



Brackendale Eagles Park



Baynes Island Ecological Reserve



Tantalus Park

Brackendale Eagles Park
 Baynes Island Ecological Reserve
 Tantalus Park
 Management Plan

February 2012



Squamish
Nation



This document replaces the direction provided in the Baynes Island Ecological Reserve Purpose Statement (2003).

Brackendale Eagles Park
Baynes Island Ecological Reserve
Tantalus Park
Management Plan

Approved by:



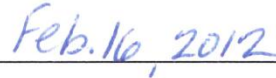
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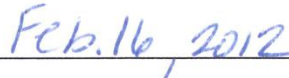
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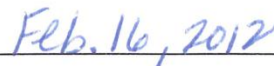
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Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	i
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Management Plan Purpose	1
1.2 Planning Area	1
1.3 Legislative Framework	3
1.4 Management Commitments	4
1.5 Planning Process.....	4
2.0 Values and Roles of the Protected Areas	8
2.1 Significance in the Protected Areas System.....	8
2.2 Cultural Heritage	8
2.3 Biological Diversity and Natural Environment	9
2.4 Recreation	13
3.0 Management Direction	18
3.1 Vision	18
3.2 Collaborative Management with Squamish Nation.....	19
3.3 Cultural Heritage Management	19
3.4 Biological Diversity and Natural Environment Management	20
3.5 Recreation Management	23
3.6 Zoning.....	29
4.0 Plan Implementation	33
4.1 Policy Context.....	33
4.2 Implementation.....	33
4.3 Adaptive Management.....	34
Appendix A: Appropriate Uses Chart	36
Appendix B: Biogeoclimatic Zones	38
List of Figures	
Figure 1: Regional Context Map	2
Figure 2: Baynes Island Ecological Reserve Map	5
Figure 3: Tantalus Park Map	6
Figure 4: Brackendale Eagles Park Map	7
Figure 5: Biogeoclimatic Zones – Tantalus Park Map	12
Figure 6: Recreational Facilities in Tantalus Park Map	17
Figure 7: Zoning Map – Tantalus Park.	32

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Management Plan Purpose

This management plan was developed for three protected areas - Brackendale Eagles Park, Baynes Island Ecological Reserve and Tantalus Park. As these protected areas are separated only by right-of-ways and some private lands, their management planning direction has been considered collectively in order to provide a consistent approach to managing natural, cultural and recreational values across their boundaries. For the purposes of this management plan, Brackendale Eagles Park, Baynes Island Ecological Reserve and Tantalus Park are referred to in the management plan as the “BEBIT” protected areas.

The management plan:

- establishes long-term strategic direction for the protected areas;
- sets out a vision for the future state of the protected areas;
- addresses current issues affecting that long-term vision;
- defines appropriate levels and types of recreational activities;
- defines the location and kinds of facilities that will be developed to accommodate uses; and,
- identifies acceptable uses of natural resources.

1.2 Planning Area

Brackendale Eagles Park, Baynes Island Ecological Reserve and Tantalus Park together form a network of protected lands and waters to the west of Squamish, British Columbia. They range from the Squamish River to the high peaks of the Tantalus Range.

Nearby protected areas include Alice Lake Park, Shannon Falls Park, Stawamus Chief Park, Murrin Park, Garibaldi Park and Esté-tiwilh Sigurd Creek Conservancy (Figure 1). The 1,112 hectare Esté-tiwilh/Sigurd Creek Conservancy, directly adjacent to the northern boundary of Tantalus Park, was established in 2008 as an outcome of the Sea-to-Sky Land and Resource Management Plan and the Land Use Planning Agreement between the Squamish Nation and the Province of British Columbia (LUPA).

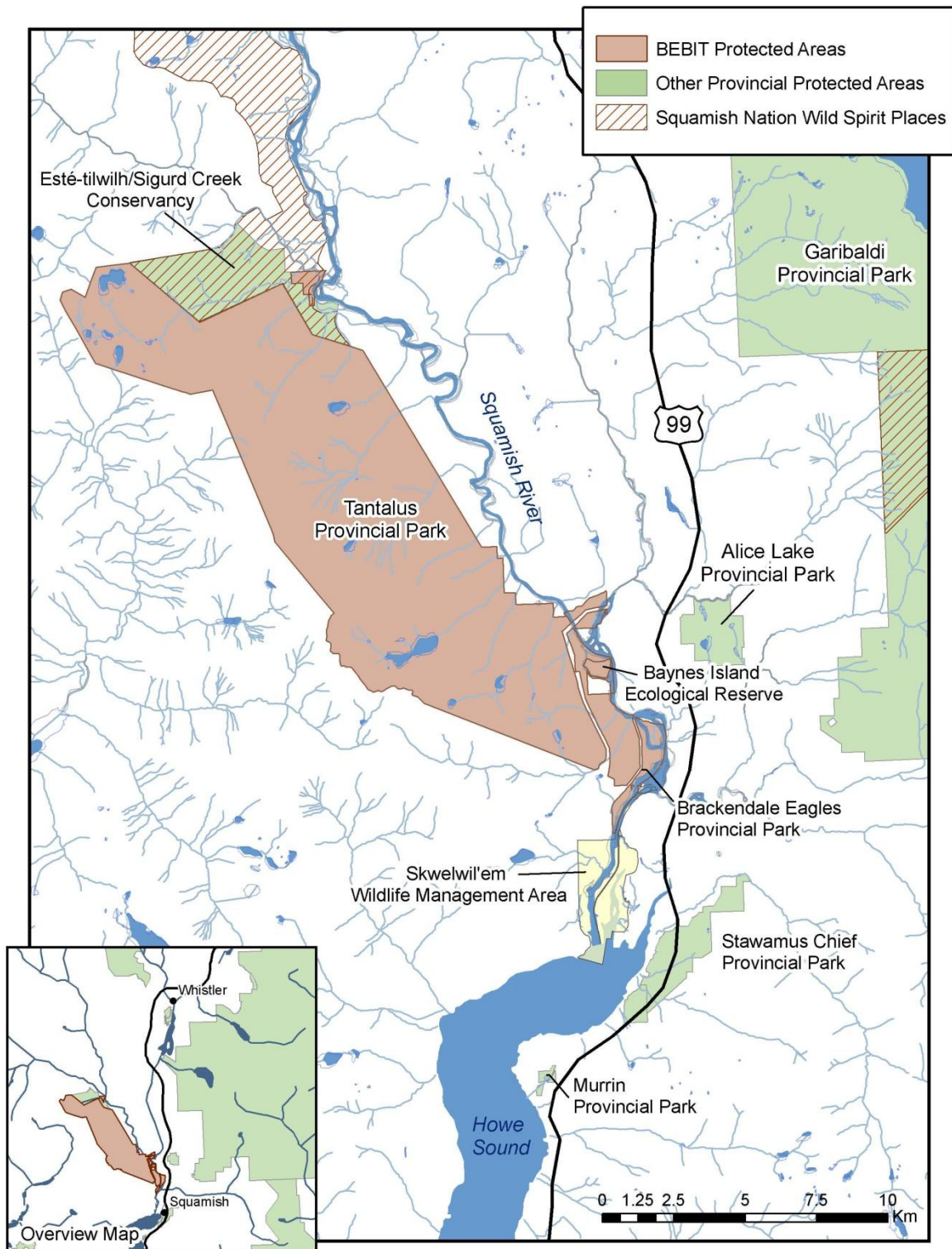


Figure 1: Regional Context Map

1.3 Legislative Framework

The management of natural, recreational, and cultural values in the BEBIT protected areas will be based upon agreements between British Columbia and the Squamish Nation (see section 1.4), the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*, the *Park Act*, *Park, Conservancy and Recreation Area Regulation*, Ministry of Environment and Squamish Nation policies, the role of the protected areas in the system of parks and protected areas in British Columbia, and this management plan.

The BEBIT protected areas were established in large part as a result of recommendations made by the Lower Mainland Regional Public Advisory Committee during the Lower Mainland Protected Areas Strategy. The Lower Mainland Regional Public Advisory Committee completed their report in 1996, which recommended the protection of the area that is now a part of Tantalus Park and Brackendale Eagles Park.

