

Recommendations for Developing Ecotourism in the Northern Boreal:

North Spirit Lake Breeding Bird Survey, 2005



Prepared by:



A co-operative venture of North Spirit Lake First Nation,
Ontario Nature and the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas

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North Spirit Lake Traditional Territory

Maps for illustrative purposes only.
Based on MNR trapline system
mapping and may not accurately
represent historical and
contemporary land use
of the First Nation.

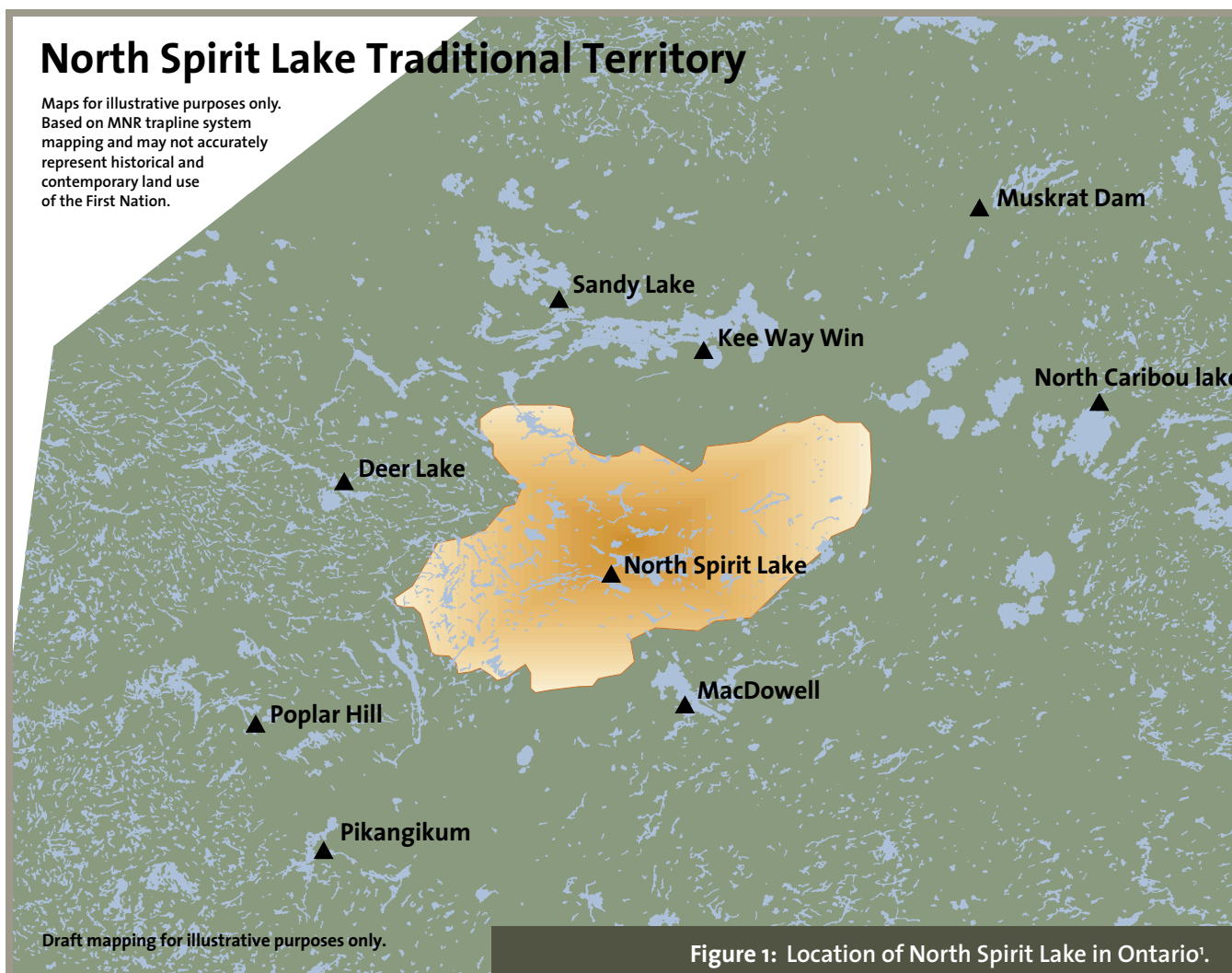


Figure 1: Location of North Spirit Lake in Ontario¹.

Project Description

From late May to July 2005, Ontario Nature and a field crew of the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas worked with the community of North Spirit Lake to undertake a special wildlife research and ecotourism potential project. This unique and collaborative approach partnered traditional ecological knowledge with western research techniques of the Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas to establish baseline bird population data in this northwestern boreal region of Ontario. As new industrial activities enter Ontario's far north, it has been particularly critical to gather base-line wildlife data to assist communities in monitoring environmental changes and to participate in adaptive management. This study focuses on birds as

excellent proxies for overall environmental health. With regard to economic development, birds are also of major interest for many ecotourists.

