

**Tourism Potential in the Deh Cho, NWT:  
A Literature Review and Spatial Analysis**



# Table of Contents

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Abstract .....	5
Summary.....	5
<b>Deh Cho Product and Market Analysis</b>	
Introduction.....	7
Acknowledgements.....	8
Setting the Stage: the Deh Cho Tourism Experience.....	8
“Rubber Tire” Deh Cho Travel Connection Experience.....	9
South Nahanni River Guided Canoeing Experience .....	10
Dall’s Sheep Hunting in the Mackenzie Mountains .....	11
Deh Cho Product Types and Market Match .....	11
Hard Adventure Definition .....	11
Soft Adventure Definition.....	12
Ecotourism Definition .....	13
Consumptive Tourism Definition .....	13
NWT and Deh Cho Tourism Statistics and Market Facts.....	13
<b>Deh Cho Tourism Data and Maps</b>	
<b>Developing the Data Set: Analytical Methods</b>	
Data Collection .....	14
Categorizing Data .....	17
Tourism Potential Ranking .....	18
<b>Mapping methods</b>	
Introduction.....	22

<b>Data</b>	
<b>Existing Data</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>Tourism Mapping GIS Data Files</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>Mapping</b> .....	<b>28</b>
<b>Maps</b> .....	<b>28</b>
<b>Data and Map Distortion</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>Data Analysis</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>Deh Cho Tourism Potential</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>Implications for Land Use Planning</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>Twenty-year Horizon for Tourism in the Deh Cho</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>Implications for Land Use Planning</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>Increase in Hard Adventure Multi-day Backcountry Tourism</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>Implications for Land Use Planning</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>Increase in “Rubber Tire” and other Soft Adventure Tourism</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b>Implications for Land Use Planning</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b>New Focus on Learning and Enrichment Travel</b> .....	<b>34</b>
<b>Implications for Land Use Planning</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>Nahanni National Park Reserve Expansion</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>Implications for Land Use Planning</b> .....	<b>36</b>
<b>Encroachment/Competition for the Land Base from Other Resource -Based Extraction Industries</b> .....	<b>36</b>
<b>Implications for Land Use Planning</b> .....	<b>37</b>
<b>References</b> .....	<b>38</b>
<b>Appendix A. Data Set</b> .....	<b>43</b>
<b>Tourism Potential Rankings</b> .....	<b>43</b>
<b>Market Category</b> .....	<b>58</b>
<b>Site References</b> .....	<b>68</b>

<b>Appendix B: Maps.....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Map 1. Tourism Potential.....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Map 1a. Tourism Potential.....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Map 1b. Tourism Potential.....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Map 1c. Tourism Potential.....</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Map 1d. Tourism Potential.....</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Map 1e. Tourism Potential.....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Map 2. Tourism Day Use.....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Map 3. Ecotourism Sector.....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Map 4. Soft Adventure Sector.....</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Map 5. Hard Adventure Sector.....</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Map 6. Outfitter Areas .....</b>	<b>86</b>

## List of Tables

---

<b>Table 1. Rated Reports from the Arctic Development Library.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Table 2. Buffer distances from Polygons.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Table 3. Field names and Value Ranges.....</b>	<b>27</b>

# Tourism Potential in the Deh Cho, NWT:

## A Literature Review and Spatial Analysis

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### Abstract

This report identified, mapped and then analyzed tourism potential in the Deh Cho, Northwest Territories for the purpose of regional land use planning. All tourism data points were collected using a realistic business approach. All products, services or natural/cultural attractions (PSNs) were organized into four categories: hard or soft adventure, eco-tourism, or consumptive. All data points were incorporated into a comprehensive spreadsheet and ranked against four weighted variables. Data points were then digitally mapped and polygon files were created. Finally, the report identified land use planning issues within the Deh Cho tourism industry over the next 20 years. A number of trends and issues were identified and then discussed in terms of how they would affect tourism in the Deh Cho. Trends and issues: (1) an increase in hard adventure multi-day backcountry tourism; (2) an increase in “rubber tire” and soft adventure tourism; (3) a new focus on learning and enrichment travel; (4) Nahanni National Park Reserve Expansion and (5) encroachment/competition for the land base from other resource-based extraction industries.

### Summary

The Deh Cho tourism product is based on pristine wilderness in which one experiences thriving aboriginal cultures and communities. This marketing message has resulted in relatively insignificant levels of visitation in the Deh Cho. In the global tourism marketplace the Deh Cho has little market share. However, there are a few active tourism products in the Deh Cho that do have some brand and market recognition. These “icon” products are the South Nahanni River, Nahanni National Park Reserve, and the Mackenzie River. Outside of these icon products that are destinations in themselves, there are numerous other products, services or natural/cultural attractions (referred to in this study as a “PSN”). These PSNs fit into one of four market categories: hard adventure, soft adventure, eco-tourism, or consumptive (fishing and hunting) tourism. Each of these caters to an entirely different type of tourist. Typically, each of these tourists or markets has a different set of activities, overall expectations and definitions of a wilderness experience. These markets and accompanying data shaped the data collection of this study. The accompanying data, maps and analysis look at the Deh Cho from a realistic *business* approach. In other words, this narrows the data field from those locations that simply show aesthetic or cultural value to those that are economically viable tourism locations.

Data was collected through maps, stakeholder interviews, and literature review. The data was then categorized with a reference number, by source, type of tourism activity,

location name, product/market category, day/ multi-day activity, and then tourism potential ranking. Tourism potential ranking was the most important variable and as such was subject to another weighted set of criteria. The data was ranked on a scale from 1 to 4, from lowest to highest tourism potential according to the following: sources, location/accessibility, marketability, and local economic benefit. All data is incorporated into the accompanying excel spreadsheet. From these variables a detailed set of digitized maps was created. Maps generated were: tourism potential, hard adventure sector, soft adventure sector, eco-tourism sector, day/multi-day use, outfitter areas, and another more detailed tourism potential set of maps identifying individual PSNs.

From the data and maps, an analysis of the data is presented. Tourism Potential in the Deh Cho is consolidated in a number of areas. These maps show that tourism potential follows certain established tourism corridors. Most notably, corridors include the Mackenzie and Liard Highways, Mackenzie and Liard Rivers, South Nahanni River, and the North Nahanni River. Tourism opportunities also radiate outwards from communities. For example, areas outside of certain communities such as Fort Simpson, Hay River and Fort Liard offer more tourism opportunities than do those more remote communities, i.e. Wrigley and Tulita. All of this supports conventional thinking that the majority of tourists are “rubber tire”, who visit larger more accessible communities and follow along major corridors. This is also known as the “hub” and “spoke” effect. The most notable exceptions are the South Nahanni and North Nahanni Rivers. These PSNs are commercially active and viable multi-day products that are well marketed and supported.

In terms of ranking, the obvious “icon” products such as the South Nahanni River and Mackenzie River received a 4 or highest potential (*Map 1: Tourism Potential*). Less obvious PSNs with a 4 ranking included: the Liard River, the Ram Plateau, North Nahanni River, Little Doctor Lake, Cli Lake, Keele River, Canol Road and some of the Lodges. These have been ranked as such mainly because they are established, active and have commercial visitation. It would be fair to generalize that the northwest section of this study area (west of Fort Simpson, and northwest of Fort Liard) holds the most potential. More specifically, the area north (and surrounding) of Nahanni National Park Reserve and areas accessed from the Nahanni Range Road and Tungsten have high potential. The map and data may be skewed given that there are some very large mountain ranges and large, long rivers that make up product in this area. Equally as important in terms of value are the products surrounding the Mackenzie River and Liard Highway. These are PSNs that were considered to stretch outside of this highway corridor but were supported by its traffic.

The areas demonstrating low product potential or “no information” were east of Tulita, Wrigley, northeast of Fort Simpson, and west of Fort Liard. These “pockets” represent areas that are too far for tourists to travel or the product is not appealing enough (factors such as perceived aesthetic value, topography, wildlife endowment, etc.).

Finally, the report identified land use planning issues within the Deh Cho tourism industry over the next 20 years. A number of trends and issues were identified and then

discussed in terms of how they would affect tourism in the Deh Cho. Trends and issues: (1) an increase in hard adventure multi-day backcountry tourism; (2) an increase in “rubber tire” and soft adventure tourism; (3) a new focus on learning and enrichment travel; (4) Nahanni National Park Reserve Expansion and (5) encroachment/competition for the land base from other resource-based extraction industries.

It was suggested in the end that if one were to generalize, eco-tourists (*Map 3: Ecotourism Sector*) and backcountry hard adventurers (*Map 5: Hard Adventure Sector*) would suffer the most if they were to come in contact or be constrained by resource extraction industries. Their wilderness experience and expectations would not be met. These tourists would also be less likely to come and they would substitute the Deh Cho for other destinations.

Soft adventure tourists (*Map4: Soft Adventure Sector*) may be more resilient and not as affected if presented with resources extraction industries, as long as their viewscapes (views from highways, lookouts, etc.) were kept intact. What is more important for this market is the quality of the highway and community tourism infrastructure (i.e. campgrounds, pull-outs, highway conditions, visitors information centers, etc.).

## **Deh Cho Product and Market Analysis**

### **Introduction**

Deh Cho Environmental was contracted to prepare a report and set of accompanying digital maps that identify tourism potential in the Deh Cho Territory. For the purposes of this study the Deh Cho Study area, referred generally as “the Deh Cho”, extends beyond the Government of the NWT’s boundary definition of the Deh Cho Region. According to the Government boundaries upon which most tourism statistics are based, the Deh Cho Study area defined for this project extends into the western part of the South Slave Region (including Hay River), into the northwestern part of the North Slave Region (including the Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary), and into the southern part of the Sahtu Region (including Tulita and south of the Mountain River). The results of the work performed will contribute to the information base that the Deh Cho Land Use Planning Committee will consider in the preparation of a land use plan for the Deh Cho territory. For the purposes of this study, tourism is defined as: outdoor leisure pursuits involving the use of natural resources that take place outside of municipal boundaries, all-weather highway corridors, and the Nahanni National Park Reserve. Business and government fall outside of this tourism activity.

“Every corner I turn on the highway or river or everything I see from  
the air reveals assets that have tourism potential”

Gerd Fricke, Deh Cho Regional Tourism Officer, RWED February, 2003

When one thinks of the Northwest Territories, romantic images of vast pristine landscapes, wild flowing rivers, lakes teeming with fish, flourishing Aboriginal cultures, and a place where caribou outnumber people, immediately come to mind. Fortunately,

this is one of those few places in the world where this is all true. From a tourism perspective each of these images can be offered as a marketable product or service that can be sold to tourists from all over the world. As Gerd Fricke states in the quote above, the *entire* Deh Cho region offers potential for tourism. Why is it then that a region with an endowment of physical, natural and cultural resources experienced only 2,120 visitors in 1998 (RWED, 1998), representing 4 % of the NWT's total visitation? Briefly, a number of possible reasons:

- Competition from other more established northern tourism destinations (i.e. Yukon and Alaska);
- The marketing and product of the Deh Cho does not distinguish itself from similar and more accessible destinations (i.e. Northern Ontario, Northern B.C., Northern Alberta, etc.); and
- The Deh Cho is still an emerging destination with only few market-ready products and little recognition in the global tourism marketplace.

It is beyond the scope of this study to offer product development or marketing suggestions for the Deh Cho. However, this brief interjection of industry jargon suggests that evaluating the tourism potential of a location within the Deh Cho goes beyond whether the location is simply aesthetically attractive, culturally interesting or has a perceived value from local residents. Otherwise the entire region would be ranked with the highest potential. The associated maps and the data analysis will attempt to *realistically* evaluate the tourism potential for each location through a series of assumptions and a set of criteria that balances local knowledge, a description of the product/service and the attributed market conditions. This report will also look at the tourism potential of the Deh Cho in the next 20 years. More specifically, it will address what may change and the conditions necessary to realize this change. The analytical methods will be discussed in Part B of the study.

## **Acknowledgements**

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## **Setting the Stage: the Deh Cho Tourism Experience**

In order to gain a greater understanding of the tourism product in the Deh Cho and how that relates to land use planning and specific locations on a map it is beneficial to view and understand the data from a tourist's perspective. Within the Deh Cho, tourists will commonly participate in one of the following three tourist experiences: (1) a "rubber tire" adventure, (2) a backcountry adventure, (3) sport hunting or fishing. Each of these experiences utilizes different land resources, corridors of travel, and means of travel. An example of a "rubber tire" travel experience would include driving the Deh Cho Travel Connection (a loop along the Mackenzie and Liard Highways from Northern BC and Northern Alberta). The backcountry adventure travel experience could be a guided canoe trip down the South Nahanni River through Nahanni National Park Reserve. An example



of a sport hunting or fishing experience could include hunting Dall's sheep in the Mackenzie Mountains.

### **“Rubber Tire” Deh Cho Travel Connection Experience**

The average “Rubber Tire” Deh Cho tourist will be driving a personally owned recreational vehicle. They will begin their journey into the Deh Cho as they cross the 60<sup>th</sup> parallel from Alberta on the paved-surface Mackenzie Highway (NWT Tourism 2002; Deh Cho Connection, 2002). The highway is promoted as the Waterfalls Route as a result of Alexandra, Louise and Lady Evelyn Falls along the way. The tourist is presented with numerous opportunities for camping at well-established Territorial Campgrounds (many with RV hook ups).

The first NWT community the tourist encounters is Enterprise. At this point they have the option of taking side trips to Great Slave Lake and Hay River or to Fort Smith and Wood Buffalo National Park.

The Deh Cho Travel Connection continues west parallel to the Mackenzie River as it passes the Boreal Plains. The tourist can then take a side trip off the highway to Kakisa. This area offers great fishing opportunities for grayling or pickerel, or a short hike with interpretive signs at Lady Evelyn Falls. The route west offers a side-trip into Fort Providence, the Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary, and Yellowknife. At the junction of the Liard and Mackenzie Highways, the tourist will travel the 65 km north to Fort Simpson.

As the largest community in the region, Fort Simpson offers all major conveniences and services for tourists. It also acts as the staging area for the majority of day and multi-day local and backcountry adventures. At this point “rubber tire” tourists may consider a day flightseeing trip into Virginia Falls of Nahanni National Park Reserve, or a side trip flying into Little Doctor Lake over the Ram Plateau.

After spending a few dollars in Fort Simpson they will travel southwest towards Fort Liard. The all-weather gravel Fort Liard highway takes them alongside the Liard River and directly across from the Liard and Nahanni Mountain Ranges. They may stop at Blackstone Territorial Campground for a shower, short interpretive hike, and overnight before reaching Fort Liard the next day.

Fort Liard is the last community encountered in the NWT. The tourist may visit a craft shop in the community to purchase a birch bark basket souvenir before exiting the territory in Northern B.C. The majority of tourists will continue on the Alaska Highway to their ultimate destination Alaska, with a drive through the Yukon along the way.

### **South Nahanni River Guided Canoeing Experience**

The South Nahanni River tourist must make an initial decision whether to partake in a guided or unguided trip down the South Nahanni River and through Nahanni National Park Reserve. The typical package would be purchased 6 months to a year in advance,

cost approximately \$3,000-\$5,000 per person, last up to three weeks, and be offered anytime between June and August ([www.nahanni.com](http://www.nahanni.com)).

The guided trip would begin with a long-haul flight into Yellowknife, from there a scheduled flight into Fort Simpson. Tourists gather together for an overnight in Fort Simpson before the charter flight into the Moose Ponds area. The flight from Fort Simpson to Moose Ponds offers spectacular views of the majestic Nahanni Range and Ram Plateau.

After a day hike of Mount Wilson, guides set up camp at the Moose Ponds. Over the next few days, tourists encounter Grade II and III rapids in the Rock Gardens areas and continue until they reach the junction of the South and Little Nahanni River.

The route continues past the Broken Skull River and Glacier Lake and camp is set in the Rabbitkettle Lakes area. They continue into the National Park Reserve towards the well-known Virginia Falls. Tourists will camp at the base of the falls for two days and are encouraged to photograph, hike and generally explore the area.

After a portage around the falls, the canoeing continues for the next few days through Painted Canyon, Third Canyon, Big Bend, Second Canyon and towards camp in the vicinity of Deadman Valley. From here the view includes the Tlogotsho Plateau, and Prairie Creek Canyon. The tour continues on through First Canyon, Canada's deepest river canyon at a depth of 1300 meters.

Now outside of the park, the river settles and then meanders towards the community of Nahanni Butte. The Liard River is encountered traveling towards Lindberg Landing, whereby Edwin and Sue Lindberg offer showers, a BBQ and an overnight stay in their cabins. The next day guests are transferred by road back to Fort Simpson for their trip home.

### **Dall's Sheep Hunting in the Mackenzie Mountains**

Obviously, a sport-hunt is a completely different experience targeting a different kind of tourist. In the Deh Cho, trophy animals include: Dall's sheep, black and grizzly bear, mountain caribou, moose, wolf and wolverine. Secondly, many hunters enjoy the natural environment through photography and the experience of traveling large distances on foot or horse through the region.

For the purpose of example, a typical Dall's sheep hunt in the southern portion of the Mackenzie Mountains will be examined. In this case, the hunt will occur sometime between June and August, occurs on horseback and may take up to 12 days at a cost of approximately \$12,000 US ([www.nwtoutfitters.com](http://www.nwtoutfitters.com); G. Van Tighem, pers. comm., 2003).

A hunt with any of the outfitters in the Mackenzie Mountains starts with a long-haul trip to Norman Wells. From Norman Wells hunters will travel by a chartered float or

wheeled plane into a base camp. Hunters will initially stay at the base camp, which is located within an outfitters specific concession area. For example, NWT Outfitters concession area is 5,000 square miles in the heart of the Mackenzie Mountains of the Northwest Territories. Their area encompasses the headwaters of the Keele and Natla Rivers with a base camp located 150 nautical miles southwest of Norman Wells.

From base camp, hunters with guides will pack the horse and move to any one of a number of outpost camps spread throughout the concession area. Depending on the species sought and wildlife sighting, hunters may travel hundreds of kilometers in search of their trophy.

In the case of a Dall's sheep hunt, the hunter and guide will ride in the creek valleys spotting sheep in the mountains and the high ridges. Once the trophy is spotted the horses are "parked" and the hunter and guide climb for good shot position. Once struck, the sheep's meat and cape are packed out. Hunters may take the full 12 days to capture their trophy or they may go back early if they are fortunate enough. As you can imagine a sport-hunt covers a great deal of backcountry territory through areas that do not experience other adventure tourists.

## **Deh Cho Product Types and Market Match**

The three experiences mentioned in the previous section fall into one or more of the following tourism product categories: hard adventure, soft adventure, ecotourism, and consumptive (i.e. fishing or hunting). In these respective cases, the "rubber tire" experience would be considered a soft-adventure and nature/culture based tourism product. The South Nahanni River canoeing experience would be considered a hard adventure product. The Dall's sheep hunt would be considered a consumptive hunting product.

### **Hard Adventure Definition**

Hard adventure tourism requires experience and because it encompasses an element of risk, tourists must be physically and mentally fit. One should be prepared for all weather conditions, sleeping arrangements and dietary restrictions. The product usually takes place over multiple days in an unusual or exotic wilderness or backcountry destination. It tends to be associated with high levels of activity by the participants.

**Examples in the Deh Cho include:** rock climbing, whitewater river rafting/canoeing, kayaking, multi-day backpacking/hiking, mountain biking, etc.