Baynes Island Ecological Reserve

Baynes Island was established in 1975 as an ecological reserve in order to protect 71 hectares of floodplain cottonwood stands for purposes of hybridisation and stock improvement (Figure 2).

The purpose of the *Ecological Reserve Act* is to reserve Crown land for ecological purposes, including the following:

- areas suitable for scientific research and educational purposes associated with studies in productivity and other aspects of the natural environment;
- areas that are representative examples of natural ecosystems in British Columbia;
- areas that serve as examples of ecosystems that have been modified by human beings and offer an opportunity to study the recovery of the natural ecosystem from modification;
- areas where rare or endangered native plants and animals in their natural habitat may be preserved; and,
- areas that contain unique and rare examples of botanical, zoological or geological phenomena.

Brackendale Eagles Park and Tantalus Park

In 1988, the Lake Lovely Water Recreation Area was established for the purpose of protecting the alpine lake area and for providing mountaineering opportunities in the Tantalus Range. In 1999, over 11,000 hectares of the Tantalus Range were established as Tantalus Park, a Class A park, including the Lake Lovely Water area (Figure 3).

Also in 1999, 755 hectares of Squamish River floodplain were protected as Brackendale Eagles, a Class A park (Figure 4). This area was recognised for providing crucial habitat for the wintering Bald Eagles that congregate each season to feed primarily on spawning Chum Salmon and Pink Salmon.

Class A parks are dedicated to the preservation of their natural environments for the inspiration, use and enjoyment of the public.

1.4 Management Commitments

In 2001, the Squamish Nation completed their land use plan, *Xay Temixw: Sacred Land*. The land use plan identified several areas in Squamish Nation traditional territory to be set aside as protected areas - called Kwékwayex Kwelháynexw ta Skwxwú7mesh Temixw, also known as Wild Spirit Places.

In June 2007, the Squamish Nation and British Columbia entered into the *Agreement on Land Use Planning between the Squamish Nation and the Province of British Columbia (LUPA)*. Under the agreement, the Province agreed to establish new protected areas, including the Esté-tiwilh/Sigurd Creek Conservancy which protects lands and waters to the north of Tantalus Park.

In June 2007, the Squamish Nation and British Columbia entered into a *Collaborative Agreement for the Management of Protected Areas in Squamish Nation Traditional Territory* to promote collaboration and communication between them in the management and planning of protected areas in Squamish Nation traditional territory.

1.5 Planning Process

This management plan was prepared with a high degree of public involvement. From 2000 to 2003, a public advisory committee helped prepare the draft management plan. Public open houses were held on the draft management plan in both North Vancouver and Squamish.

In recognition of the collaborative relationship, Squamish Nation reviewed the draft management plan in 2009 and provided input to strengthen the management plan's direction with respect to Squamish Nation interests, and to better reflect the knowledge and interests of the Squamish Nation in these protected areas. At that same time, Squamish Nation and BC Parks collaboratively developed the management direction for Esté-tiwilh/Sigurd Creek Conservancy. The management direction for Esté-tiwilh/Sigurd Creek Conservancy has been considered in this management plan.