Project coordinators Pete Read and Josh Shook worked in cooperation with First Nation elders, guides and community members to compile information on bird distributions and abundance. The information collected through the project has been analyzed regionally and in the context of the boreal forest as a whole. Detailed local information, together with compiled data, can feed directly back into land-decision making efforts and development monitoring by the communities, and also contribute to the provincial Atlas baseline data.

Highlights

- Bird checklist prepared for the community of North Spirit Lake;
- Ecotourism potential reports prepared for the community;
- Wildlife data for breeding bird distribution and population abundances collected; currently being analyzed through Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas project for regional and provincial status (available in 2007); results will contribute to Atlas project and community land-use decision-making;
- Community outreach and project participation completed successfully during summer 2005, including presentations, radio interviews, gathering of traditional knowledge on wildlife information with Elders, and hiring of local researchers and guides.

The following report summarizes some the ideas and specific information derived from the field surveys carried out in 2005 and through discussions with the community.

Recommendations for Developing Ecotourism in the Northern Boreal

What is Ecotourism?

- Economically viable
- Culturally appropriate
- Nature-based
- Low impact
- Responsible use
- Education
- Environmental protection
- Community involvement

What is Ecotourism?

In the field season of 2005, Ontario Nature and the Breeding Bird Atlas project coordinators Josh Shook and Pete Read conducted field research in partnership with the Weagamow First Nation. The field research and community dialogue focused on the potential of these First

Nations' lands for ecotourism, in this case specifically tourism linked to wildlife viewing and nature appreciation.

Like the term sustainable development, ecotourism has been defined in a variety of ways. However, in good practice, it refers to economically viable, culturally appropriate, nature-based tourism activities that promote education, interpretation, environmental protection, conservation and involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples².

Ecotourism features low impact activities, environmental and cultural appreciation and sensitivity. It often focuses on the educational aspect of an experience and relies heavily on the responsible use of the natural

resources in the area. In many cases ecotourism offers a combination of adventure, cultural and natural history features. Ecotourism appeals to a growing market in the US and Europe. Since international ecotourists come primarily from heavily industrialized countries to visit destinations that offer unique natural environments, remote locations and the absence of large-scale industrialization in the far north can be an asset for cultivating the ecotourism market.

However, the development of a sustainable ecotourism industry requires a planned approach that recognizes and addresses environmental and social impacts as part of its overall strategy for growth. In the absence of a management plan for tourism development opportunities, and the economy built upon them, ecotourism is no more secure than any other single resource economy. Only a well-built and thoughtful approach to ecotourism will add sustainability, dimension and depth to a region's economy.

Trends in Ecotourism

The value of international tourism exceeds US\$444 billion³; nature-based tourism may

Challenges for ecotourism in remote communities can include:

- Underdeveloped attraction and services base – not enough established activities and attractions for visitors once they decide to visit the region;
- Not enough services designed to meet specific visitor needs;
- Lack of a local workforce trained in hospitality industry skills.



comprise 40-60 percent of these expenditures and is increasing at 10-30% annually⁴. According to a 1993 survey conducted by Statistics Canada, adventure travel and ecotourism were driving the Canadian tourism industry in all regions across the country, with a growth rate of 12.9% in 1992⁵. Opportunities for the development of First Nations tourism products are clearly evident. Aboriginal tourism is a major growth industry in Canada – in 1999, aboriginal tourism generated about \$250 million and employed about 12,000 people. Revenues are expected to reach the \$1 billion mark in 10 years⁶. The profile of tourists interested in First Nations tourism products is similar to that of the ecotourist⁷.

While it may be that birdwatchers or any other specialized nature-watchers may not be specifically interested in a remote wilderness experience, per se, there is certainly a market segment for this kind of remote tourism. Canoeists and backcountry outdoor enthusiasts who enjoy combining paddling or hiking or a combination of travel methods in natural surroundings, who also like to take time and enjoy historical, cultural, or natural historical points of interest, would have an interest in these remote areas. These are people who expect some adventure with their outdoor experience, and who take part actively during their trips.

Requirements for Ecotourism Planning and Development

Some planning is required in order to understand and develop the ecotourism potential in the communities visited by the project team. At a minimum, communities should consider the following⁸:

- Inventory of primary tourism attributes

and assets, including culture and heritage, wildlife viewing, provincial parks, and adventure tourism locations;

- Evaluation of existing infrastructure and gap analysis, including existing access opportunities and fly-in only desirability;
- Assess level of community interest in ecotourism;
- Develop checklist of requirements for viable ecotourism industry; and
- Agreement on community tourism standards (i.e. environmental, social, and cultural considerations or concerns).

The bird checklist is one of many information pieces needed to develop ecotourism options for the community of North Spirit Lake.

