

Section A Completion:

1. In Labrador, on the other hand, development has occurred at a **slower** pace. Vast tracts of wilderness still exist in the mainland part of the province. P 155
2. The earliest peoples of Newfoundland and Labrador left a light “**footprint**” on the landscape. P 156
3. Traditionally, the **aboriginal** peoples of this province considered themselves a part of the natural environment. P 156
4. Jacques Cartier saw Labrador as so **inhospitable** that he referred to it as “the land that God gave Cain.” P 156
5. The first national park in the world was created in 1872 at **Yellowstone**, in the western United States.
6. In fact, **conservation of wilderness** means we can use it, but in a sustainable way—so that it will be there for others to enjoy in the future. P 159
7. **Preservation of wilderness**, on the other hand, means we will set it aside and *not* use it. P159
8. **Conservation** is the maintenance of environmental quality and resources or a particular balance among the species present in a given area. P 159
9. “**Wilderness**,” for the purposes of this course, means large areas of land without human-built structures, places where the ecosystems are largely unaffected by humans or, when we do travel there, we are visitors who leave a light footprint and do not stay long. P 162
10. The diversity of **geography** and climate offers opportunities for many types of outdoor recreation p 164
11. Hunting, fishing, berry picking, and cutting firewood are **consumptive** activities because they extract resources from the environment. P 166
12. Managing recreational activities involves both scientifically assessing direct **environmental** impacts and gauging the values of both the participants and the people affected by the activity. P 168

13. Sustainable tourism is **responsible** tourism—it is both ecologically and culturally sensitive. P 172
14. The International Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the **welfare** of local people. P 173
15. Repeated sea kayaking trips into remote bays and coves may inadvertently cause chronic disturbance of species.
16. As with other seabird reserves in the province, human activity is restricted on the islands-the best way for people to view the birds is by water. P 176
17. Seabird behaviour and populations are monitored in collaboration with Memorial University and the Canadian Wildlife Service to ensure that the tour-boat activities do not pose a risk to seabird populations.
18. Canada's national parks are areas set aside to protect and present nationally significant examples of the country's natural heritage p 177

Section B Short Answer

19. List the landscape characteristics that make Newfoundland and Labrador an ideal place for outdoor recreation, and a desirable destination for tourists.
- **Its diversity of topography,**
 - **its unique and unspoiled ecosystems,**
 - **easy access on the island portion via resource roads,**
 - **variation in climate,**
 - **rich cultural landscape, and**
 - **a natural beauty unsurpassed any place else.**
 - **In addition NL has the highest percentage of crown land at 95.6 %.**
20. List five values of wilderness. **page 162 or notes**
- **the enjoyment of the outdoors, reduction of stress, and our increased physical fitness when we engage in traditional and non-traditional activities such as hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, mountain biking, backpacking, riding an ATV, and backcountry skiing**
 - **economic benefits to local communities through jobs, tax revenue, and tourism**

- **opportunities for families to make links between generations: wilderness provides a setting for parents to teach their children how to hike, camp, identify wildlife, hunt, and fish**
- **the enrichment of our culture: many noted books, plays, stories, poetry, dance, films, and artwork have themes related to our love of nature and the outdoors**
- **the stimulation of individual and public interest in the environment, which can increase public involvement in issues such as air and water quality, and protection of endangered species and spaces**
- **non-recreational benefits such as peace, solitude, and spiritual and inspirational nourishment**
- **its function as a living laboratory from which we can measure changes in our environment**
- **support for the right of all living things to exist**

21. Can wilderness be preserved by setting land aside in parks?

- **This is based on your definition of wilderness. If land is set aside in an urban setting, as a park perhaps, the possibility of protecting biodiversity and all the other elements of wilderness is slim. However, if in the mind of the urban community a park is “wilderness, then protection is achieved.**
- **On the other hand, Torngat National Park of Canada is inaccessible and large and the possibility of preserving untouched wilderness will be high.**

22. Define ecotourism and give two examples of companies and/or schools offering ecotourism opportunities and education programs in Newfoundland and Labrador.

- **Ecotourism is defined as responsible travel to natural areas where plants, animals, and cultural heritage are the primary attractions.**
- **It promotes conservation of the environment and improves the welfare of the local people.**
- **Whale tours, Witless Bay Ecological Reserve, Salmonier Nature Park**

23. List the principles of ecotourism that relate to the environment.

The principles of ecotourism that relate to the environment are those of Sustainable Tourism and they include:

- **Reduce negative impacts nature and culture.**
- **Educate travelers about the importance of conservation.**
- **Bring direct revenue to the conservation and management of natural and protected areas.**
- **Emphasize the use of environmental and social baseline studies, as well as long-term monitoring programs, to assess and reduce impact of tourism activities.**
- **Maximize economic benefit for citizens of the host country, particularly those living in and next to natural protected areas.**
- **Ensure that tourism development does not exceed environmental limits.**

Rely on buildings that are developed in harmony with the environment, and that minimize the use of fossil fuels, conserve local plants and wildlife, and blend with the natural and cultural environment.

24. Complete the table

Figure 6.11: Participation in Outdoor Activities in Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996.

	Outdoor Activities in Natural Areas	Wildlife Viewing	Recreational Fishing	Hunting
Total Number of Participants		78,000		
Participation Rate	45.6%		30.6%	15.1%
Days				
Total Days			3,000,000	
Average Days per Participant	19.1	20.3		23.1
Trips				
Total Trips				1,000,000
Average Trips per Participant		16.2	19.6	19.3

Grand Totals: 373,000 participants • 31.7 million days • 6.2 million trips