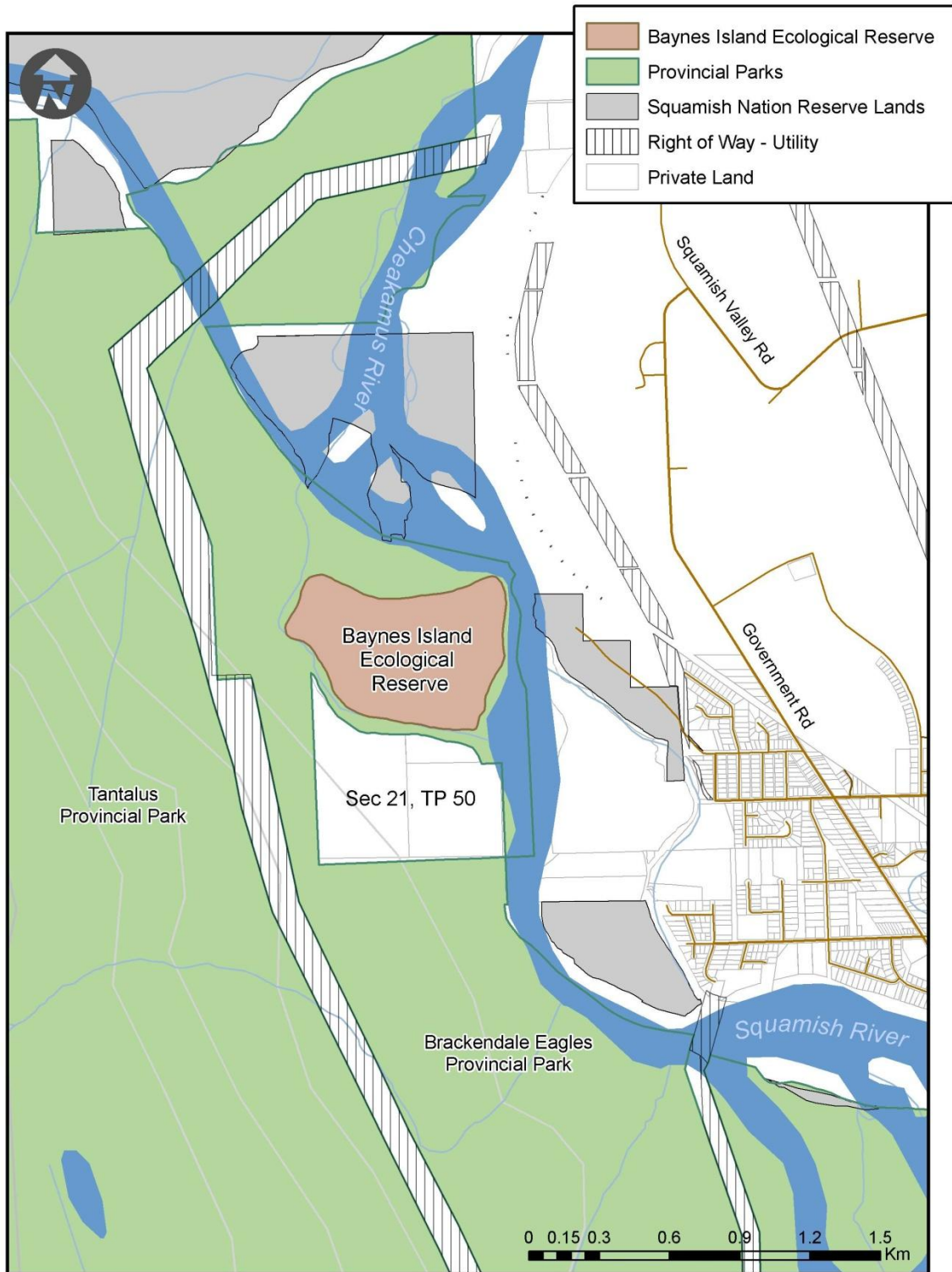


Figure 2: Baynes Island Ecological Reserve Map

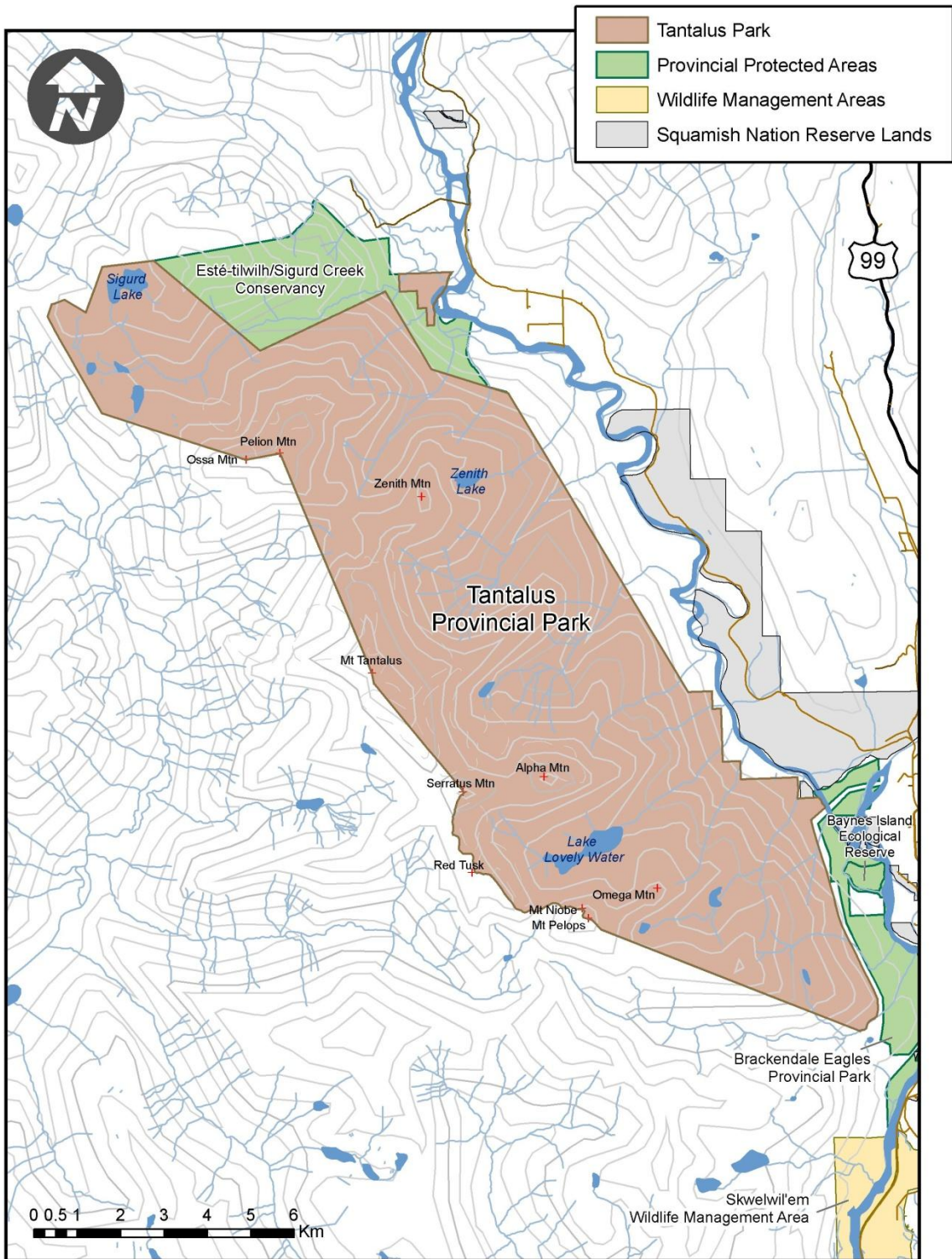


Figure 3: Tantalus Park Map

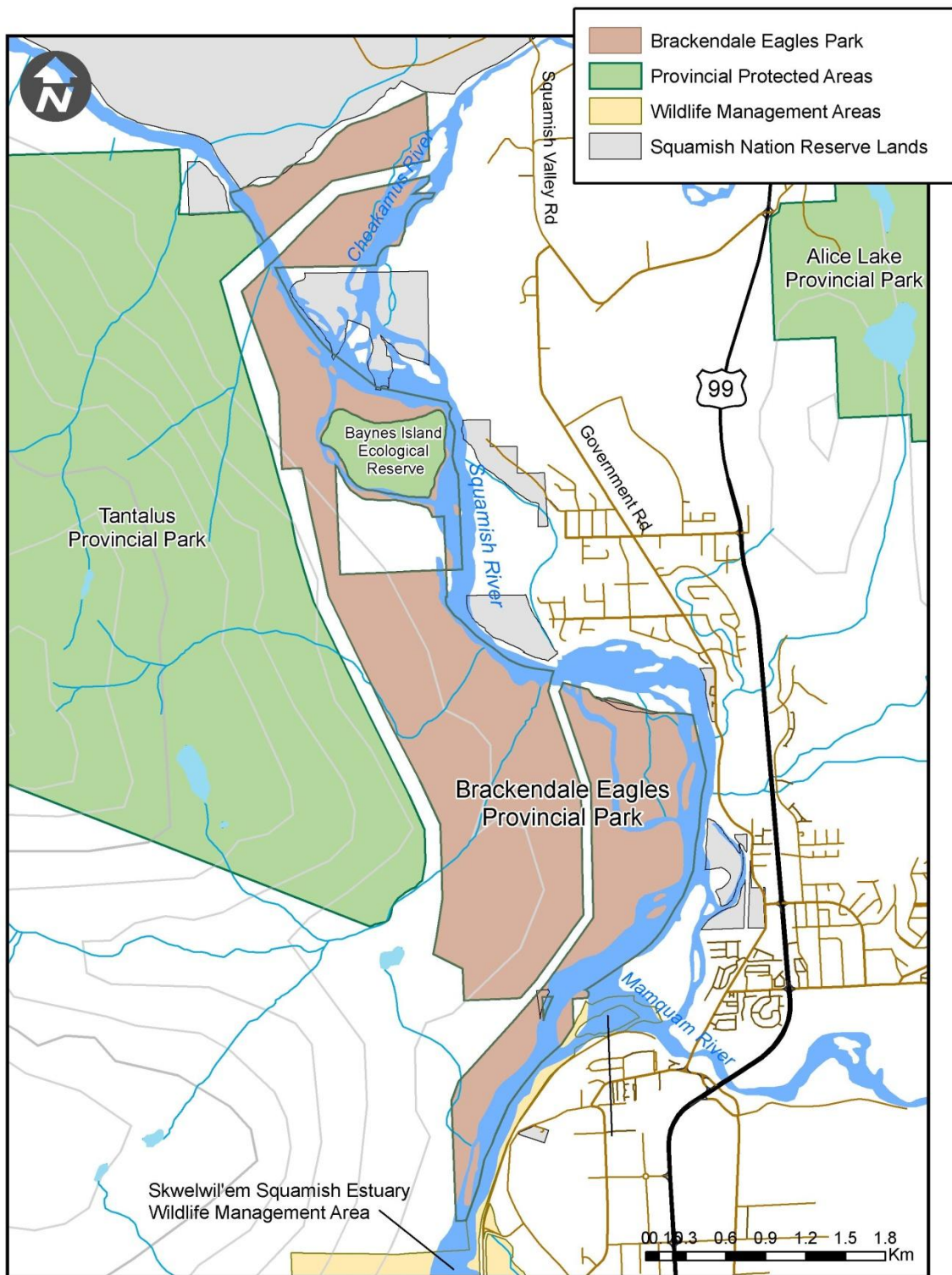


Figure 4: Brackendale Eagles Park Map

2.0 Values and Roles of the Protected Areas

2.1 Significance in the Protected Areas System

The roles of the protected areas as described below, together with the vision statement for the BEBIT protected areas (see section 3.1), guide the management activities outlined in this management plan. The BEBIT management planning area is comprised of two protected areas primarily protected for ecological values (Brackendale Eagles Park and Baynes Island Ecological Reserve) and one area primarily protected for recreation opportunities (Tantalus Park).

The BEBIT protected areas:

- contribute to protecting important cultural features and landscapes of the Squamish Nation;
- protect floodplain areas that contain critical perching, roosting and feeding habitats that support high numbers of wintering Bald Eagles;
- protect the significant wet subalpine meadow in the Niobe basin to the northwest of Omega Mountain; and,
- complement the ecological and recreation values found in nearby parks by providing outstanding wildlife viewing opportunities (Brackendale Eagles Park and Baynes Island Ecological Reserve) and backcountry recreation opportunities (mountaineering and hiking in Tantalus Park). The opportunity to access Tantalus Park by air also contributes to the variety of recreation opportunities available within the region's protected areas.