Challenges To Tourism Development

Access

Ecotourism in remote areas is contingent on the development and maintenance of an ecotourism infrastructure to support and accommodate such visitors. Some attributes of an area that can attract one type of visitor can also serve to keep others away: extreme climates and distant locations, for example. The distance from major tourism corridors can be a limitation because of the additional expense and time required to reach and travel within remote regions. On the other hand, remoteness creates opportunities in the niche adventure market. As a 2004 report by Ontario Nature and CPAWS Wildlands League, and studies completed by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources have shown, remoteness is a quality that sells in the higher-end ecotourism market.

Promotion and Marketing	Access to Remote Wilderness	Logistics & Infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus advertising and promotion in publications that cater to naturalists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasize remoteness and pristine surroundings to promote lodges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase opportunities to view birds and other wildlife near lodges • Offer guides trained with local knowledge of forest plants and animals, including birds

Competing Industrial Land Uses

Mining activities and their impacts are a main concern and interest for some of the First Nations communities the project team visited. The team heard from some community members that there are significant impacts around mining sites but this industry also provides some benefits, through jobs and capital, for the community. Most mining operations are fairly localized, with test drilling being less intrusive and less destructive than the actual mine site, but community members worry about the pollution that appears to follow from test drilling and certainly the disruption from the mine sites.

Complete studies of these areas should be undertaken prior to development of mining operations. All aspects of study need to be included, from First Nation studies on cultural and historical components to environmental studies. It is important to do inventories of local wildlife, as was done with the bird populations. Mapping of these types of values is an important part of developing tourism resources, and ensuring that economic development is sustainable in other sectors.

Ecotourism plans should be created using knowledge gained from the values inventories as well as information regarding the location of potential mining operations. Tourism facilities, such as trails and canoe routes, should be separated from sites that would be preferred for mining, and should be considered incompatible.

Mining claims have been and will continue to be staked in the area. This presents a challenge for developing an ecotourism industry in that mining activities and development can conflict with tourism where

they overlap. Furthermore, staking before planning is finished closes off options for tourism in the future. Areas with high mineral potential versus areas with high tourism potential should be mapped and evaluated by the community for preferred economic opportunities. Furthermore, other values, such as cultural sensitive areas, or sensitive seasonal areas for fish and wildlife, may be considered incompatible for both mining and tourism opportunities, depending on the specific impacts.

Since large-scale forestry operations are some time off, as the distance to processing facilities make commercial timber harvesting not economically viable at this time in these areas of the northern boreal, the potential for conflict does not yet exist as it does south of the 51st parallel. However, it will take good planning to ensure that wilderness areas for the ecotourism industry stay part of the landscape in future.

Suggestions for Community Ecotourism Development

Promotion and Marketing

The target client is likely someone with a broad interest in natural history. Large, showy bird species such as owls, eagles, and sandhill cranes are natural candidates for use in promotional materials, especially if reliable opportunities exist to view these species. The enthusiastic birdwatcher intent solely on adding new species to his or her “life list”⁹ is not likely to pay to see birds at a fly-in facility or community, because most boreal forest birds can be found at more accessible locations.

To help attract visitors with strong, general natural history interest, it is recom-



Capitalize on opportunities in niche markets, including birders

- Promote birdwatching as a component of a comprehensive ecotourism package

mended that advertising be focused on publications catering to the all-around naturalist rather than birdwatchers specifically. Examples of such publications are *Canadian Geographic* magazine, *ON Nature* magazine, published by Ontario Nature, or *OFO News* – the newsletter of the Ontario Field Ornithologists.

Access to Remote Wilderness

There will always be areas of boreal forest more easily accessible to ecotourists than fly-in lodges. What makes fly-in lodges and communities unique is the opportunity to access areas away from highways and industrial activity access roads.

In these remote areas, the stars and the aurora are not dimmed by city lights, and visitors can hear birds singing without a backdrop of traffic noise. This remoteness, and the pristine nature of the surroundings, should be heavily emphasized when promoting ecotourism in northern Ontario.

Logistics and Infrastructure

Viewing wild birds in the boreal forest can be frustrating and difficult at times, even though birds might be plentiful. It is recommended that efforts be made to increase viewing opportunities near lodges. Such efforts might include: setting out feeders for hummingbirds and seed-eating birds, planting fruit-bearing shrubs, or installing nest boxes for waterfowl, small owls, swallows, and other cavity-nesting birds.

Although ecotourism requires little infrastructure, of key importance is a well-planned network of trails to provide access to various habitats and points of interest. Communities interested in catering to wild-

life viewing should offer trails to several different habitats: coniferous, deciduous and mixed forests, bogs, swamps, beaver ponds, rock outcrops, cliffs, hilltops, meadows and old fields, recently burned areas, small and large lakes, streams and rivers, etc., while planning carefully for the impact trails might have on wildlife.

