



Anstey Hunakwa Park Management Plan

May 2013

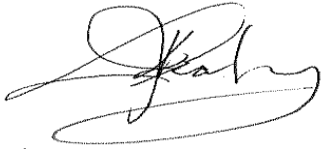


BRITISH
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BC Parks

Anstey Hunakwa Park Management Plan

Approved by:



Jeff Leahy, Regional Director
Thompson Cariboo Region
BC Parks

April 22, 2013

Date



Brian Bawtinheimer, Executive Director
Parks Planning and Management Branch
BC Parks

May 15, 2013

Date

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Management Plan Purpose

The purpose of this management plan is to guide the management of Anstey Hunakwa Park. The direction set out in this management plan is applied by the protected area managers to make decisions regarding the ongoing management and operation of Anstey Hunakwa Park.

This management plan:

- defines the role and significance of the area in the protected areas system;
- identifies the significant features or values of the park;
- outlines a vision for the park;
- outlines the current and predicted future threats and opportunities; and
- provides a framework for future operational decision making.

1.2 Planning Area

Anstey Hunakwa Park is situated at the north end of Shuswap Lake in the Columbia-Shuswap Regional District, south of the community of Seymour Arm (Figure 1). Major municipalities in the area include Salmon Arm and Sicamous and there are a number of smaller communities in the vicinity, including Scotch Creek and Anglemont.

The park encompasses a setting of forested mountainsides, the clear, deep waters of Hunakwa Lake, and the north end of the relatively remote Anstey Arm of Shuswap Lake. The park is 6,852 hectares in size, including 6,141 hectares of upland, 186 hectares of foreshore on Shuswap Lake, the 497 hectare Hunakwa Lake and 28 hectare Wright Lake.

Anstey Hunakwa complements other provincial parks on Shuswap Lake, including the 23 sites of Shuswap Lake Marine Park, Silver Beach, Cinnemouson Narrows, Shuswap Lake, Herald and Roderick Haig-Brown parks. In combination, these parks protect a variety of recreational experiences and natural values, including: drive-in campgrounds, boat-access only camping, some of the best publicly accessible beaches in British Columbia, hiking opportunities, and one of the largest salmon runs in North America.

Shuswap Lake is a very popular destination for camping and recreational boating and supports a major houseboat industry. The scenery combined with the beaches, facilities and services provided by provincial parks are an attraction to boaters, helping to make Shuswap Lake a key destination for tourists. Clients of the houseboat industry use park locations for overnight tie-ups and day trips. Anstey Arm is the easternmost arm of Shuswap Lake and its northern end, encompassed by the park, is accessible only by boat and is located 35 kilometres from Sicamous and 15 kilometres from Cinnemousun Narrows.

