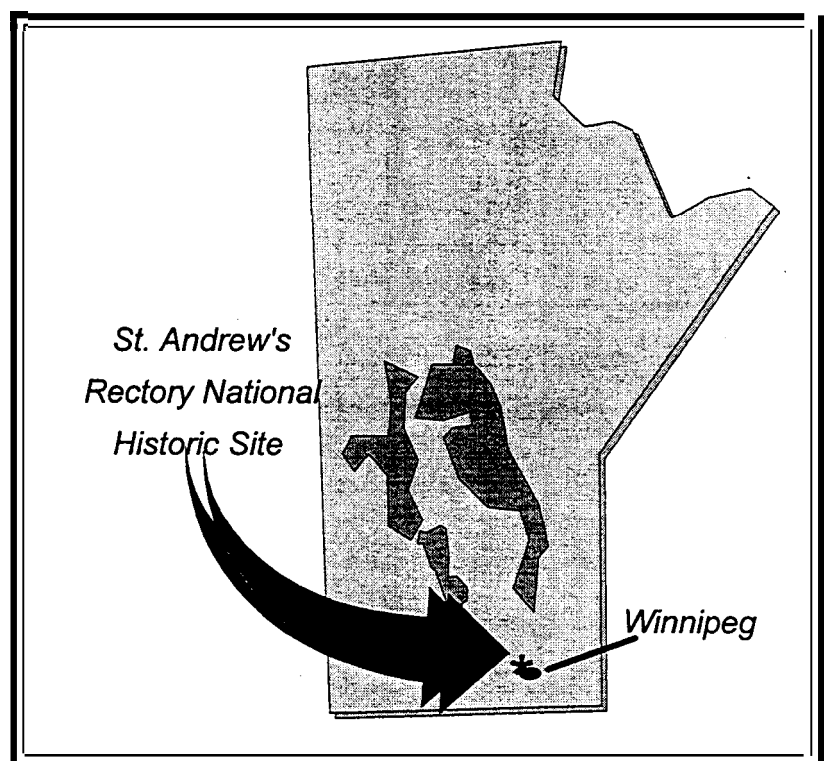
Visits to St. Andrew's Rectory fell for the third straight year.

SITE PROFILE

The St. Andrew's Rectory National Historic Site was established in 1976 to commemorate and preserve an excellent example of nineteenth century Red River architecture.

The Rectory is located on the west bank of the Red River, 25 kilometres north of Winnipeg and 6 kilometres southwest of Lower Fort Garry National Historic Site.

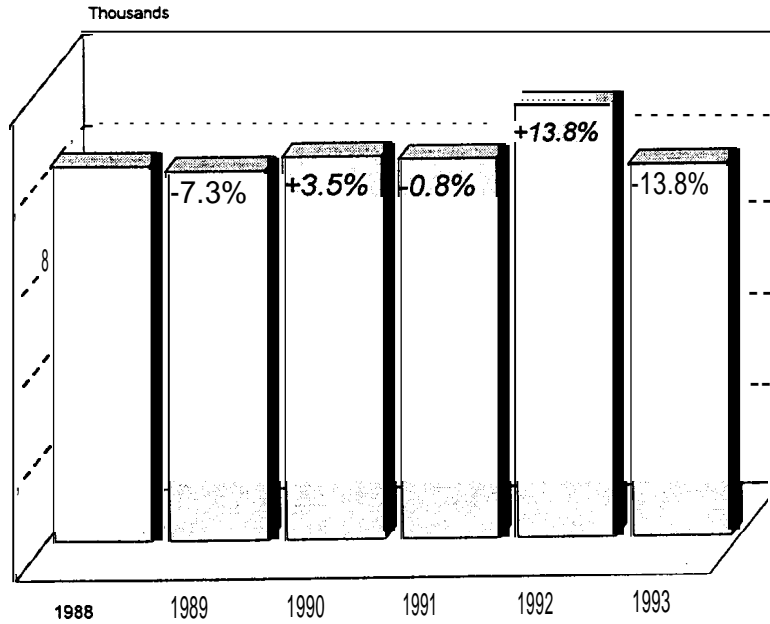
The site consists of a restored stone rectory, originally constructed in 1854, the reconstructed rectory annex, the subsurface remains of earlier buildings, and other outbuildings. The main floor of the rectory has exhibits giving interpretation on Red River architecture and the role of the church in the settlement of the Red River and Canadian West.¹



1- Site Interpretation is contracted to the Parish of St. Andrews.