Having guides on staff with some knowledge of bird and other wildlife identification and behaviour can greatly enhance the experience of the visiting ecotourist. Items to consider having on-hand for tourists include: binoculars, spotting scopes (these are great for viewing wildlife at a distance but are also useful for looking at the moon and stars), canoes, insect nets, and a good selection of field guides to birds, mammals, trees, flowers, butterflies, dragonflies, rocks, stars, etc.

Time of year is also an important consideration. Many songbird species are most conspicuous in late spring and early summer when newly arrived males are actively singing and setting up breeding territories. Many resident species like owls and woodpeckers are nesting at this time of year and can therefore be reliably found if nest locations are known. Late spring to early summer may be a good time of year to bring in ecotourists, before the major onslaught of biting insects.

Bird Species of Interest to Ecotourists

There are many road-accessible areas where birdwatchers can see boreal birds. As such, it is unlikely that birds alone would attract many people to a fly-in wilderness lodge. Birdwatching could, however, be promoted



Photography

- Promote nature photography as a component of a comprehensive ecotourism package



as an important part of an ecotourism package. Some “flagship” boreal species that are very difficult or impossible to find in more southerly areas include:

- Spruce grouse
- Northern hawk owl
- Great gray owl
- Boreal owl
- Three-toed woodpecker
- Black-backed woodpecker
- Gray jay (also known as Canada jay or whiskey jack)
- Boreal chickadee
- Connecticut warbler
- Pine grosbeak
- Red crossbill
- White-winged crossbill

Other species are more wide-ranging but of interest to birdwatchers because they are generally hard to find or are unique or interesting in some respect. Reliable locations (e.g., known nesting or feeding areas) for viewing and photographing the following species could be promoted to attract ecotourists:

- Red-necked grebe
- American bittern
- Birds of prey including osprey, bald eagle, northern goshawk, broad-winged hawk, merlin and peregrine falcon
- Yellow rail
- Sandhill crane
- Owl species including great horned, barred, long-eared, short-eared, and northern saw-whet
- Common nighthawk

Photography

Photography could be promoted as an ecotourism activity at fly-in lodges. Birds and animals in remote situations are often less

wary and more approachable than wildlife in more populated areas, very desirable features for the photographer. Existing hunting infrastructure (e.g., trails, blinds, bait stations) could easily be used for photography.

A variety of bird species occur regularly in the south in winter or during migration but breed only in the boreal. These species may be of particular interest to wildlife photographers seeking to photograph birds nesting or displaying breeding behaviour.

These include:

- Common loon
- Bonaparte’s gull
- Olive-sided flycatcher
- Yellow-bellied flycatcher
- Warbler species including Tennessee, Cape May, palm, bay-breasted and blackpoll
- Rusty blackbird
- Fox sparrow
- Lincoln’s sparrow
- White-crowned sparrow

Conducting photography workshops led by professional photographers and having sets and apparatus in place to photograph birds or mammals may also attract photographers. Of course, it would be important to ensure that any activities didn’t interfere with wildlife, both for the good of the animals and the sustainability of the program.

General Canoeing Potential

Major Routes

The community has extensive knowledge of the surrounding waterways. While most water travel by locals occurs by motorboat, there are canoes available, some owned jointly by the community and some that are personal property. One important com-

Land Use Conflicts

- Identify potential land use conflicts (e.g. hunting and ecotourism) and ensure that public safety is considered in tourism planning



munity asset is the extensive traditional knowledge of canoe routes, and portages. Most portages were well kept but set up for motorboat travel. This means logs on paths for rolling boats, which can pose a hazard for walking if not navigated carefully with the help of a local guide.

Canoe tripping would likely be a major ecotourist attraction. Since the area surrounding the reserve boundaries is made up of designated trap-lines, family-owned and run, permission would be needed to develop these routes.

The ecotourism potential for these major routes could be improved if some portage routes were clarified through the use of signs and brush clearing. Designated campsites perhaps with wilderness privies could be created and mapped. Points of ecological, recreational, and cultural importance could be mapped out, as well. Access points to short hiking or interpretive trails that allow canoeists to see different upland habitats could also be mapped and marked, and garbage would have to be removed in some spots to increase tourism potential.

Side Routes

While travelling along the waterways and lakes, many tributaries and wetlands were encountered. These provide interest to canoe and wildlife enthusiasts. Exploring these is interesting for the various flora and fauna, and while some are shortened by the inevitable beaver dams, short portages over these can lead to even more extensive upstream venues. Inclusion of these wetlands on maps and canoe routes would enhance the out-tripper experience.

Trapping and Hunting

As with all land uses, planning will need to occur to ensure that ecotourism does not conflict with traditional land use endeavours, and vice versa. The area around the reserves tends to have fewer signs of wildlife, other than birdlife. Many of the larger mammals have become less numerous and wary near the community. Despite that, the opportunity to see wildlife is there and moose and other larger animals can be seen farther afield on canoe trips. The number of eagles in the area is impressive, and beaver continue to be prevalent and easy to find.