**Examples of Deh Cho Icon Hard Adventure Products:** Nahanni National Park Reserve, South Nahanni River whitewater canoeing, climbing the Cirque of the Unclimbables, multi-day Mackenzie River canoeing, Ram Plateau backpacking, etc.

(An “Icon” product is one that has the potential to be recognized by consumers in the global tourism marketplace. It is also a product that is being branded or promoted by marketers of the destination.)

### **Soft Adventure Definition**

Soft adventure is defined as one in which the itinerary may involve a low to modest degree of physically demanding activity on the part of the tourists, but where risks are minimized, little experience is required and the standards of safety and comfort are well above average. The product is typically a day product. An overnight product in the backcountry (not including permanent lodges) would not qualify as soft adventure. Many activities are similar to those in the hard adventure category, yet they occur at a less physically demanding level.

**Examples in the Deh Cho include:** flatwater rafting/canoeing/kayaking, day camping, day hiking, wilderness lodge experience, etc.

**Examples of Deh Cho Icon Soft Adventure Products:** boating the Mackenzie or North Nahanni Rivers, Nahanni Mountain Lodge, North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge, Virginia Falls flightseeing charters, etc.

### **Ecotourism Definition**

Ecotourism is an engaging, participatory and socially responsible form of travel. This involves a challenge to the individual through individual experience of natural areas and regional cultures, while the main focus is conservation and the interpretation and understanding of the area visited. Ecotourism focuses on the total environment while making an economic contribution to the local community. Ecotourism usually involves a small group with a leader who is knowledgeable about the environment and culture. Ecotourism can be a component of a hard and soft adventure product.

**Examples in the Deh Cho include:** bird and wildlife viewing, cultural tours, cultural camps, geological interest, etc.

**Examples of Deh Cho Icon Ecotourism Products:** cultural camps along the Mackenzie or Liard Rivers, Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary, wildlife viewing in the Ram Plateau.

## **Consumptive Tourism Definition**

Involves tangible products or materials removed from the natural environment as part of a tourist's commercial experience.

**Examples in the Deh Cho include :** fishing and hunting. Catch and release sport-fishing is becoming increasingly popular in the NWT. This product does not remove fish from the environment. For the purpose of this study, catch and release and regular fishing are not separated.

**Examples of Deh Cho Icon Consumptive Products:** any one of the sport hunting concession area or fishing lodges.

## **NWT and Deh Cho Tourism Statistics and Market Facts**

In order to look at the bigger picture one must understand some key facts and figures about the tourism industry in the Deh Cho. In terms of pure visitation the Deh Cho plays a relatively insignificant role in the NWT, Canada and the global marketplace.

As was previously mentioned, the Deh Cho received only 2,120 visitors, or 4 % of the total visitation to the NWT. In 2002, the Deh Cho is reported to have received 1,209 visitors or 3.6 % of the NWT's total visitation (M. Frano, pers. comm., 2002). In 1998, numbers were in the 50,000 visitors range (RWED, 1998). Based on recent estimates, a total of 32,833 non-resident leisure tourists visited the Northwest Territories in 2001/2002 (NWT Statistics, 2003). Comparatively, the Yukon received approximately 300,000 visitors in 2002 (P. Gort, pers. comm., 2002). In Canada, the territories have received the lowest visitation ([www.canadatourism.com](http://www.canadatourism.com)). Canada is the ninth most popular destination in the world with 2.9 % of the global tourism visitation ([www.canadatourism.com](http://www.canadatourism.com)). It is extremely important to realize that the Deh Cho as a destination is competing for the same tourist as destinations such as Inuvik, Northern Ontario, South Africa and New Zealand.

With respect to the tourists that visit the NWT, 71 % arrive by road and 29 % arrive by air (RWED, 1998). Road tourists are also referred to as "rubber tire" tourists. Of the non-resident leisure visitors, 54.1 % were from Canada (primarily Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario), 16 % were from the U.S.A. (California, Washington and Alaska) and 29.9 % from overseas (Japan, Germany and United Kingdom). Major areas of interests were road touring, outdoor adventure, hunting, fishing and aurora viewing (RWED, 1998).

Nahanni National Park Reserve received 300-450 day users, and 500-800 multi-day canoeists or rafters in the summer of 2002 (S. Borcoman, pers.comm, 2003).

# Deh Cho Tourism Data and Maps

## Developing the Data Set: Analytical Methods

### Data Collection

Data collected included potential and existing tourism locations, which can be identified on a map. From an initial location, a brief description of the tourism product, service or natural attraction (PSN) was established. Finally, as much as possible additional information on that particular PSN was collected. Some general assumptions with respect to the type of tourism data collected included:

- The PSN was located within or passes through the Deh Cho study area;
- The PSN had a reasonable expectation of visitation from a tourist or there was a sense of tourism value from that product or service. For example, a sense of tourism exists in cases where geological features are identified. In order to be identified as a PSN within this study there needed to be reasonable enough access to that location, or visibility from the air (i.e. flightseeing) or from the ground (i.e. look-out off the highway);
- With one exception, culturally significant locations (i.e. traditional sites, hunting areas, bush camps, archaeological sites, etc.) were considered incompatible with tourism use. They were only included in cases where the PSN was identified as being suitable for tourism.
- In order to incorporate sport-hunting data it is assumed that the Outfitters Concession areas contain the areas with the most hunting potential (*Map 6: Outfitter Areas*). Given: (a) the vast amount of ground covered by outfitters, (b) the transitory and fluctuating nature of the wildlife in the region, and (c) the difficulty in obtaining information location information from outfitters, it was decided that the most reliable way to incorporate this data was through qualitative analysis. (Sport hunting outfitters are usually unwilling to provide information on prime hunting areas for the reason that these are trade secrets and they do not want locals or poachers hunting in their territory. This is supported by the authors experience in the Yukon Territory and personal communication with Marek Frano of RWED, GNWT);
- The PSN needed to take place outside of municipal boundaries, all-weather highway corridors, and the Nahanni National Park Reserve. In some cases, data within the above locations was recorded if a component of that the PSN was located (or started/finished) outside those locations.

## Data Sources

The collection of data (tourism locations and accompanying information) was gathered from a variety of primary and secondary sources.

### Primary Sources

- Northern Land Use Information Series maps.
- Reports from the **Arctic Development Library** CD (as per the terms of reference) were reviewed in order to identify locations in the Deh Cho holding tourism potential. For future analysis, the chart below suggests whether each paper holds Poor, Fair, Good (or not applicable) value for land use planning purposes.

Table 1. Rated reports from the Arctic Development Library

<b>Paper No.</b>	<b>Validity/Usefulness</b>	<b>Paper No.</b>	<b>Validity/Usefulness</b>
11-28-1	Fair	11-28-21	Not applicable
11-28-10	Good	11-28-22	Fair
11-28-11	Poor	11-28-23	Not applicable
11-28-12	Not applicable	11-28-25	Good
11-28-13	Fair	11-28-26	Poor
11-28-14	Fair	11-28-3	Poor
11-28-15	Good	11-28-37	Not applicable
11-28-16	Good	11-28-38	Not applicable
11-28-17	Fair	11-28-4	Poor
11-28-18	Poor	11-28-5	Good
11-28-2	Fair	11-28-6	Good
11-28-20	Fair	11-28-7	Not Applicable
11-28-8	Fair	11-28-9	Fair

- Targeted **Stakeholder Interviews** were undertaken by phone or in person. When interviewed in person, stakeholders were asked to physically identify locations on a map. (The following maps were used 1:500,000VFR Navigation Maps: Klondike, Whitehorse, Fort Simpson, Great Bear Lake, and Yellowknife). Phone interviewees were asked to provide as much geographic information as possible in order to pinpoint the location the map. In addition to physical locations, stakeholders were asked to provide as much qualitative or market (i.e. visitor numbers, seasonality, type of experience, etc.) information as possible. The following stakeholders were interviewed:
  - Sophie Borcoman – Heritage and Communications Officer, Nahanni National Park Reserve
  - Mike Couvrette – Regional Tourism Officer, South Slave, RWED, GNWT
  - Ken Davidge- Renewable Resource Officer, RWED, GNWT
  - Brian Desjardins - Communications Coordinator, NWT Arctic Tourism
  - Marek Frano - Co-ordinator, Research & Planning, RWED, GNWT

- Gerd Fricke – Regional Tourism Officer, Deh Cho, RWED, GNWT
- Denni Gaccione – Regional Tourism Officer, Sahtu, RWED, GNWT
- Ted Grant – Owner/Operator, Simpson Air, Nahanni Mountain Lodge
- Neil Hartling – Owner/Operator, Nahanni River Adventures
- Loyal Letcher – Owner/Operator, North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge
- Tonya Makletzoff – Owner /Operator, Land is Life
- Mike Pealow – Economic Development Officer, Fort Liard
- Glen Sibbeston – Great Slave Helicopters
- Dawson Somerville – Canadian Helicopters
- Karen Taggart – Coordinator, RWED, GNWT
- Doug Tate – Conservation Biologist, Nahanni National Park Reserve
- Tracy Therrien – Mack Travel and Norweta Cruise Lines.
- Graham Van Tighem – Sport hunting Guide, Mackenzie Mountains
- Chris Yarrow – Owner/Operator, Wolverine Air

## **Secondary Sources**

In order to collect more data and location information, verify or support data, or identify research gaps the following secondary sources were reviewed:

- **Print Documents**
  - 2003 Northwest Territories Explorers Guide
  - 2003 Guide to Hunting and Fishing in Canada’s Northwest Territories
  - 2003 Northwest Territories Summary of Hunting Regulations
  - 2002 Milepost Trip Planner, 54<sup>th</sup> Addition
  - 2002 Deh Cho Visitors Guide
  - 2002 Tourism Outlook, Parks and Tourism, RWED, Vol. 1 Issue 1
  - 2002 Deh Cho Travel Connection Map and Guide
  - 1998 NWT Visitor Exit Survey
  - Nahanni National Park Reserve Brochure
  - Fort Simpson Chamber of Commerce Village Map, Service and Attraction Guide
  - Hamlet of Fort Liard Visitor Information Brochure and Map
  - A Highway Travellers Guide to the Liard Trail
  - 1992 Nahanni National Park Reserve Visitor Study Results
  
- **Websites**
  - Beaufort Mackenzie Mineral Development Area – [www.bmmda.com](http://www.bmmda.com)
  - Blackfeather Wilderness Adventure Co. – [www.wildernessadventure.com](http://www.wildernessadventure.com)
  - Brabant Lodge – [www.brabant-lodge.com](http://www.brabant-lodge.com)
  - Mack Travel – [www.macktravel.com](http://www.macktravel.com)
  - Nahanni Mountain Lodge/ Simpson Air – [www.can-com.net~simpair](http://www.can-com.net~simpair)
  - Nahanni Ram Vacations – [www.nahanniramvacations.com](http://www.nahanniramvacations.com)
  - Nahanni River Adventures – [www.nahanni.com](http://www.nahanni.com)
  - Nahanni Wilderness Adventures – [www.nahanniwild.com](http://www.nahanniwild.com)



- North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge – [www.nnnlodge.com](http://www.nnnlodge.com)
  - NWT Arctic Tourism – [www.nwttravel.nt.ca](http://www.nwttravel.nt.ca)
  - NWT Outfitters – [www.nwtoutfitters.com](http://www.nwtoutfitters.com)
  - Parks Canada, Nahanni – [www.parkscanada.gc.ca](http://www.parkscanada.gc.ca)
  - Parks and Tourism, RWED – [www.gov.nt.ca/rwed](http://www.gov.nt.ca/rwed)
  - Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre – [www.pwnhc.learnnet.nt.ca](http://www.pwnhc.learnnet.nt.ca)
  - Rainbow Tours – [www.visityukon.com](http://www.visityukon.com)
  - Ram Head Outfitters – [www.ramheadoutfitters.com](http://www.ramheadoutfitters.com)
- Database and Library Searches
    - University of Calgary Arctic Institute
    - University of Calgary Main Library
    - University of Calgary Business Library (includes World Tourism Education and Research Centre).
    - ASTIS – Arctic Science and Technology Information Systems.
    - Canadian Research Index.
    - RWED Library Fort Simpson.
    - Compendium of Research in the Northwest Territories 1996.
    - Compendium of Research in the Northwest Territories 1997.
    - Compendium of Research in the Northwest Territories 1998.
    - Compendium of Research in the Northwest Territories 1999.
    - Compendium of Research in the Northwest Territories 2000.

## Categorizing Data

Once the PSN was located and additional information was collected the data was categorized for digital mapping. In order to allow for some level of interactivity and usefulness for land use planning purposes, the data was organized into the following categories:

- **Site Reference Number** – a consistent identification number for the location of the specific PSN.
- **Source** – where the data was collected. In most cases the data was reinforced through multiple sources.
- **Type of Activity** – data was identified with one or more of the following descriptors: Mountain Climbing (MC), Backpacking/ Hiking (B), Scenic Viewpoint/Flightseeing (S), Wildlife Viewing (W), Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking (C), Boating (Bo), Lodge (L), Geological Feature (G), Camping Opportunities (Ca), Interpretive Attraction (I), Fishing (F), Hunting (H). In order to be tagged with a particular type of activity a source had to provide such activity. In cases, more subjective, i.e. Scenic Viewpoint/Flightseeing (S) and Wildlife Viewing (W) the PSN had to be well known in the region for this type of activity.
- **Location Name** – the actual name of that location in which that PSN takes place. In the case of a location with no specific place name directional and locational

information was provided. Examples are “area between Flat and Rabbitkettle Rivers”, or “area around Cli and Little Doctor Lakes”.

- **Additional Information** – miscellaneous information offered to provide a greater sense of that location, product, service or natural attraction.
- **Product/Market Category** – the PSN was identified as fitting into one of more of the following product categories: Hard Adventure (H), Soft Adventure (S), Eco-tourism (E), Fishing (F) and Hunting (Hu).
- **Day/Multi-Day** – the PSN was identified as either day or multi-day product. In some cases, PSNs could be either day or multi-day products. For example, some backpacking routes close to a community could be done either in a day or stretched out into two or three days with overnight camping. This may also refer to backcountry remote PSNs that may be part of a multi-day canoeing expedition or visited in a day via float plane.
- **Tourism Potential Ranking** – a ranking from one to four, indicating lowest to highest levels of tourism potential. To be discussed in greater detail in the next section.
- **General Rationale for Ranking** – the overall reason for the ranking was briefly explained.

## Tourism Potential Ranking

The final and most important category is the tourism potential ranking. This ranking is determined through a weighted combination of the following factors:

- **Sources** – the number of sources identifying that PSN provides insight into the value of the destination. One source suggests the PSN has less value than one with multiple sources. In addition, the quality of that source can be a factor in determining the potential. For example, tourism professionals such as the RWED, Regional Tourism Officers may have offered valuable insight into the potential of a product.

### Ranking Scale

- Ranking of **1**: 1 source;
  - Ranking of **2**: 2-3 sources;
  - Ranking of **3**: 4-5 sources; and
  - Ranking of **4**: 6 or more sources.
- **Location/ Access** – a PSN holds greater potential if its location is easily accessible. The PSN can be accessible via foot, boat, canoe, float plane, fixed wing plane, helicopter, etc. Locations close to particular communities (i.e. Fort Simpson) or well-traveled corridors of travel (i.e. Mackenzie Highway) are ranked higher. For example, a PSN located just outside of Fort Simpson will most likely have greater potential than the exact same product located outside of Wrigley. This is due to more transportation services and a greater number of tourists traveling through Fort Simpson than Wrigley. For remote backcountry

PSNs a reasonable level of accessibility is required. For example, an interesting hot spring or geological feature located within a mountain range will hold greater potential if it can be accessed (in a reasonable amount of time and cost) by foot, float plane, helicopter, etc., as opposed to only being accessed by helicopter. Finally if a PSN is clustered around other PSNs, a higher ranking would result as well.

### Ranking Scale

- Ranking of **1: Poor** Location/ Accessibility;
  - *Examples:* sole access being helicopter, near remote communities such as Wrigley (w/o range of supporting services), sheer distance from access point (i.e. 3 days ATV or boat travel), and technical/difficult plane landings.
  - *Examples in the Deh Cho:* Poplar River, McClure Lake, Spence River.
- Ranking of **2: Fair** Location/ Accessibility;
  - *Examples:* few transportation options for access, distance from access point,
  - *Examples in the Deh Cho:* Broken Skull River, Mount Flett, Yates River and Buffalo Lake.
- Ranking of **3: Good** Location/ Accessibility;
  - *Examples:* multiple options for access (i.e. boat, plane), different commercial options for reaching that location, closer to access point, near a major corridor (i.e. road, highway, community).
  - *Examples in the Deh Cho:* Kakisa Lake, Jean Marie River, and Trout Lake.
- Ranking of **4: Excellent** Location/ Accessibility;
  - *Examples:* Multiple options for access, many commercial options for reaching location, accessed from a major corridor (i.e. road, highway, community), close to the access point.
  - *Examples in the Deh Cho:* South Nahanni River, Mackenzie River, and Martin Island.

**Marketability** – the PSN needs to appeal to and match one or more of the previously described markets: soft adventure, hard adventure, eco-tourism, fishing, and hunting. This factor is also the most telling in terms of actual business viability. Competition from other Deh Cho PSNs is also a factor. This means that relative to other similar destinations in the Deh Cho a PSN is more likely or less likely to receive visitation from one or more of the markets. For example, if hard adventure tourists are looking for a challenging multi-day backpacking, they may opt for the closer and more interesting Ram Plateau, rather than the Mackenzie Mountains. In order to receive a higher value the PSN also has to be a stand-alone product or it must be part of an organized and logical package. For example, one unique geological feature in a mountain range is not enough of a draw for a backpacker to hike five days. However a mountain range with incredible scenic viewpoints, many wildlife viewing opportunities, great camping locations, and many geological features will be more marketable. Please note information on these

markets is given in the section *Deh Cho Product Types and Market Match*. Some general assumptions about a positive product/market match for each respective market are:

- **Hard Adventure:** majority are independent tourists (independent refers to tourists requiring no guide or little commercial support, they typically bring their own equipment and supplies), looking for moderate to high physical exertion, willing to travel far distances, interested in overnight or multi-day backcountry travel, do not want to be around other groups, highways or communities.
- **Soft Adventure:** “rubber tire” tourists, access PSN from community or major highway, interested in day use, little to moderate level of physical exertion, not interested in traveling far distances, products of interest: guided group flightseeing, boating, and cultural community tours.
- **Eco-tourism:** can be day or multi-day products, must include element of learning and personal experience, interested in culture and nature, are willing to travel vast distance to PSN, can be independent or guided travel.
- **Fishing:** interested in both consumptive and catch and release fishing. Must be high possibility of catching fish (trophy or dinner fish). Can be combined with other experience. Can be day or multi-day, guided or independent
- **Hunting:** interested solely in hunting trophy game. Majority are backcountry, guided, multi-day tourists staying in remote base camps or lodges. No interest in seeing other people and little interest in participating in other activities.