2.2 Cultural Heritage

These protected areas are within the traditional territory of the Squamish Nation, and contribute to protecting important cultural features and landscapes of the Squamish Nation. Located in one of the most intensively used parts of Squamish Nation territory, the BEBIT protected areas conserve the natural environments of the lower Squamish River. These lands and waters, as well as hunting grounds within the forests and mountains of the Tantalus Range, have a long history of Squamish Nation use and occupation.

Numerous camps and several villages are found along the banks of the Squamish River, with intensive use of the river for salmon fishing and hunting in the upland forests. Higher elevation forests and mountains were accessed for hunting, especially for Mountain Goats. Numerous Indian Reserves are situated adjacent to the protected areas. The Squamish region contains numerous prehistoric, historic and culturally significant sites.

Several archaeological sites have been identified adjacent to Tantalus Park along the Squamish River. The 'Squamish West' Síiyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh cultural site is situated adjacent to the boundary of the park in the vicinity of the Lake Lovely Water access trail. This cultural site was established under the Sea to Sky Land and Resource Management Plan to maintain natural

areas for spiritual and cultural use. First Nations traditional use in higher elevation areas within the park is not well documented and further information is required.

First Nations' traditional use within Brackendale Eagles Park and Baynes Island Ecological Reserve is not well documented and further information is required. There are no documented archaeological sites within the park or ecological reserve boundaries; however, there are several sites adjacent to the protected areas.

2.3 Biological Diversity and Natural Environment

Baynes Island Ecological Reserve and Brackendale Eagles Park

Brackendale Eagles Park and Baynes Island Ecological Reserve are bordered on the east by the Squamish River with several side channels and tributary creeks located within the protected areas. Water is a key resource for the park and ecological reserve. The ecology of the river floodplain and the Bald Eagles is dependent on maintaining high quality freshwater systems.

The shoreline and upland areas of Baynes Island are constantly evolving due to erosion, river channel movement and gravel deposition. It is difficult to predict the long-term effect of these natural changes but the integrity of the ecological reserve may be impacted at some future point.

The most significant wildlife occurring within the protected areas are the overwintering Bald Eagles. From mid-October until late March, large numbers of Bald Eagles congregate along the Squamish and Cheakamus rivers to feed on spawned salmon. In the 1990s, single day counts inventoried over 3,700 eagles in the Squamish and Cheakamus river systems. Annual Bald Eagle counts have shown declines in recent years, with number coming in under 1,000 birds in recent years. While the park and ecological reserve protect critical wintering habitat for eagles, they also require significant habitat areas outside the park and ecological reserve to maintain healthy populations.

The protected areas protect the habitat of a number of other species including many associated with the floodplain and riparian areas. Further information can be found in the *Background Report for Brackendale Eagles Park*.

The Squamish River supports seven species of anadromous salmonids (e.g., Coho Salmon, Chinook Salmon) as well as resident salmonids.

The park and ecological reserve lie within the Southern Pacific Ranges Ecoregion and the Coastal Western Hemlock biogeoclimatic zone. Forests are dominated by Douglas-fir, western redcedar and western hemlock. Floodplain areas adjacent to the Squamish River have a large deciduous component of red alder, black cottonwood, and bigleaf maple, as well as Sitka spruce, which provide the important roosting areas for Bald Eagles.

Tantalus Park

Tantalus Park lies within the Southern Pacific Ranges Ecoregion and contains portions of the Alpine Tundra, Mountain Hemlock and Coastal Western Hemlock biogeoclimatic zones (Figure 5).

Almost 41% of the park is considered a part of the Alpine Tundra Biogeoclimatic Zone and primarily occurs in the high elevation areas along the Tantalus Range and around Sigurd Lake. Vegetation in these areas consists of lichens, herbs and small shrubs with small amounts of subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, mountain hemlock and whitebark pine.

The Mountain Hemlock Biogeoclimatic Zone is within an elevational band from 1,000 metres to 1,400 metres above sea level. Approximately 31% of the park lies within this zone. Tree species include mountain hemlock, western hemlock, western redcedar, yellow-cedar, Douglas-fir and Amabilis fir. Shrubs include blueberry, huckleberry, false azalea and white flowered rhododendron.

Portions of the park below 1,000 metres fall within the Coastal Western Hemlock Biogeoclimatic Zone. The dominant tree species is western hemlock with patches of western redcedar and Douglas-fir.

Vegetation in the park is typical of these zones and ranges from high alpine non-forested areas through to large coastal western hemlock and western redcedar stands. Tantalus Park contains some mid- and high-elevation old-growth forests. Most of the forests in the park have been subject only to natural disturbance. The park contributes to the habitat requirements for species associated with its three biogeoclimatic zones. These species include Black Bear, Wolverine, Mountain Goat, Coastal Tailed Frog and Black-tailed Deer. Portions of the eastern slopes of Tantalus Park are recognised as potential Spotted Owl and Marbled Murrelet habitat. Other species such as Grizzly Bear and Grey Wolf have occurred historically within the park but their presence has not been recently confirmed.

Many of the wildlife species use habitat both within and outside the park. For example, Bald Eagles primarily use floodplain areas outside of Tantalus Park for most of their habitat needs. However, during storm periods this species uses some of the mid-elevation conifer stands within the park for protection.

Two larger lakes, Lake Lovely Water and Sigurd Lake, several smaller lakes and numerous creeks and streams drain from the park east into the Squamish River. The creeks and streams are located in steep terrain with fast flows, numerous obstructions or drops, and as a result have relatively low fisheries values. Detailed information related to the water quality and other attributes is not available. The park boundary extends down to the riparian areas near the Squamish River in a few locations. Shrubs and herbs in this area include blueberry, huckleberry, falsebox, bunchberry and Queen's cup.

A 14 hectare wet subalpine meadow is located in the Niobe Basin to the northwest of Omega Mountain. Due to the fragility of the plant species, short alpine growing season, and extensive wetted areas, this meadow is highly sensitive to impacts from recreational use.

A detailed vegetation inventory is not available at this time for the park. Due to the presence of old-growth forest, it is likely that rare or unique values and plant communities occur within the park area.

A fire management plan has been developed for the park with objectives that include protecting public safety, and maintaining natural ecosystems, habitat and biodiversity, allowing natural processes to occur where possible, and protecting natural and cultural values within and adjacent to the park.

Please refer to Appendix B for a summary of the biogeoclimatic zone representation associated with the BEBIT protected areas.