S.S. KLONDIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

S.S. Klondike National Historic Site
Attendance 1988-1993
Visits



Attendance at S.S. Klondike fell in 1993, compared to the peak reached in 1992 when attendance increased substantially due to the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Alaska Highway.

| Month\Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| May | 1,577 | 2,105 | 2,350 | 2,138 | 2,824 | 2,092 |
| Jun | 11,774 | 10,986 | 11,387 | 11,014 | 14,005 | 11,911 |
| Jul | 15,829 | 16,046 | 16,071 | 16,451 | 18,103 | 16,021 |
| Aug | 10,356 | 9,910 | 11,073 | 10,808 | 11,594 | 9,981 |
| Sep | 1,654 | 1,600 | 1,169 | 1,287 | 921 | 891 |
| Total | 41,190 | 40,647 | 42,050 | 41,698 | 47,447 | 40,911 |

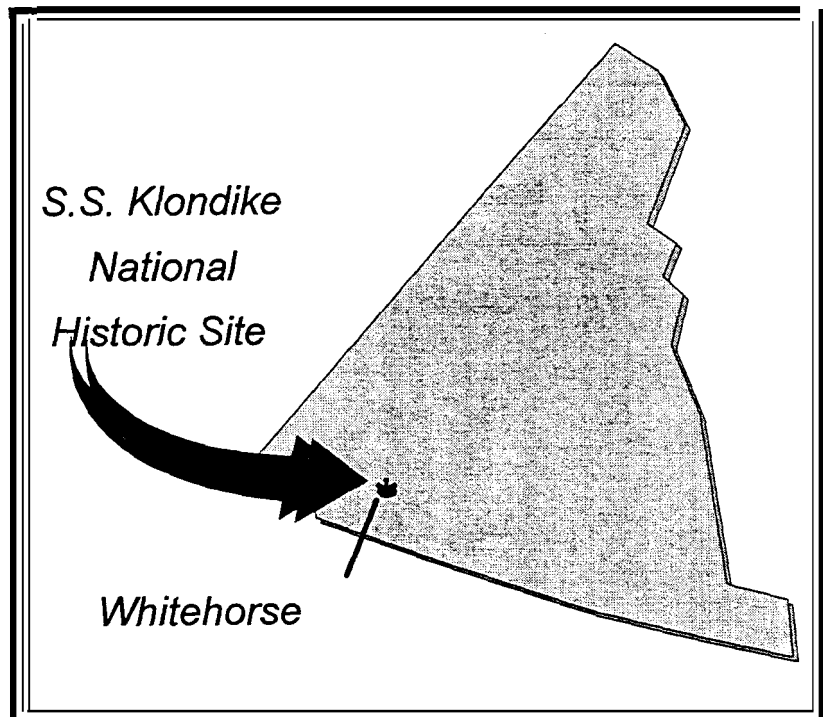
Visits

SITE PROFILE

The S.S. Klondike National Historic Site was established in 1961 to commemorate the history of water transportation in the Yukon.

The Klondike, the largest and last Yukon commercial steamboat, sits in retirement on the banks of the Yukon River in Whitehorse. Visitors to the ship can take guided tours during the mid-May to September period and see an orientation video aboard the Atlin Barge, located beside the ship.

Of the approximately 150,000 visitors to the Whitehorse region each year, 27 percent visit the S.S. Klondike. Ninety-two percent of visits occur in the months of June, July and August. Fifty-five percent of visitors originate from the United States, and 38.9 percent are from Canada. The average stay at the site is 2.69 hours.¹



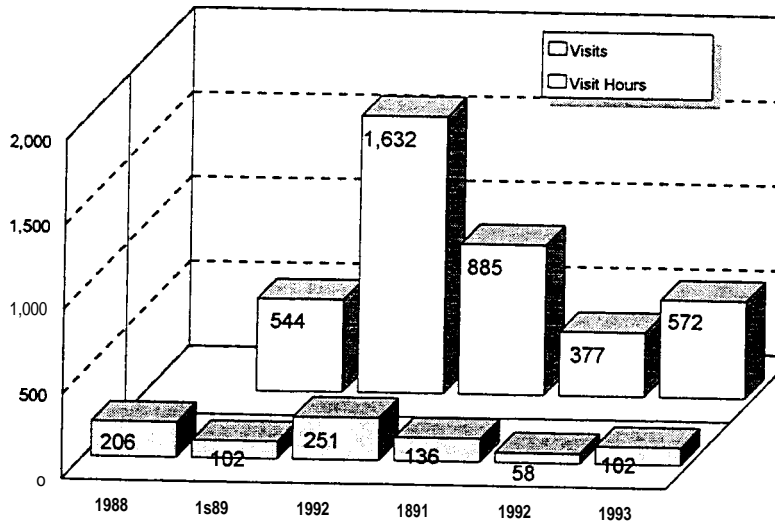
1 - Source: Visitor Profile and Economic Impact Statement of Northern Parks/Reserves and Historic Sites; Environment Canada, Parks Service; 1989; pp. 22-24.