### Ranking Scale

- Ranking of **1: Poor** Product/Market Match:
  - *Examples:* great deal of competition from closer, more affordable, more interesting PSNs that cater to the same market, PSNs that are not stand-alone products or an inappropriate activity positioned with the wrong market (mountain climbing suggested for soft adventurers). This PSN may be something a tourist stumbles into while in the Deh Cho.
  - *Examples in the Deh Cho:* McConnell Range, Bear Rock, La Biche Range.
- Ranking of **2: Fair** Product/Market Match:
  - *Examples:* the product is a better match for the market, less competition; the product is closer to being stand-alone or is packaged with other PSNs.
  - *Examples in the Deh Cho:* Willowlake River, Flett Rapids, Fisherman Lake.
- Ranking of **3: Good** Product/Market Match;
  - *Examples:* product is a good match for the market, almost no competition within the area, product is stand-alone or part of an

organized and logical package, product is active, viable and provides a valued experience or service to the tourist.

- *Examples in the Deh Cho:* Petitot River, Lindberg Landing, Liard River.
- Ranking of **4: Excellent** Product/Market Match;
  - *Examples:* product is an excellent match for the market, a stand alone product known to be of value to tourists, most likely an “icon” product, the PSN may be the reason to travel to the Deh Cho.
  - *Examples in the Deh Cho:* South Nahanni River, Mackenzie River, Cli Lake and Little Doctor Lake.
- **Local Economic Benefit** – Obviously PSNs that offer more local economic benefit (i.e. employment and purchase of local products or services) will factor as a higher ranking than those that don’t. Some general assumptions: independent tourists spend less than guided, certain activities such as independent backpacking and mountain climbing offer less benefit than such PSNs as lodges, community based boating tours or camps, guided multi-day backcountry expeditions offer high yield (spend per tourists) with fewer people, “rubber tire” tourists offer lower yield (spend per person) with more people. For example, a day hike off the highway does not provide as much local economic benefit as a day boat tour with a local guide.

### Ranking Scale

- Ranking of **1: Poor** Local Economic Benefit:
  - *Examples:* independent tourists walking or driving into their destination without local commercial assistance, access in and out from the Yukon, or BC, activities requiring little or know outfitting or local support, locations bypassing local communities (no use of gas stations, convenience/grocery stores, visitor information centres, arts and crafts sales, etc.).
  - *Examples in the Deh Cho:* Frances River, Polar Lake, Mosquito Lake.
- Ranking of **2: Fair** Local Economic Benefit
  - *Examples:* independent tourists using a fair level of local products or services.
  - *Examples in the Deh Cho:* Bovie Lake, Big Island Creek, Little Keele River.
- Ranking of **3: Good** Local Economic Benefit;
  - *Examples:* tourists may use guided commercial service, pass through a community to access PSN or sheer levels of visitation provide benefits to the Deh Cho communities.
  - *Examples in the Deh Cho:* Ram River, Dogface Lake and Battlement Creek.
- Ranking of **4: Excellent** Product/Market Match;

- *Examples:* a multi-day guided commercial PSN, which provides local employment and utilizes the services from the community.
- *Examples in the Deh Cho:* Trout Lake Lodge, Liard River, South Nahanni River.

The above-mentioned factors were weighted and combined to determine the overall tourism ranking. Weighting of the factors is based on the following percentages:

- Sources: 10%
- Location/ Access 20%
- Marketability 50%
- Local Economic Benefit 20%.

The general rationale for this weighting is based on the fact that if the PSN does not demonstrate marketability it makes no business sense and thus should not be seen as a commercial tourism resource. Secondly, if a PSN cannot be accessed or provides no local economic value it will also be less valuable as a tourism resource.

A general rationale of the tourism ranking is also provided in the spreadsheet in the appendix.

## **Mapping Methods**

### **Introduction**

A major objective of the Deh Cho Tourism Mapping Project is to produce tourism maps and GIS data for planning at the regional scale. Using existing GIS data for established base features, tourism GIS files for the 385,272 km<sup>2</sup> Deh Cho Mapping Area were created based on maps, interviews, and other sources of tourism information. A final tourism polygon file was created for mapping and analysis by combining tourism GIS files of polygons, buffered points and buffered lines. Attributes associated with tourism sites are included within the tourism GIS files.

### **Data**

#### **Existing Data**

Several sources of digital and hardcopy data were available for selecting base features, confirming locations and incorporating information into the Deh Cho tourism mapping files.

The Digital Deh Cho Atlas, created and supplied by the Deh Cho Land Use Planning Committee, provided several important GIS files in ArcView format that were particularly useful as base features. These included:

- Northern Land Use Information Series
  - *Recreation\_tourism\_points* (point file)
  - *Recreation\_tourism\_polygons* (polygon file)
- *Rivers1m* and *Rivers2m* (line files)

- *Lakes1m* and *Lakes2m* (polygon files)
- *Elevation\_contours* (line file)
- *Outfitters\_areas* (polygon file)
- *National\_parks* (polygon file)
- *All\_weather\_roads* (line file)
- *Seasonal\_roads* (line file)

The Digital Northwest Territories Atlas supplied by the Deh Cho Regional Planning Committee, included NWT Map Sheets, Department of the Environment and Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Northern Land Use Information Series maps (1974 to 1976; 1:250,000) scanned and converted to ERViewer (.ecw) format by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Canada. For the tourism study, thirty-three of the Northern Land Use Information Series maps (095F, 095D, 095C, 095B, 095G, 085D, 085C, 095H, 095A, 085F, 085E, 085G, 085B, 105P, 095N, 095K, 105H, 095E, 105I, 095L, 095M, 095J, 085L, 095I, 085K, 095P, 095O, 085M, 106A, 096D, 096C, 096A, 096B) that covered the Deh Cho Mapping Area were utilized.

The Deh Cho Land Use Planning Committee digitized information from these same maps, forming the Digital Deh Cho Atlas Northern Land Use Information Series GIS files (see above). The scanned and digitized maps were important sources of location information, place names and watercourse names. Other digital files from the Digital Northwest Territories Atlas that were used in the tourism mapping project included:

- *Communities* (point file)
- *Outfitters\_lodges* (point file)

Four 1:500,000 VFR Navigational Charts (Geomatics Canada Department of Natural Resources) provide more recent sources of geographical information and place names.

- Fort Simpson – 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, August 2001
- Great Bear Lake – 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, June 1999
- Yellowknife – 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, August 2001
- Klondike – 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, October 2000

## **Tourism Mapping GIS Data Files**

Additional digital files were created with Excel and ArcView®3.2 GIS for tourism mapping and analysis. All digital files are provided in geographic projection, NAD83.

- *Tourism\_point*

The *tourism\_point* GIS file consists of points representing each tourism site location. For sites extending over large areas, points are located near the center of features or near trailheads. Site locations were determined from information in existing digital files, hard copy maps and interviews. Point locations identified on the 1:500,000 VFR Navigational Charts and/or the scanned Northern Land Use Information Series maps were manually digitized in the computer using digital base feature geographic information. A unique

site reference number was given to each of the 142 tourism sites. All other tourism mapping GIS files (see below) convey the same reference number for an individual tourism site. Attributes for *tourism\_point* include site reference number, location description, tourism potential, day use, number of sources, location/access, economic benefit, 16 types of product and 5 tourism sectors. Values for each attribute field are the same as for *tourism\_polygon* (see below).

- *Tourism\_roads*

Lines representing roads and trails with tourism value were either selected from the *All\_weather\_roads* and *Seasonal\_roads* files or were manually digitized based on other information (rivers, contours) from the Deh Cho Digital Atlas. Attributes associated with the lines of the *tourism\_roads* file include site reference number and feature (road or trail).

- *Tourism\_hydro*

Lines representing rivers with tourism value were selected from *Rivers1m* and *Rivers2m* GIS files of the Deh Cho Digital Atlas. All selected river segments from the Deh Cho Digital Atlas had been classified previously as Perennial/Permanent. Other streams and rivers recognized as having tourism value were digitized as line segments based on contour lines and map locations. Associated attributes of *tourism\_hydro* include: site reference number, name, and feature (river).

- *Tourism\_rivers*

Most major rivers in the Deh Cho study area have tourism potential. Major rivers were selected from the polygon *Lakes1m* and *Lakes2m* GIS files of the Deh Cho Digital Atlas. Associated attributes *tourism\_rivers* include site reference number, name, and feature (river).

- *Tourism\_lakes*

Lakes with tourism value were selected from *Lakes1m* and *Lakes2m* GIS files of the Deh Cho Atlas. Several very small lakes with tourism potential were digitized using map locations, contours and other available digital features to estimate size and position. Associated attributes include: site reference number, name, and feature (lake).

- *Tourism\_mountains*

Mountain ranges and peaks with tourism value were digitized as polygons based on contour lines and map locations. Associated attributes include: site reference number and feature (mountain).

- *Tourism\_polygon*

By buffering point, line, and some polygon files, polygons of each tourism site were created for the Deh Cho study area. Buffer distances were chosen so that resulting polygons had a minimum size of 100 km<sup>2</sup> and a maximum size of 10,000 km<sup>2</sup> as required by the terms of reference. Although subjective, buffer distances were also chosen to represent secondary functions associated with tourism features, such as the view sheds from a site, and the areas associated with hiking, camping, or hunting off trail and/or some distance from watercourse shorelines. Although buffers may distort the actual



ground shape and inflate the predicted area of a tourism site, the resulting polygons do provide an estimation of the area of secondary functions.

For tourism features such as lodges, landings, and very small (less than 15 km<sup>2</sup>) lakes and mountains, points from the *tourism\_point* file were buffered with a 5.7 km radius, resulting in approximately 101-km<sup>2</sup> circular polygons. Medium size lakes (15 to 100 km<sup>2</sup>) received a 2.5 km buffer from shoreline. Lakes larger than 100 km<sup>2</sup> and the Mackenzie River east of Mill Lake (within the *tourism\_lakes* file) were not buffered, assuming that the tourism activities of most large water bodies are associated with the water itself. To create polygons of streams and rivers, 1 km buffers on either side of streamlines (*tourism\_hydro*) and river shorelines (*tourism\_rivers*) were utilized. The 1 km buffer allows for shoreline view sheds and landing activities such as picnicking and hiking. If after buffering, the resulting river polygon was less than 100 km<sup>2</sup>, a point near the river outlet was buffered by 5.7 km and merged with the buffered line polygon. By so doing, the linear extent of the river was retained as much as possible, with the emphasis on tourism activity near the more easily accessible outlet. Lines representing roads and trails greater than 20 km in length (*tourism\_roads*) were buffered 1.5 km on either side. Views from roads and trails, as well as off trail hiking activity were assumed to be included within the 1.5 km buffer distance. Road and trails less than 20 km long were treated as points and buffered with a 5.7 km radius.

Table 2. Buffer distances for tourism polygons

GIS file	Feature	Size	Buffer
<i>Tourism_point</i>	Lodges, landings, community	< 15 km <sup>2</sup>	5.7 km
<i>Tourism_roads</i>	Roads and trails	< 20 km	Points – 5.7 km
		> 20 km	1.5 km
<i>Tourism_hydro</i>	Streams and rivers	< 100 km	1 km + point - 5.7 km
		> 100 km	1 km
<i>Tourism_rivers</i>	Rivers		1 km
<i>Tourism_lakes</i>	Lakes	< 15 km <sup>2</sup>	Points – 5.7 km
		Between 15 km <sup>2</sup> and 100 km <sup>2</sup>	2.5 km
		> 100 km <sup>2</sup>	none
<i>Tourism_mountains</i>	Peaks	< 15 km <sup>2</sup>	Points - 5.7 km

Tourism polygons were combined into a single GIS layer (*tourism\_polygon*). The field names for the polygon attributes are listed in Table 3. In cases where a small tourism polygon was contained within a large tourism feature, such as a trail within a mountain range, the smaller polygon was given priority. Of 142 tourism polygons, 15 represent more than one tourism site. Attributes of a polygon include all those belonging to the tourism sites within it. The site reference fields are labeled sequentially, with siteref1

having the highest priority, followed by siteref2, siteref3, and siteref4. The tourism potential, day use, source, access, and economic benefit for each tourism site of a polygon are given a separate GIS field, corresponding to the priority of each site reference number. For example, the tourism potential for the tourism site listed within the siteref2 field is given in the tour\_pot2 field (Table 3).

Table 3. Field Names and Value Ranges for Tourism Polygons  
(*tourism\_polygon*)

<b>Tourism Attribute</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Field Name</b>			
<b>Site reference number</b>	Same identifier number as Siteref of <i>tourism_point</i>	Siteref1	Siteref2	Siteref3	Siteref4
<b>Tourism Potential</b>	1 = low 2 = medium 3 = high 4 = very high	Tour_pot1	Tour_pot2	Tour_pot3	Tour_pot4
<b>Day Use</b>	1 = day use 2 = multi-day use 3 = both day and multi-day use	Day_code1	Day_code2	Day_code3	Day_code4
		Day_use (Single value for polygon)			
<b>Number of Sources</b>	1 = one source 2 = two or three sources 3 = four or five sources 4 = more than five sources	Source1	Source2	Source3	Source4
<b>Location Access</b>	1 = poor 2 = fair 3 = good 4 = excellent	Access1	Access2	Access3	Access4
<b>Economic Benefit</b>	1 = low 2 = poor 3 = good 4 = excellent	Econ_ben1	Econ_ben2	Econ_ben3	Econ_ben4
<b>Tourism Products</b>	0 = absent 1 = product	Product_b (Backpacking, Hiking, Heli-Hiking, Mountain Biking)	Product_bo (Boating)	Product_c (Canoeing, Rafting, Sea Kayaking)	Product_ca (Camping)
		Product_f (Fishing)	Product_g (Geological feature)	Product_h (Hunting)	Product_i (Historical, Cultural, Archaeological, Interpretive Sites)
		Product_l (Lodge)	Product_mc (Mountain climbing)	Product_s (Scenic viewpoint)	Product_w (Wildlife viewing)
<b>Tourism Sectors</b>	0 = absent 1 = sector	Sector_e (Ecotourism)	Sector_f (Fishing)	Sector_h (Hard adventure)	Sector_hu (Hunting)
		Sector_s (Soft adventure)			

## Mapping

Maps are based on the cartographic template provided. Parameters used for the regional maps of this report are:

Dimension: Tabloid size (11 x 17 inch) landscape

Scale: 1:3,000,000

Datum: NAD83

Ellipsoid: GRS 80

Central Meridian: 122 W

Reference Latitude: 60 N

Standard Parallel 1: 60 N

Standard Parallel 2: 65 N

Parameters are the same as above for local maps 1a – 1e and Map 6, except for the larger scale.

## Maps

Map 1. Deh Cho Tourism, Tourism Potential

- GIS files used: *tourism\_polygon*; *dehcho\_communities*; *seasonal\_roads*; *all\_weather\_roads*; *national\_parks*, *lakes2m*; *rivers2m*; *canada*, and the *dehcho\_map\_area*.

Maps 1a – 1e. Local Scale, Deh Cho Tourism, Tourism Potential and Tourism Sites

- GIS files: *tourism\_polygon*; *tourism\_points*; *dehcho\_communities*; *seasonal\_roads*; *all\_weather\_roads*; *national\_parks*, *lakes2m*; *rivers2m*; and the *dehcho\_map\_area*.

Map 2. Deh Cho Tourism, Day Use

- GIS files: same as Map 1.

Map 3. Deh Cho Tourism, Ecotourism

- GIS files: same as Map 1.

Map 4. Deh Cho Tourism, Soft Adventure

- GIS files: same as Map 1.

Map 5. Deh Cho Tourism, Hard Adventure

- GIS files: same as Map 1.

Map 6. Deh Cho Tourism, Outfitter Areas

- GIS files: *outfitters\_areas*

## Data and Map Distortion

There are a few issues that may have contributed to data and map distortion. These are:

- The fact that data was not included if it fell within municipal boundaries, all-weather highway corridors, and the Nahanni National Park Reserve. This skews the data towards hard adventure backcountry PSNs.
- PSNs defined as mountain ranges, long rivers and specific areas such as the Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary cover very large areas and may over represent the actual area of tourism use. In some cases, mountain ranges were identified as having tourism potential. Unfortunately, in some cases specific location information was not given or was not known. With one exception, polygons of all mountain ranges and rivers were based on their areal extent, even though the entire area may not possess a uniform tourism potential. In the case of the Mackenzie Mountain Range, the decision was to omit it completely. The Mackenzie Mountain Range encompasses the majority of the Deh Cho, inclusion would mean the entire western portion would be a single polygon.
- In cases where multiple PSNs were located within one grid cell, the PSN with the highest value determined the polygon value. For example, if one cell had three PSNs with tourism potential values of 3, 3 and 4 respectively. The grid cell would be given a value of 4.

## Data Analysis

As has been previously mentioned, the current levels of visitation in the Deh Cho suggest the region plays a relatively insignificant role in the global or national tourism industry. Likewise, it is difficult to put tourism up against the economic value of resource extraction in the Deh Cho. Having stated this, it is important to realize that the tourism industry is likely to change. The Deh Cho is well-positioned to emerge as an important destination, supporting a sustainable and viable tourism industry. The Deh Cho is still in the product development phase and human resource capacity building phase of this industry. It is sitting on an amazing endowment of natural and cultural resources including a few world-class “icon” products like Nahanni National Park Reserve and the Mackenzie River. The region is also well connected via a highway system through B.C. and Alberta. The benefits of tourism also go beyond how one traditionally measures the value of an industry:

- supports individuals that do not fit within a traditional wage economy;
- can support traditional and subsistence lifestyles;
- can offer low capital or low infrastructure self-employment opportunities;
- promotes cultural sharing and can renew interest in cultural values and traditions (i.e. arts and crafts, oral languages, documents and interprets history);
- minimizes impacts on the natural environment; and

- a sustainable industry not subject to the boom and bust like resource extraction industries.

From the maps generated for this report, one can see that there is a great deal of “coloured space” or tourism potential in the region. A number of queries and maps have been generated to illustrate the current and future tourism potential in the Deh Cho and the associated implications for land use planning.

## Deh Cho Tourism Potential

*Map 1: Deh Cho Tourism Potential* illustrates the overall current tourism potential in the Deh Cho. Locations with tourism potential are differentiated from locations with no information through a gradual color scheme (red- very high, dark orange - high, light orange – medium, yellow - low). Locations with no information (white) should not be considered areas with no tourism potential. These areas may not possess tourism potential or the project team did not receive enough information to incorporate the data. Each specific tourism site (or PSN) is identified on the following Deh Cho tourism potential maps (*Maps 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, and 1e*).

It can be seen from these maps that tourism potential follows certain established tourism corridors. Most notably, corridors include the Mackenzie and Liard Highways, Mackenzie and Liard Rivers, South Nahanni River, and the North Nahanni River. Tourism opportunities can also be seen as radiating outwards from communities, with areas outside of certain communities such as Fort Simpson, Hay River and Fort Liard offering more tourism opportunities than those more remote i.e. Wrigley and Tulita. All of this supports conventional thinking that the majority of tourists are “rubber tire”, who visit larger more accessible communities and follow major corridors. This is also known as the “hub” and “spoke” effect. The most notable exceptions are the South Nahanni and North Nahanni Rivers. These PSNs are commercially active and viable multi-day products that are well marketed and supported.

In terms of ranking, the obvious “icon” products such as the South Nahanni River and Mackenzie River received a 4 or highest potential. Less obvious PSNs with a 4 ranking included: the Liard River, the Ram Plateau, North Nahanni, Little Doctor Lake, Cli Lake, Keele River, Canol Road and some of the Lodges. These have been ranked as such mainly because they are established, active and have commercial visitation. It would be fair to generalize that the northwest section of this study area (west of Fort Simpson and northwest of Fort Liard) holds the most potential. More specifically, the area north (and surrounding) of Nahanni National Park Reserve and areas accessed from the Nahanni Range Road and Tungsten have high potential. The map and data may be skewed given that there are some very large mountain ranges and large, long rivers that make up product in this area. Equally as important in terms of value is the product surrounding the Mackenzie and Liard Highway product offerings. These are PSNs that were considered to stretch outside of this highway corridor but were supported by its traffic.