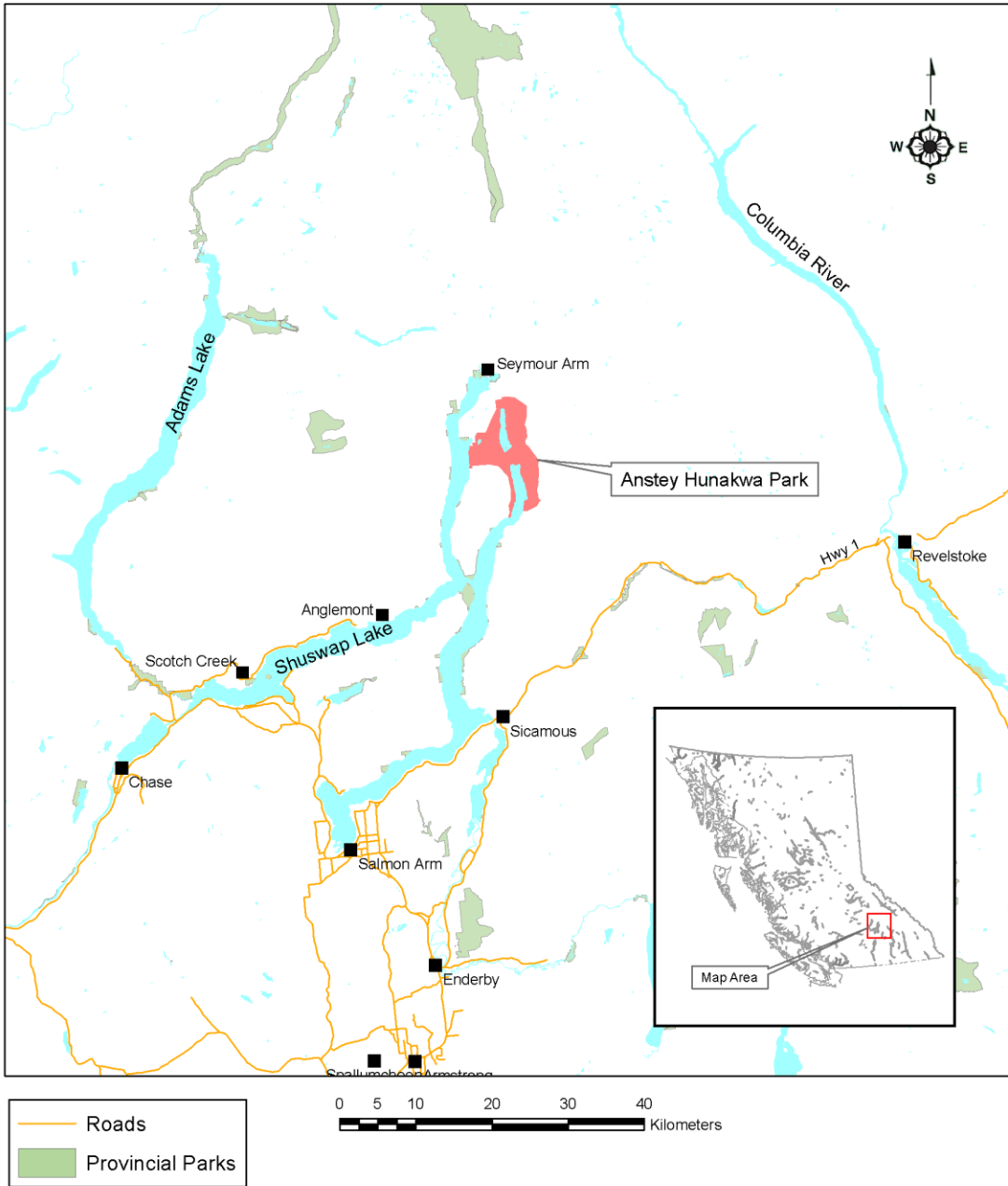


Figure 1: Regional and Provincial Context Anstey Hunakwa Park

A forest development road, which is excluded from the park, crosses through the northwest portion of the park to allow haul road access to Anstey Peninsula. The road is gated approximately 5 kilometres north of the park. A very rough 2 kilometre four wheel drive trail passing through private land leads to the north end of Hunakwa Lake from an old logging and fire access road system south of the community of Seymour Arm. BC Parks holds a Right of Way agreement with the land owner to allow public access to the park along this trail.

Shuswap Lake is becoming increasingly popular with recreational users and as a place to live, bringing conflicting demands for recreational opportunities. This development is putting pressure on the natural environment, fish and wildlife populations and water quality of the lake.

1.3 Legislative Framework

This area was recommended for protection through the Okanagan Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP)¹ process and formally established as a protected area on April 18, 2001 through an order in council under the *Environment and Land Use Act*. The protected area was later established as a Class A park and the boundaries were amended on May 20, 2004 by the *Parks and Protected Areas Statutes Amendment Act, 2004*, transferring five of the thirty-one Shuswap Lake Marine Park sites (Anstey Beach, Anstey Arm West, Four Mile Point, Wright Creek and Rendezvous), shown in Figure 2, to Anstey Hunakwa Park. The park is currently named and described in Schedule D of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*.

1.4 Management Commitments

This management plan and resulting management actions will follow the intent and general direction set out by the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP for protected areas. The LRMP did not identify any particular management issues or specific direction for the park.

1.5 Adjacent Land and Water Use

There is private land on the north boundary of park, including a small 1.1 hectare in-holding (part of legal subdivision 9) 200 metres from the northern boundary of the park.

A forest licence (located on the peninsula on either side of Anstey Arm south of 4 Mile Creek, east and south of the park boundary) and a timber licence (south of the park boundary on the peninsula) are held on lands adjacent to the park. Both of these operating areas have active logging operations and harvesting plans have been filed for areas bounding the park to enable harvesting within the next five years. For forest operations on the peninsula, all logs are trucked

¹ Please see the following URL for information on the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP:
<http://ilmbwww.gov.bc.ca/slrp/lrmp/kamloops/okanagan/index.html>

out of the area and north through the park along the forest development road (excluded from the park) to a log dump site on the west side of Seymour Arm.

There is another forest licence located on the east side of the park, up the Anstey River valley. Active forest harvesting occurs in this area with proposed cut blocks for these lands over the next five years, especially in the lower reaches of Anstey River close to the park boundary. Visual quality objectives² are set for areas visible from Anstey Arm of Shuswap Lake, but not from Hunakwa Lake. At least two landslides originating from roads in this area occurred on the slopes above Anstey Arm, running through the park and into Shuswap Lake; one entered the lake at Four Mile Creek and the other about midway between Four Mile Creek and Anstey Beach, with the slides clearly visible from the foreshore in the park.

Private cottage developments occur along the shores of Anstey Arm south of the park, and on Seymour Arm south and north of the park in Beach Bay.

