

Nopiming Provincial Park

Campground Tips

- Be Wildlife Smart. Do not feed any wildlife, including birds or squirrels. You are in black bear country - secure all attractants such as food, cooking equipment and trash in a locked vehicle. Do not store food or attractants in your tent.
- Practice Leave No Trace. Pack out all gear and trash to keep the campsites clean for others.
- Keep dogs on leash and clean up after your pet.
- Learn to recognize and avoid poisonous plants such as poison ivy.
- Open fires are prohibited. Use portable stoves or fire pits provided.
- Don't Move Firewood -Moving firewood can spread harmful invasive species and destroy our forests.
- Prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. Always clean, drain, dry watercraft and water related equipment. Visit *manitoba.ca/stopais* for full regulations.
- In case of injury or illness contact a Park Attendant or Park Patrol Officer. They can assist you to reach medical help.
- Full camping regulations are available in the Campers Guide, available from park offices and online at *manitobaparks.com*.

Black Lake Campground

The Anishinabe word for "entrance to the wilderness"



Nopiming is the Anishinabe word for "entrance to the wilderness." This name is indicative of the land, because until recently, Nopiming was accessible only by water, bushplane, or winter roads. Currently, PR 314 provides access to campground and leads visitors through the length of the park. With over a hundred lakes and numerous rivers, Nopiming was a natural destination for the first peoples of the area, as well as for wildlife. People were drawn by the lure of gold in the early 1900s; this was the impetus for later development.

The history of the landscape on which the campground sits begins billions of years ago, and has gone through many changes since its $creation.\,Sediments\,deposited\,on\,a\,sea\,floor$ were slowly buried within the Earth, and later changed to "hard-rock" by the forces of continental movement. The ancient sea was destroyed and eventually replaced by mountains. Around two billion years ago, wind and water slowly eroded this great landform, and eventually the weathered land became covered by boreal forest. A more recent change occurred in 1983 when a forest fire burned 25, 420 ha (98 square miles) of land within the park. Although not as monumental as the environmental changes that had taken place earlier, this ravaging fire left a mark on the land that will stay for years to come.

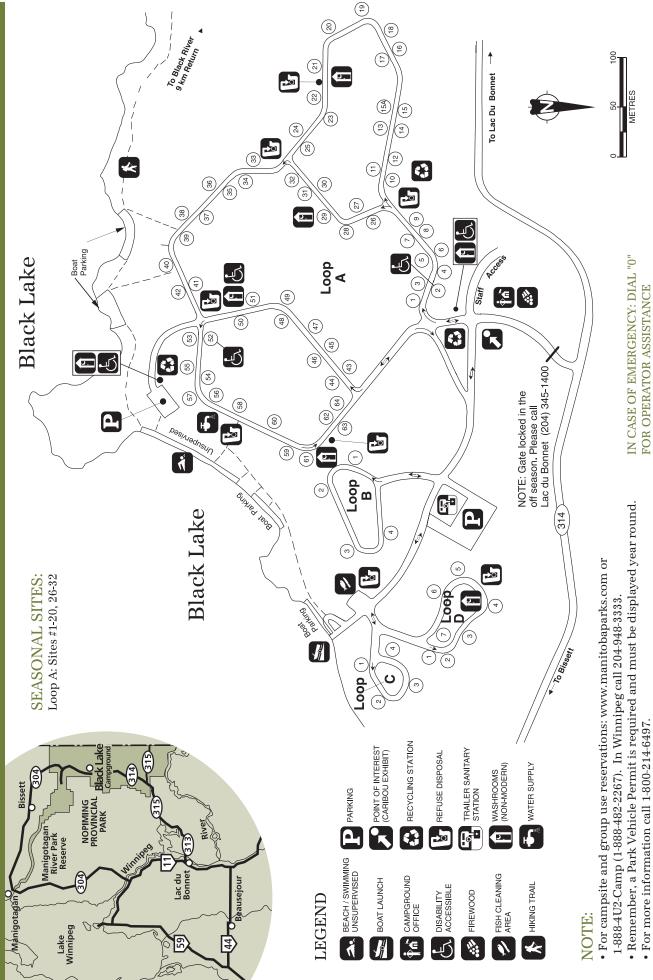
Black River (which flows into Black Lake) is part of the Rabbit River, a lengthy canoe route. North of the Black Lake campground is the Seagrim -Elton Lakes canoe route. You have the option of setting up your backcountry camp at these lakes or along the Rabbit River. Be sure to purchase detailed maps before starting on your canoe trip. While en route, look for wildlife that is not commonly seen in other parts of the province like woodland caribou, timber wolf, and cougar. The large amount of wilderness gives these big animals enough room to survive without coming into conflict with humans.

North of Black Lake, the self-guiding trails "Walking on Ancient Mountains" and the "Fire of '83" take hikers on a journey over rock outcrops, and give splendid views of lakes, boreal forest and geological features. On the "Fire of '83" trail, visitors can experience the rejuvenation of the new forest. Among the young jack pines, tamarack, bunchberry and lady slippers, there are still traces of the fire that occurred almost twenty years ago. The tall, barren trees that stand higher than any others remind visitors of the forest's former grandeur. Pick up the interpretive brochure and discover the role that fire plays in the park's ecosystem.









In Winnipeg call 204-945-6784 or visit us at: www.manitobaparks.com