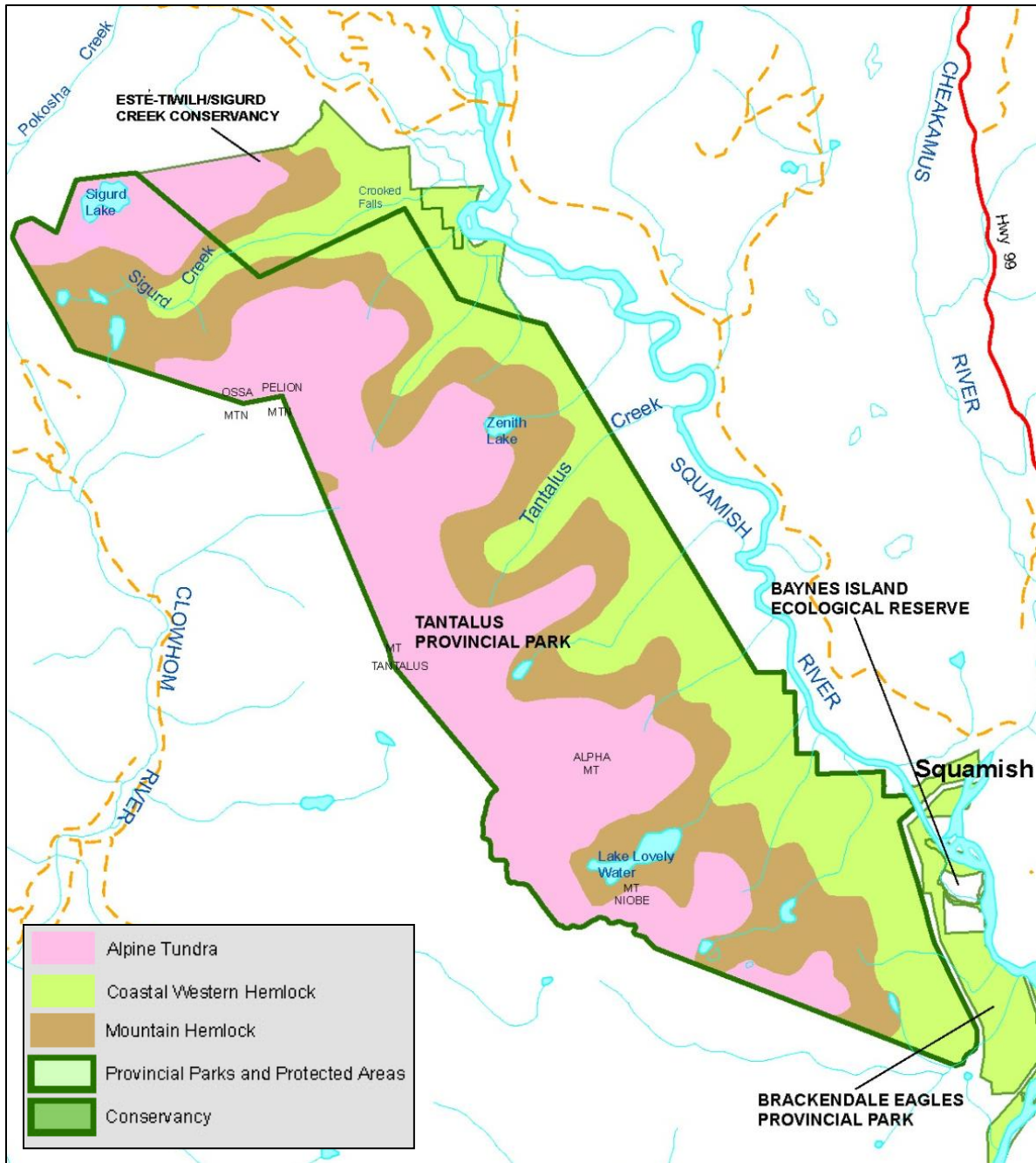


Figure 5: Biogeoclimatic Zones – Tantalus Park Map

2.4 Recreation

Baynes Island Ecological Reserve

Access to Baynes Island Ecological Reserve for recreational activities is not encouraged.

Brackendale Eagles Park

Brackendale Eagles Park has a history of low recreational use. Small numbers of visitors engage in activities along the river and gravel beach areas, including fishing, canoeing, river rafting and wildlife viewing.

Brackendale Eagles Park provides significant opportunities to view wintering Bald Eagles which can be enjoyed from areas outside the park boundary. Adjacent areas along the east bank of the Squamish River have seen significant increases in recreational use associated with viewing of wintering Bald Eagles and their habitat. Human presence in both upland and shoreline areas can disturb and stress wintering Bald Eagles at a particularly vulnerable stage in their life cycle. At present, the public viewing areas are located opposite the park on the east side of the river. As a result, impacts on the eagles and their wintering habitat within the park are minimised.

In the past there has been interest in a pedestrian crossing over the Squamish River for recreational access. One proposal identified a crossing at the south end of Brackendale Eagles Park, providing access to the Fries Creek area and the south end of the Tantalus Range. Although the purpose of the crossing was not specifically intended to promote use within Brackendale Eagles Park, easier access across the river would encourage additional recreational use on the west side of the river. Any additional use within the park would have significant potential to disrupt and impact wintering bald eagles.

By protecting key Bald Eagle habitat, Brackendale Eagles Park supports commercial recreation and provides wildlife viewing opportunities for commercial operators using the viewing areas on the east side of the river.

The Squamish River offers good sport fishing opportunities for Pacific Salmon and a variety of trout, including Lake Trout (Char). Fishing occurs primarily from the eastern shore of the river but occasionally by boat or from the gravel bars on the western shore. Anglers can disrupt eagle feeding and roosting activities by their presence and activities within the eagle wintering habitat.

Brackendale Eagles Park is part of Wildlife Management Unit 2-6. Historically hunting activity within Brackendale Eagles Park has been low.

Commercial river rafting companies operate on the lower Squamish River. Commercial trips that land within the boundaries of the park require a valid park use permit. To date, no companies have applied for, or been issued, park use permits for this activity.

Tantalus Park

Tantalus Park has a long history of recreational use that began in 1911 when its highest peak, Mt. Tantalus, was first ascended. Access to the park was initially gained by crossing the Squamish River and then hiking into base areas. In the 1930s a trappers'/prospectors' trail to the upper Sigurd Creek valley was cut out and later used by climbers and hikers. Over time a rough recreational trail was developed to Lake Lovely Water. Over the decades, the popularity of the area has grown, particularly as a destination for mountaineering activities. Hiking and fishing also became established activities in the Lake Lovely Water area.

Lake Lovely Water and the peaks and glaciers of the Tantalus Range are the dominant recreational features. Tantalus Park provides high quality mountaineering opportunities in a wilderness setting, accessible on a two to three day trip from Vancouver.

Historically, the majority of use of the Tantalus area has been centred on the Lake Lovely Water area. Lake Lovely Water offers opportunities for mountaineering, overnight hiking, and backcountry camping. In 1961, the Alpine Club of Canada built a backcountry cabin near the outlet creek at the lake. In 2005, the Alpine Club of Canada also built a cabin (Haberl Hut) just outside the park boundary at the Serratus-Dione col, about a six-hour hike above the Lake Lovely Water cabin. There are a few developed campsites adjacent to the Alpine Club of Canada cabin at Lake Lovely Water. There are no developed sites elsewhere in the park although camping does occur in many dispersed locations. There is a primitive trail system within the Lake Lovely Water area.

The area around Sigurd Lake and creek offers opportunities for overnight hiking, backcountry camping, mountaineering and backcountry skiing. Present facilities include the Sigurd Creek trail to the Mt. Pelion and Mt. Ossa area. The trailhead and first half of the Sigurd Creek trail are within the Esté-tiwilh/Sigurd Creek Conservancy.

Hiking trails within the park are poorly developed and difficult, and are generally most suitable for intermediate or experienced hikers. The trails in the park are relatively unique in the Vancouver region in that they travel through essentially undisturbed forest from near sea level to alpine regions. Existing trails currently see moderate levels of use. However, due to the close proximity to the Lower Mainland and the Sea to Sky Corridor, the use of these trails is expected to increase as they become better known. This is particularly true of the Lake Lovely Water access trail if the trailhead and river crossing are better established.

There are other routes in the park (e.g., Henrietta Lake near Woodfibre to Lake Lovely Water) but these involve route finding and mountaineering skills. Due to the steepness of the terrain and difficulty in gaining access across the Squamish River, it is generally not feasible to develop additional trails. Exceptions to this may be a trail from Pokosha Creek to the Sigurd Lake area and a trail from the Squamish River to Zenith Lake.

The park is isolated by the Squamish River and by the severity of the terrain. Access to the park is generally gained by the Lake Lovely Water access trail, the Sigurd Creek trail or by air. Both air

and hiking access are important and appropriate methods to access the park. Approximately 40% of park visitors use aircraft-supported access. Over the last three decades both hiking and air access have become more popular.

The trailhead and parking area for the Lake Lovely Water access trail is located on Indian Reserve #11 on the east side of the Squamish River. Users then cross the Squamish River by boat and then hike across private land before entering the park. At this time there are no agreements in place with either the Squamish Nation or the private landowner for continued access across their properties.

Only the northern boundary of the park can be reached by vehicle. From the upper Squamish Valley road, park visitors can access the Ashlu River Forest Service Road (FSR). Off the Ashlu River Forest Service Road, a rough spur road goes to the Sigurd Creek trailhead and the northern boundary of Esté-tiwilh/Sigurd Creek Conservancy. A rough trail from this location goes south and west through the conservancy to a crossing of Sigurd Creek that provides access to Ossa and Pelion mountains within Tantalus Park.