The areas demonstrating low product potential or “no information” were east of Tulita, Wrigley, northeast of Fort Simpson, and west of Fort Liard. These “pockets” represent areas that are too far for tourists to travel or the product is not appealing enough (factors such as perceived aesthetic value, topography, wildlife endowment, etc.).

### **Implications for Land Use Planning**

If one were to extend a corridor through the Mackenzie Mountains, Ragged Range, Ram Plateau, Nahanni Ranges, and the Franklin Mountains, this would represent areas that hold great backcountry tourism potential for the Deh Cho. Likewise a corridor following the Mackenzie and Liard Highways would provide the same result. Granted these are extremely large areas, even larger than the countries from which many tourists come. However, it is these vast spaces experienced from the air, canoe or by foot that make the Deh Cho a unique and special place to visit. It is large areas like the one suggested which provide the most opportunity for the Deh Cho. The Deh Cho’s current unique selling position is that it can still offer the tourist a pristine wilderness corridor free from other commercial interruptions (i.e. cut lines, pipelines, forest clear-cuts, and mining camps). This is not to suggest that the entire areas need to be free of other industry. It merely means that a tourist participating in a multi-day hike or canoe or a flightseeing trip from Fort Simpson needs to be able to enjoy a route interruption free. If the perception and expectation on behalf of the tourists is that there is pristine wilderness and uninterrupted landscape, then this needs to be met. Or else the Deh Cho may as well position itself like northern Alberta, BC, Ontario etc. Positioning the product along these same lines will make it impossible for the Deh Cho to compete in tourism.

### **Twenty-year Horizon for Tourism in the Deh Cho**

As was mentioned in the previous section, tourism in the Deh Cho is in its infancy and holds great potential. What needs to occur to realize this potential and how would it affect the land use planning of the Deh Cho? The short answer is that it has more to do with training, product development, positioning and marketing than land use planning recommendations or actions. One could suggest the Deh Cho suffers from an untrained labor force, inadequate community tourism infrastructure, immature and inconsistent tourism product, lack of packaged mature product and travel trade sales networks, little cohesive marketing image, and a lack of resources to implement that marketing or product development strategy. These challenges are characteristic of northern and rural tourism destinations and can all be overcome. Of course overcoming all of these in the next twenty years will result in positive growth for the industry, however, the land use planning needs to support the general direction, growth and vision for the destination.

## **Implications for Land Use Planning**

From a land use planning perspective a number of trends can be expected over the next twenty years that will have an impact on the land base for the Deh Cho. These are: (1) an increase in hard adventure multi-day backcountry tourism; (2) an increase in “rubber tire” and soft adventure tourism; (3) a new focus on learning and enrichment travel; (4) Nahanni National Park Reserve Expansion and (5) encroachment/competition for the land base from other resource-based extraction industries.

### **Increase in Hard Adventure Multi-day Backcountry Tourism**

It is a fact that there are few places in the world with pristine wilderness and uninterrupted spaces. The Deh Cho is one such place. The Deh Cho is well endowed with a variety of backcountry wilderness areas from which to partake in adventure activities. A review of *Map 5: Hard Adventure Sector* illustrates these vast areas. As can be seen, areas such as northwest of Fort Simpson, north of Nahanni National Park Reserve, west of Fort Liard, and east of Tungsten and the Nahanni Range Road are well endowed with hard adventure opportunities. These opportunities are primarily canoeing/rafting/kayaking, mountain climbing, and backpacking. Currently, these PSNs are non-commercial, independent travel opportunities whereby the tourist is self-sufficient requiring little commercial support. The exceptions in the Deh Cho are guided canoe or rafting trips on such rivers as the South Nahanni or Keele Rivers. In twenty-years, the demand for uninterrupted wild spaces will dramatically increase. The independent tourists will still come; however, the biggest change may be in guided multi-day canoeing expeditions. Rivers that could be included in this trend are: the Redstone River, Little Keele River, Little Nahanni River, Mackenzie River, Liard River, Frances River, Flat River, and Ram River. Likewise demand for hard adventure backpacking opportunities will increase. This bodes well for areas accessed from Tungsten, Fort Liard and surrounding the Nahanni National Park Reserve. Most notably one can foresee an increase in backpacking traffics in areas such as: Ram Plateau, route from Fort Liard to Nahanni Butte, La Biche Range, Kotanelee Range, Mackenzie Mountains, and a route from Nahanni Butte to Tungsten.

## **Implications for Land Use Planning**

From a land use planning perspective it is important to preserve this wilderness experience. This means that these wild uninterrupted spaces need to be maintained as such. Encounters in the backcountry with resource extraction industry, sport-hunting and other incompatible uses will decrease the visitor experience. These hard adventure backcountry products are marketed, positioned and ultimately sold on the quality and the tourist’s expectations of this wilderness experience. Tourists traveling to the Deh Cho and purchasing a guided experience such as those mentioned above do not want to see other people or industry. Not meeting these expectations will result in little visitation to the region.



## **Increase in “Rubber Tire” and other Soft Adventure Tourism**

The region is spending a great deal of marketing effort trying to attract the “rubber tire” tourist to travel the Deh Cho Connection. They are interested in pulling as many as possible from the Alaska Highway on their way up to Alaska. In my opinion, the Deh Cho connection is a product with great potential. In twenty years, with consistent marketing and positioning it can become a well-traveled loop with dramatic increases in visitation. This is already beginning to occur in partnership with marketing assistance from Alberta and British Columbia. There are few provinces and territories in Canada that can match the marketing resources of Alberta. Alberta has notched up marketing the Deh Cho Connection in order to attract tourists into Northern Alberta and have them spend more time in their province. Edmonton International Airport is also interested in working with the Deh Cho Connection in order to encourage fly-drives into the region. Ultimately, this new marketing infusion comes with an established network of motor coach, travel trade and tour wholesalers that want to carry fly-drive product (motor coach, travel trade and tour wholesalers bring with them a highly integrated sales network that has the ability to sell a destination all over the world and well in advance). This means that many Recreational Vehicle packages will be sold in advance in Europe by the German speaking countries for travel through Alberta and into the Deh Cho. This type of package can give the Europeans and North Americans a more affordable and accessible wilderness package than an Alaskan or Yukon Adventure. Furthermore, the industry has noticed from the September 11<sup>th</sup> effects, Americans are also looking to stay closer to their own border. The Deh Cho Connection provides them access to their own border in a relatively short period of time.

This increase in “rubber tire” tourism will also increase demand for other soft-adventure day product. *Map 4: Soft Adventure Sector* illustrates the areas that are affected by this. It should be noted that there is a sub-segment of “rubber tire” tourists that will take a more physically oriented day or multi-day trip, i.e. day hike, day canoe, two overnight trip at lodge. Most will demand product that is accessible from the highway or the communities of Fort Simpson, Hay River, Fort Liard, and Fort Providence. Products that could be affected are: soft adventure opportunities (i.e. boating, flightseeing) west of Fort Liard and Fort Simpson, northeast of Fort Providence and south of Hay River. It can also be seen on *Map 2: Tourism Day Use* that the areas identified with day-use will also be in demand. Products like the soft adventure packages in the Cli Lake and Little Doctor lake area will also increase in popularity as they are picked up by the travel trade.

## **Implications for Land use Planning**

From a land use planning perspective products that can be accessed in a day from the highway or community will be in demand. Typically this means boating, cultural camps or flightseeing experiences. Products such as those offered in the Little Doctor Lake, North Nahanni River, Cli Lake area are also worth mentioning even though they are

typically multi-day and not within a days travel from Fort Simpson. The soft adventurer is still looking for a wilderness experience. However, they are not as sensitive to the resource extraction industry as hard adventurers or eco-tourists (see *Map 3: Ecotourism Sector*). In some cases, resource extraction can be a point of interpretation on some soft adventure tours. These types of products are offered not far from the access point and one would expect to see other people and possibly other industry. It also points at the importance of managing tourist's expectations. As long as they are prepared to encounter this it should not be a problem. One notable exception to staying close is flightseeing. One of the most popular soft adventure day products is the Nahanni National Park Reserve, Virginia Falls flightseeing tour. Tourists park their RV in Fort Simpson and head west over the Ram Plateau and into the Nahanni National Park Reserve. Obviously, this covers some pristine tracks of land and from the air one has a bird's eye view of industrial development. Should development occur it may be worth working with the charter airlines and industry to develop flightseeing corridors in which the tourist is not subject to the resource extraction industry (of course unless it is packaged and interpreted appropriately as part of the tour).

## **New Focus on Learning and Enrichment Travel**

The Canadian Tourism Commission states:

An emerging opportunity is on the horizon for the Canadian Tourism Industry. Enrichment Travel is one of the world's fastest-growing sectors worldwide. Enrichment travel is a concept. It involves a series of formal and informal learning, travel and social activities, that when cleverly packaged, engages people in memorable "ed-ventures". Its unique selling position is quality learning experiences delivered by dynamic resource specialists. Privileged opportunities to "behind-the-scene" opportunities, not typically available to the general public is paramount. Educational travelers are willing to pay a premium for these experiences. (Communique June 2001, Vol. 5 Issue, 5).

Currently, there is a movement away from what was called eco-tourism toward a new market sector called Learning and Enrichment Travel. One could say that this trend will continue to intensify over the next twenty years resulting in a new approach for cultural and nature based products that are positioned for soft adventurers. One of the great resources and products in the Deh Cho is culture. What this new market suggests is that just interpretation or showing nature or culture in the traditional way may not be enough. Tourists of this segment want to be engaged in a package and learn as they do it. In the case of aboriginal tourism product a conscious choice on the part of a First Nation must be made to permit or engage in this new type of tourism. One perfect example in the Deh Cho is a multi-day birch bark canoe building experience out of Fort Liard. Tourists would travel by boat along the Liard River in search of the perfect birch tree. Once selected, tourists spend 7 to 10 days building a canoe with an elder and experienced craftsman. Once completed, they travel with the canoe from the Fort Liard on the Liard River to Nahanni Butte (M. Pealow, pers. comm. 2003). This type of product can be priced at a premium and sold a year in advance. Numerous opportunities for this type of experience exist: i.e. moose hide tanning, birch bark basket making workshops, or multi-

day guided experience in the Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary. *Map 3: Ecotourism Sector* identifies areas with eco-tourism potential.

## **Implications for Land use Planning**

In the Deh Cho most Learning and Enrichment travel products would be nature and culture based. Obviously, protecting these resources is of pivotal importance. However, the learning and enrichment trend may encourage well organized packages or pockets of tourism activity in certain areas (i.e. Liard River, birch bark canoe making), rather than previously casting a wide net over all nature and culture in the Deh Cho under the definition of ecotourism. This sector may thrive in certain areas such as product that is being sold on Cli Lake through the Nahanni Naturalist Lodge. This lodge does offer these types of activities localized in the North Nahanni River, Cli and Little Doctor Lakes areas. In other words, in the past if a destination was sold on the values of eco-tourism alone, the tourist's expectations would not be met if they encountered incompatible uses (i.e. oil and gas development). Under learning and enrichment travel it may be possible to identify specific pockets of land that need to be free of incompatible land-uses. Other examples may include the Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary, bird/waterfowl watching areas, and cultural camps designated for tourism activity. Enrichment travel may also bode well for traditional communities like Jean Marie River that do not currently experience a great deal of visitation. For example, this community could come up with a niche culturally based "ed-venture" and sell it to one group per year for a multi-day packaged trip.

## **Nahanni National Park Reserve Expansion**

The Nahanni National Park Reserve is a major draw in the Deh Cho. It is the most popular backcountry commercially guided destination. It offers the very popular Virginia Falls soft adventure flightseeing day product. As can be seen from *Map 1: Tourism Potential*, *Map 5: Hard Adventure Sector*, and *Map 4: Soft Adventure Sector*, there is a vast array of tourism product surrounding the park. In most cases, the park elevates the profile of these products as a result of the marketing and attention the National Park Reserve generates. The potential expansion of the park to include the entire watershed will serve to increase demand in this spectacular area.

Two trends have potential to emerge with this expansion. Firstly, the new boundaries will include numerous other PSNs identified on the maps that are currently outside of the park. It will also increase demand for products that will remain outside of the park boundary. Secondly, the trend in Parks Canada is to move more towards increasing and encouraging new markets into the park. New markets in this case, would mean providing more access for the soft adventure "rubber tire" or motor coach tourists.

## **Implications for Land Use Planning**

This expansion may increase the tourism potential of PSNs that will still be outside of the park boundary. For example, it may increase day flightseeing or charter day trips into the park from Fort Simpson (now that the park boundary is closer). It may also encourage backpacking product from areas such as the Nahanni Mountains or Franklin Mountains. Given the proximity of Fort Simpson, Nahanni Butte and Fort Liard, there may be new backpacking, boating or canoeing product that will extend from these communities into the national park. Thus keeping in mind any potential corridors would be beneficial. In addition, the tourist whose objective is to go to a National Park expects no development within that park. Likewise they are sensitive to development and would not appreciate development immediately outside of the park as well.

With respect to the second trend, Parks Canada seems to be encouraging the entrance of new soft adventure markets into the park. Nahanni National Park Reserve already seems to be progressive in this area with the permitting of certain day product within the park (i.e. Virginia Falls). Recently, Parks Canada Yukon region made a deal with the Holland America Cruise lines to offer Parks Canada developed and guided day product to cruise ship passengers into Kluane National Park. This means that six days a week for the entire summer one to two buses with 15 passengers will leave Whitehorse and do one of four hiking packages in the Park. This is contrary to the mentality of northern parks in the past. In the past, the parks were very well protected and skewed toward hard adventure, low numbers into remote backcountry locations within a park (i.e. Firth River travelers in Ivvavik National Park). This trend could mean more visits into Nahanni National Park Reserve from soft adventure “rubber tire” travelers. This could become even more organized such as in Kluane with large motor coach companies that travel the Deh Cho Connection taking in day product within the park. They would most likely charter in via Twin Otter from Fort Simpson. However, there may be pressure to open up other areas inside the park or in areas currently outside of the park.

## **Encroachment/competition for the Land Base from Other Resource-based Extraction Industries**

In the next twenty years, the Deh Cho will still be using the natural and cultural environment as the cornerstone for their marketing efforts. Culture and nature are also the basis for all products in the region. The majority of tourists visiting the Deh Cho, whether hard or soft, day or multi-day, backcountry or “rubber tire” are expecting some sort of a wilderness experience. In a perfect world the entire land base would be planned for and developed in a way that is suitable for this wilderness experience. In some cases this would mean modest tourism infrastructure improvements, (i.e. boat docks, lodges, trail networks, etc.) in other cases it would mean leaving the natural environment as it is now. Unfortunately, tourism in the Deh Cho will never be the sole economic engine that

provides employment opportunities and generates sustainable income to the communities. Other economic generators such as oil and gas, mining, and forestry fill in those desperately needed gaps.

### **Implications for Land Use Planning**

In terms of land use planning, if one were to generalize, eco-tourists (*Map 3: Ecotourism Sector*) and backcountry hard adventurers (*Map 5: Hard Adventure Sector*) would suffer the most if they were to come in contact or be constrained by resource extraction industries. Their wilderness experience and expectations would not be met. These tourists would also be less likely to come and they would substitute the Deh Cho for other destinations.

Soft adventure tourists (*Map 4: Soft Adventure Sector*) may be more resilient and not as affected if presented with resource extraction industries as long as their viewscapes (views from highways, lookouts, etc.) were kept intact. What is more important for this market is the quality of the highway and community tourism infrastructure (i.e. campgrounds, pull-outs, highway conditions, visitor information centers, etc.).

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## Appendix A: Data Set

### Tourism Potential Rankings

\* Marketability/Economic Benefit/Access: 1 – Poor; 2 – Fair; 3 – Good; 4 -Excellent

\*\* Sources: 1 - One source only; (2) - 2 to 3 sources; (3) - 4 to 5 sources;(4) - 6 or more sources

\*\*\* Overall Ranking: 1 - Low; 2 - Moderate; 3 - High; 4 - Very High

Site #	Name	Activity	*Market-ability	*Econ. Benefit	**Sources	*Access	***Overall Ranking	Quick and Dirty Rationale
1	Carcajou River	Geological Feature	1	1	1	2	1	Identified as a geological feature this product is not stand alone and offers little potential for visitation.
2	Mackenzie River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking, Boating, Camping opportunities	4	4	4	4	4	Mackenzie River is an icon product with very marketable history. Other attributes, its sheer size importance to the North and NWT. It is a TransCanada trail route. Accessibility from any community along the river for day or multi-day product. Active product with long-term potential.
3	Bear Rock	Geological Feature	1	1	1	2	1	Identified as a geological feature this product is not stand alone and offers little potential for visitation.
4	Redstone River by way of Dal or Little Dal Lakes	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	2	1	2	2	2	Canoeing opportunity for independent travelers. No commercially guided trips. Other more marketable rivers exist in the area.
5	Mount Clark	Geological Feature, Wildlife viewing	1	1	1	2	1	Opportunity to view from Keele River product, but not stand alone. May be of flightseeing interest.
6	Blackwater Lake near Woodman Lake	Fishing, Boating, Lodge	2	2	3	2	2	Lake can be accessed from Wrigley or Norman Wells. No commercial infrastructure in place to take tourists.
7	Bear Rock Hoodoos	Geological Feature	1	1	1	2	1	As an independent geological feature not a large draw. Wrigley's level of visitation make it prohibitive as a stand alone product.
8	Mount Gaudet and Roche Qui Trempe	Geological Feature, Backpacking/Hiking, Wildlife viewing	2	2	2	2	2	In close proximity to Wrigley. Unique attraction. Wrigley's level of visitation make it prohibitive as a stand alone product.
9	Raven's Throat River aka Redstone River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	2	1	1	2	2	Canoeing opportunity for independent travelers. No commercially guided trips. Other more marketable rivers exist in the area.

11	Wrigley Lake aka Drum Lake	Fishing, Hunting, Boating	3	2	1	2	3	Large lake with float plane access. Can be accessed from Wrigley or Norman Wells. Associated with Drum Lake Lodge. Some infrastructure does exist. Distance from Norman Wells makes it a costly trip.
12	Dal Lake	Fishing, Backpacking/Hiking, Camping opportunities, Wildlife viewing	2	1	2	3	2	Supports independent canoeing product. Not a stand alone product. Distance from communities significant cost.
13	South Redstone and Redstone Rivers via Silverberry and Ravens Throat River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	2	1	2	2	2	Canoeing opportunity for independent travelers. No commercially guided trips. Other more marketable rivers exist in the area.
14	Natla River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	2	1	2	2	2	Canoeing opportunity for independent travelers. Other more marketable rivers exist in the area.
15	Grizzly Bear Lake	Backpacking/Hiking, Wildlife viewing, Fishing	2	1	1	2	2	Float plane access. Near NNP. Not a stand alone product.
16	Little Dal Lake	Backpacking/Hiking, Wildlife viewing, Fishing	2	1	2	2	2	Float plane access. Near NNP. Not a stand alone product.
17	Glacier Lake	Scenic Viewpoint/Flightseeing, Mountain climbing, Backpacking/Hiking, Lodge, Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	4	3	4	4	4	Commercial canoe trips on the South Nahanni start here. Hike from the drop off point. Area is well serviced and marketed by charter airlines. Accesses an area with world class niche product.
18	McConnell Range	Geological Feature	1	1	1	2	1	Accessed from Wrigley. Wrigley's low level of visitation make it prohibitive as a stand- alone product. No regular commercial product. May be incorporated into limited flightseeing opportunities from Wrigley.
19	Camsell Range b/w North Nahanni River and Battlement Creek	Geological Feature	2	2	1	2	2	Accessed from Fort Simpson. Operators offer commercial boat tours in this area. No known guided commercial hiking opportunities available. May have flightseeing potential from Fort Simpson. Not a stand alone product.
20	Martin River	Camping opportunities	1	1	1	3	1	Can be accessed from Fort Simpson. Not a stand alone product with little to offer other than a camping spot. As part of a boat tour this may have some potential.