² Visual quality objectives are the means by which society identifies the level of disturbance that would be acceptable in a viewscape. They are established under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* by the Minister responsible for forests (or their designate).

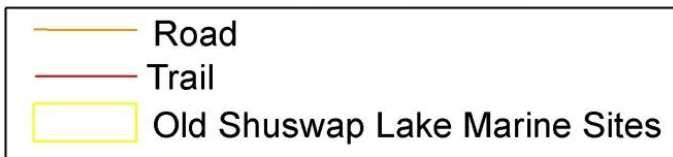
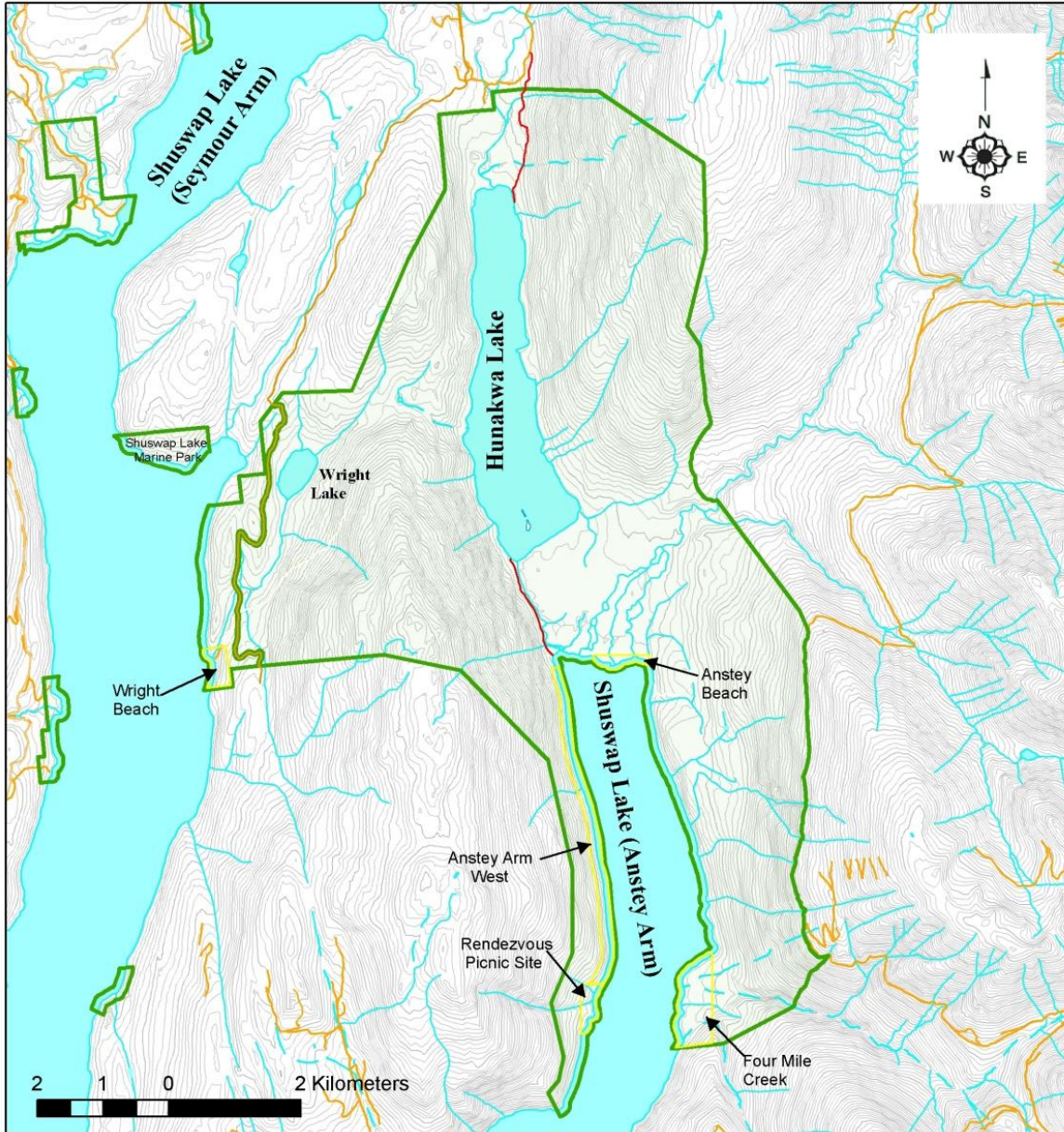


Figure 2: Park Map Anstey Hunakwa Park

2.0 Roles and Values of the Park

2.1 Significance in the Provincial Protected Areas System

The **primary role** of Anstey Hunakwa Park is to maintain representative ecosystems in the Shuswap area by protecting a diverse landscape of lakes and forest environments at the upper end of Anstey Arm on Shuswap Lake. The park is the only large natural protected area on Shuswap Lake, and its large size and elevation gradient from low shoreline to subalpine provides a diversity of habitats and resilience to the effects of climatic change. As well as upland forest, the park contains wetland and aquatic habitats of importance to salmonids and species-at-risk. Hunakwa Lake, a large lake with no road access and completely protected within the park, is a regionally significant natural feature within the heavily populated southern interior of British Columbia.