Another consideration is that hunting continues all year round. This presents a potential hazard for ecotourists when travelling on trails. Trippers need to be registered so that people know where they are to avoid any problems, and it would be wise for the trippers to wear bright clothing or hunting vests while in the bush.

Guides and Human Resources

The project team enjoyed the services of many guides while visiting the remote communities. There is much to learn from these relationships, which add positively to the visitors' experience. Local guides had great knowledge of the surrounding wilderness areas and had the ability to repair outfitting equipment and solve logistical problems along the way.

However, to develop more personnel for trips, it would be good to give some training in communication skills for guiding ecotourists. Experienced ecotourism guides could be brought in to train interested locals or the community could explore opportunities for interested guides to attend locations outside the community for training

workshops. Guides should also be trained in basic first aid skills.

While most guides were knowledgeable about wildlife, especially commonly hunted species, some training regarding common but not hunted species, such as songbirds would be useful for ecotourism. Visitors will question guides about songs that they hear, and species they encounter on the trail. This is also true for plant species, especially more common ones that might be encountered.

Elders are valued members of the community, particularly respected for their knowledge of social, spiritual, historical and natural history information. Learning from the Elders about the value of each of the plants and animals, and some historical legends would be of interest to tourists. Further to this, Elders and translators in communities could be encouraged to give talks and tell stories to tourists who come

to the community. Others who have knowledge and wisdom of the interesting topics such as historical or cultural information could also participate.

Tourists are fascinated by the life of the people in the north, so demonstrations of traditional crafts and ceremonies could be offered as well. Annual Traditional Gatherings are a good example of potential events that could coincide with ecotourism packages, where appropriate.

It is possible to purchase objects made of moose hide while in some communities although generally these items are being sold to distributors for retail further south. It is not clear whether the community or local business people are formally organized in these efforts or whether it is self-initiated, but it is possible that greater economic benefit would come from an organized approach, perhaps through the economic development officer at the band office.

North Spirit Lake Maps: Survey Squares and Survey Notes

1. North Spirit Lake Airport

North Spirit Lake Airport was the home square for the surveys. The field crew covered the roads and area nearby, including the winter road, south of the community, and a pathway that went south from the airport. Also covered extensively was the area around the airport. A large wetland at the south was included. The crew also motored and canoed the southeast bay of North Spirit Lake. All areas had point counts, which meant the crew did go inland from access points, to a distance of up to several hundred metres.

North Spirit Lake itself is large enough to give canoe enthusiasts a good outing. Many Bald Eagles were encountered. The shore is rocky and coniferous for much of the area, but there are large areas of mixed woods

to explore, and there is a burn on the north shore. All of these provide unique boreal bird habitats and also plant life. Some winter roads and portages are available and provide access to inland lakes.

North Spirit Lake itself is big enough to provide many canoe experiences and it is also connected by portage to several other great routes. One of these is a relatively short portage over to Big Trout Lake, which then connects to two other smaller lakes, one by short portage and the other by waterway. Both portages are well maintained and there are camping spots that have development potential. Several days could be spent exploring this complex. There are extensive waterways, one of which is mainly kept open by beaver channelling the waters of the river with the flooding resulting in large dead trees and alder thickets. Due to blockages,

only a small portion of this area was navigable. There were many species of wetland bird and a Great Gray Owl observed there.

Some of the rocky highlands can be climbed for good views. The areas investigated consisted of conifer and some mixed forest. A certain amount of this area has been burned recently. While it provides a diverse and interesting habitat, walking through this area without trails is challenging.

The guides talked about other winter roads and portages, which entered inland from North Spirit Lake. Of particular interest, but rather long at about 2 km, is one going north and joining up with the river system to the north, which also goes into Sandy Lake.

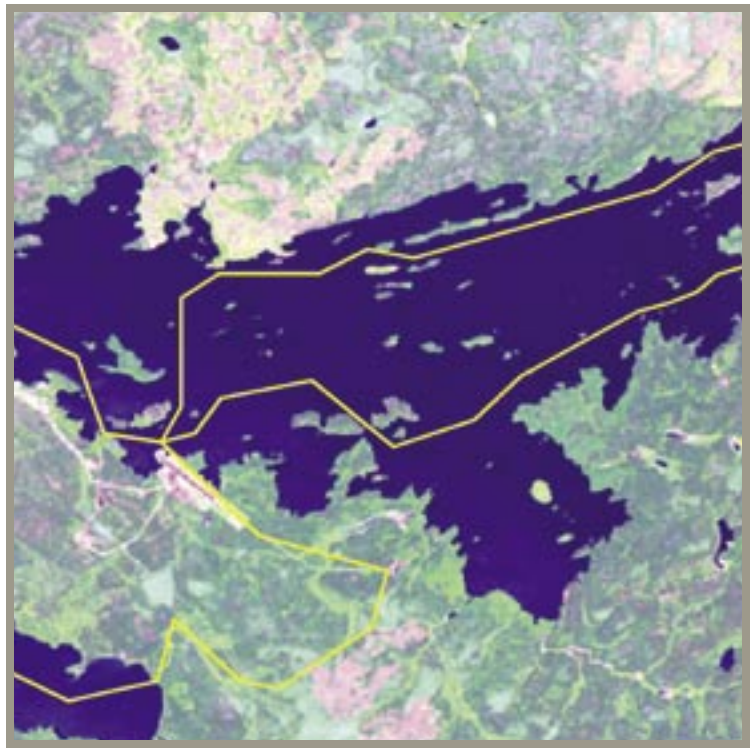
More infrastructure would need to be created and maintained to provide for ecotourists, particularly canoeists. And hiking trails, at this time are really just portages and winter roads.