21	Liard River	Boating, Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking, Camping opportunities	3	4	4	4	4	Active commercial use. Proximity to three Deh Cho communities. Runs parallel to the highway from Fort Liard to Fort Simpson. Well traveled route with great local history. Great deal of "rubber tire" infrastructure in place. Offers great views and interpretive opportunities into mountain ranges, wildlife and other sites away from the highway. The backbone of this portion of the Deh Cho Travel Connection.
22	Cli Lake (Nahanni Naturalist Lodge)	Lodge, Fishing, Wildlife viewing, Interpretive attraction	4	4	4	4	4	Active Use, owned by local residents, reputable companies actively marketing, developing and delivering product. Could be backcountry icon product in the Deh Cho.
23	Little Doctor Lake	Lodge, Fishing, Wildlife viewing, Interpretive attraction	4	4	4	4	4	Active use, owned by local residents, reputable companies actively marketing, developing and delivering product. Could be icon backcountry product in the Deh Cho.
24	Nahanni Butte to Bluefish Lake	Backpacking/Hiking, Mountain climbing, Fishing, Scenic/Viewpoint/Flightseeing	2	1	1	2	2	A marketable independent tourist backpacking route for a small percentage of more adventurous "rubber tire" travelers. In proximity to the community of Nahanni Butte. Low levels of visitation through Nahanni Butte. Those that make it through the community would have been at the more appealing NNP.
25	South Nahanni River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	4	4	4	4	4	Most traveled part of NNP, most marketable river, heritage river, most commercially active backcountry product in the Deh Cho. Not necessarily high volumes of tourists, but high yield per.
26	Prairie Creek	Backpacking/Hiking, Fishing, Interpretive attraction	1	1	2	2	1	Not a stand alone product. An active industrial area with mining and oil and gas presence. Not a good fit for the product being marketed in the Deh Cho. Should not mix resource based extraction and backcountry tourism unless strong interpretive component.
27	Tlogotsho Range	Backpacking/Hiking, Wildlife viewing, Camping opportunities	3	2	3	2	3	This area does see very small tourist traffic in a year. It is located in a beautiful area in relative proximity to Nahanni Butte and Fort Simpson. Could be of great interest if absorbed into the expansion of NNP. Has potential to be an "icon" backcountry product.
28	Frances River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	2	1	1	2	2	No commercial activity on this river in the NWT. An operator from the Yukon offers this product. Other more appealing rivers in the area.
29	Petitot River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking, Boating, Fishing, Camping opportunities	3	3	4	4	3	Proximity to Fort Liard is an asset. May appeal to the more adventurous of the "rubber tire" travelers. Opportunities for boat transfers, canoe rentals, and general outfitting will exist with this product.

30	Liard Range	Backpacking/Hiking, Scenic/Viewpoint/Flightseeing	3	2	3	2	3	Supports Deh Cho Travel Connection "rubber tire" traffic. Offers a scenic backdrop for the drive. Not a stand alone product. May be accessed for backcountry hiking by a limited number of more adventurous "rubber tire" travelers.
31	Fisherman Lake	Lodge, Fishing, Interpretive attraction	2	2	2	3	2	Given the proximity to Fort Liard and the captive market traveling the highway it may be possible to encourage a number of travelers to participate in a day fishing tour to the lake. Would need to be a locally guided product with a historical interpretive product. Low numbers of people would have little impact on local use of the area.
32	Trout Lake	Lodge, Fishing	4	4	4	3	3	An active and established commercial fishing lodge. Requires some infrastructural upgrades, however, still takes in client and offers world-class fishing.
33	Willow Lake	Fishing, Backpacking/Hiking	1	1	2	2	1	Proximity to Fort Simpson makes this an option for fly-in sport fishing. A great deal of local use with cultural significance. Not compatible with tourists or sport-fisherman. Location would experience no hiking from tourists as the area can not compete with the backcountry hiking north west of Fort Simpson.
34	Brabant Lodge	Fishing, Lodge	4	4	2	3	4	Active commercial use serviced from Hay River. Great fishing areas with many day trip opportunities. Well established and marketed.
35	Dogface Lake	Fishing	3	3	2	2	3	The active commercial Deeghani Lake Lodge on this lake caters to fisherman. Charter flights in from Hay River and Fort Providence make this of local benefit.
36	Polar Lake	Lodge	1	1	1	2	1	Mainly a local recreational facility. Not aware of any tourist infrastructure. Close to Highway and community of Fort Resolution.
37	Palmer Lake	Camping opportunities, Backpacking/Hiking, Fishing	2	1	1	2	2	Too difficult and costly to access to make it a day trip from Norman Wells. May be used as a put in for the Mountain River, however portages are necessary. Few commercial tourists would use this lake. Independent travelers only. May be the occasional fly-in fishing destination with some overnight camping, however, cost and time would also be a factor.
38	Mountain River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	3	2	2	2	3	The Mountain River has been commercially offered in the past. Primarily accessed through Norman Wells the river offers challenging canoeing in a spectacular setting. Is being marketed and has already gained a reputation amongst experienced canoeists.
39	McLure Lake	Camping opportunities, Backpacking/Hiking	2	2	1	1	2	Given that is difficult and costly to access this Lake it makes it an area of lower potential. Other more marketable lakes exist closer to communities in the southern Deh Cho.

40	Canol Road	Backpacking/Hiking	4	4	3	3	4	Canol Heritage Trail is an "icon" product well-established hiking route with accessibility from the Yukon or NWT. The product is active and will have long term potential.
41	Keele River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	4	2	3	3	4	Keele River is an active product that is both commercially guided and encounters independent tourists.
42	Godlin Lakes	Backpacking/Hiking, Wildlife viewing, Fishing	1	1	1	2	1	There is interest in fly-in day destinations. However, distance from nearest community and little differentiation from similar products makes it less appealing.
43	June Lake	Backpacking/Hiking, Camping opportunities	2	1	1	2	2	Does support the Keele River product, however not a stand-alone product.
44	O'Grady Lake	Mountain climbing, Fishing, Wildlife viewing, ScenicViewpoint/FlightseeingS, C	3	2	2	3	3	The Lake is easy to access for a float plane and offers multiple tourism opportunities. For a backcountry fly-in destination this holds great promise. Mainly independents booking charter services from Norman Wells or Fort Simpson.
45	Natla River through Keele to Mackenzie	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking, Camping opportunities	3	2	3	2	3	Keele River is commercially guided in the region. The route is too long for commercially guided trips and few independent travelers would take this route.
46	Itsi Range	Backpacking/Hiking, ScenicViewpoint/Flightseeing, Wildlife viewing	2	1	1	2	2	Not a great deal of backcountry hikers hike this mountain range. Distance from Norman Wells and Fort Simpson make this an expensive trip with few fixed wing landing sites. Other more attractive backcountry destinations exist in the Deh Cho. Some day hiking may occur from paddlers in the area.
47	North Nahanni Range Road near Tungsten	Backpacking/Hiking	3	2	1	3	3	Near the community of Tungsten serviced by a maintained road. Most commercial activity in this area would be from the Yukon Territory. The area is a great jump of point for a variety of independent backcountry activities in prime area.
48	Mount Sidney Dobson	Mountain climbing, Backpacking/Hiking, W, ScenicViewpoint/Flightseeing	3	2	3	3	3	In an area rich with tourism resources. Contains the world-class niche mountain climbing product. Not a stand alone product but as part of a package has high potential.
49	Area b/w Rabbitkettle and Flat Rivers (Northwest of Hole-in the Wall Lake)	Mountain climbing	2	1	2	2	2	Mountain climbing is usually an independent niche activity. Not a great deal of broad appeal.
50	Junction of South Nahanni and Broken Skull River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	4	4	1	2	4	Active commercial use, support South Nahanni, NNP product. Location for less experienced canoeist to start.

53	McMillan Lake	Camping opportunities, B, Fishing	3	3	2	3	3	This area is just west of NNP. A float plane trip into this aesthetically pleasing destination can be offered from Fort Simpson. There is occasional commercial delivery of this tour. A 2-3 day backcountry trip with a base camp drop/off and pick-up may be of interest to both multi-day adventure and a few "rubber-tire" travelers.
54	Seaplane Lake	Camping opportunities, Backpacking/Hiking, Fishing	3	3	2	3	3	This area is just west of NNP. A float plane trip into this aesthetically pleasing destination can be offered from Fort Simpson. There is occasional commercial delivery of this tour. A 2-3 day backcountry trip with a base camp drop/off and pick-up may be of interest to both multi-day adventure and a few "rubber-tire" travelers.
55	Lake East of Seaplane Lake	Camping opportunities, Backpacking/Hiking	3	3	1	3	3	This area is just west of NNP. A float plane trip into this aesthetically pleasing destination can be offered from Fort Simpson. There is occasional commercial delivery of this tour. A 2-3 day backcountry trip with a base camp drop/off and pick-up may be of interest to both multi-day adventure and a few "rubber-tire" travelers.
56	Mount Wilson at the Moose Ponds (Northern part outside of NNP, goes into South Nahanni River)	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	3	3	3	2	3	Active use, support South Nahanni, NNP product. Limited trips per year.
57	Blackstone Territorial Park	Boating, Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	4	4	4	4	4	Active use, local economic contributor to Deh Cho, provides local employment. Of pivotal importance to both "rubber tire" and hard multi-day adventure markets.
58	Lindberg Landing, Edwin and Sue Lindbergs Bed and Breakfast (2km south of the park)/Neil and Marg Jones next door (also in tourism business).	Lodge, Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	3	4	2	4	3	Active use, local economic contributor to Deh Cho, provides local employment, supports private sector development and world class product with reputable southern operators.
59	Trout River	Fishing, Backpacking/Hiking	2	2	3	2	2	The accessibility from the Mackenzie Highway is an asset and makes it possible for more adventurous "rubber tire" travelers to partake. However, there is little relief and the trees in the area make it a homogenous and uninteresting product. The pickerel fishing is great and may attract a small number of sport-fishers. A great deal of local use in the area.



60	Ram River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking, Boating, Scenic Viewpoint/Flightseeing	3	3	3	3	3	Active commercial use from operators in Fort Simpson. Supports product in Cli and Lake and North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge. Also offers scenic viewpoint for "rubber tire" NNP day flightseeing tours.
61	North Nahanni River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking, Boating, Backpacking/Hiking, Camping opportunities	4	3	4	4	4	Active commercial use from operators in Fort Simpson. Jet-boating is popular. Supports product in Cli and Lake and North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge.
62	Blackstone River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking, Camping opportunities	2	1	2	3	2	River can be accessed from Liard Highway. May offer opportunity for more adventurous "rubber tire" traveler. Distance between Fort Simpson and Fort Liard makes it difficult for local benefit.
63	Ram Plateau	B, Wildlife viewing, Lodge, Scenic Viewpoint/Flightseeing, Geological Feature	4	4	4	3	4	Opportunities for both multi-day adventure and "rubber tire" markets. Supports existing product and has great potential for future product. Charter airlines feature this as a prime flightseeing area from Fort Simpson. Also a popular backcountry heli-hiking area.
64	From Nahanni Butte to Tungsten (Deadman Valley Trail)	Backpacking/Hiking	3	2	2	3	3	A multi-day hiking trail system through the most spectacular area in the Deh Cho would be very marketable. Backcountry hiking through National Parks can be an icon product and in demand.
65	Ragged Range	Lodge, Mountain climbing	3	3	2	3	2	A lodge could offer a variety of backcountry activities in this prime Deh Cho area. There would be market appeal being so close to NNP. Tourists could canoe or hike into the park from this destination. Only proposed, currently, little commercial activity in this area.
66	Tungsten (Community)	Backpacking/Hiking, Wildlife viewing, Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	3	2	2	3	3	Tungsten is serviced by the Nahanni Range Road. The community is located north west of the prime Deh Cho tourism area. Most commercial activity out of Tungsten would be from the Yukon Territory. The area is a great jump of point for a variety of backcountry activities in some prime area.
67	Little Dal Lake	Lodge	1	2	1	2	1	Little Dal lake is in a spectacular area and can be serviced by float plane. It is also a put-in spot for the Redstone River canoeing. However, other more accessible and marketable lodges exist. The area is of high tourism potential however, a lodge is not.
68	Overnight Jet-Boat Tours from Mackenzie through to Camsell Bend and down the North Nahanni	Boating	3	3	1	3	3	Active Commercial use. A few operators from Fort Simpson offer this product.

69	Hornell and Willowlake Rivers/Lakes near the Horn Plateau	Fishing, Lodge	2	2	1	2	2	No commercially active use. Within reasonable flying time from Fort Simpson. Other more marketable opportunities exist closer to Fort Simpson.
70	Fish Lake northwest of the Horn Plateau	Fishing, Lodge, Backpacking/Hiking	2	2	3	3	2	In close proximity to Wrigley. Unique attraction. Wrigley's level of visitation make it prohibitive as a stand-alone product. No regular commercial product.
71	Bulmer Lake northwest of the Horn Plateau	Fishing	2	2	3	3	2	Accessed from Wrigley. Wrigley's low level of visitation make it prohibitive as a stand- alone product. No regular commercial product. Other more marketable fishing lakes are closer to other Deh Cho communities.
72	Willowlake River (Mackenzie River to Willow Lake or Hornell Lake)	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking, Boating, Fishing	2	1	4	3	2	Accessed from Wrigley. Wrigley's low level of visitation make it prohibitive as a stand- alone product. No regular commercial product. Few independent travelers that take the route. Other more marketable rivers in the Deh Cho exist.
73	Bovie Lake	Fishing, Backpacking/Hiking, Intrepertive attraction	2	2	2	2	2	Given the proximity to Fort Liard and the captive market traveling the highway it may be possible to encourage a number of travelers to participate in a day fishing tour to the lake. Would need to be a locally guided product with a historical interpretive product. Low numbers of people would have little impact on local use of the area. Could offer guided four wheeler opportunity.
74	Flat River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking, Fishing	3	2	3	3	3	Some trips on the South Nahanni start from here. Extremely technical canoe makes it limited to expert canoeists.
75	La Biche Range	Backpacking/Hiking	1	1	1	2	1	Other more accessible and aesthetically pleasing backcountry hiking products in the area and accessed from Fort Liard. Not commercially active and would support only independent travelers. Idea not supported by local experts.
76	Sawmill Mountain	Backpacking/Hiking	1	1	1	2	1	Not a stand alone product. Located far enough from Nahanni Butte to make it costly in terms of time and effort to access. Other more interesting day and multi-day hikes in the area. Could not be accessed by "rubber tire" market without difficulty.
77	Sibbeston Lake	Fishing, Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	3	2	2	3	3	Support established Little Doctor Lake product. Located within reasonable flying distance from Fort Simpson. Charter airlines offer this product to tourists.
78	Tsetso Lake	Fishing	2	2	1	3	2	Proximity to Fort Simpson holds promise for this fishing destination. No commercial activity in the area. Non-guided fisherman would use the area.

79	Antoine Lake	Fishing	2	3	1	3	2	A day fly-in fishing product accessed from Fort Simpson may have potential. A segment of the "rubber tire" market is looking for opportunities like this. Local benefit includes guides, outfitters, and local charter companies. Would be an affordable flight and a reasonably priced package from Fort Simpson.
80	Cadillac Silver Mines	Intrepretive attraction	1	1	2	2	1	A mine located in the backcountry and that far from a community makes it difficult to encourage visitation. Does not match the product or markets in the Deh Cho. Given cost and time, not a strong enough interpretive product to encourage visitation.
81	Mackenzie Mountains	Mountain climbing, Backpacking/Hiking, Wildlife viewing	2	2	1	2	2	The southern portion of the Mackenzie Mountains are well known for sport hunting and the rivers in the area for canoeing. Not a great deal of backcountry hikers hike these mountains. Distance from Norman Wells and Fort Simpson make this an expensive trip with few fixed wing landing sites. Other more attractive backcountry destinations exist in the Deh Cho. Some day hiking may occur from paddlers in the area, i.e. the Keele River.
82	Mount Coty Trail to Mount Flett	Backpacking/Hiking	3	3	2	3	3	This backpacking/hiking trail could offer those more adventurous "rubber tire" travelers a multi-day hike in proximity to Fort Liard. It would be possible to have a boat pick-up at the Flett Rapids to bring them back to Fort Liard. The mountain ranges, Liard River and access from the community of Fort Liard make this a marketable product.
83	North Nahanni Watershed (Ram Plateau and Sundog Basin)	Backpacking/Hiking, Geological Feature, Wildlife viewing	3	3	3	2	3	Most unique and aesthetically pleasing backcountry area outside of NNP. Used for backpacking. Part of the NNP watershed and will be included in the expansion of NNP. Little commercial activity at present, however, NNP expansion may provide opportunities.
84	Death Lake, Crash Lake, Trench Lake	Geological feature, ScenicViewpoint/Fligh tseeing, Lodge	3	3	4	2	3	Active commercial day product for two Fort Simpson operators. Float plane access for a day trip close to a community is of interest. Unique and aesthetically pleasing.
85	Mosquito Lake	Lodge	1	1	1	1	1	Little information on this proposed lodge or location. Not supported by others. Other more interesting and established lodges serviced from Fort Simpson. No need for another lodge in the area.
87	Mirror Lake	Fishing	2	1	1	2	2	In close proximity to Tungsten. Tungsten low levels of visitation make it prohibitive as a stand alone product. No regular commercial service. Not as competitive as other fishing lakes closer to other larger Deh Cho communities.