As an **important secondary role**, the park provides regionally significant recreation opportunities associated with Shuswap Lake. The park maintains a relatively undisturbed setting and visual experience of remote wilderness along the shoreline that is unique on rapidly developing Shuswap Lake. Within the park, Hunakwa Lake provides a rustic camping and canoeing experience and there are hiking opportunities along rustic trails in select locations throughout the park.

The park also plays an important role in protecting archaeological sites and recognizing continuing traditional uses by First Nations.

2.2 Biological Diversity and Natural Environment

The park includes forested slopes rising steeply from the deep waters of Anstey Arm and Seymour Arm of Shuswap Lake at 335 metres of elevation to 1,220 metres on the west side and 1,675 metres on the east side. A major portion of the park is comprised of the lake basin and valley slopes surrounding Hunakwa Lake and the forested, unnamed mountain separating Hunakwa Lake from Seymour Arm.

The park is within the Shuswap Highlands Ecosession. Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) representation includes a number of subzone variants along the elevational gradient: Interior Cedar – Hemlock Thompson Moist Warm (ICHmw3), Interior Cedar – Hemlock Shuswap Wet Cool (ICHwk1), and Engelmann Spruce - Subalpine Fir Monashee Wet Cold (ESSFwc2). These subzone/variants are well represented in other parks within this ecosession (Table 1).

Table 1: BEC subzone variant representation within Anstey-Hunakwa Park

BEC subzone variant	Portion of park within the subzone variant	% of subzone variant protected in BC
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ICHmw3	80%	27%
ICHwk1	10%	15.6%
ESSFwc2	2%	22%

The park's natural values and ecosystem representation are rated of moderate provincial significance. While the subzone/variants found in the park are well represented in the protected areas system and the park does not contribute significantly to provincial subzone representation, Anstey Hunakwa Park is unique in that it includes intact forests in their original condition at low elevation in an otherwise heavily disturbed regional landscape. Notably, the park contains the most undisturbed ICHmw3 area in the region.

The park contains regionally significant conservation values, including wetland habitats and a high percentage of old-growth spruce and interior cedar-hemlock forests. It also contains a good mix of successional forests across subzone variants, including abundant natural deciduous-conifer stands on the lower slopes.

The park also contains extensive foreshore, shoreline (sandy beaches and rocky sections) and diverse riparian habitats along the northern portion of Anstey Arm and part of Seymour Arm. Along with large lakes, including regionally unique Hunakwa Lake, the park protects a number of aquatic systems such as creeks, wetlands and small lakes such as Wright Lake, an important aquatic habitat within the park. Bordered by cattail, sedge and a wide diversity of wetland plants, Wright Lake provides a rich habitat for wildlife. Over 110 species of trees, shrubs, ferns and plants have been documented around the lake. The lake also provides important habitat for a wide variety of bird life, many of which have been identified in the park including Wood Ducks, Teals, Great Blue Herons, Kingfishers, Pileated Woodpeckers, Swainson and Varied Thrushes, Pine Siskins, Wrens, and Western Tanagers. The park also includes a large riparian flood plain with wetlands between Anstey Arm and Hunakwa Lake.

Five red- or blue-listed vascular plants have been identified as either occurring within the park (i.e., a red-listed orchid species, *Liparu loeselii*, and blue-listed *Carex amplifolia* have been recorded at Wright Lake) or in the vicinity with the potential of occurring in the park (i.e., red-listed *Isoetes howellii* and *Potamogeton nodosus* and blue-listed *Elatine rubella*). In addition, the park is immediately adjacent to the known range of the Revelstoke herd of Mountain Caribou, a red-listed species.

The park includes habitat for Grizzly Bear, Moose, Mule Deer, American Marten, and Fisher. Caribou are found on the eastern side of Anstey Arm, but it is not known to what extent they use the park area. The park has good capability for early winter habitat for Mountain Caribou.