The park provides spectacular viewing opportunities both within the park and of the park itself from nearby viewing areas. The mountains, glacial features, lakes and low elevation forests provide key landscape values. Significant viewpoints are at Lake Lovely Water, from the upper Squamish Valley Road and from the Tantalus Viewpoint on Highway 99 outside of the park. Much of the land adjacent to the park is not protected making it difficult to preserve the viewscape from the park. The Squamish River valley, Stawamus Chief Park and Garibaldi Park to the east do provide outstanding viewing opportunities for park visitors.

Commercial recreation opportunities in Tantalus Park are focussed on guided mountaineering and aircraft-based recreation. Guiding for hiking or backpacking can occur but will be limited by the lack of trail systems and the severity of the terrain. Commercial operators, including guides, can provide a diversity of recreational opportunities and enhanced experiences for park visitors. Areas adjacent to the park are heavily used for mechanised and non-mechanised commercial recreation including river rafting, heli-hiking, all-terrain vehicle tours and other operations.

The Canada West Mountain School and the Association of Canadian Mountain Guides have park use permits for commercial guiding. As well, the Alpine Club of Canada holds a park use permit for the cabin at Lake Lovely Water.

This area has been a destination for commercial aircraft sightseeing tours since the 1980s. The Squamish airport is located to the southeast of the park and provides a base for quick helicopter access. Landing locations include Lake Lovely Water, higher elevation drop off areas for mountaineers, and sightseeing points for day users. Floatplanes generally come from either Whistler or the Vancouver area to land at Lake Lovely Water. Air access is not allowed at Sigurd Lake. Commercial flights occur in Tantalus Park under park use permits which are issued on an annual basis.

In June 2003, an Aviation Management Plan for Tantalus Park was developed by BC Parks with input from a stakeholder group. The plan outlines guidelines for the management of commercial aircraft access and use over Tantalus Park. These guidelines are designed to minimize the impacts of aircraft access and use on wildlife and recreational experiences. The stakeholders generally agreed that private aircraft use is not an issue at this time.

Lake Lovely Water has been stocked with Rainbow Trout and provides good fishing opportunities. Fishing generally occurs from the shore or from small rowboats kept at the Alpine Club of Canada cabin. There is no fishing known to occur in any of the other lakes or streams found in the park.

Tantalus Park is included as part of Wildlife Management Unit 2-6. Species currently open to harvest (subject to regulations) include Black-tailed Deer, Black Bear, Wolf, Coyote, Raccoon, Skunk, Snowshoe Hare, Bobcat, Cougar, upland game birds and waterfowl. Current hunting pressure within the park is unknown but is likely light in comparison to other areas in this management unit.

Figure 6 shows the recreational facilities, including approved fixed wing and helicopter landing sites located within the park.

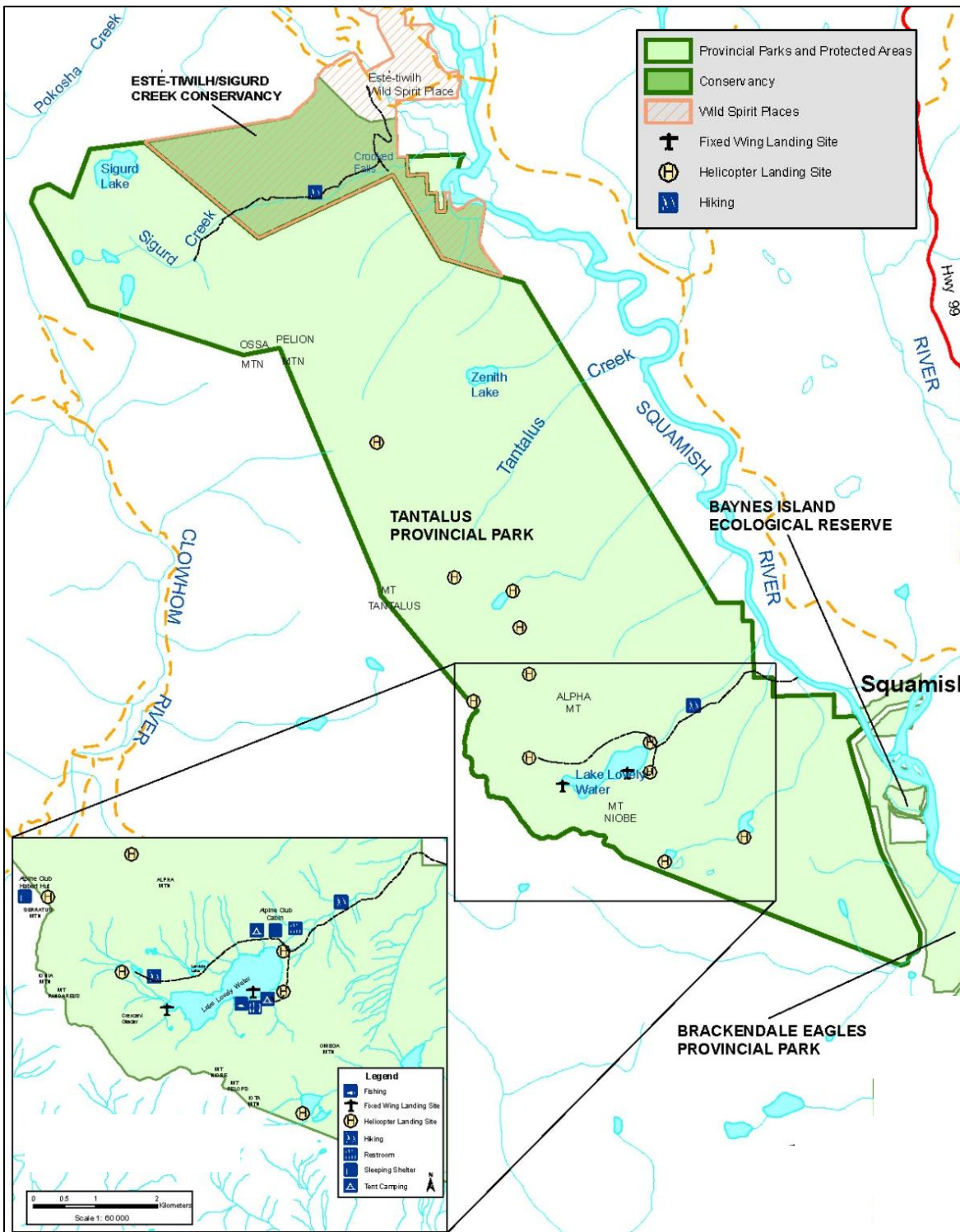


Figure 6: Recreational Facilities in Tantalus Park Map

3.0 Management Direction

3.1 Vision

The purpose of the vision statement is to identify the role and function of the protected areas beyond the life of the management plan. The vision statement is forward-looking and describes the desired future for the protected areas. A clear vision provides the context to guide the short-term and long-term management of a protected area.

Tantalus Park, Brackendale Eagles Park and Baynes Island Ecological Reserve contribute significantly to the conservation, cultural heritage and recreation values on regional, provincial, national, and international levels. While the three protected areas have differing main purposes, the collective area is managed recognising that values transcend boundaries. Public and commercial activities are in harmony with natural and cultural values and are sustainable.

The protected areas are managed in a manner that protects and enables their continued use and enjoyment by First Nations for hunting, fishing and other social, ceremonial, and sustenance purposes, subject to conservation and public safety. Of particular importance is the relationship between the Squamish Nation and the Squamish River and floodplain including the importance of salmon and floodplain vegetation.

Tantalus Park offers exceptional mountaineering as well as landscape viewing, hiking, and fishing in a wilderness setting. The old-growth coastal forest ecosystem is managed to maintain important wildlife and vegetation values. Access is by both foot and air, and is managed to minimise impacts to backcountry values while offering opportunities to enjoy the mountain peaks and glaciers.

