



By its curves, the Marine Park symbol represents the supple movement of the waves and the water bodies.

The triangular shape brings the three sectors of the Park to mind: the Saguenay fjord, the St. Lawrence upper estuary and maritime estuary, as well as management by the Government of Canada, the Government of Québec and the regional stakeholders.

The tips of the triangle symbolize the dorsal fins of whales or a pod of belugas.



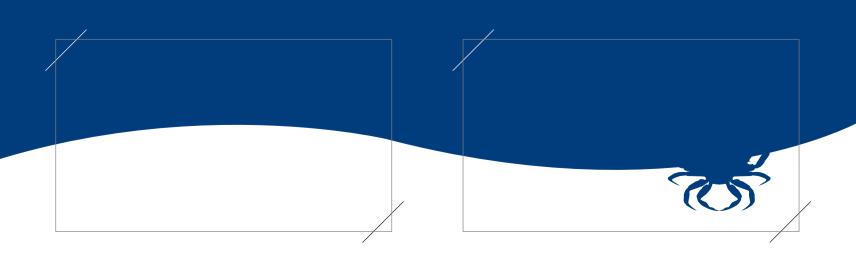




25 km Width of the St. Lawrence estuary at the level of Tadoussac Temperature of the layer of cold water propelled to the surface in the maritime estuary, even in summer!

Number of visits to the Marine Park per year (at sea and on the coast)

500 000 Number of visits at sea per year



THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MARINE PARK

AN EXCEPTIONAL NATURAL TREASURE

The Saguenay–St. Lawrence Marine Park protects a marine region where plant and animal diversity is exceptional: from microscopic algae to the gigantic blue whale, more than 1,600 wild species have been observed there.

VISIT THE NATURAL HABITAT OF WHALES: A PRIVILEGE

Visitors discover an important habitat for the survival of whales, especially for the St. Lawrence beluga. The protection of these mammals and their habitat is part of the Marine Park's mandate.

A HISTORY SPANNING SEVERAL MILLENNIA

Occupied by Aboriginal peoples 8.000 years ago, the region of the Park has a rich maritime history. Many sailors have passed through there on birchbark canoes, Basque whaling ships, French vessels, sailboats, steamboats, commercial vessels and pleasure boats.

Today, nearly a million visitors come every year to admire the scenery and watch the whales. The regular presence of a number of species of whales and the ease of access to observation sites are hallmarks of the Marine Park.



MANDATE

For the benefit of present and future generations, enhance the level of protection of the ecosystems of a representative part of the Saguenay fjord and the St. Lawrence estuary for conservation purposes while promoting its use for educational, recreational and scientific purposes.



MANAGEMENT OF THE MARINE PARK: a model of participatory management



GOVERNMENTS JOIN FORCES

The Marine Park is the first marine protected area created in Quebec and one of the first in Canada. It is part of the network of national marine conservation areas managed by Parks Canada and the network of Québec national parks (Parcs Québec) under the responsibility of the Société des établissements de plein air du Québec (SÉPAQ). Their teams bring together and lead the many stakeholders to work together to achieve the objectives of the Park.





Parks Canada is the largest provider of tourist services related to historical and natural heritage sites in Canada. At present, Parks Canada administers 44 national parks, 167 national historic sites and 4 national marine conservation areas across Canada.

PARCS QUÉBEC

SÉPAQ manages the largest outdoor network in Quebec, with more than 80,000 square kilometres of natural territory. The Parcs Québec network has 23 land-based parks as well as the Saguenay-St. Lawrence Marine Park.

PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT **BRINGS THE COMMUNITIES TOGETHER**

The contribution of First Nations and regional and local communities is essential to the success of the Marine Park. This is why a coordination committee bringing together the regional participants was formed.

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

The coordination committee submits recommendations to managers regarding policies that are favourable to the achievement of the protected area's objectives.

The nine members of the coordination committee are:

The Regional County Municipalities (RCMs) adjoining the Marine Park (I member per RCM): Charlevoix-Est, Fjord-du-Saguenay and Haute-Côte-

Three RCMs of the Bas-Saint-Laurent (I member for 3 RCMs): Rivière-du-Loup, Les Basques and Kamouraska;

The First Nation Innus Essipit;