YORK FACTORY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

York Factory National Historic Site

Attendance 1988-1993

Visits and Visit Hours



| Month\Year | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| May | 0 | 34 | n | 0 | n | c |
| Jun | 52 | 18 | 42 | 31 | 4 | 14 |
| Jul | 67 | 18 | 67 | 37 | 10 | 26 |
| Aug | 49 | 11 | 115 | 38 | 44 | 48 |
| Sep | 38 | 21 | 27 | 30 | c | 14 |
| Total | 206 | 102 | 251 | 136 | 58 | 102 |

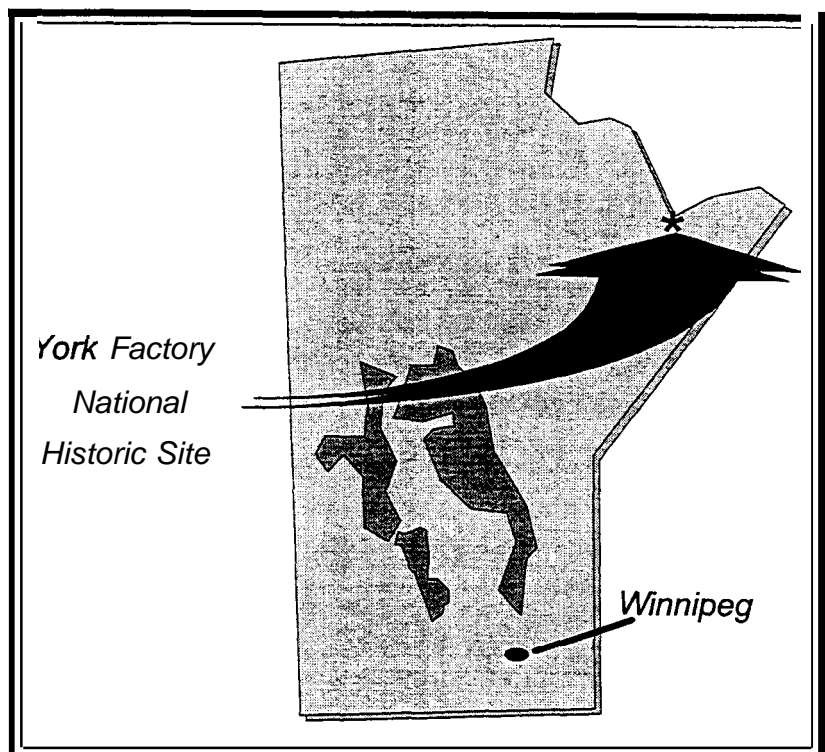
Visits

SITE PROFILE

It is located 240 kilometres southeast of Churchill Manitoba on the Hayes River. Access to the site is possible only by air or by canoe.

York Factory National Historic Site was established in 1969 to commemorate the role of one of the most important fur trade sites in Canadian history.

Although the site contained fifty buildings at its peak, *only* three remain as the only remnants of what was the most important Hudson Bay Company fur trade post in Western Canada: the large depot building that dates back to the 1830's, the ruins of a powder magazine and a library built in the early 20th century. Guided walks of the site are offered May through September and off-site interpretation is available at the Visitor Reception Centre in Churchill.



**APPENDIX A -
PARK AND SITE DATA
COLLECTION METHODS**

AUYUITTUQ

Location of Count: *Overlord entrance* - Visitation and entries via Overlord taken from in-park registrations as well and warden observation.

Pangnirtung Fjord- Registered overnight hikers register with the Warden Service.

Administration building - Visits and entries are counted.

Prairie and northern regional office - Scientific permits are gathered and recorded here for a number of entries. Monthly totals are reported.

Type of data collected: -persons from registrations into the parkas well as scientific and military entries.

-Estimated local native trappers/hunters identified seasonally (considered entries only, not visitors.)

-All persons related to definition of entry and visit.

Reported entrance statistics: *Visits* - recorded in persons.

Visit Days - recorded in days and part thereof for a person in a reporting unit during a visit.

Attendance formula: *Visits*- The following are added to reflect the number of visits:

All visits via *Pangnirtung* - Broughton Island, Overlord and North *Pangnirtung Fjord* including:

-All military entries who are not in the park for Arctic survival training.

-All scientific researchers into the park.

-All government departments other Canadian Parks Service personnel.

-All adventure tourists.

-All expedition members.

-All pilots and crew who into visit the park themselves, or who are in for longer than one day.

-All persons involved in filming or photography (ie. National Geographic, Public Education Television etc.)

Visit Days - Visit Days are calculated monthly by using the permits issued to determine the actual number of visit days in the park.

ELLESMERE ISLAND

Procedures: Unit of Count - Person - 7 days a week, June to August (inclusive.)

-parties that enter the park outside of this time frame will also be counted.

Location of Count: *Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve* permits are made out

in Pangnirtung or Tanquary Fjord.

Type of Data Collected: -persons from overnight registrations into the park, as well as scientific and military entries.

- Estimated local native trappers/hunters identified as entries during the specified period.