Brackendale Eagles Park is a core area of important habitat for wintering Bald Eagles each year from October to March. Management actions ensure that feeding, perching and roosting habitats are protected and that Bald Eagle viewing opportunities are encouraged from areas outside the park. BC Parks works closely with the community of Squamish, Squamish Nation, and other agencies and groups to raise awareness about the importance of this natural phenomenon and ensure that the area remains recognised as internationally important. Recreation does not occur in the park during the winter months while the eagles are present. When recreation does occur it will be limited to low intensity, sustainable activities that require no facilities.

Baynes Island Ecological Reserve protects the black cottonwood floodplain ecosystem. Recreation is not encouraged on Baynes Island but opportunities for scientific study and research are permitted to enhance scientific knowledge of low elevation coastal floodplain ecology.

3.2 Collaborative Management with Squamish Nation

Under the Squamish Nation – British Columbia *Collaborative Agreement for the Management of Protected Areas in Squamish Nation Traditional Territory*, the parties have committed to joint development and/or review of protected area management plans. This management plan reflects Squamish Nation’s input.

Currently, Squamish Nation is involved in treaty negotiations with senior levels of government. Squamish Nation’s contributions to this management plan are recognised and understood to be without prejudice to future treaty negotiations. Once formal treaty agreements have been reached with Squamish Nation, this management plan will be reviewed to determine whether it is in compliance with treaty. If it is not in compliance, then the management plan will be revised accordingly. Any changes will be made through a public process to build understanding of what any changes may mean to the protected areas and their use.

Objectives	Strategies
To maintain ongoing communication and working relationships with the Squamish Nation whose traditional territory includes the BEBIT protected areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the BEBIT protected areas in a manner consistent with the <i>Collaborative Agreement for the Management of Protected Areas in Squamish Nation Traditional Territory</i>.

3.3 Cultural Heritage Management

Brackendale Eagles Park and Baynes Island Ecological Reserve

Objectives	Strategies
Identify, protect and present, as appropriate, significant cultural features and values including traditional uses practiced by First Nations in Brackendale Eagles Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Squamish Nation to identify and inventory traditional use areas, and cultural, spiritual and sustenance resources. • Develop protocols for the continued practice of traditional activities by present and future generations of First Nations. • Provide Squamish Nation with priority access to Bald Eagle carcasses and/or feathers.

Tantalus Park

Objectives	Strategies
<p>Identify and protect significant cultural features and values including traditional use patterns by First Nations in the park area.</p> <p>Provide First Nations with access to land and resources within the protected areas for food, social, and ceremonial purposes, subject to conservation and public safety.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Squamish Nation to identify and inventory traditional use areas, and cultural, spiritual and sustenance resources. • Develop strategies that ensure the continued opportunity to practice traditional activities by present and future generations of First Nations. • Manage areas of Tantalus Park that are adjacent to the Esté-tiwilh/Sigurd Creek Conservancy in a manner that is consistent with the values and management direction of the conservancy.

3.4 Biological Diversity and Natural Environment Management

Brackendale Eagles Park and Baynes Island Ecological Reserve

Objectives	Strategies
<p>Encourage and contribute to maintaining healthy freshwater systems, including water quality and quantity.</p> <p>Protect important fish habitats within the protected areas including Squamish River spawning gravels, rearing areas and side channels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement management strategies that protect water resources and monitor for impacts to water quality and quantity. • Work closely with other agencies and adjacent landowners to manage water resources that extend across protected area boundaries. • Encourage management approaches that will not adversely impact water resources.
<p>Conserve the naturally occurring diversity and succession within the protected areas.</p> <p>Maintain natural ecosystem processes while protecting the important riparian and floodplain forests along the Squamish River.</p> <p>Preserve old-growth forest ecology within the ecological reserve for research and education purposes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the fire management plan in conjunction with other relevant provincial agencies. • Work cooperatively with other agencies and adjacent landowners to manage vegetation values that extend across protected area boundaries. Encourage management approaches that will not adversely impact protected area values. • Work cooperatively with other agencies, organisations and individuals to identify, research and monitor vegetation, particularly any rare or endangered species or plant communities.

Brackendale Eagles Park and Baynes Island Ecological Reserve (cont.)

Objectives	Strategies
<p>Protect the ecological integrity of the park and ecological reserve.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide input into activities for adjacent areas to ensure values associated with the park and ecological reserve are considered. Encourage agencies, organisations and participants to adopt management approaches that will not adversely impact protected area values. • As feasible, on a willing seller-willing buyer basis acquire adjacent private lands (including PIDs 014-978-431, 014-978-440, 014-978-458, 006-610-200, 006-610-200, 006-610-064, and 004-942-221) and recommend that the lands be added to the park.
<p>Maintain the existing diversity of wildlife species in the protected areas and sustain current wildlife populations.</p> <p>Protect the habitats associated with perching, roosting and feeding areas for wintering Bald Eagles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work closely with other agencies and adjacent landowners to manage wildlife values that extend across protected area boundaries. Encourage management approaches that will not adversely impact wildlife values. • Discourage or restrict recreational activities and use that may disrupt wintering Bald Eagles or the floodplain habitat. • Work to identify, research and monitor wildlife, particularly species at risk.

Tantalus Park

Objectives	Strategies
<p>Maintain the freshwater systems and watersheds of the park in their natural condition, free from contaminants or pollution.</p> <p>Maintain water quality and quantity in the park to sustain wildlife and maintain human health and aesthetic values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a baseline inventory of water quality at Lake Lovely Water. • Ensure sanitary facilities are properly designed, located away from water sources and well managed and maintained. • Ensure park developments are constructed and maintained to minimise soil erosion and runoff. • Provide the public with information on minimising impacts to water quality in the backcountry. • Prohibit fish stocking in alpine or sub-alpine lakes other than Lake Lovely Water.

Tantalus Park (cont.)

Objectives	Strategies
<p>Conserve the naturally occurring biodiversity and succession of plant associations within the park.</p> <p>Maintain natural ecosystems processes while protecting the important riparian and floodplain forests along the Squamish River.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the integrity of the forests including important wildlife habitats. Consider impacts to forested ecosystems, including old-growth forest, within the park when assessing development plans or new recreational facilities. • Work cooperatively with agencies, organizations and individuals to identify, research and monitor vegetation, particularly rare or endangered species or plant communities. • Work cooperatively with other agencies to manage vegetation values that extend across park boundaries. Encourage management techniques that will not adversely impact park values.
<p>Maintain the existing diversity of wildlife species in the park and sustain current wildlife population levels.</p> <p>Identify and protect the habitats associated with wintering Bald Eagles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure any new trails or facilities are planned and managed in a manner that is sensitive to the habitats and requirements of wildlife. • Work cooperatively with other agencies to manage wildlife values that extend across park boundaries. Encourage management approaches that will not adversely impact wildlife values. • Undertake surveys of key wildlife species within the park and determine important habitat areas. • Identify areas within the park which are utilized by wintering Bald Eagles and manage for these values. • Work cooperatively with agencies, organisations and individuals to identify, research and monitor wildlife, particularly rare or endangered species or wildlife habitats.

3.5 Recreation Management

The following sections outline the types of recreation opportunities in each protected area, associated objectives, and the facilities or services required for each opportunity.

Before any facilities are developed or altered, an impact assessment is required to determine what impacts may occur, and what adjustments should be made to minimise impacts.

Brackendale Eagles Park and Baynes Island Ecological Reserve

Objectives	Strategies
<p>Prevent human activities from impacting on wintering Bald Eagles and their habitat within the upland and shoreline areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not encourage access to Baynes Island Ecological Reserve for recreational activities. • Do not develop recreation facilities within the park. Recreational use will not be encouraged or promoted within any part of the park. Recreation activities will be managed to maintain the present low numbers and low intensity of use. • Discourage or restrict recreational activities that may disrupt wintering Bald Eagles or the floodplain habitat in Brackendale Eagles Park. • Recreational use, except for fishing, will be closed from October 1 to March 31 of each year within those parts of Brackendale Eagles Park that lie on the western side of the Squamish River. • Consult with the relevant provincial agency, Fisheries and Oceans Canada and angling groups regarding the implementation of fishing closures that match the above general recreation closure. • Guided angling will be subject to seasonal fishing closures. Only small guided angling parties (of up to four people) are acceptable. • From April 1 to September 30, those parts of Brackendale Eagles Park that lie on the western side of the Squamish River will be open to low intensity, low use recreation. This area will be closed to campfires, overnight camping, trail development, mountain biking, horseback riding and mechanised recreation.