Spawning habitat and a wide variety of fish species have been recorded in the park. Sockeye Salmon have been recorded spawning at three foreshore sites within the park on Anstey Arm, and most of the Anstey Arm foreshore within the park is rated as having moderate utilization by

juvenile salmon. Burbot, Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, Bull Trout, Kokanee, Pink Salmon, Prickly Sculpin, Rainbow Trout, other sculpin species and Sockeye Salmon have been recorded in Anstey River. Burbot, Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, Bull Trout, Kokanee, Northern Pikeminnow, Redside Shiner, sculpin species, Sockeye Salmon and sucker species have been recorded in Hunakwa Creek. Bull Trout, Northern Pikeminnow, Rainbow Trout and Redside Shiner have been recorded in Wright Creek and Bull Trout have been recorded in Four Mile Creek. Hunakwa Lake has not been surveyed, but is expected to contain the same fish species as found in Hunakwa Creek as beaver dams have been the only obstacle to fish passage from Shuswap Lake.

2.3 Recreation

The backcountry nature of Anstey Hunakwa Park stands in contrast to the other marine parks on Shuswap Lake. It provides the most remote recreational opportunities available to users on the lake, and has varied recreational settings including rivers, flood plains, valley bottom lakes and forested slopes. The park also provides nature appreciation, education and research opportunities related to its old-growth forests and wetland habitats.

Upper Anstey Arm is the most isolated and least disturbed recreational setting on Shuswap Lake. Extensive white sandy beaches provide a destination attraction for boating and houseboat use, with camping, swimming in warm, low elevation waters, and fishing as primary activities. The park could provide alternative land-based activities such as hiking for summer boat tourists.

Hunakwa Lake offers wilderness canoeing opportunities with access from Anstey Arm or from the trail at the north end of the park. Wilderness camping also occurs on the lake, with no designated campsites. A hiking trail links Hunakwa Lake to Anstey Arm, providing a relatively easy 2 kilometre hike and slightly more challenging canoe portage. It is used by approximately 500 people each year. Steep slopes and thick forest understory pose difficult and challenging terrain conditions for hiking over much of the remainder of the park. Opportunities exist for nature guiding and eco-tourism on Hunakwa Lake.

Camping and picnicking opportunities are also available along the shores of Anstey Arm and Seymour Arm at former Shuswap Lake Marine Park sites (Rendezvous, Anstey Arm West, Anstey Beach, Four Mile Creek and Wright Creek) (Figure 2). The only facilities in the park are picnic tables and toilets located at these sites, and there is limited space for on-shore camping. The sites receive approximately 90 houseboats annually plus an undetermined number of other visitors arriving by boat.

An old, overgrown logging road leads from Seymour Arm (at Wright Creek Bay) to Wright Lake and an overgrown, rough trail leads from Wright Lake over a height of land down to Hunakwa Lake. Recreational use of the road and the trail is limited at present, but local groups have expressed interest in improving the trail to provide a new hiking opportunity.

One guide outfitter territory overlaps the northwest two-thirds of the park. Black Bears are hunted in the spring (May/June); Moose, Deer and Goat in the fall (November), and Cougar in the winter (from the end of November to January). The park is hunted every year; access is by vehicle.

Within the Columbia Shuswap Regional District, indirect economic benefits are derived from Anstey Hunakwa through use of the park's beaches and campgrounds by boaters (i.e., houseboats, power boats, sail boats, canoes and kayaks). These park visitors often use local services such as marinas, convenience stores and fueling stations found in the various communities along the shores of Shuswap Lake, including Seymour Arm, Anglemont, Celista and Sicamous.

2.4 Cultural Heritage

The Secwepemec First Nations peoples, commonly known as the Shuswap First Nation, have aboriginal interests over the area including the park. The park is in the traditional territory of three bands: Little Shuswap, Adams Lake and Neskonlith Indian Bands. The Little Shuswap Indian Band is the primary band whose people visited and frequented the area in years past. At present, band members do not use the area for hunting, trapping, fishing, or collection of natural materials.

There are four recorded archaeological sites (EgQr 3, 4, 8 and 10) in the park. First Nations historical use is suggested by the presence of ground depressions, which indicate the locations of former lodges and cache pits, near the beach at the north end of Anstey Arm. Anstey Beach was used as a seasonal camp for hunting, fishing and the processing of fish, and the collection of huckleberries.

Culturally modified trees can be found in the area between Hunakwa Lake and Anstey Beach.

Portions of the upland areas adjoining Anstey Arm were cut for logs during the late 1800s, and there was some limited logging for cedar poles in the 1930s. The logs were floated down Shuswap Lake to supply lumber to the CPR as it built the railway east towards Eagle Pass. Logs were also floated from Anstey Arm all the way to Kamloops to supply local saw mills, with a key figure in this activity having been Francis Anstey.

2.5 Other Park Attributes

A trapline (0336T003) includes land within the park. There are two water licences in the park for domestic water use with a maximum use of 200 gallons per day.