89	Broken Skull River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayakin, Camping opportunities, Backpacking/Hiking	2	2	1	2	2	Connects with the commercially utilised South Nahanni. Broken Skull River does not see a great deal of canoe traffic.
90	Backbone Ranges South of Ravens Throat River	Backpacking/Hiking, Mountain climbing	2	1	1	3	2	Most likely independent travelers. Access to Nahanni Range Road and limited services in Tungsten are an access. The area has an endowment of hiking opportunities. Hiking may become an icon product for this region with effective positioning.
92	Poplar River	Fishing	1	1	1	1	1	ATV tours are not a stand alone product. They can be a component of a fishing tour such as in this case. Three days travel by a tourist is too long for a fishing destination.
93	Tetcho Lake	Wildlife viewing	2	2	1	2	2	Can be a component of the Trout Lake lodge experience. For a multi-day fisherman a one day interpretive eco-tourism adventure by four-wheeler may be of interest. Typically sport fisherman and eco/interpretive product do not mix, however, as a day product it holds potential.
94	Cormack Lake	Fishing	1	1	1	2	1	May be part of a Trout Lake Lodge fishing experience. Sport-fishers may want to experience a different body of water. Float plane accessible. ATV tours are not a stand alone product. They can be a component of a fishing tour such as in this case. Three days travel by a tourist is too long for a fishing destination.
96	Jean Marie River	Fishing, Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking, Camping opportunities	2	1	1	3	2	Most "rubber tire" travelers do not travel in the spring. Interested in canoeing would be limited. May be a put in point for a multi-day Mackenzie River Trip, but this can occur at many other more accessible locations.
98	Rabbit-skin River	Backpacking/Hiking, Interpretive attraction, Fishing	2	3	2	3	2	River can be offered as part of a guided day or multi-day boating tour from Jean Marie River. Can also be accessed from Fort Simpson. Would require strong interpretive component. Also requires some infrastructure or camping along the way.
99	Spence River	Fishing	1	1	2	1	1	Other more marketable fishing opportunities exist. This river would not attract trophy fisherman and the distance from Fort Simpson makes it unlikely for "rubber tire".
100	Root River	Boating, Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	2	2	2	2	2	In close proximity to Wrigley. Unique attraction. Wrigley's level of visitation make it prohibitive as a stand alone product. No regular commercial service.
101	Wrigley River	Backpacking/Hiking	2	2	1	2	2	In close proximity to Wrigley. Unique attraction. Wrigley's level of visitation make it prohibitive as a stand alone product. No regular commercial service.

102	Cop Mountain	Backpacking/Hiking, Mountain climbing	2	2	2	3	2	In close proximity to Wrigley. Unique attraction. Wrigley's level of visitation make it prohibitive as a stand alone product.
103	Between Fort Simpson and Jean Marie River	Boating	3	3	1	3	3	A properly positioned priced and quality boat product would be of interest to the "rubber tire" travelers. The product would have to be positioned at a good price point and would require strong cultural interpretation component. Proximity to Fort Simpson make this a tourism resource with high potential.
104	Tetcela River	Boating	3	3	2	3	3	Supports product from a commercial operator out of Simpson. Supports established lodge on Cli Lake.
105	Burnt Island, Camsell Bend, Mount Camsell, Nahanni Mountain	Boating	3	3	1	3	3	Active Commercial use. A few operators from Fort Simpson offer this product.
106	Baltlement Creek	Backpacking/Hiking, Fishing, Boating	3	2	2	3	3	Active commercial use from an operator in Simpson. Accessed from the North Nahanni.
107	Big Island Creek	Boating, Hunting, ScenicViewpoint/Flightseeing	2	1	2	2	2	There is a captive market travelling through Liard. Some of them more adventurous "rubber tire" travelers may be interested in this product. Could result in local guiding opportunities.
108	Mount Flett	Backpacking/Hiking	2	1	2	2	2	Some local use and does provide some day and multi-day product out of Fort Liard. Not commercially active and not a stand alone product. Does hold some future potential for more adventurous "rubber tire" travelers looking to spend another day in the region looking for soft adventure.
109	Muskeg River	Backpacking/Hiking, Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking, Camping opportunities	1	2	2	2	1	May be a tough sell to both the hard adventure and soft adventure markets. Not a good product fit for the "rubber tire" travelers. Other more navigable and interesting canoe and hiking opportunities exist in the Deh Cho or along the highway. Proximity to Fort Liard is an asset.
110	Mount Harrison Smith	ScenicViewpoint/Flightseeing	3	3	1	3	3	A reputable charter company offers a view of this as part of a NNP tour. Not a stand alone product, but valuable as part of a package in an area with many high quality flightseeing opportunities.
111	Mills Lake	Boating, Wildlife viewing	3	3	2	2	3	Active and commercially sold. Would be a great day product match for the "rubber tire" market. The bird and bison sanctuary would also be very marketable. Requires strong interpretive component and local guide.
112	Deep Bay	Boating	2	3	1	2	2	Active commercial use sold through a reputable booking agent. Day boat tours with a strong interpretive component are of interest to the rubber tire market.

113	Liard, Nahanni Butte Hiking Trail with Boat Taxi	Boating, Backpacking/Hiking	3	1	1	2	3	Proposed backpacking route with water taxi is located in a beautiful area in relative proximity to Nahanni Butte and Fort Liard. Has potential to be an icon backcountry product. Community of Fort Liard is interested in driving this proposal and being responsible for positioning and marketing it.
114	Cameron Hills	Backpacking/Hiking	2	1	1	3	2	Proximity to the Mackenzie Highway is an asset. Some "rubber tire" tourists may take unguided day hikes into the area. No interest from hard adventure multi-day types.
115	Kakisa trail system	Backpacking/Hiking	3	1	1	4	3	Proximity to the Mackenzie Highway is an asset. Some "rubber tire" tourists may take unguided day hikes into the area. No interest from hard adventure multi-day types.
116	Mink Lake	Hunting, Intrepretive attraction, Boating	1	2	1	2	1	Too far a distance for the "rubber tire" traveler and not enough for the long-haul adventure or multi-day tourist. Local use is prevalent.
117	Hay River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	2	1	1	4	2	The Hay River is easily accessible from the community and the Highway system. This offers the more adventurous "rubber tire" travellers a canoeing opportunity. Local use. Little or no interest from hard multi-day adventurers.
118	Buffalo River to Buffalo Lake	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	2	2	1	3	2	Accessed from the highway. There are other more marketable rivers in the Deh Cho exist. A small number of more adventurous independent "rubber tire" travelers may take this trip.
119	Yates River and Buffalo Lake	Fishing	2	3	1	2	2	The Lake may provide fly-in opportunities for tourists in Hay River. Northern Pike tends to not be a fly-in trophy fish.
120	Great Slave Lake West of Hay River	Fishing, Intrepretive attraction	3	3	1	3	3	Great Slave Lake has a great deal to offer and can be accessed from Fort Providence, Hay River and Yellowknife. The Great Slave has a great fishery with many sport-fisherman taking advantage of it (mainly on the east arm of the lake). There are also a number of Japanese tourists that use the lake for Aurora Viewing or cultural experiences.
121	Daw sons Landing	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	2	3	1	3	2	Mackenzie River canoeists looking to start their long journey to the Beaufort Delta may put in here. Other proposed product would serve the majority of the local market. There are few tourists that go to Fort Resolution. Most would make their way to Wood Buffalo National Park and Fort Smith.
122	Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary	Intrepretive attraction	3	3	1	3	3	Bison are a part of the allure in this region of the Deh Cho. "Rubber Tire" travelers would be interested in an interpretive product surrounding the bison and the flora and fauna of the region. It would have to be soft adventure, low impact and should be done in a half or full day.

123	Kakisa Lake	Fishing	1	2	1	3	1	Given the proximity to the Mackenzie Highway some "rubber tire" traveler may be interested in this fishing experience. Would not be of interest to multi-day sport-fisherman without adequate infrastructure. Local use.
124	Smith Creek	Geological Feature	2	1	1	3	2	In close proximity to Wrigley. Unique attraction. Wrigley's level of visitation make it prohibitive as a stand alone product.
125	Jones Landing	Intrepretive attraction	1	1	1	2	1	Far enough from Wrigley to make it too costly in terms of time and money to visit. Wrigley's low level of visitation make it prohibitive as a stand alone product.
126	Area around Cli Lake and Little Doctor Lake	Backpacking/Hiking, Intrepretive attraction	3	2	1	3	3	Not a stand alone product but supports established lodges and product on Cli and Little Doctor Lakes.
127	Area between Natla and Keele River	ScenicViewpoint/Fligh tseeing	2	1	1	2	2	Unique in the area. Viewed from both flightseeing charters and canoeists. Not stand-alone product.
128	Nahanni Range	S, Backpacking/Hiking	3	2	2	2	3	Mountain ranges are what define this region of the Deh Cho. "Rubber Tire" travelers can enjoy the view from the highway, flightseeing travelers can view from the air. Part of day trip flightseeing route from Fort Simpson into NNP. This range bears the same name as the very marketable National Park in the region.
129	Kotaneelee Range	ScenicViewpoint/Fligh tseeing	2	1	1	2	2	Part of a backcountry hiking route being proposed and actively supported by Fort Liard. Does provide value and scenic backdrop for "rubber tire" highway travelers. Other more accessible ranges in the area have more to offer. Not a stand alone product.
130	Flett Rapids	Boating, Camping oportunities, Geological Feature	2	2	1	3	2	Within reasonable proximity to the highway and Fort Liard. Could have slight potential for interpretive day hike from highway to Liard River to view rapids. Some interest for tourists boating the Liard River. Not a stand alone product but could support other existing product.
131	Martin Island	Boating, Lodge	3	3	1	4	3	Day boat tours with a strong interpretive and cultural component are of interest to the "rubber tire" market. Close proximity to Fort Simpson make this an easily accessible and affordable tour.
132	Sambah Deh Falls	Backpacking/Hiking	3	1	1	4	3	Proximity and access from the highway are an asset. Many "rubber tire" travellers are interested in a soft experience hike like this with interpretation along the way. The Falls, the territorial park and the river are marketable assets and make this a stand alone product.
133	Wallace Creek	Backpacking/Hiking	2	1	1	4	2	Proximity and access from the highway are an asset. Many "rubber tire" travellers are interested in a soft experience hike like this with interpretation along the way. Not as interesting as the Sambah Deh Falls trail a few kilometers north.

134	Redknife River	Backpacking/Hiking	2	1	1	4	2	Proximity and access from the highway are an asset. Many "rubber tire" travellers are interested in a soft experience hike like this with interpretation along the way. Not as interesting as the Sambah Deh Falls trail a few kilometers north.
135	Deegahni Lake Lodge	Fishing	3	3	2	2	3	The active commercial Deeghani Lake Lodge on this lake caters to fisherman. Charter flights in from Hay River and Fort Providence make this of local benefit.
136	Ram Head Outfitters	Hunting	4	4	1	3	4	Active commercial use with established outfitter. Infrastructure, marketing and concession area in place.
137	NWT Outfitters	Hunting	4	4	1	3	4	Active commercial use with established outfitter. Infrastructure, marketing and concession area in place.
138	Redstone Trophy Hunts	Hunting	4	4	1	3	4	Active commercial use with established outfitter. Infrastructure, marketing and concession area in place.
139	Drum Lake Lodge	Fishing, Lodge	3	3	1	2	3	Infrastructure in place. Distance from Norman Wells or Wrigley makes it a costly lodge. Other opportunities closer to the communities.
140	Moraine Point Wilderness Lodge	Backpacking/Hiking, Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking, Intrepretive attraction	3	3	2	2	3	The Bison Sanctuary and the shoreline of the Great Slave Lake is of interest to a variety of markets. Assuming the infrastructure is adequate it may be possible to attract high-end tourists for multi-day adventures.
141	Caracajou Falls	Scenic/Viewpoint/Fligh tseeing	1	1	1	2	1	Not a stand alone product. Located far enough from Norman Wells to make it costly in terms of time and effort to access.
142	Little Keele River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	2	2	1	2	2	The Keele River has gained in popularity. The Little Keele offers another independent canoeing opportunity. There are other more interesting and accessible rivers in the area.
143	Caracajou Lake	Fishing	1	1	1	2	1	No infrastructure in place. Other more accessible and affordable lakes for fishing in the area.
144	Moose River	Fishing	2	2	2	2	2	Access for day trips would be restricted to helicopter and float plane access. May result in a few private charters into the area for fishing. Can also be part of the Trout lake Lodge fishing experience.
145	Little Nahanni River	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking, Backpacking/Hiking	3	3	2	2	3	Some active commercial use. Associated with South Nahanni River product.
146	Franklin Mountains Region	Geological Feature	2	2	1	2	2	Accessed from Fort Simpson. Operators offer commercial boat tours in this area. No known guided commercial hiking opportunities available. May have flightseeing potential from Fort Simpson. Not a stand alone product.



147	Mackenzie River Shoreline	Lodge, Interpretive attraction	3	3	1	2	3	A properly positioned priced and quality cultural product would be of interest to the "rubber tire" travelers. This product could also attract international clients if the infrastructure were to match. Proximity to Fort Simpson make this a tourism resource with high potential.
148	Bell Heather Lake	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	2	1	1	2	2	Limited independent canoeing. No active commercial operations.
149	Island Lakes	Canoeing/Rafting/Sea Kayaking	2	2	1	2	2	This offers another opportunity to access the Broken Skull which in turn accessed the South Nahanni River and NNP. Area with a high concentration of world-class tourism resources. Other more accessible options for this canoe route exist.
150	Great Slave Lake East of Hay River	Fishing, Interpretive attraction	3	3	1	3	3	Great Slave Lake has a great deal to offer and can be accessed from Fort Providence, Hay River and Yellowknife. The Great Slave has a great fishery with many sport-fisherman taking advantage of it (mainly on the east arm of the lake). There are also a number of Japanese tourists that use the lake for Aurora Viewing or cultural experiences.
151	Backbone Ranges North of Ravens Throat River	Backpacking/Hiking, Mountain climbing	2	1	1	3	2	Most likely independent travelers. Access to Nahanni Range Road and limited services in Tungsten are an access. The area has an endowment of hiking opportunities. Hiking may become an icon product for this region with effective positioning.

## Market Category

Site #	Name	Product/Market Category	Day, Multi-Day Product	Additional Info.
1	Carcajou River	Ecotourism	Multi-day Product	Broad deep canyons, colorful rock strata w/ erosional features.
2	Mackenzie River	Soft adventure, Hard adventure, Eco-tourism	Day, Multi-day Product	Banks, island good for camping, good fishing. Norweta operates a cruise. Nahanni Ram Vacations offers guided canoe tour. North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge offer boating tours on the river. Big John's Tourism offers this by boat and canoe from Fort Providence. Canoeists depart from as far as Alberta or in the NWT from Fort Providence to Inuvik. Many people avoid the waves of Great Slave so may rather start on the Mackenzie. Currently, the river is being evaluated as a designated Canadian Heritage River. There are avid canoeists that may want to canoe each heritage river. Can also depart from any community. There are an estimated 12 people that do the entire river each year and another 24 that kayak it.
3	Bear Rock	Eco-tourism	Day	Flat topped isolated Hill rises 1500 feet, lignite beds and sulphur springs occur in the vicinity.
4	Redstone River by way of Dal or Little Dal Lakes	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	n/a
5	Mount Clark	Eco-tourism	Day, Multi-day Product	Raptor Viewing and local landmark.
6	Blackwater Lake near Woodman Lake	Fishing	Multi-day Product	Arctic Grayling and Lake Trout.
7	Bear Rock Hoodoos	Eco-tourism	Day	Differential erosion pillars reach height of 100 meters.
8	Mount Gaudet and Roche Qui Trep	Eco-tourism	Day	Rock strata is exposed with thermal springs. Offers opportunities to view wildlife and a part of the Mackenzie Valley.
9	Raven's Throat River aka Redstone River	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	Begins at Headwater lakes and reaches Tulita via Redstone and Mackenzie Rivers. Some whitewater sections.
11	Wrigley Lake aka Drum Lake	Hard adventure, Fishing	Multi-day Product	Species include Lake Trout, Dolly Varden, Mountain Whitefish and Grayling.
12	Dal Lake	Soft adventure, Eco-tourism	Multi-day Product	Lake is used for float plane access to a canoeing rivers.
13	South Redstone and Redstone Rivers via Silverberry and Ravens Throat River	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	Accessible from portage trails from Dal Lake. Expert canoeist level.
14	Natla River	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	Portages are necessary before it reaches the Keele River
15	Grizzly Bear Lake	Hard adventure, Eco-tourism	Multi-day Product	Situated in scenic apline tundra w/ capped mountain peaks.
16	Little Dal Lake	Hard adventure, Eco-tourism	Multi-day Product	Scenic apline tundra saddle. 1/2 day from Tungsten flying.

17	Glacier Lake	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	Situated in a side valley of the South Nahanni River . Scenic, mountain climbing, and viewing of glaciers of the
18	McConnell Range	Eco-tourism	Day	Ragged Range. Commercial trips start here. Lake is linked with Rabbitkettle Lake. Features the "Cirque of the Unclimbables" a series of world class 9000 foot granite walls for the serious rock climber. Accessed from the Yukon. Many fly-in from Inconnu Lodge in the Yukon.
19	Camsell Range b/w North Nahanni River and Battlement Creek	Eco-tourism	Day	Erosional Rock features, colorful sedimentary rock strata exposed.
20	Martin River	Soft adventure, Eco-tourism	Day	Residents of Fort Simpson use this.
21	Liard River	Soft adventure, Eco-tourism	Day, Multi-day Product	Hazardous in places. Scenery spectacular, Rapidly changing water levels, floating debris, hidden sandbars, and stretches of rough water are serious obstacles in the use of the waterway. Scenic Vistas of the Franklin Mountains and Liard Range. Fishing for pike, pickerel, goldeye and grayling. Nahanni Ram Vacations offers a guided canoe tour. Mack Travel through Hope's Tours offers a boating day product from Liard. Some of the best Spruce and Birch bark is claimed to be found on this river. Potential for canoe building cultural product.
22	Cli Lake (Nahanni Naturalist Lodge)	Soft adventure, Fishing, Eco-tourism	Multi-day Product	Seasonal camps and year-round residences have been established. Residents of Fort Simpson uses the area for fishing and snowmobiling. Nahanni Naturalist Lodge located on north shore of west arm of Cli Lake - access by jet boat from Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River to North Nahanni River and then portaging with four wheeler to lodge - OR flight to lodge on Twin Otter.
23	Little Doctor Lake	Soft adventure, Eco-tourism	Multi-day Product	Seasonal camps and year-round residences have been established. Residents of Fort Simpson uses the area for fishing and snowmobiling. Ted Grant- cabin on Little Doctor called Nahanni Mountain Lodge. Little Doctor inland fjord with sceni warm springs. Two log cabins purchased from Gus and Mary Kraus in 1985.
24	Nahanni Butte to Bluefish Lake	Hard adventure, Fishing	Multi-day Product	Trail winds along the western side of the mountains to Bluefish Lake The lake, which forms a scenic pass through the Nahanni Range, provides excellent fishing. The butte offers a challenging climb and hikers are rewarded by a magnificent panoramic view.
25	South Nahanni River	S, H	Day, Multi-day Product	The South Nahanni River is one of the most spectacular rivers in Canada. Scenic attractions in the Nahanni National Park include Virginia Falls,Rabbitkettle Hotsprings, spectacular canyons and rapids, colorful mountains, and caves. It is an excellent river for experienced canoeists, who usually fly in to the headwaters from Watson Lake, Yukon Territory, or Fort Simpson.
26	Prairie Creek	Soft adventure, Fishing, Eco-tourism	Multi-day Product	The scenic wide steep sloped prairie Creek valley probably once contained a valley glacier. Also has some oil and gas presence. Canadian Zinc corporation currently undergoing exploration for potential mine activity at what was Cadillac Silver mine. Potential mine activity may pose problems to marketing pristine fishing areas.