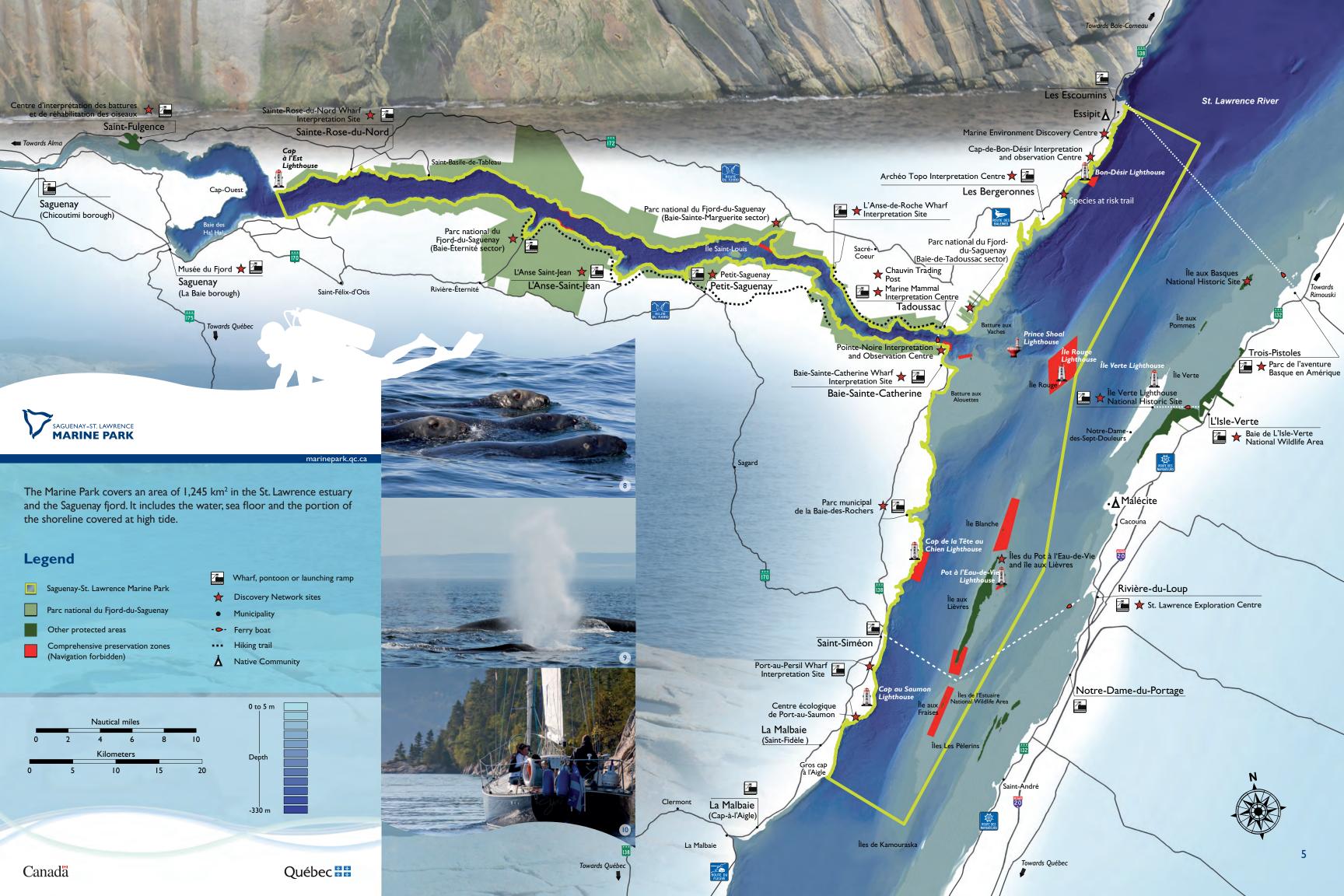
The scientific community;

The interpretation and education

The Government of Canada (Parks

The Government of Québec (Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs).









THE MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS of the Saguenay–St. Lawrence

Marine Park

REGULATIONS ON MARINE ACTIVITIES IN THE SAGUENAY— ST. LAWRENCE MARINE PARK

Under Federal law, this regulation encompasses the activities that ensure the protection of marine mammals. A first of its kind in Canada and Québec, it was developed in consultation with regional authorities and the sea excursion industry. The captains and kayak guides who work in the Marine Park must undergo training to familiarize themselves with the regulations and their rationale.

PROTECTION MEASURES TO REDUCE THE RISK OF COLLISIONS BETWEEN WHALES AND MARITIME TRANSPORT SHIPS

At the initiative of Parks Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada, a working group designed specific measures for the protection of whales. The pilots of merchant and passenger vessels are asked to adapt their sailing in areas frequented by whales. They pay particular attention to the presence of animals, slow down in feeding areas and avoid sailing in the area most frequented by blue whales.



CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

To date, there have been more than 80 research and monitoring projects conducted in the Marine Park. The work of researchers from various disciplines has resulted in the acquisition of valuable knowledge that helps managers make decisions about conservation and the management of activities. Furthermore, this knowledge contributes to enrichment of the educational activities offered to the public.

THE ECO-WHALE ALLIANCE

Parks Canada and Parcs Québec collaborate with the Group for Research and Education on Marine Mammals (GREMM) and the marine excursion companies within the framework of the Eco-Whale Alliance. The objective of this alliance is to ensure the responsible practice of whale-watching in the Marine Park.

Whale watching cruises, when practiced in an environmentally-friendly manner, are wonderful activities that raise awareness of the beauty and fragility of our planet.

DISCOVERY NETWORK

Parks Canada, Parcs Québec and their partners have formed a Discovery Network which brings together museums, interpretive centres, national historic sites as well as locations that facilitate outdoor activities. Visitors can thus choose from a wide variety of recreational and educational activities. Each of the network sites presents a specific theme of the Marine Park, which promotes a diversity of experiences.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATER ACCESS SITES TO THE MARINE PARK

Parks Canada and Parcs Québec have contributed to the improvement of the layout of many water accesses such as docks and boat ramps. Distributed all around the Marine Park, these locations include educational items such as information panels on resources, local history and the protection of ecosystems.



MILESTONES

1988

Under the chairmanship of father Rosaire Corbin, the « Coalition pour le parc marin du Saguenay—Saint-Laurent » brought together 27 regional bodies.

1988

The concerted action of Quebec and Ottawa resulted in the implementation of the *St. Lawrence Action Plan.* Among its actions, the plan identified the creation of a marine park at the junction of the Saguenay Fjord and St. Lawrence River.

1988

International forum for the future of the beluga. The creation of a marine park was proposed in order to promote the recovery of this threatened population.

1990

Start of public consultations on the boundaries of the Saguenay Marine Park. It was proposed to protect an area of 746 km² in the Saguenay fjord and the St. Lawrence estuary.

1992

Enlargement of the boundaries of the Marine Park to cover an area of 1,245 km². The proposed marine area took on its current name.

1998

Creation of the Saguenay— St. Lawrence Marine Park.

2002

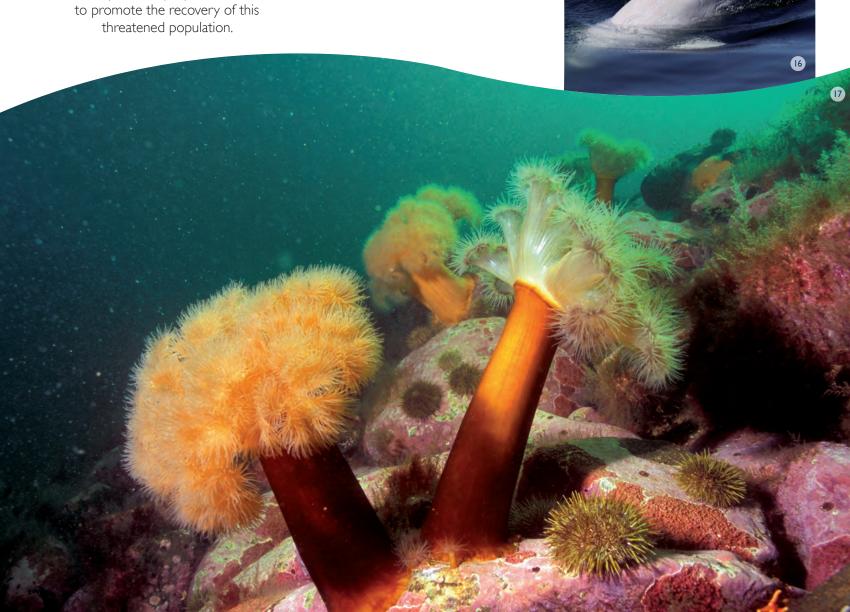
Entry into force of the Marine Activities in the Saguenay–St. Lawrence Marine Park Regulations.

2010

Zoning proposal with integral preservation zones on 3% of the area of the Park.

2011

Creation of the Eco-Whale Alliance.



— 25 meters in length and weighing I 20 tonnes -

The blue whale is the largest animal in the world



Amplitude of the Spring tides at Tadoussac





Maximum depth of the Marine Park in the St. Lawrence maritime estuary

105 km

Length of the Saguenay fjord

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People living in the regions bordering the Marine Park

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