3.0 Management Direction

3.1 Vision

Anstey Hunakwa Park conserves a diversity of intact aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, providing habitat for representative fish and wildlife species and species at risk, largely undisturbed by human intrusion. Anstey Hunakwa Park is experienced mainly by recreational boaters on the popular Shuswap Lake, who enjoy the natural backdrop of the park landscape, most just touching the shoreline to enjoy the beaches and the relatively remote setting compared to the rest of the lake. With a little more effort, visitors can experience a remote, semi-wilderness setting by hiking rustic trails or portaging a canoe to enjoy the solitude of Hunakwa Lake.

3.2 Management Objectives and Strategies

Management Issues and Opportunities	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>Lake access and remote land access make it difficult for visitors to know if they are in the park.</p> <p>Impacts on natural and cultural values, such as archaeological sites, overuse of access points, trail impacts (especially riparian areas) and scenic views, by visitors and adjacent land use.</p>	<p>Management Objective: To protect the park’s natural and cultural values.</p> <p>Management Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign park boundaries at strategic locations to ensure visitors know they are entering a park. • Restrict activities that could potentially alter the natural vegetation community (e.g., minimize potential for weed introductions, and do not allow horse/pack animal use on hiking trails in the park due to the frequency of moist areas that would be subject to soil and vegetation impacts). • Establish long-term monitoring of conditions at boat landing areas, campsites and along trails, with emphasis on changes to aquatic habitats (foreshore and streams) or impacts to identified archaeological sites. • Work with forest companies and the appropriate government agencies to control slope stability issues to avoid potential landslides into the park, and to minimize the impacts of logging activities on the visual values of the park. • Monitor forest development and other resource development activities on adjacent lands; discuss potential mitigative measures with developers to minimize access to the park boundary in order to maintain the remote nature of this corner of the generally busy Shuswap Lake. • Ensure that any new trail development or promotion of access to Wright Lake protects the sensitive ecological values of this ecosystem. • Discourage visitors from disturbing archaeological sites using careful placement of trails, shrub or tree plantings, or natural barriers (e.g., fallen trees, etc.) to restrict visitor access. • Consult with First Nations on traditional uses and opportunities within the park. Conduct First Nations cultural heritage assessment for the park as resources allow.

<p>Increased knowledge about natural and cultural values would allow for more specific management direction to be developed.</p>	<p>Management Objective: To increase knowledge of natural and cultural values.</p> <p>Management Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory aquatic, wildlife and vegetation resources, with a priority on Hunakwa Lake, which has not received previous inventory attention for fish or their habitats. • Develop a fire management plan for the area. The long-term intent may be to allow for natural fires in some portions of the park, but until there is sufficient knowledge of park resources and understanding of potential impacts, all fires will be strictly controlled. • Work with the appropriate government agencies to develop forest health indicators and management strategies for forests in the park. Depending on the nature and extent of forest health issues, human intervention for management purposes may be permissible.
<p>Shuswap Lake is a popular and busy destination, creating pressures on all parks on the lake and on local communities.</p>	<p>Management Objective: To integrate park management as a component of the recreational spectrum in the larger Shuswap Lake area.</p> <p>Management Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local governments and interest groups to manage for appropriate recreational use levels throughout Shuswap Lake, with parks providing a variety of recreational experiences for local residents and tourists, from high intensity at popular campgrounds to a near-wilderness experience at Anstey Hunakwa Park. • Encourage adjacent land owners/agencies to continue to allow the current limited access to the north end of the park within the limits required to protect natural values.
<p>There is limited access for visitors wishing to experience the park.</p>	<p>Management Objective: To maintain a semi-wilderness setting for park visitors while providing limited access to the interior of the park.</p> <p>Management Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the development of a limited number of wilderness, rustic trails within the park. • Maintain a quiet, low level, walk-in angling experience on Hunakwa Lake. • A walk-in trail beginning at the north boundary of the park leading to the north end of Hunakwa Lake in the general vicinity (likely downslope) of the existing rough access road (Figure 2) would be appropriate, with closure of the existing rough road when the trail is completed so access to the lake is walk-in only. • Assess the need for wilderness, canoe-in campsites on Hunakwa Lake. • Assess the trail from Anstey Arm to Hunakwa Lake and consider minor improvements to allow easier portaging, including signing the trail to make it easier to locate and prevent user-created alternative paths. • Consider new tourism uses such as non-facility commercial tourism and use of primitive hiking trails. • Access by road will be to the park boundary only at the north end to facilitate use of the Hunakwa Lake trail and on the forest service road from Seymour Arm to within 100 metres north of Wright Lake. • Snowmobiles periodically access Hunakwa Lake from the north, which will continue to be allowed along the existing rough road. Should this road be closed upon development of a walk-in trail to Hunakwa Lake, snowmobile access will be switched to the trail. Snowmobile use in the park is restricted to this access.
<p>Historic uses occur within the park; recognition of traditional uses by First Nations.</p>	<p>Management Objective: To recognize pre-existing use of the park and honour the traditional use of the park area by First Nations.</p> <p>To be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve First Nations in management decisions. • Continue existing tenured activities (i.e., water rights, guide outfitter, trapline) within the park.