2. Margot Lake/Flanagan River

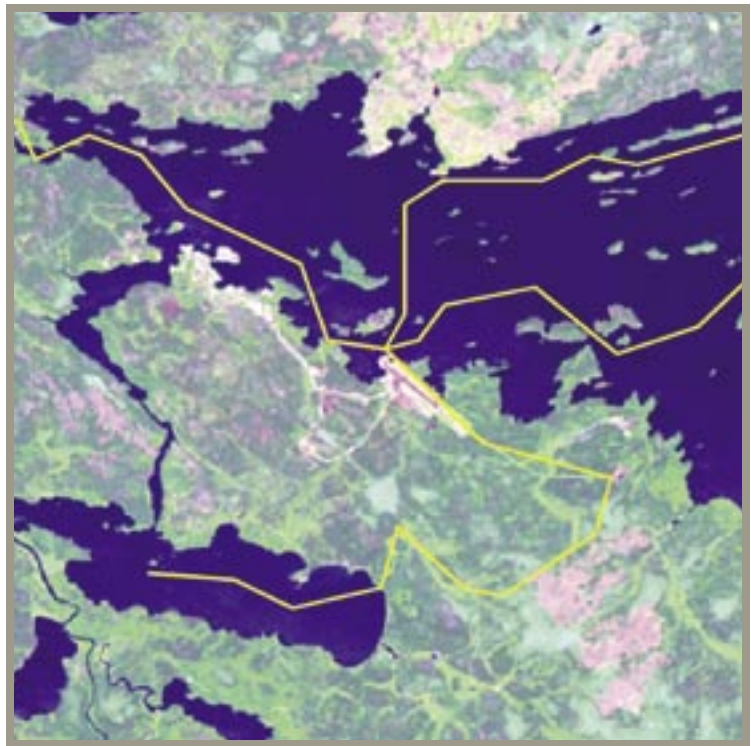
The community of North Spirit Lake is in the northeast corner. The crew travelled twice down the Flanagan River, into Margot Lake, and up to northeastern portion. They also explored the Flanagan River a bit farther south. It is navigable much farther south, and there are snowmobile trails and winter roads to the south.

This waterway has good potential for tourism – together, North Spirit Lake and the connecting Flanagan River system provide for extensive canoe routes. As the Flanagan River goes northward, it empties into Sandy Lake and then the Severn River. It is unclear how far the river is navigable but with portages, it may be all the way.

Just before the exit into the Flanagan River from North Spirit Lake there is a winter road, which goes north to Sandy Lake. The road crosses several different bird habitats, including coniferous and bog and interesting species were observed there. There were also interesting species observed on one of the first tributaries found on the route, so hiking along this “road” is a good option to break up a day of paddling.