27	Tlogotsho Range	Hard adventure, Eco-tourism	Multi-day Product	The alpine tundra areas of the Tlogotsho range provide good opportunities for hiking camping and observing wildlife This region is accessible from the South Nahanni River via Ram Creek. Proposed expansion area of NNP. Means "big prairie" in South Slavey language of the Dene people. NE ridge a lambing area for Dall sheep. Challenging ascent - moderate hiking at top.
28	Frances River	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	The spectacular scenery excellent fishing challenging canoeing and convenient access at both ends of the route make it one of the best in this part of the Territory.
29	Petitot River	Soft adventure, Hard adventure, Fishing	Day, Multi-day Product	Difficult due to numerous shallow rapids and riffles The starting point would probably be in British Columbia, since the lakes in this area are too small and shallow to accommodate floatplanes. Three day canoe trip to Fort Liard. Warmest water in BC. Interesting historical value as names after Father Petitot, Oblate Missionary came to the area in the 1860's. Fishing for Pike, Pickerel, goldeye and Grayling. Legend Rock is found on the Petitot 1km from Fort Liard. Some local cabins exist there. There is a "formation of a man sitting on a rock". Aesthetic canyon on the river.
30	Liard Range	Hard adventure, Eco-tourism	Day, Multi-day Product	Accessible from the Liard River via old gas exploration roads. Scenic viewpoints of the range all along the highway.
31	Fisherman Lake	E, F	Day, Multi-day Product	The shoreline suitable for cottage development in several areas. Small Knife Indians used to fish there 9000 years ago. Families of the Liard Band live there. Pointed Mountain lies to the west. Travel typically done by 4-wheeler or snowmobile.
32	Trout Lake	Fishing	Multi-day Product	A lodge, owned and operated by local residents of Trout Lake, is open between June and mid-Septembsr, guides and boats are available. Pickerel, Lake trout, northern pike, yellow walleye and Arctic grayling are abundant. Pickerel are the draw. There are a number of sandy beaches, one of which provides excellent for swimming near the lodge Trout Lake is accessible by floatplane from Fort Nelson in British Columbia, or from Fort Simpson. 8km from the settlement. Discussion of upgrading the lodge. Less than 100 tourists per year, a great deal of local use from Fort Simpson.
33	Willow Lake	Hard adventure, Fishing	Multi-day Product	Used by residents of Fort Simpson or Fort Providence for the sport fishing of lake trout and grayling. Traditional Use site and considered sacred by residents.
34	Brabant Lodge	Fishing	Multi-day Product	Sports fishing Arctic grayling northern pike pickerel and some lake trout are available. Fishing lodge open between June 15 and October 10 with accommodation for 40 people. Located on Brabant Island. Mackenzie River headwaters b/w Big Island and Horn River
35	Dogface Lake	Fishing	Multi-day Product	A fishing camp has been established on the lake, fishermen usually fly in by charter aircraft from Hay River and Providence
36	Polar Lake	Soft adventure, Eco-tourism	Day, Multi-day Product	Used by the recreational association of Pine Point for a lay Scout camp.
37	Palmer Lake	Soft adventure, Eco-tourism	Day	The area is accessible by float planes which can land on the nearby lake. Lake can provide access to the Mountain River but portages are necessary

38	Mountain River	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	Although there are several portages along its course offers an excellent recreational experience. Good fishing in the river and its tributary streams. The area through which it passes is scenic and campsites are readily available.
39	McLure Lake	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	Experienced mountain pilots can land on this lake. Camping and hiking are possible recreational activities in the surrounding area.
40	Canol Road	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	The historic Canol Road provides an excellent hiking trail The area through which it passes is very scenic and there us an abundance of wildlife and good camping sites It is recommended that the trip be made in late August or September when low water levels facilitate river crossings
41	Keele River	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	The Keele River has excellent potential as a route for the experienced canoeist or kayaker. The river and its surroundings offer excellent scenery good fishing and an abundance of w ildlife. Section above the Natla River recommended for kayaks only.
42	Godlin Lakes	Hard Tourism	Day, Multi-day Product	This scenic region which is accessible via float plane from the Godlin Lakes offers good fishing hiking and wildlife viewing. Cabins are located in the area.
43	June Lake	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	June Lake which is accessible by aircraft provides a route to the Keele River If the water level in the small creek draining the lake is too low a five mile portage to the Keele River may be necessary. This scenic region has good potential for hiking and camping.
44	O'Grady Lake	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	O'Grady Lake provides a good float plane-landing site, and hence access to the surrounding region is fairly easy. The area offers an excellent opportunity for a sub arctic wilderness experience. Mountain climbing, hiking, glacier viewing, fishing, and wildlife observation are possible recreational activities.
45	Natla River through Keele to Mackenzie	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	A long canoe or kayak trip can extend from O'Grady Lake, along the Natla River and the Keele River to Tulita on the Mackenzie River. This route is more than 300 miles and winds through scenic mountains. Experienced canoeists or guides familiar with the route are essential.
46	Itsi Range	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	n/a
47	North Nahanni Range Road near Tungsten	Soft adventure, Hard adventure	Multi-day Product	It is accessible by the Nahanni Range Road or by float plane.
48	Mount Sidney Dobson	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	The area contains alpine glaciers, excellent scenery, and abundant wildlife. Also part of the Cirque de Unclirbables.
49	Area b/w Rabbitkettle and Flat Rivers (Northwest of Hole-in the Wall Lake)	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	Not a great deal of backcountry hikers hike this mountain range. Distance from Norman Wells and Fort Simpson make this an expensive trip with few fixed wing landing sites. Other more attractive backcountry destinations exist in the Deh Cho. Some day hiking may occur from paddlers in the area.
50	Junction of South Nahanni and Broken Skull River	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	The South Nahanni River, which is about 250 miles long, joins the Liard River at Nahanni Butte. Canoeing are excellent on the river and the upper reaches provide challenging canoeing for experts. Those with less experience can start a floating trip at any point below the junction of the South Nahanni and Broken Skull rivers.

53	McMillan Lake	Soft adventure, Hard adventure, Fishing	Day, Multi-day Product	The areas around Seaplane Lake and McMillan Lake are exceptionally scenic, and are suitable for camping, viewing, hiking, and fishing
54	Seaplane Lake	Soft adventure, Hard adventure, Fishing	Day, Multi-day Product	The areas around Seaplane Lake and McMillan Lake are exceptionally scenic, and are suitable for camping, viewing, hiking, and fishing
55	Lake East of Seaplane Lake	Soft adventure, Hard adventure, Fishing	Day, Multi-day Product	A beautiful turquoise lake fed by a mineral spring is located just east of Seaplane Lake. Camping, hiking, and viewing are all possible in this very scenic but fragile area. Care should be taken to avoid overuse.
56	Mount Wilson at the Moose Ponds (Northern part outside of NNP, goes into South Nahanni River)	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	Too shallow for Rafts, outside of park, only one commercial trip a year. 1/1-2 days fl-in to boat from Tungsten. Part of Mount Wilson.
57	Blackstone Territorial Park	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	The major take-out point for commercial South Nahanni Paddlers. Paddlers sometimes go to Lindbergs B and B. Saves about four hours of paddling. More of an inconvenience to paddlers to this extra distance. A water taxi occasionally takes people from the edge of NNP to this park.
58	Lindberg Landing, Edwin and Sue Lindbergs Bed and Breakfast (2km south of the park)/Neil and Marg Jones next door (also in tourism business).	Soft adventure	Multi-day Product	They may offer other services.
59	Trout River	Hard adventure, Fishing	Multi-day Product	Grayling, sucker, trout, walleye, pike and chub. Mouth is 1/2 day from Trout Lake community by boat. Opportunity exists for a multi-day hike from the Mackenzie Highway to Trout Lake. Outfitter could offer with cabins along the way.
60	Ram River	Soft adventure, Hard adventure	Day, Multi-day Product	North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge offers jet-boat tours. Canyons offer great flightseeing opportunities on return from Nahanni National Park tour.
61	North Nahanni River	Soft adventure, Hard adventure	Multi-day Product	With excellent scenery and wildlife viewing opportunities the north may have more appeal for the hiking/naturalist and "soft" adventure markets. From Fort Simpson a trip up or down the Mackenzie, up into the mouth of the North Nahanni, up the Liard, visiting the community of Jean Marie River. North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge offers jet-boating tours.
62	Blackstone River	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	Opportunity to have campsites approx. every 25 km's.
63	Ram Plateau	Soft adventure, Hard adventure, Eco-tourism	Day, Multi-day Product	Available from Simpson or Fort Liard. Landscapes associated with farther south like southern US but in sub-arctic environment. Accesible by Jet-boat up the North Nahanni River. Backpack trips could work into the Little Doctor or Cli Lake camps. Deep canyons 2-3000 feet deep with "Hoodoo Rock Formations". Easy hiking and many viewing opportunities. Loyal and Ria Letcher North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge offer tours in this area. Territorial Park proposed in 1988. Potential to be an international tourism destination. Currently, 2-3 hour flightseeing tour into Ram Plateau and Virginia Falls. Area has potential for multi-day backpacking into a series of cabins all spaced one day apart.

64	From Nahanni Butte to Tungsten (Deadman Valley Trail)	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	The proposed hiking trail would pass through NNP and Victoria Falls.
65	Ragged Range	Soft adventure, Hard adventure, Eco-tourism	Multi-day Product	A proposed lodge could support 35-50 people, pass through hikers, etc.. Small numbers of climbers coming through Tungsten. Mountain climbing, access from Flat Lakes and Little Nahanni River. Wilderness Lodge Proposed at Western Edge of Nahanni National Park. Includes the Vampire Peaks.
66	Tungsten (Community)	Soft adventure, Eco-tourism	Day, Multi-day Product	Jump off point, re-activated mine. Hotspings not far from the community.
67	Little Dal Lake	Soft adventure, Fishing, Eco-tourism	Multi-day Product	Activities proposed include hiking, camping, fishing, photo-safaris, winter - nordic ski-touring, dog sledding, big game hunting
68	Overnight Jet-Boat Tours from Mackenzie through to Camsell Bend and down the North Nahanni	Soft adventure, Eco-tourism	Multi-day Product	View the Camsell Range. Can be take from Fort Simpson.
69	Hornell and Willowlake Rivers/Lakes near the Horn Plateau	Fishing, Eco-tourism	Multi-day Product	Dene Camp opportunity where guests live in traditional tents and participate in traditional activities.
70	Fish Lake northwest of the Horn Plateau	Hard adventure, Fishing	Day, Multi-day Product	Access available via river Between Two Mountains River. Fly-in from Wrigley (can be day product). Hiking product available from Wrigley to Fish Lake.
71	Bulmer Lake northwest of the Horn Plateau	Fishing	Day	Access available via river between Willowlake River. Fly-in from Wrigley (Can be day product).
72	Willowlake River (Mackenzie River to Willow Lake or Hornell Lake)	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	Heritage canoeing attraction. Established Canoe route. With travelers either going to the base of Gun Rapids (3-4 day return trip with outboard motor) or longer to the Willowlake River to Hornell Lake and Willow Lake. 61 km from Wrigley.
73	Bovie Lake	Fishing, Eco-tourism	Day, Multi-day Product	Walleye, Whitefish and Northern Pike. Location of Small Knife Indian Tribe for over 9000 Years. Fort Liard Nahanni Butte Territory. It is a 5km hike from the community. Most of the terrain is dry. Typical form of travel from Fort Liard is by 4-wheeler or snowmobile.
74	Flat River	Hard adventure, Fishing	Multi-day Product	Fort Liard Nahanni Butte Territory. Extremely difficult river in some spots class VI rapids with portages. Makes the Nahanni look tame. People fly-in to Seaplane Lake and canoe Flat River into Nahanni National Park.
75	La Biche Range	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	Accessed from Fort Liard.
76	Sawmill Mountain	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	Would be accessed from Nahanni Butte. Across the highway from the Liard River.
77	Sibbeston Lake	Hard adventure, Fishing	Day, Multi-day Product	Fly-in fishing from Fort Simpson. Canoe down Sibbeston to Little Doctor Lake.
78	Tsetso Lake	Fishing	Day	Fly-in fishing from Fort Simpson.
79	Antoine Lake	Fishing	Day	Fly-in fishing from Fort Simpson.

80	Cadillac Silver Mines	Eco-tourism	Day	Historical interpretive potential. Possible use of airstrip at proposed mine site. Mine site initially proposed 20 years ago. Proposed interpretive site included as part of mining companies proposal for all-weather road to mine. Road is not currently available.
81	Mackenzie Mountains	Hard adventure, Eco-tourism	Multi-day Product	Extremely large mountain range encompassing the western portion of the Deh Cho Study Area.
82	Mount Coty Trail to Mount Flett	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	Starting across the Liard River and rising to Mount Coty (9km from Fort Liard). Extend the trail to Mount Flett and boat pick-up on the Liard River to Pointed Mountain Trail. Also called the Fire Tower Hike.
83	North Nahanni Watershed (Ram Plateau and Sundog Basin)	Hard adventure, Eco-tourism	Multi-day Product	Most areas unglaciated with over 700 previously undocumented plants and animals. Good for walking and spectacular canyons. Unique feature in the Karst belt include limestone pavements, sinkholes, cenotes, caves, dry valleys, and polje's with mogotes, and limestone arches. An idea for a territorial park dropped with potential for NNP expansion.
84	Death Lake, Crash Lake, Trench Lake	Soft adventure, Eco-tourism	Day	Largest and most unique karst features in the area, Death Lake Igoo Cave overlooking lake (post-card scene). Death Lake and Crash Lake a part of the interpretation for a day tour with Simpson Air and North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge. Short lake can present problems with fixed wing take off and landing.
85	Mosquito Lake	Soft adventure	Multi-day Product	Lodge proposed in the past.
87	Mirror Lake	Fishing	Day	3km upstream from the Flat River outside of Tungsten.
89	Broken Skull River	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	1/1-2 days from Tungsten. Runs into the South Nahanni River.
90	Backbone Ranges South of Ravens Throat River	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	1/2-2 days hiking and fly-in from Tungsten.
92	Poplar River	Fishing	Multi-day Product	ATV travel 3 days from Trout Lake. Spawning and rearing ground for pike, sucker, sculpin, trout, perch, grayling, chub, peamouth and long-nose dace.
93	Tetcho Lake	Eco-tourism	Day	ATV one day from Trout Lake. Spawning ground for waterfowl.
94	Cormack Lake	Fishing	Multi-day Product	3 days by ATV from Trout Lake. Attractive sand beaches along east side of the lake. Spawning ground for pike and suckers.
96	Jean Marie River	Hard adventure, Fishing	Day	Is navigable in the spring by canoe all the way to the Mackenzie. Offers whitewater in early spring, sandy beaches and camping.
98	Rabbitskin River	Soft adventure, Fishing, Eco-tourism	Day, Multi-day Product	50km from Jean Marie River. River is fast moving with 22 small sets of rapids. Good for boat and motor. Mouth of the River site of the former Northwest Company Post. Possibly the first post on the Mackenzie River.
99	Spence River	Fishing	Day, Multi-day Product	n/a
100	Root River	Soft adventure	Multi-day Product	Flows out of the Camsell Range River Between Two Mountains and the large Redstone River to the North. Mouth is 90km from Wrigley. Can be an alternative from the Park.
101	Wrigley River	Soft adventure	Day	5km from Wrigley. Scenic area leading to the Camsell Range. Navigable only near mouth.
102	Cop Mountain	Hard Tourism	Day	23 km from Wrigley. Peak 1,578m.



103	Between Fort Simpson and Jean Marie River	Soft adventure	Day	Short term day boat trips
104	Tetcela River	Soft adventure	Multi-day Product	Currently being offered by North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge.
105	Burnt Island, Camsell Bend, Mount Camsell, Nahanni Mountain	Soft adventure	Day	Includes Scenic views of the Camsell and Nahanni Ranges. Depart from Fort Simpson or Wrigley.
106	Battlement Creek	Soft adventure, Hard Adventure, Fishing	Day, Multi-day Product	Near Liard from North Nahanni. Currently being offered by North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge.
107	Big Island Creek	Soft adventure	Day, Multi-day Product	South of Fort Liard. Tumbles dramatically into the Liard River.
108	Mount Flett	Soft adventure, Hard Adventure	Day, Multi-day Product	Part of the Big Island to Netla tour through Fort Liard. Mount Flett has an existing trail from the Liard River.
109	Muskeg River	Soft adventure	Day, Multi-day Product	On the way to Trout Lake outside of Fort Liard. Residents have used this trail historically. Trail is dry for majority of the trip. Limited canoeing in the spring when water is high enough. Opportunity to have campsites approximately every 25km's.
110	Mount Harrison Smith	Soft adventure	Day	One of the highest mountains in the Ragged Range. Part of tour with Simpson Air.
111	Mills Lake	Soft adventure, Eco-tourism	Day	Mack Travel offers this boat tours from Fort Providence through Aurora Sport Fishing and Tours. Part of a waterfowl migration route and bison sanctuary.
112	Deep Bay	Soft adventure	Day	Mack Travel offers this boat tours from Fort Providence through Aurora Sport Fishing and Tours.
113	Liard, Nahanni Butte Hiking Trail with Boat Taxi	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	Fort Liard EDO proposes a 10-14 day trip. From Liard Take a boat up the Liard to Nahanni Butte. From there take another boat taxi up the Mackenzie to Jackfish Creek. Drop off for hiking trip south along the ridges to Fort Liard or in the valleys from Jackfish Creek, Chinkeh Creek to Kotaneelee Creek and then hike down south of Fort Liard or down through Fisherman Lake, short taxi across Liard River back to Fort Liard. This a traditional route using Spruce or Birch bark canoes in the past.
114	Cameron Hills	Hard Tourism	Day, Multi-day Product	Located SW of Hay River into Alberta. Many trails on high plains with a unique ecosystem. Currently there is some oil and gas and forestry presence.
115	Kakisa trail system	Soft adventure	Day	Once a traditional route. From Kakisa along the Kakisa River to the Lady Evelyn Falls and the Territorial Park.
116	Mink Lake	Soft adventure, Eco-tourism	Multi-day Product	Accessed from Fort Providence. Locals use the lake.
117	Hay River	Soft adventure	Day	Easily accessible.
118	Buffalo River to Buffalo Lake	Soft adventure	Day, Multi-day Product	Easily accessible.
119	Yates River and Buffalo Lake	Fishing	Day	Fish for Pike.
120	Great Slave Lake West of Hay River	Fishing, Eco-tourism	Day	Fishing for trout, pike, whitefish.