Reported attendance statistics: *Entries* - recorded in persons.

Visits - recorded in persons.

Visit hours - recorded in days and part thereof for a person in a recording unit during a visit.

Attendance Formula: *Visits* - Calculated by adding together the following persons on a daily/monthly basis:

- All scientific researchers (obtained from research permits)
- All military entries through EINPR who are not in the park for Arctic survival training.
- All adventure tourists.
- All expedition members.
- All pilots and crew who are into visit the park themselves or who are in for longer than one day.
- All government departments other than Canadian Parks Service.
- All persons involved in filming or photography (ie. National Geographic, Public Education Television etc.)

Visit Days - *are* calculated monthly by determining the number of days those people counted as visitors spend in the park.

G R A S S L A N D S

Procedures: Unit of Count - Persons - counts are conducted throughout the year during operational hours at the Information/Administration Centre.

May Long Weekend to September Long Weekend - Daily - 8:00 am to 6:00 pm
 September Long Weekend to May Long Weekend - Mon to Fri. - 8:00am to 4:30 pm (closed holidays)

Location of Count: Person counts are conducted at the Information Centre and visitor signatures are collected at the East Block Display.

Type of Data Collected: Persons and group size.

Reported Attendance Statistics: *Visits* - recorded in persons derived from person visit counts to the Visitor Information Centre and campers in the park area.

Visit Days - recorded as length of stay of all visitors.

Attendance Formula: *Visits*- tabulated by adding together those parties who enter

the park identified on registration forms and those who use the VRC but do not go into the park - i.e.-repeat users.

Visit Days - derived from adding up the total length of stays from registration forms in addition to adding one day per visit for those VRC visitors.

IVVAVIK

Procedures: Unit of Count - Persons; Period of Count: June to Sept., 24 hours daily.

Location of Count: At park administration office in Inuvik. (Counts may be identified at a later date at the Sheep Creek operational centre.)

Type of Data Collected: The total number of parties in persons, flying into Ivvavik National Park.

Reported Attendance Statistics: *Entries and Visits* recorded in persons

Visit Days: recorded in days and parts thereof for a person in a reporting unit during a visit.

Attendance Formula: *Visits* - The following are added to reflect the number of visits:

All visits from Herschel Island and Komakuk Beach including:

- All military entries who are not in the park for Arctic survival training.
- All scientific researchers into the park.-All photographers (National Geographic, Public Television etc.)
- All visitors entering INP from Herschel Island.
- All registered visitors via chartered aircraft outfitters.

Visit Days - Visit Days are calculated monthly by using the permits issued to determine the actual number of visit days in the park.

KLUANE

Procedures: Unit of count - Persons

Haines Junction VRC

- mid-September to mid-May - Monday to Friday, 10:00am to 12:00pm, 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm.

- mid-May to mid-September - daily - 9:00am to 9:00pm

Sheep Mountain VRC

- June to September - daily, 9:00am to 6:30pm

- May long to Early June - 9:30am to 4:30pm, Mon to Sun

Kathleen Lake Campground

- May Long Weekend - mid-September daily, 24 hours daily, Mon-Sun, mid-may-end of September

Mountaineering

- **Year** round

Location of Count: *Haines Junction VRC* - VRC counts, backcountry(registered)

Sheep Mountain VRC - VRC counts, backcountry and day use

Kathleen Lake Campground - registration receipts

Park Use- observational counts

Mountaineering- warden's office

Type of Data Collected: *Haines Junction VRC* - entries/visits to the VRC, backcountry registrations

Sheep Mountain VRC - entries/visits to the VRC, backcountry registrations, actual day hikers

Kathleen Lake Campground - daily and monthly persons and person nights totals.

Mountaineering - warden service provides monthly data if possible on those visits not related to those registered overnight backcountry users.

Reported Attendance Statistics: *Visits* - recorded in persons

Visit Days - recorded in days or part thereof for a person in a reporting unit during a visit.

Attendance Formula: ***Visits*** -

October - April- Entries to Haines Junction VRC + mountaineering persons+ registered overnight campers from Haines Junction

May - September - Entries to Haines Junction VRC (-13%) +mountaineering persons + registered overnight users from Haines Junction + registered campers at Kathleen Lake Campground + entries to Sheep Mountain VRC (-13%) + overnight registered hikers from Sheep Mountain + estimated day hikers/users from Sheep Mountain.

Visit Days - established by counting visits to Haines Junction VRC, Sheep Mountain VRC (day hikers) and day use one day each, and using the actual number of days spent within the park by both Kathleen Lake campers and the registered backcountry users.

The following average length of stay is used to determine the visitor days for the following:

Haines Junction VRC- 1 day

Sheep Mountain Kiosk -1 day

Day Users and day hikers -1 day

Kathleen Lake Campers - actual length of stay

Registered backcountry users - actual length of stay

NAHANNI

Procedures: Unit of Count: Persons;

Period of Count: ***Fort Simpson Administration building*** - May, June and Sept, 5

days/week, 8:30-am to 5:30 pm; July and August, 7 days/week, 8:30 am to 5:00 pm.