3.3 Zoning

This management plan uses zoning to assist in the planning and management of the park. The park is divided into two zones (Figure 3).

Nature Recreation Zone

The objective for this zone is to protect scenic values and to provide backcountry recreation opportunities in a largely undisturbed natural environment. This zone comprises 66 hectares, or slightly less than 1% of the park. Most of the park's visitor use occurs within this zone and all of the park's limited recreational facilities and infrastructure are located in this zone.

This zone encompasses the popular boat landing and overnight tie-up locations (six sites as shown in Figure 3), including the foreshore at these locations and a 15 metre distance inland. Users will not be encouraged to move inland from the beach, with the exception of any pit toilets being placed a sufficient distance from the lakeshore to prevent water quality impacts, although the preference is to encourage boaters to use any facilities on their boats whenever possible. The location at the outflow of Hunakwa Creek is only to be utilized for motorized boat access to the trailhead to Hunakwa Lake.

Wilderness Recreation Zone

The objective of this zone is to protect a remote, undisturbed natural landscape and to provide backcountry recreation opportunities dependent on a pristine environment. This zone comprises 6,786 hectares, or over 99% of the park. The majority of the park is zoned Wilderness Recreation to ensure the park's pristine environment remains protected. Very low recreation use levels occur within this zone, restricted to wilderness camping activities and hiking on rustic trails. Protection of aquatic habitats will be a priority, including sensitive wetlands and spawning and rearing sites for Bull Trout, Sockeye Salmon and Kokanee on the foreshore and in Anstey River. New trails will not parallel river habitats, although a river viewing opportunity could be developed if appropriate.