North Spirit Lake Airport



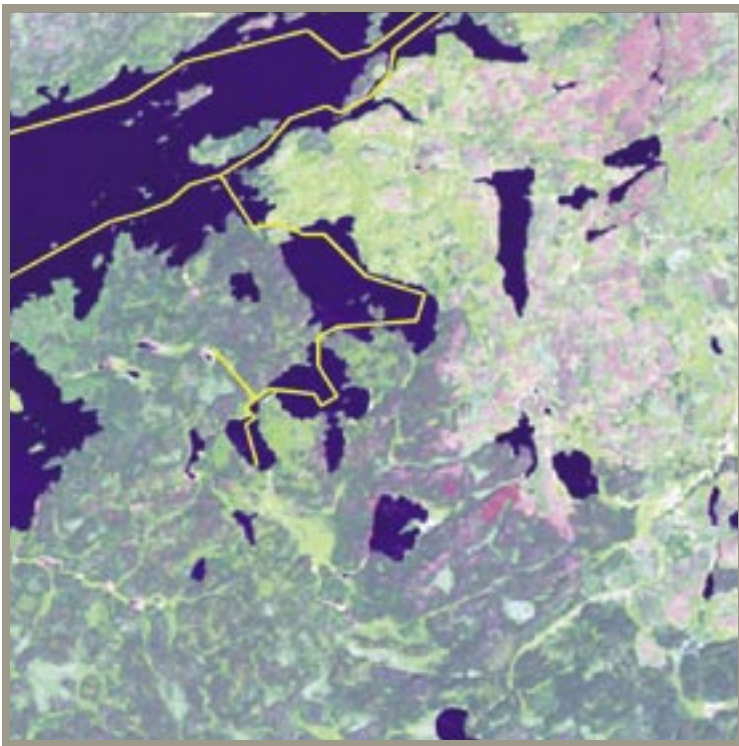
Margot Lake/Flanagan River

Map produced by J. Boan (2006), using Landsat 7 (2000).



North Spirit Lake – North Eastern End

Map produced by J. Boan (2006), using Landsat 7 (2000).



North Spirit Lake – East End

Many Bald Eagles and duck species were observed along the waterways. The riverside ranges from conifer to mixed and deciduous boreal woods, as well as many slow-moving spots where alder and riverside grassy areas exist. Due to the variation in habitats, many different species of birds and river otters were also seen. Heading inland brings hikers to bog habitats. There are several in this stretch, where Palm Warbler, Connecticut Warbler and Le Conte’s Sparrow were observed. There are several large burned areas – one of these on White Loon Lake is relatively new, where three-toed woodpecker species, and other species that favour burns, can be found. White Loon is a muddy water lake. For this reason, potable water would have to be brought in unless campers don’t mind a small amount of sediment.

Going upstream from the community, and North Spirit Lake, a short paddle leads to Margot Lake. This in itself is a great place to explore, and several inland tributaries lead into the wetlands of the area. Going westward, the lake becomes narrows and river-like. Higher landforms are located in this area and short but steep hikes give good lookouts. However, this area is burned in part, which makes it more difficult to walk inland without trails. The Flanagan River continues southward, and is thought to be navigable for a long distance. This appears to be a route for an extended trip away.

3. North Spirit Lake – North Eastern End

The crew travelled twice to the northeastern end of North Spirit Lake. There are winter roads and trapper’s trails at that end, which lead into the interior. The portage was more than 1 km so the crew chose another place for an east end trip. Once into the lakes to the north however, there would be much to explore.

4. North Spirit Lake – East End

This route took the crew across a short portage to Trout Lake. They explored this lake and covered inland a bit. A short portage takes you into the second of two lakes to the

southwest, which was also explored. Finally, the route included entry to the third lake to explore its length and breadth. The crew entered a unique river/marsh/swamp at the south end, and found some very interesting birds, including a Great Gray Owl. The crew explored inland from the north part of the lake, to a small beaver pond although there were no trails to follow here.

5. North Spirit Lake – North Shore

The North Spirit Lake Lodge, owned and operated by Bill Nichols, is located in the southern part of this square. The lodge currently caters mainly to fly-in anglers. While the community does not currently have tourist accommodations, they are presently working to resolve this gap. A First Nations outpost could be established, perhaps on North Spirit Lake, that would accommodate either fishermen or ecotourists. Canoes and outfitting would attract ecotourists and guides could be provided as necessary.

The north shore has had an extensive burn, near the lodge, but it would be a great jumping off place for canoe trips. North Spirit Lake Lodge gets people in by boat, from the airport across the water.

6. Whiteloon

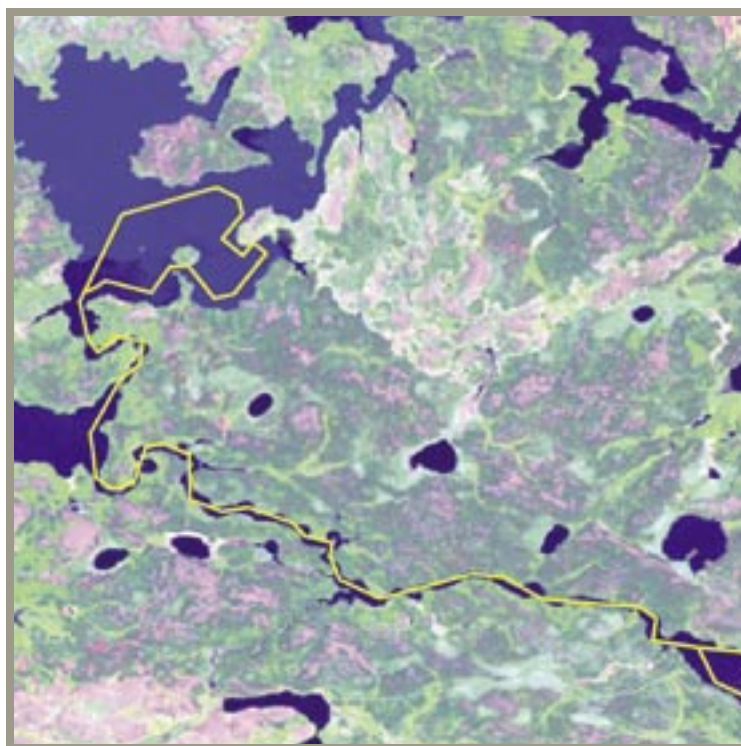
This route was an extensive trip up the Flanagan River to White Loon Lake in the northwest of the map. There are about 4 major portages. The crew camped in several places along the river, which is quite navigable. Several walkabouts were made from the camps, to small lakes and waterways inland. Tall Rice Lake is the open water before Whiteloon. Whiteloon has burned areas, where north shore comes into the map, and to the east of the lake. There is a dam on the lake as well as an old mining operation. The water in the lake does not appear to be potable – the crew noted a strange colour and silty quality to the water. There is a great campsite at the peninsula, to east of the outlet. Most of the banks were steep and muddy, as a result of changing water levels from the dam.