Registered Overnight Users - May to Sept.

Virginia Falls Day Use - May to Sept, via air charter.

Location of Count: Visitors register at the Fort Simpson Administration building, Nahanni Butte Warden Station or Rabbitkettle Warden Station.

Type of Data Collected: Persons from in-park registrations and outfitting charter companies.

-Persons from those visits to the Administration Building.

-Persons from day use activity at Virginia Falls.

Reported Attendance Statistics: *Entries and Visits* - recorded in persons.

Visit Days - recorded in days or part thereof spent by a person in a reporting unit.

Attendance Formula: *Entries/Visits* - Total visits to Fort Simpson Administration Building + total in park use + registered overnight visits.

Visit Days- Add together total number of person days from the standard registration/permit forms.

PRINCE ALBERT

Procedures: Unit of Count: Persons per vehicle; Period of count: 24 hour automatic traffic counts from Jan 1 to Dec 31, cumulative daily and monthly. (Hourly counts can be identified if required)

Location of Count: Automatic traffic counters record continuous incoming traffic at the east and south gates.

Type of Data Collected: Vehicle counts

Reported Attendance Statistics: *Entries and Visits* - recorded in persons

Visit Days - recorded in nights or part thereof spent by a person in a reporting unit during a visit.

Attendance Formula: *Visits* - Total monthly vehicles x monthly visitor vehicle factor

The following factors will be used to determine visits:

-Oct. to Mar.: 1.77

-April: 1.5

-May: 1.48

-June: 1.64

-July:1.77

-August: 1.88

-September:1.65

Visit Days - The average length of stay for all visitors (seasonal) x total number of visitors for that month.

RIDING MOUNTAIN

Procedures: Unit of Count: persons per vehicle;

South Gate counter: hourly, Jan. to Dec.

North Gate counter - hourly, Jan. to Dec.

East Gate - May to September Long Weekend, Friday 1:00 pm to 9:00 pm, Saturday and Sunday, 11:00 to 7:00 pm.

Agassiz SkHill- Ski season (usually Dec. to March), Fri. to Sun. 7:00 am to 5:00 pm.

Location of Count: **South Gate** - records incoming traffic to the park by ATR.

North Gate - records incoming traffic to the park by ATR.

East Gate - records incoming traffic manually

Agassiz Ski Hill - records incoming ski traffic to the ski hill manually.

Type of Data Collected: Vehicle Counts

Reported Attendance Statistics: **Entries and Visits** - recorded in persons derived from vehicle counts.

VisitorHours- recorded in days and part thereof for a person in a reporting unit during a visit.

Attendance Formula: (based on '87, '88 visitor exit surveys)

Visits - to estimate the number of visits for a particular month, the weekday and weekend data for the north and south gates is multiplied by the following appropriate seasonal/stratum factors:

| <u>T-me of Day</u> | <u>South Gate</u> | <u>North Gate</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Summer, weekend April to Sept. | 1.1533 | .6516 |
| Summer, weekday April to Sept. | .5882 | .5200 |
| Summer, weekend October to March | 1.5953 | .2824 |
| Winter, weekday(excl. Fridays) October to March | .1108 | .0765 |

Visit Days - Multiply average length of stay for that period by number of monthly

visits

Monthly visitor days = number of monthly visits x 3.41 days (April to September)

Monthly visitor days = number of monthly visits x 1.13 days (October to March)

WOOD BUFFALO

Procedures: Unit of Count: Persons: Visits: January to December, daily during operational time periods

Fort Smith VRC - May to September, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm daily, except Oct. to April, closed 12:00 to 1:00 pm daily.

Oct. to April, 8:30 am to 5:00 pm Mon to Fri.

Pine Lake Campground - May to Sept, 7 days a week.

Pine Lake Day Use - Operational period; May to Oct., 7 days a week. Counts are undertaken by volunteer campground host or estimates.

Kettle Point Group Camp - May to Oct., 7 days a week. Counts are identified by registrations.

Fort Chipewyan VRC - Year round, open 8:30 to 12:00, 1:00 to 5:00, Mon to Fri.

Location of Count: Fort Smith VRC, Pine Lake Campground, Pine Lake Day use, Kettle Point group camp, Fort Chipewyan VRC.

Type of Data Collected: **Fort Smith VRC** - persons

Pine Lake Campground - persons, party nights

Pine Lake Day use - persons

Kettle Point group camp - persons, party nights

Fort Chipewyan VRC - persons

Reported Attendance Statistics: **Entries and Visits** - recorded in persons

Visit Days - recorded in days and parts thereof spent by a person in a reporting unit during a visit.