121	Dawsons Landing	Hard Adventure	Multi-day Product	Have discussed campground, marina and canoe launch area for both Hay River and Fort Resolution.
122	Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary	Eco-tourism	Day	There is currently an interpretive program in partnership with the Dene Cultural Institute on the Bison offered at Territorial Campgrounds offered along the highway.
123	Kakisa Lake	Fishing	Day	Pickerel Run
124	Smith Creek	Eco-tourism	Day	Hot springs.
125	Jones Landing	Eco-tourism	Day	Outside of Wrigley. One of the original community sites.
126	Area around Cli Lake and Little Doctor Lake	Soft adventure	Multi-day Product	Accessed from the lodges. Can be walked up to. Many caves offer interpretive opportunities as they are shelter to a variety of animals, may have bones skeletons within.
127	Area between Natla and Keele River	Eco-tourism	Day, Multi-day Product	Considered the Grand Canyon of the area. Flightseeing tours and canoeists have viewed this area.
128	Nahanni Range	Eco-tourism, Hard Adventure	Multi-day Product	Southern part offers scenic view from the Liard Highway. Ecologically sensitive area.
129	Kotanelee Range	Eco-tourism	Day	Southern part offers scenic view from the Liard Highway
130	Flett Rapids	Soft adventure, Eco-tourism	Day	Off the highway.
131	Martin Island	Soft adventure, Eco-tourism	Day	Short boat ride from Fort Simpson
132	Sambah Deh Falls	Soft adventure	Day, Multi-day Product	Hike from the falls north to the Mackenzie River with interpretation.
133	Wallace Creek	Soft adventure	Day	Accessed by a pull-out off the Mackenzie Highway.
134	Redknife River	Soft adventure	Day, Multi-day Product	Can be accessed from the Mackenzie Highway and hike to the Mackenzie River.
135	Deegahni Lake Lodge	Fishing	Multi-day Product	12 person capacity in two log cabins. Boats, motor, freezer, fridges. Fish for Walleye, Pike and Whitefish. Located on an island in Dogface Lake.
136	Ram Head Outfitters	Soft adventure, Hunting	Multi-day Product	Fly-in horseback adventures on the Canol Road from Norman Wells. Hunt for Mountain Caribou, Dall Sheep, Moose, Wolverine and Grizzly.
137	NWT Outfitters	Hunting	Multi-day Product	Hunt Dall Sheep, Mountain and Woodland Caribou, Moose, Wolf, Wolverine. Bow hunts for caribou.
138	Redstone Trophy Hunts	Hunting	Multi-day Product	Hunt Dall Sheep, Mountain and Woodland Caribou, Moose, Wolf, Wolverine. Permanent Camps, hunt with pack horses, by boat or helicopter.
139	Drum Lake Lodge	Soft adventure, Eco-tourism, Fishing	Multi-day Product	Guided tours through Traditional area of the Mountain Dene in the Mackenzie Mountains. Experience and learn about Dene Culture first hand. Includes story telling, arts and crafts, smoking dry meat and dry fish, tanning hides, survival skills and making birch syrup. Learn to prepare traditional foods. Learn the teachings of the culture, values, beliefs and an introduction to the language. Lake Trout and Arctic Grayling.
140	Moraine Point Wilderness Lodge	Soft adventure, Eco-tourism	Day, Multi-day Product	Guided Trips into the Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary. Winter tours also available.

141	Caracajou Falls	Eco-tourism	Multi-day Product	n/a
142	Little Keele River	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	n/a
143	Caracajou Lake	Fishing	Day	n/a
144	Moose River	Fishing	Day	North end of Trout Lake - close to cabin mark on map.
145	Little Nahanni River	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	Some commercial trips start here. Down Little Nahanni/Tungsten to South Nahanni River.
146	Franklin Mountains Region	Soft adventure, Eco-tourism	Day	Area with interesting Karst Geology. Can view from Nahanni Butte to Camsell Bend.
147	Mackenzie River Shoreline	Eco-tourism	Day, Multi-day Product	Area between Jean Marie River and Fort Simpson.
148	Bell Heather Lake	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	180 miles W of Fort Simpson, 40 miles NW of Virginia Falls.
149	Island Lakes	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	The Island Lakes are located north of the NNPR, opposite Bologna Creek, on the north side of the South Nahanni River - about 30 miles upstream from the Broken Skull River. There are three lakes - most people are dropped off at Haywire Lake (as its known by the guides and pilots), the Moores (the couple who built the cabin off the SNR and spent a year there in the 1970's) named it Welcome Lake. The largest lake is (Big) Island Lake. The Parks staff generally calls the group the Island Lakes.
150	Great Slave Lake East of Hay River	Fishing, Eco-tourism	Day	Fishing for trout, pike, w hitefish.
151	Backbone Ranges North of Ravens Throat River	Hard Tourism	Multi-day Product	1/2-2 days hiking and fly-in from Tungsten.

## Site References

Site #	Name	Reference
1	Carcajou River	96D-R1
2	Mackenzie River	96D-R2/96C-R1/95O-R4/95N-R1/96J-R1/95I-R2/95H-R1/85F-R2/85E-R1/2003 Explorers Guide /1-28-18/11-28-25/ <a href="http://www.nahanniramvacations.com/package_tours.htm/">http://www.nahanniramvacations.com/package_tours.htm/</a> <a href="http://www.nnnlodge.com/main/home.htm/">http://www.nnnlodge.com/main/home.htm/</a> <a href="http://www.macktravel.com/mack_travel/destination_guide/fort_providence/fp_attractions.htm/">http://www.macktravel.com/mack_travel/destination_guide/fort_providence/fp_attractions.htm/</a> Mike Couvrette/ Gerd Fricke/ Chris Yarrow, Wolverine Air
3	Bear Rock	96C-R2
4	Redstone River by way of Dal or Little Dal Lakes	96C-R4/11-28-15
5	Mount Clark	96C-R5
6	Blackwater Lake near Woodman Lake	95O-R2/11-28-20/ Gerd Fricke/ Loyal Letcher, North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge
7	Bear Rock Hoodoos	95O-R3
8	Mount Gaudet and Roche Qui Trep	95O-R5/ Gerd Fricke
9	Raven's Throat River aka Redstone River	95N-R2
11	Wrigley Lake aka Drum Lake	95M-R2
12	Dal Lake	95M-R3/ Ken Davidge, RWED Fort Simpson
13	South Redstone and Redstone Rivers via Silverberry and Ravens Throat River	95M-R4/95L-R3/11-28-9
14	Natla River	95M-R5/105P-R6
15	Grizzly Bear Lake	95L-R1
16	Little Dal Lake	95L-R2/ 11-28-5/11-28-15

17	Glacier Lake	95L-R4/ Neil Hartling/ 11-28-5/ 11-28-6/11-28-15/11-28-9/ <a href="http://www.cancom.net/~simpair/daytrips.html">http://www.cancom.net/~simpair/daytrips.html</a> / Gerd Fricke/Chris Yarrow/Wolverine Air/ SophieBorcoman/NNPR/ Jacques Harvey, South Nahanni Airways/ Ted Grant/ Simpson Air, Nahanni Mountain Lodge
18	McConnell Range	95J-R2
19	Camsell Range b/w North Nahanni River and Battlement Creek	95J-R5
20	Martin River	95H-R2
21	Liard River	95H-R7/95G-R2/95B-R1/2003 Explorers Guide/11-28-6/11-28-8/ Hamlet of Fort Liard Visitor Information Map/ <a href="http://www.nahanniramvacations.com/package_tours.htm">http://www.nahanniramvacations.com/package_tours.htm</a> / <a href="http://www.macktravel.com/mack_travel/destination_guide/fort_liard/fl_attractions.htm">http://www.macktravel.com/mack_travel/destination_guide/fort_liard/fl_attractions.htm</a> / Mike Pealow/Gerd Fricke
22	Cli Lake (Nahanni Naturalist Lodge)	95G-R1/ Neil Hartling/ 11-28-5/11-28-14/11-28-9/11-28-2/ <a href="http://www.nnnlodge.com/main/home.htm">http://www.nnnlodge.com/main/home.htm</a> / <a href="http://www.macktravel.com/mack_travel/destination_guide/fort_simpson/fs_lodges.htm">http://www.macktravel.com/mack_travel/destination_guide/fort_simpson/fs_lodges.htm</a> / Gerd Fricke/ Loyal Letcher, North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge
23	Little Doctor Lake	95G-R1/ Neil Hartling/ 11-28-5/11-28-14/11-28-9/11-28-2/ <a href="http://www.cancom.net/~simpair/http://www.macktravel.com/mack_travel/destination_guide/fort_simpson/fs_lodges.htm">http://www.cancom.net/~simpair/http://www.macktravel.com/mack_travel/destination_guide/fort_simpson/fs_lodges.htm</a> / Gerd Fricke/ Ted Grant, Simpson Air/ Loyal Letcher, North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge
24	Nahanni Butte to Bluefish Lake	95G-R3
25	South Nahanni River	95G-R4/105I-R3/11-28-22/11-28-15/11-28-2/Deh Cho Visitors Guide 2002/ Doug Tate/NNPR
26	Prairie Creek	95F-R6/ Gerd Fricke/ Sophie Borcoman, NNPR
27	Tlogotsho Range	95F-R8/95C-R1/11-28-2/ Sophie Borcoman & Doug Tate, NNPR/ Ken Davidge, RWED Fort Simpson
28	Frances River	105H-R2
29	Petitot River	95B-R2/11-28-6/11-28-8/ Deh Cho Travel Connection Brochure/ Hamlet of Fort Liard Visitor Information Map/Mike Pealow/ Gerd Fricke
30	Liard Range	95B-R3/11-28-2/11-28-6/ Gerd Fricke
31	Fisherman Lake	95B-R3/11-28-2/11-28-6/Mike Pealow
32	Trout Lake	95A-R1/ Neil Hartling/ 2003 Explorers Guide/11-28-5/11-28-11/11-28-15/11-28-16/ Hamlet of Fort Liard Visitor Information Map/ Deh Cho Visitors Guide 2002/ Gerd Fricke/ Chris Yarrow/Wolverine Air
33	Willow Lake	85L-R1/ Loyal Letcher, North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge
34	Brabant Lodge	85F-R1/ Fishing Guide
35	Dogface Lake	85D-R1/11-28-5
36	Polar Lake	85B-R1
37	Palmer Lake	106A-R1

38	Mountain River	106A-R2/ Deni Gaccione
39	McLure Lake	106A-R3
40	Canol Road	106A-R4/105P-R1/ Deni Gaccione
41	Keele River	95M-R1/106A-R5/105P-R5/ Deni Gaccione/ Ken Davidge, RWED Fort Simpson
42	Godlin Lakes	105P-R2
43	June Lake	105P-R4
44	O'Grady Lake	105P-R9/105I-R2-
45	Natla River through Keele to Mackenzie	96D-R3/96C-R7/ Gerd Fricke
46	Itsi Range	105I-R1
47	North Nahanni Range Road near Tungsten	105I-R4
48	Mount Sidney Dobson	95E-R1/11-28-15/ Sophie Borcoman/NNPR
49	Area b/w Rabbitkettle and Flat Rivers (Northwest of Hole-in the Wall Lake)	95E-R2/ Sophie Borcoman, NNPR
50	Junction of South Nahanni and Broken Skull River	95E-R5
53	McMillan Lake	95E-R8/11-28-15
54	Seaplane Lake	95E-R8/11-28-15/ Ted Grant, Simpson Air, Nahanni Mountain Lodge
55	Lake East of Seaplane Lake	95E-R9
56	Mount Wilson at the Moose Ponds (Northern part outside of NNP, goes into South Nahanni River)	Neil Hartling/11-28-15/ Chris Yarrow, Wolverine Air/ Ted Grant, Simpson Air
57	Blackstone Territorial Park	Neil Hartling/11-28-13/ 'Hamlet of Fort Liard Visitor Information Map/ Gerd Fricke/ 2003 NWT Visitors Guide/ NWT Explorers Map.
58	Lindberg Landing, Edwin and Sue Lindbergs Bed and Breakfast (2km south of the park)/Neil and Marg Jones next door (also in tourism business).	Neil Hartling/11-28-8/ A Highway Travellers Guide to The Liard Trail

59	Trout River	Neil Hartling/11-28-16/11-28-17/ Gerd Fricke
60	Ram River	2003 Explorers Guide/11-28-2/ <a href="http://www.nnnlodge.com/main/home.htm/">http://www.nnnlodge.com/main/home.htm/</a> Ted Grant, Simpson Air, Nahanni Mountain Lodge
61	North Nahanni River	2003 Explorers Guide/ 11-28-5/11-28-1/11-28-15/11-28-9/11-28-2/ <a href="http://www.nnnlodge.com/main/home.htm">http://www.nnnlodge.com/main/home.htm</a>
62	Blackstone River	2003 Explorers Guide/ Gerd Fricke
63	Ram Plateau	2003 Explorers Guide/11-28-14/11-28-10/11-28-1/11-28-2/ <a href="http://www.nnnlodge.com/main/home.htm/">http://www.nnnlodge.com/main/home.htm/</a> <a href="http://www.newparksnorth.org/ram.htm/">http://www.newparksnorth.org/ram.htm/</a> 11-28-8/11-28-15/ Gerd Fricke/ Glen Sibbeston, Great Slave Heli/ Ted Grant, Simpson Air, Nahanni Mountain Lodge/ Loyal Letcher, North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge/ Ken Davidge, RWED Fort Simpson
64	From Nahanni Butte to Tungsten (Deadman Valley Trail)	11-28-5/11-28-15
65	Ragged Range	11-28-5/ 11-28-11/ Doug Tate, NNPR
66	Tungsten (Community)	11-28-5/ Gerd Fricke
67	Little Dal Lake	11-28-5
68	Overnight Jet-Boat Tours from Mackenzie through to Camsell Bend and down the North Nahanni	11-28-5
69	Hornell and Willowlake Rivers/Lakes near the Horn Plateau	11-28-5
70	Fish Lake northwest of the Horn Plateau	11-28-5/ 11-28-1/11-28-20/11-28-25/ Gerd Fricke/ Loyal Letcher, North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge
71	Bulmer Lake northwest of the Horn Plateau	11-28-5/ 11-28-1/11-28-20/11-28-25
72	Willowlake River (Mackenzie River to Willow Lake or Hornell Lake)	11-28-5/ 11-28-1/11-28-20/11-28-25/11-28-9
73	Bovie Lake	11-28-2/ 11-28-6/ Mike Pealow
74	Flat River	11-28-2/11-28-15/ Gerd Fricke/ Sophie Borcoman, NNPR/ Ken Davidge, RWED Fort Simpson
75	La Biche Range	11-28-2
76	Sawmill Mountain	11-28-2
77	Sibbeston Lake	11-28-14/ Chris Yarrow,Wolverine Air
78	Tsetso Lake	11-28-14

79	Antoine Lake	11-28-14
80	Cadillac Silver Mines	11-28-14/ Sophie Borcoman, NNPR
81	Mackenzie Mountains	11-28-6
82	Mount Coty Trail to Mount Flett	11-28-6/11-28-8/ Mike Pealow
83	North Nahanni Watershed (Ram Plateau and Sundog Basin)	11-28-10/11-28-2/ Gerd Fricke/ Sophie Borcoman/NNPR
84	Death Lake, Crash Lake, Trench Lake	11-28-10/ <a href="http://www.cancom.net/~s impair/daytrips.html/">http://www.cancom.net/~s impair/daytrips.html/</a> <a href="http://www.nnnlodge.com/main/home.htm/">http://www.nnnlodge.com/main/home.htm/</a> Sophie Borcoman, NNPR/ Ted Grant, Simpson Air, 'Nahanni Mountain Lodge
85	Mosquito Lake	11-28-10
87	Mirror Lake	11-28-15
89	Broken Skull River	11-28-15
90	Backbone Ranges South of Ravens Throat River	11-28-15
92	Poplar River	11-28-16
93	Tetcho Lake	11-28-16
94	Cormack Lake	11-28-16
96	Jean Marie River	11-28-17
98	Rabbitsskin River	11-28-17/ Chris Yarrow, Wolverine Air
99	Spence River	11-28-17
100	Root River	11-28-25/11-28-9
101	Wrigley River	11-28-25
102	Cop Mountain	11-28-25/ Gerd Fricke
103	Between Fort Simpson and Jean Marie River	11-28-9
104	Tetcela River	11-28-2/ <a href="http://www.nnnlodge.com/main/packages.htm#packagea">http://www.nnnlodge.com/main/packages.htm#packagea</a>
105	Burnt Island, Camsell Bend, Mount Camsell, Nahanni Mountain	11-28-2
106	Balttlemment Creek	11-28-2/ <a href="http://www.nnnlodge.com/main/packages.htm#packagea">http://www.nnnlodge.com/main/packages.htm#packagea</a>
107	Big Island Creek	11-28-8/ Gerd Fricke
108	Mount Flett	11-28-8/ Mike Pealow



109	Muskeg River	Hamlet of Fort Liard Visitor Information Map/ Mike Pealow/ Gerd Fricke
110	Mount Harrison Smith	<a href="http://www.cancom.net/~simpair/daytrips.html">http://www.cancom.net/~simpair/daytrips.html</a>
111	Mills Lake	<a href="http://www.macktravel.com/mack_travel/destination_guide/fort_providence/fp_attractions.htm/">http://www.macktravel.com/mack_travel/destination_guide/fort_providence/fp_attractions.htm/</a> Loyal Letcher, North Nahanni Naturalist Lodge
112	Deep Bay	<a href="http://www.macktravel.com/mack_travel/destination_guide/fort_providence/fp_attractions.htm">http://www.macktravel.com/mack_travel/destination_guide/fort_providence/fp_attractions.htm</a>
113	Liard, Nahanni Butte Hiking Trail with Boat Taxi	Mike Pealow
114	Cameron Hills	Mike Couvrette
115	Kakisa trail system	Mike Couvrette
116	Mink Lake	Mike Couvrette
117	Hay River	Mike Couvrette
118	Buffalo River to Buffalo Lake	Mike Couvrette
119	Yates River and Buffalo Lake	Mike Couvrette
120	Great Slave Lake West of Hay River	Mike Couvrette
121	Dawsons Landing	Mike Couvrette
122	Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary	Mike Couvrette
123	Kakisa Lake	Mike Couvrette
124	Smith Creek	Gerd Fricke
125	Jones Landing	Gerd Fricke
126	Area around Cli Lake and Little Doctor Lake	Gerd Fricke
127	Area between Natla and Keele River	Gerd Fricke
128	Nahanni Range	Gerd Fricke/ Ted Grant, Simpson Air, Nahanni Mountain Lodge
129	Kotaneelee Range	Gerd Fricke
130	Flett Rapids	Gerd Fricke
131	Martin Island	Gerd Fricke
132	Sambah Deh Falls	Gerd Fricke
133	Wallace Creek	Gerd Fricke
134	Redknife River	Gerd Fricke

135	Deegahni Lake Lodge	NWT Sport Hunting/ Fishing Guide
136	Ram Head Outfitters	NWT Sport Hunting/ Fishing Guide/ <a href="http://www.nwttravel.nt.ca/html/list3.htm">http://www.nwttravel.nt.ca/html/list3.htm</a>
137	NWT Outfitters	NWT Sport Hunting/ Fishing Guide/ <a href="http://www.nwttravel.nt.ca/html/list3.htm">http://www.nwttravel.nt.ca/html/list3.htm</a>
138	Redstone Trophy Hunts	NWT Sport Hunting/ Fishing Guide/ <a href="http://www.nwttravel.nt.ca/html/list7.htm">http://www.nwttravel.nt.ca/html/list7.htm</a>
139	Drum Lake Lodge	NWT Sport Hunting/ Fishing Guide/ <a href="http://www.nwttravel.nt.ca/html/list7.htm">http://www.nwttravel.nt.ca/html/list7.htm</a>
140	Moraine Point Wilderness Lodge	NWT Sport Hunting/ Fishing Guide/ <a href="http://www.out-there.com/ods_ntmz.htm">http://www.out-there.com/ods_ntmz.htm</a>
141	Caracajou Falls	Deni Gaccione
142	Little Keele River	Deni Gaccione
143	Caracajou Lake	Deni Gaccione
144	Moose River	Chris Yarrow, Wolverine Air/ Glen Sibbeston, Great Slave Heli
145	Little Nahanni River	Chris Yarrow, Wolverine Air/ Doug Tate, NNPR
146	Franklin Mountains Region	Glen Sibbeston/ Great Slave Heli
147	Mackenzie River Shoreline	Tonya Makletzoff
148	Bell Heather Lake	Ted Grant, Simpson Air, Nahanni Mountain Lodge
149	Island Lakes	Chris Yarrow,Wolverine Air/ Ted Grant, Simpson Air, Nahanni Mountain Lodge
150	Great Slave Lake East of Hay River	Mike Couvrette
151	Backbone Ranges North of Ravens Throat River	11-28-15

## Appendix B: Maps