Going downriver brings travelers to



North Spirit Lake – North Shore

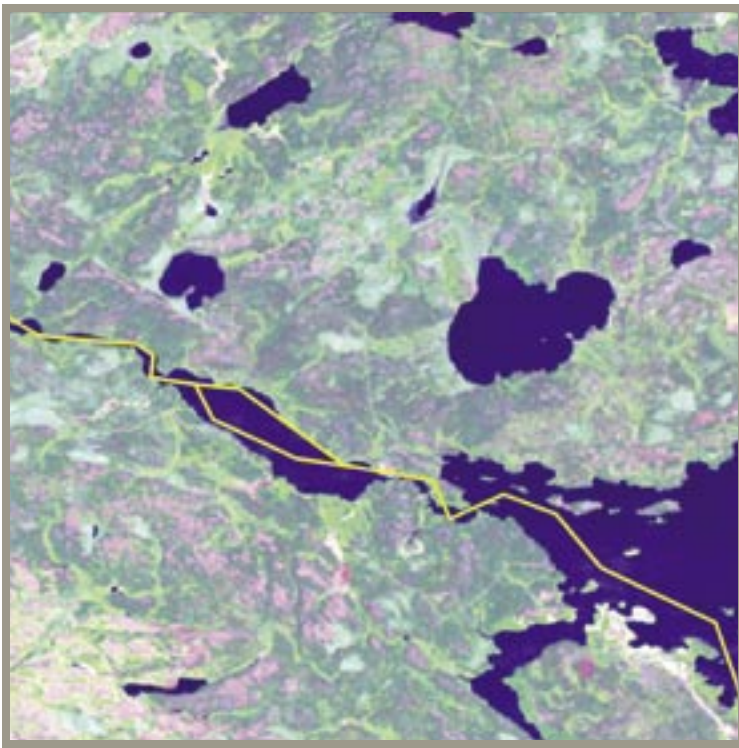
Map produced by J. Boan (2006), using Landsat 7 (2000).



Whiteloon

Map produced by J. Boan (2006), using Landsat 7 (2000).

Map produced by J. Boan (2006), using Landsat 7 (2000).



Upper Margot

White Loon Lake. The four portages on the route to White Loon Lake are quite manageable. They are set up mainly for motorboats so logs cross the path for pulling, which are a bit of a hazard, but the pathways are generally clear of fallen material and quite open. Camping areas exist on the route but most are rudimentary. However, there is an especially large, grassy campsite on White Loon, the location of an historic First Nations community site. There are several small tributaries for exploration, between North Spirit Lake and White Loon Lake, and the smaller Tall Rice Lake is also set between these. All are interesting to explore although the small tributaries have beaver dams that would need to be crossed for continued upstream paddling.

7. Upper Margot

The crew briefly covered this area to do a bit of investigating from the other square. They investigated a high hill located a few hundred metres off the water, without much additional coverage.

Endnotes

1 Map based on MNR trapline system, and may not reflect historical occupancy or current land use of North Spirit Lake First Nation.

2 Peachy, K. 2001. Opportunities for Field School Tourism Development, DRAFT, unpublished. Ecotrust Canada.

3 Ecotourism Society. 1998. Ecotourism Statistical Fact Sheet. URL: <http://www.ecotourism.org/textfiles/stats.text>.

4 World Bank. 1999. World Development Indicators 1999. Washington, DC: The World Bank.

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6 Aboriginal Tourism Team Canada and the Canadian Tourism Human Resource Council, 2000.

7 Clayoquot Green Economic Opportunities Project. Ecotourism Sector Analysis.

URL: http://www.focs.ca/reports/cgeo2_4.html

8 Rural Alaska Tourism Infrastructure Needs Assessment. 1995.

URL: http://www.dced.state.ak.us/oed/toubus/pub/1_north_slope_section.pdf

9 Avid bird-watching enthusiasts keep lists of species they have observed .