Attendance Formula: **Visits** - Total visits to the VRC (both) + total Pine Lake campground persons + total Pine Lake Day Usage (persons) + total **Kettle Point Group Camp** - persons

Visit Days - Calculated by multiplying the total monthly visits by the average length of stay -

VRC's = 1 day

Kettle Point Group Camp = 2 days

Pine Lake Campground = 2.5 days

Pine Lake day use = 1 day

(Average length of stay has been identified by Visitor Activity Staff, WBNP)

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

BATOCHÉ

Procedures: Persons - daily counts undertaken during operational period of Visitor Reception Centre.

Location of Count: Batoché Visitor Reception Centre entrance where Visitor Services staff greet visitors/bus groups etc. and the Batoché battlegrounds where entries are identified.

Reported Attendance Statistics: *Entries/Visits* - Recorded in persons.

Visit Hours - recorded in hours and part thereof.

NOTE: Entries and visits are considered the same for Batoché.

Attendance Formula: *Entries/Visits* - Those persons or groups undertaking mandate related activity on the Batoché property during operational time periods. Tour guides identify total daily person counts of visits entering the Visitor Reception Centre. In addition, estimates will be made of those visits made by those persons who by-pass the Visitor Reception Centre and enter the battlefields area. This estimate will be identified daily and will be relative to the Visitor Reception Centre attendance and parking lot capacity.

Visit Hours - To be calculated by the total number of visits x 3.5 hours. The factor of 3.5 has been determined by Visitor Reception Centre tour guides and staff observing the average length of visit by individuals and tour groups.

CHILKOOT TRAIL

Procedures: Persons - Trail hiker counts are conducted by trail wardens, from June 1 to September long weekend, Monday-Sunday, 24 hours daily.

Location of Count: From the American side, the warden service documents hikers traveling north. From the Canadian side, registrations are tabulated at Lindeman City.

Type of Data Collected: The number of persons (hikers), length of stay, party size and location of entrance to Chilkoot Trail (ie: American/Canadian side.)

Reported Attendance Statistics: *Entries/Visits* - recorded in persons.

Visitor Days - recorded in days or part thereof.

NOTE: Entries and visits are considered the same for Chilkoot Trail.

Attendance Formula: ***Entries/Visits***- Wardens patrolling the south entrance of the Trail will report the number of visitors entering from the American side. Daily hiker use on the Canadian side is made up of south to north traffic (from the summit to Lindeman City, for example); north to south traffic (from Bennett City to the summit, for example); or round trips. Round trips on the Canadian side consist of those hiking from Lindeman to Bennett to the Log Cabin. Wardens identify those unique hiking visits for that day only. The number of hikers encountered per party are recorded according to their direction of travel on standard data collection cards. Therefore, ***Visits*** = the number of hikers recorded coming from the American side and the number of hikers starting on the Canadian side.

Visitor Days - Total number of monthly visits x 2.

THE FORKS

Procedures: Unit of Count - Persons - taken year round.

Location of Count: Counts are undertaken for all special events as well as interpretive programs. Location determined by where events and programs are planned. Currently there is difficulty obtaining counts due to the flux both within and around the park.

Type of Data Collected: Persons.

Reported Attendance Statistics: ***Entries/Visits*** - recorded in persons.

Visit Hours - recorded in hours or part thereof of a person visiting a reporting unit.

NOTE: Entries are the same as visits for The Forks.

Attendance Formula: ***Entries/Visits*** - Park interpretive staff estimate all those persons attending scheduled interpretive programs and events during operational hours, tallied as monthly visits. Visitors at The Forks Archeological dig site are included.

Visit Hours - Park staff are required to estimate average length of stay based on average time visitors spend at the interpretive events and programs. This average length of stay is then multiplied by the entries/visits statistic to define the visit hour statistic at the end of each month.

FORT BATTLEFORD

Procedures - Unit of Count - Vehicles: persons per vehicle. Taken May-October during operational periods.

Location of Count: Parking lot counts are undertaken by staff located in a trailer

situated near and in clear view of the number of vehicles in the lot.

Type of Data Collected: Vehicle counts, converted by person per vehicle factors. -number of persons in individuals tours undertaken every 1/2 hour during operational periods.

Reported Attendance Statistics: *Entries/Visits* - recorded in persons.

Visit Hours - recorded in hours or part thereof of a person visiting a reporting unit.

NOTE: Entries and visits are considered the same for Battleford.

Attendance Formula: *Entries/Visits* - Hourly Parking lot counts of vehicles are the method for identifying entries/visits to Fort Battleford. The parking lot method allows differentiation of vehicle types and average party sizes. Parking lot counts are undertaken hourly during periods of operation. The following procedures will be undertaken on an hourly basis for the reporting month (based on 1985 visitor survey.)

