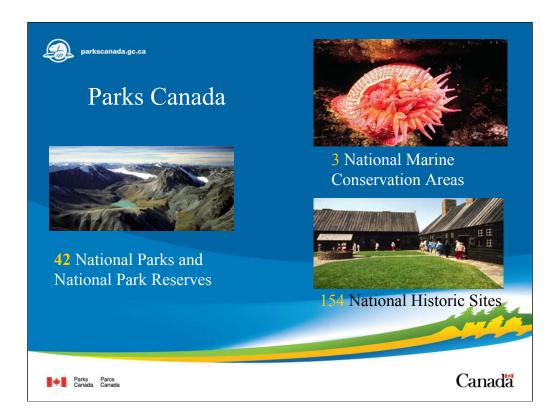




## Parks Canada's Mandate

On behalf of the people of Canada, we **protect** and present nationally significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage and foster public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment in ways that ensure their ecological and commemorative integrity for present and future generations.





Parks Canada is a national system of protected areas, seeking to represent the places and themes of national significance that collectively create Canada. This is one of the oldest national park systems in the world. 3% of Canada's land mass is protected in national parks.



## Parks Canada Operates:

## National Historic Sites

Recognize nationally important places, persons and events Celebrate Canada's history for the future

National Parks and Marine Conservation Areas

Protect landscapes, water and wildlife Protects Canada's wild spaces for the future.





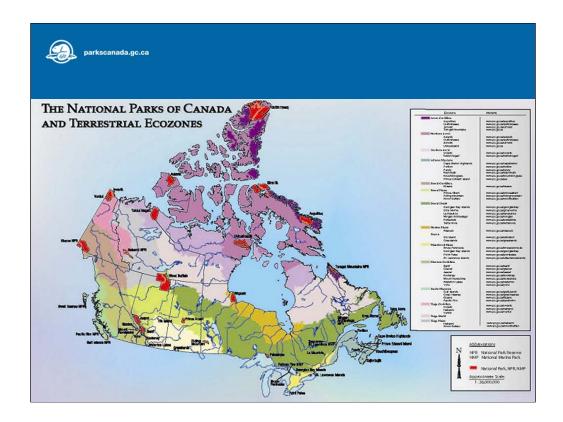






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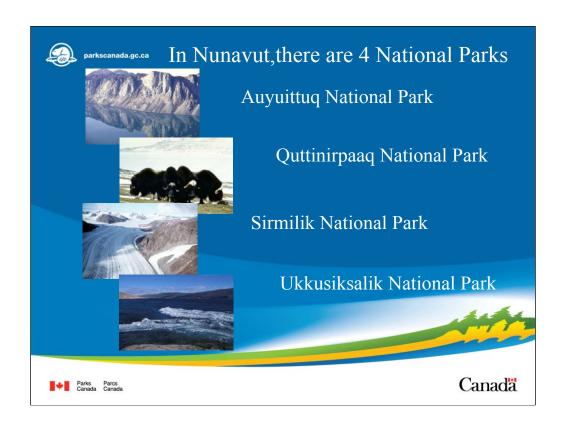


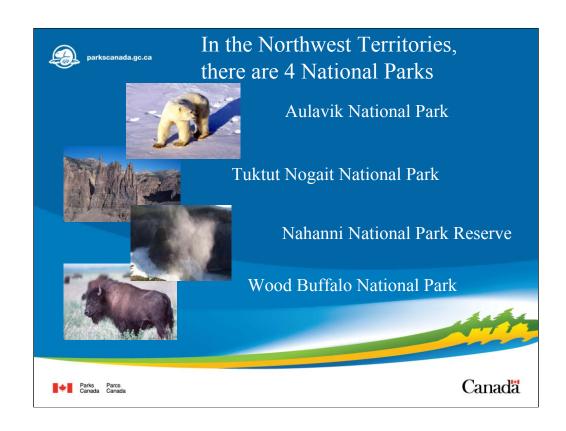


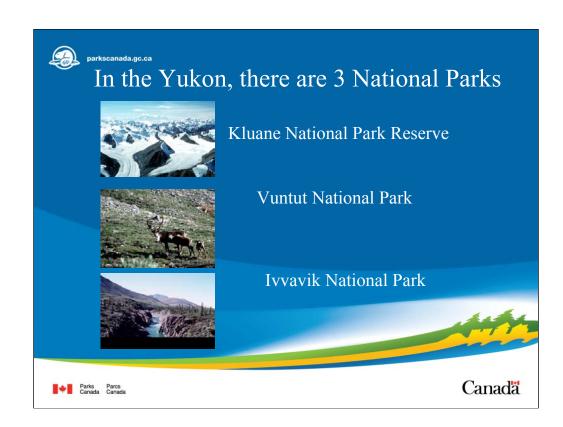
North of 60 – all those shades of mauve: Canada's largest national parks and our most remote, from Ivvavik and Vuntut National Parks on the Alaska boundary, to Quittinirpaaq at 80 degrees north to Wood Buffalo on the Alberta/NWT border. North of 60 Parks Canada is the only federal presence in many small communities.

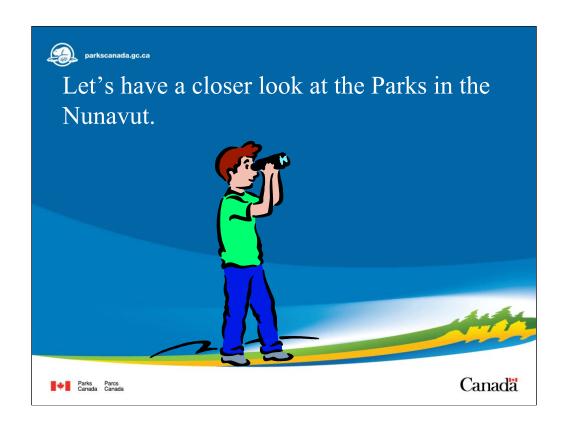
In the north Parks Canada has specific and legislated obligations to deliver on the environmental, cultural, economic and social aspirations of all of the parties to the establishment agreements. 23% of Yukoners, 53% of residents of Northwest Territories and 86% of Nunavummiut are beneficiaries of land claim agreements: Aboriginal people. They represent numerous languages and dialects and a rich diversity of distinct cultures, little known in the rest of Canada.

What looks vast and unpeopled has been widely traveled and used by Aboriginal peoples, both now and in the past. Some of Canada's oldest known archaeological sites are found in the north and they abound in all of the parks. Most parks have hundreds of sites.













## Ukkusiksalik National Park



Reversing Falls: At mouth of Ford Lake, eight metre tide causes a reversing falls



Archaeological Sites: Over 500 Inuit archaeological sites



Polar bears are more prevalent.

Polar Bears:







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