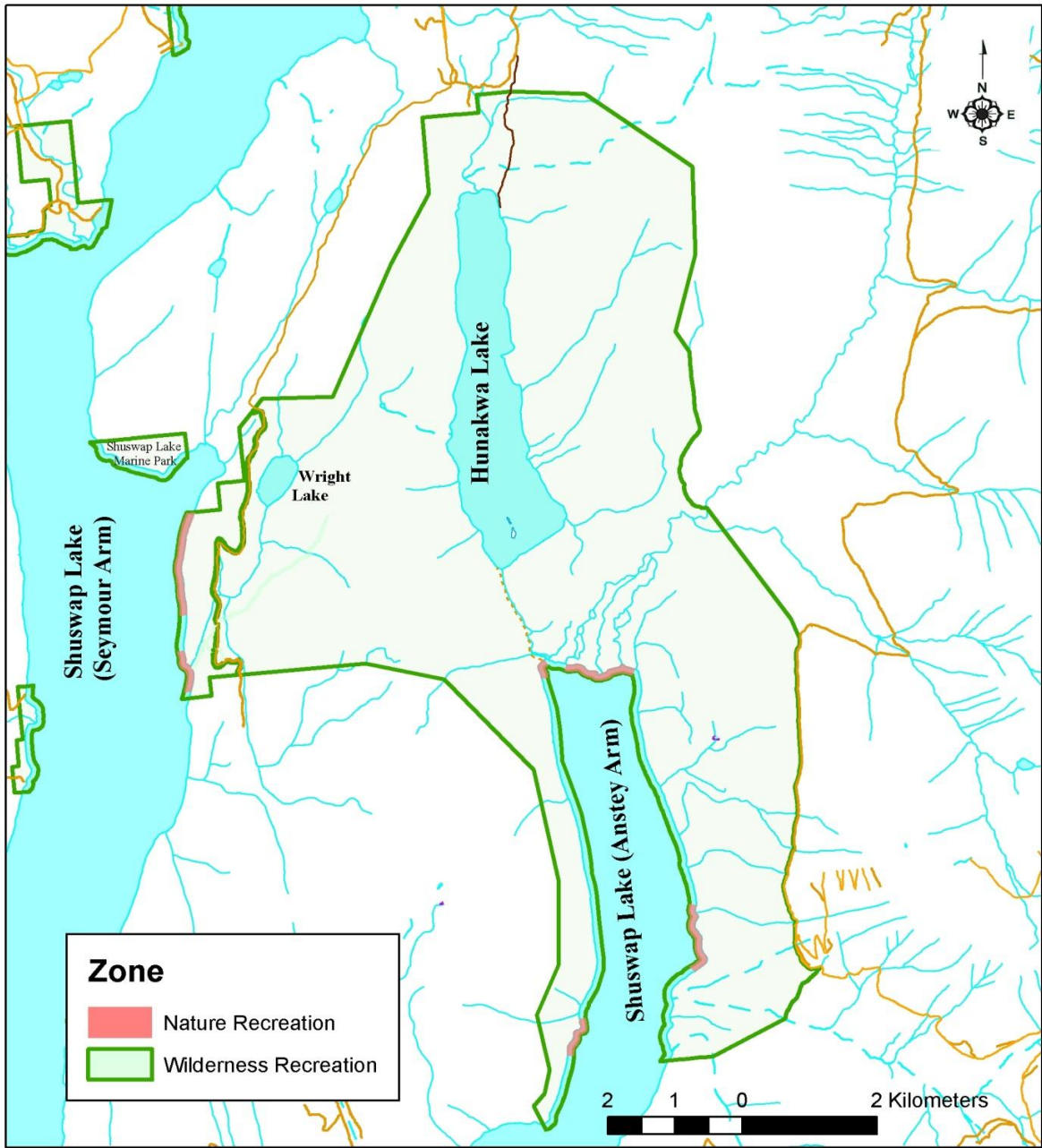


Figure 3: Zoning Map Anstey Hunakwa Park

4.0 Plan Implementation

4.1 Implementation Plan

BC Parks will seek project-specific funding and partners to implement high priority strategies and to monitor key performance measures. Specific projects will be evaluated for priority in relation to the overall protected areas system. Seeking external funds or partners will be a key aspect of the management plan implementation.

As part of the collaborative relationship, BC Parks will ensure that public interest groups, individuals and stakeholders are consulted where appropriate in various follow up management planning processes.

4.2 High Priority Strategies

Highest priorities are to protect conservation and cultural values and maintain a remote wilderness setting for visitors. The priority management strategies are to:

- Discourage visitors from disturbing archaeological sites through careful placement of trails, shrub or tree plantings, and natural barriers (e.g., fallen trees, etc.) to restrict access to these areas; and
- Encourage adjacent land owners/agencies to continue to allow the current limited access to the north end of the park within the limits required to protect natural values.

4.3 Adaptive Management

In order to ensure the management of Anstey Hunakwa Park remains relevant and effective, an adaptive management approach will be used. Adaptive management involves a five-step process of planning, action, monitoring, evaluation and revision of the management plan to reflect lessons learned, changing circumstances and/or objectives achieved. Adaptive management is flexible, collaborative, and responsive to public input.

The management plan will be reviewed as required by BC Parks. A review of the management plan should generally be triggered by the complexities of the management issues in the protected area and/or a significant change in circumstances (e.g., a natural disaster, major environmental change or discovery of a major new archaeological site), and not a by a specific time period.

A management plan review looks for any necessary updates to the management plan that are required to keep management direction current and relevant; correct the intent of a policy statement; address some error or omission; or address a new proposal. Any updates or changes to the content of the management plan will be addressed through a formal management plan amendment process. The amendment process will include an opportunity for public input.

Appendix I: Appropriate Uses Tables

The following table lists existing and potential future uses in the park. This is not an exhaustive list of uses that may be considered in this park.

The table is provided to summarize the uses which the management planning process has confirmed are not appropriate in the park. The table also gives a general indication of the management direction for other uses. The table must be reviewed in conjunction with the other sections of the management plan, including the role descriptions, vision, objectives and strategies.

Appendix I: Appropriate Use Table

Activity/Use/Facility	Appropriateness in Nature Recreation Zone	Appropriateness in Wilderness Recreation Zone
Hunting	Y	Y
Fishing	Y	Y
Trapping	N2	N2
Utility Corridors	N	N
Communication Sites	N	N
Horse Use/Pack Animals	N	N
Guide Outfitting (hunting)	Y	Y
Angle Guiding	M	N
Cat-Assisted Skiing	N/A	N
Commercial Recreation (facility-based)	N	N
Commercial Recreation (non-facility based)	Y	Y
Backcountry Huts	N	N
Water Control Structures	N	N
Fish Stocking and Enhancement	N1	N
Road Access	N	N
Off-road Access (snowmobiling)	N	Y (to Hunakwa Lake from north only)
Off-road Access (motorized)	N	N
Off-road Access (mechanical activities)	N	N
Motorized Water Access	Y	Y
Aircraft Access	Y ¹	Y ¹
Fire Management (suppression)	Y	Y
Fire Management (prescribed fire management)	Y	Y
Fire Management (prevention)	Y	Y
Forest Insect/Disease Control	M	M
Noxious Weed Control	Y	Y
Exotic Insect/Disease Control	M	M
Scientific Research (specimen collection)	M	M
Scientific Research (manipulative activities)	N	N

Y = allowed, subject to conditions identified in the management plan

Y¹ = any helicopter access to Antsey Hunakwa Park would require clearing vegetation to create a landing pad, and therefore will require a park use permit.

N = not allowed

M = may be permitted if compatible with protected area objectives.

N1 = allowed for expressed management purposes only

N2 = not normally allowed, but if present at time of park establishment, will normally be allowed to continue