1. Estimate the number of raw vehicle hours (by vehicle type) at the park from parking lot count data. Add average vehicle counts over the hours the park is open.
2. Divide the raw vehicle hour estimates by the average length of visit to estimate number of vehicles.
3. Multiply the number of vehicles by average party size to get the estimate of visitation levels. This covers 93% of visiting vehicles.
4. Adjustments are required to the raw counts. Estimate 7% of parties are not counted in the parking lot and add; the result equals the total number of vehicles and total number of vehicle person visits. Note that the 7% takes in walk-ins and cyclists.

The following average party size are used in estimating visitors per vehicle:

Car/Truck -3.56

Camper-3.64

RV-3.44

Motorcycle-1.75

Bus-43.36

The following average length of visit is used in determining the visit hour statistic and used in the calculation of visits:

May-1.54 hrs. June-1.54 hrs. July-1.45 hrs.

Aug. -1.45 hrs. Sept. -1.50 hrs. Oct. -1.50 hrs.

Visit Hours - The visit hour statistic is reported monthly by multiplying the total number of visits by the average length of stay factor for that month. See above factors for average length of stay.

FORT WALSH

Procedures: Unit of Count - Persons - May long weekend-Oct.15. Open 9:00 - 6:00, mon-fri.

Location of Count: At entrance to the Visitor Reception Centre where all entries/visits enter the park.

Type of Data Collected: Number of persons, including parties and numbers in party who enter the Visitor Reception Centre.

Reported attendance Statistics: *Entries/Visits* - Recorded in persons

Visit Hours - Recorded in hours or part thereof spent by a visitor in a reporting unit.

NOTE: Entries and Visits are considered the same for Fort Walsh.

Attendance Formula: *Entries/Visits*- calculated by accumulating the total number of persons through the gate entrance of the Visitor Reception Centre. Hourly hand counts are tabulated for the specified operational period.

Visit Hours - are identified by multiplying total monthly visits by an established factor, or average length of stay, therefore:

$$\text{Visit hours} = \text{Total monthly visits} \times 2.6 \text{ hours.}$$

KLONDIKE SITES

Procedures: Unit of Count - Persons - daily counts are taken for all KNHS facilities and accumulated at month's end, May-September.

Location of Count: Palace Grand Follies Show

Type of Data Collected:

Palace Grand Follies Show - Individual ticket stubs are accumulated to determine total number of visitors to the show.

Robert Service Cabin - Tour Guides record the total hourly/daily attendance to the facility in persons. Operational hours are 9:00 am to 12:00 noon and 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm daily.

Dredge #4 - Guide attendants record total hourly visits in persons during specified periods. Open 9:00 to 5:00 daily.

Reported Attendance Statistics: *Entries/Visits* - Both statistics are synonymous and are recorded as number of persons for the specified period.

Visit Days - recorded in days and part thereof of a visit to a reporting unit.

Attendance Formula: In the 1987 survey results, it was determined that the most reliable measure of entries/visits would be the monitoring of key exhibits and applying appropriate factors to these exhibits to determine total KNHS attendance:

Excluding 1991 & 1992:

$$\frac{2(\text{Dredge \#4}) + 2(\text{Robert Service Cabin}) + 2(\text{Palace Grand Follies})}{3}$$

$$\text{For 1991 \& 1992: } \frac{2(\text{Robert Service Cabin}) + 2(\text{Palace Grand Follies})}{2}$$

Visit Days= total monthly entries/visits x2.79

Visit Hours= total entries/visitsx 12 hrs.

LOWER FORT GARRY

Procedures: Unit of Count - Persons - Period of Count - Daily, year round dependent on seasonal operation period.

-mid-May to September long weekend - 10:00 am - 6:00 pm, Men-Sun.

-September - weekends only, 10:00 am - 6:00 pm.

-Off-season -tours given by special request only. The grounds are open all year long. Services offered include parking, washrooms, museum building and display.

Location of Count: VRC entrance gate where all visits are counted.

Reported Attendance Statistics: *Entries/Visits* - recorded in persons

Visit Hours - recorded in hours and part thereof.

Attendance Formula: *Entries/visits* - Entries considered same as visits.

Visit Hours - Those visits to LFG undertaken between the identified operational time periods. Counts will be identified by VRC staff located at the entrance. This will include tour groups.

Visit Hours = total number of visits x 2.0

MANITOBA NORTH

Procedures - Unit of Count - Persons -

-**Churchill Visitor Reception Centre** - year round.

-**Prince of Wales Fort** -5 days a week, Tues. to Sat. (dependent on tides)

-**Cape Merry** - June - 7 days/week, 8:30am to 12:30pm

- July & Aug. -7 days/week, 8:30am to 5:00pm

-**Sloop's Cove** - seasonal count (based on request)

Location of Count: Churchill Visitor Reception Centre, Prince of Wales' Fort, Cape Merry, Sloop's Cove.

Type of Data Collected: Persons and tour group sizes.

Specified Period: **Churchill Visitor Reception Centre**

- Nov-May - 8:00-4:30, Mon-Fri.

- June-Sept - 9:00-6:00, men-sun

-Sept-Oct - 9:00-6:00, men-sat

Prince of Wales' Fort- (according to high tides) Staff are on site 3 hours before high tide and 3 hours after. The fort is open Men-Sun from July 6 -Sept. 7 and closed the rest of the year. Sloop's Cove tours are conducted on special request only.

Cape Merry - Guides are on site Men-Sun, June 15-Sept 15, 8:30-5:00.

NOTE: Weather permitting, tours of the fort and Cape Merry are conducted off season by request.

Reported Attendance Statistics: *Entries/Visits* - Recorded in persons

Visit Hours - recorded in hours or parts thereof.

Attendance Formula: The following procedures are undertaken:

-**Entries and visits** - includes total visits to the Visitor Reception Centre, Prince of Wales' Fort, Cape Merry, and Sloops Cove during operational time periods.

- **Visitor Hours** - are calculated by multiplying total number of monthly visits by the appropriate monthly factor. The factors are as follows:

-January to May - Visitor Reception Centre -1.5 hours

-June - Visitor Reception Centre, Cape Merry -2.5 hours

-July to September - Visitor Reception Centre, Cape Merry, Prince of Wales' Fort, Sloop's Cove -3.5 hours

-Oct. to Dec. - Visitor Reception Centre -1.5 hours

MOTHERWELL HOMESTEAD

Procedures: Unit of Count - Persons; Period of Count - three times per day at operational hours. May-Oct.- Mon.-Sun. 9:30 am - 5:30 pm

Location of Count: Counts are undertaken at the entrance to the park, which visitors access directly from the parking lot.

Type of Data Collected: Persons counted manually at the entrance to the park.

Reported Attendance Statistics: *Entries/Visits* - in persons

Visit Hems - recorded in hours and part thereof.

Attendance Formula: *Entries/Visits* - all visitors are greeted and counted at the entrance to the park. Daily tabulations are recorded and added together at months end to identify total monthly visits.

RIEL HOUSE

Procedures: Unit of Count: Persons; Period of Count: operational time period, 7 days a week, May to Sept., 10:00 am to 6:00 pm. Monday to Sunday.

-weekends only in September, 10:00 am to 6:00 pm.

-off-season: tours are provided on request.

-entries and visits are identified as the same.

Location of Count: Exit locations from Riel House.

Type of Data Collected: number of persons, size of organized party.

Reported Attendance Statistics: *Entries/Visits* - recorded in persons

Visit Hours - recorded in hours or part thereof of a person in a reporting unit during a visit.

Attendance Formula: *Entries/visits* - Site guides manually count visitors as they exit the facility using the Daily Visitor Attendance Form to document data. Included in hourly counts are breakdowns according to individual visitation and organized tours.

Visit Hours - October to June: number of monthly visits x 2 hours

- July, August and September - (number of monthly visits in tour groups x 2 hours) + (number of individual visits x 40/60 hour)

ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY

Procedures: Unit of Count: persons; Period of Count: daily counts are undertaken during operational hours; Mid-May to Sept. Long weekend, 10:00 am to 6:00 pm, Mon to Sun.; Weekends only in Sept., 10:00 am to 6:00 pm.

Location of Count: Persons are counted at the entrance to the Rectory.

Type of data collected: number of persons, number tour groups and party size.

Reported Attendance Statistics: *Entries/Visits* - recorded in persons.

Visit hours - recorded in hours or part thereof of a person in a reporting unit during a visit.

Attendance formula: *Entries/Visits* - Site staff manually count the number of individuals which enter the rectory entrance using hand-held counters. The count is recorded on a daily visitor statistics form. Included in hourly counts are identification of organized group sizes. In addition, a visitor registry is available for visitors to sign.

Visit Hours - Based on the 1986 St. Andrew's Rectory Survey, the average length of stay is 26 minutes. Visit hours are calculated by multiplying total visits x 26/60

YORK FACTORY

Procedures: Unit of Count: persons

Period of Count: June to Mid-September. Tours are pre-booked

Location of Count: Registration book located in York Factory Depot.

Type of Data Collected: Number of persons, size of organized groups and length of stay.

Reported Attendance Statistics: *Entries/Visits* - recorded in persons

Visit Hours - identified in hours spent and part thereof of a person in a reporting unit during a visit.

Attendance Formula: *Visits*- tabulated daily from person registrations in the guest book located in the York Factory depot. Most visitors tour the depot and sign the registry.

Visit hours - Average stays (derived from discussions with Manitoba North Staff)

Depot Tour -3 Hours

Graveyard tour -2 Hours

Site Tour -8 hours (most visitors undertake)

Beach Tour -2 hours

Average Length of Stay = 6.5 hours (weighted)

Visit Hours = Total monthly visits x 6.5 hours