Brackendale Eagles Park and Baynes Island Ecological Reserve (cont.)

Objectives	Strategies
(cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial river rafting operators will not be permitted to land anywhere in the park during the recreational closure period from October 1 to March 31. • Water access to Brackendale Eagles Park will be restricted to non-motorised water craft (e.g., canoes, river rafts). • In cooperation with community volunteers, BC Parks will monitor impacts from recreation and, where impacts are found, will undertake appropriate actions to control impacts. These actions could include signage, rehabilitation or recreational closures. • Recreational use within those parts of the park that lie on the east side of the Squamish River will be managed to protect wintering eagles and their habitat.
Prevent and control any impacts to wintering Bald Eagles from a proposed future pedestrian bridge crossing upon the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage bridge proponents to place the crossing outside the park. • Prior to considering a crossing location within the park, proponents would have to demonstrate that there is no other feasible crossing point. • If the placement of the crossing is to be considered within the park, the project would undergo an impact assessment on the structure and on the crossing site to assess potential impacts on values within the park. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Protection of park values, including Bald Eagle habitat, would be the first priority within the assessment and in any potential mitigation actions. – Control over recreational use would be considered an important mitigation action.
Protect the Bald Eagle viewing opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work co-operatively with agencies involved in adjacent development to incorporate appropriate visual management considerations. • Encourage viewing of park resources, including Bald Eagles and their habitat, from outside the park. This could be from the eastern shore of the Squamish River or from appropriately conducted river rafting trips.

Brackendale Eagles Park and Baynes Island Ecological Reserve (cont.)

Objectives	Strategies
<p>Due to the small size of the park and the seasonal closure of the upland areas to recreational use, maintain the closure of the park to hunting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the closure of the park to hunting is maintained, other than for First Nations for food, social and ceremonial purposes.
<p>Support appropriate commercial recreation while protecting the natural values of the park.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not permit commercial activities in the upland areas of the park. • The use of the area for river rafting is supported if appropriate wildlife viewing practices are followed. Work with commercial operators and stakeholders to encourage appropriate viewing practices. • Provide Squamish Nation with enhanced access to compatible economic opportunities in the park consistent with the Collaborative Agreement for the Management of Protected Areas in Squamish Nation Traditional Territory. This may include guided fishing and nature viewing. • Do not permit commercial filming in order to protect conservation values.
<p>Provide visitor information that enhances visitor experiences and protects the values of the park and ecological reserve.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not promote use and visitation of the park and ecological reserve. • Information based on interpretive themes will be provided to enhance the visitors' experiences. Information will be provided at viewing sites outside the park through cooperation with the District of Squamish and other key groups. Interpretive themes will focus on the eagles and the floodplain ecosystem, with reference to the cultural importance of the area to the Squamish Nation and their long history of occupation and use of the Squamish River. Although the Bald Eagles are an important and dominant theme, other elements of the ecosystem (e.g., the importance of salmonids and black cottonwood forests) should also be addressed. • Deliver park messages in cooperation with other agencies and non-governmental organisations (e.g., Eagle Watch). • Access to the viewing sites on the east side of the river is well signed within the District of Squamish, and highway signs are not required.

Brackendale Eagles Park and Baynes Island Ecological Reserve (cont.)

Objectives	Strategies
(cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide only regulatory signs within the park. • Include the park in standard BC Parks' brochures, maps website.

Tantalus Park

BC Parks recognises the wide variety of public and commercial recreation that has historically occurred in the Tantalus Range. However, increasing use has led to occasional conflicts between mechanised (aircraft) and non-mechanised users. BC Parks will implement strategies that allow for continued recreational use while minimising impacts to the park's values.

Objectives	Strategies
Continue to provide both hiking and air access into Tantalus Park while minimizing potential conflicts between access methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC Parks and Squamish Nation will explore options to establish a protocol to improve public access to the Lake Lovely Water trailhead and river crossing through Indian Reserve #11 and the 'Squamish West' Síiyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh cultural site. • Discuss options with the private landowner of District Lot 1510 to secure a hiking trail corridor for the beginning of the Lake Lovely Water trail where it crosses private land. • If the above options are not feasible, investigate alternative access to Lake Lovely Water from the Squamish River. • Manage aircraft access in accordance with the Aviation Management Plan (2003). This plan includes direction such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Floatplane access will continue at Lake Lovely Water but changes will be considered on shore landing sites and use patterns to control impacts. – Helicopter access will continue at Lake Lovely Water and identified sites within the Lake Lovely Water basin and identified sites within the Nature Recreation Zone. – The Wilderness Recreation Zone will be closed to public and commercial aviation use. • Develop guidelines for boating on Lake Lovely Water consistent with the Aviation Management Plan.

Tantalus Park (cont.)

Objectives	Strategies
Protect viewing opportunities and viewsapes towards, and from, the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work cooperatively with agencies involved in adjacent development to incorporate appropriate visual management considerations. • Ensure any proposed development or facilities in the park are aesthetically pleasing and blend with the natural environment. • Work cooperatively with other agencies to ensure park messages are considered in the provision of viewing opportunities at the Tantalus Viewpoint on Highway 99 and at other locations.
Provide a variety of mountaineering experiences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the continued presence of the Alpine Club of Canada cabin at Lake Lovely Water and the high-elevation Haberl Hut just west of the park. • Work with the mountaineering community and other users to maintain the quality of the experience while minimizing environmental impacts.
Maintain and improve the opportunities for hiking within the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and manage the trails within the park to minimize environmental impacts, increase public safety and improve the quality of the visitor experience. • Complete a trail plan for the trails and routes located within the Lake Lovely Water basin. Identify requirements and opportunities for trail relocations and improvements, including a new trail that avoids the Special Feature Zone. • Consider trail improvements in the Sigurd Lake area. A rough trail that used to provide access to Sigurd Lake is no longer maintained, but should be reviewed in the future, and upgraded should use and interest warrant it. • In cooperation with mountaineering and hiking groups, assess the opportunity for a connecting trail to the Pokosha Creek area from Sigurd Creek in the adjacent Esté-tiwilh/Sigurd Creek Conservancy and from the Squamish River to Zenith Lake. If these trails are shown to be feasible, then develop the trails as resources allow.

Tantalus Park (cont.)

Objectives	Strategies
<p>Provide wilderness camping opportunities for hikers and mountaineers while minimising environmental impacts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design a site plan for the area at the mouth of Lake Lovely Water including the Alpine Club of Canada cabin and existing campsites. Within this plan identify trails, locations for toilet facilities, and up to 20 campsites. • Assess the needs and impacts of wilderness camping at the undeveloped sites and provide facilities as required (e.g., pit toilets, designated campsites). Where facilities are not appropriate (e.g., high bivouac sites) encourage and provide information to users on appropriate camping and sanitation measures. • Explore the possibility of a wilderness campsite for the Sigurd Creek/Sigurd Lake area. • Close the park to campfires. • The Lake Lovely Water cabin will continue to be managed by the Alpine Club of Canada under a park use permit, and will provide overnight accommodation for both members and non-members under the administration of the club. • The Lake Lovely Water cabin is the only backcountry cabin/hut permitted in the park (the Serratus-Dione col is serviced by the Haberl Hut which is situated outside the park boundary). • Mountain biking, snowmobiling, and the use of horses or other pack or riding animals are not appropriate activities in the park.
<p>Maintain hunting as an acceptable activity within the park so long as wildlife populations are sustainable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor wildlife populations to determine and inform decisions around hunting opportunities, seasons and quotas.
<p>Manage Lake Lovely Water for a high quality recreational fishery in conjunction with the provincial fisheries program.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permit fish stocking only in Lake Lovely Water. • Develop a fisheries management plan for Lake Lovely Water that builds on current knowledge and addresses lake stocking requirements, guided angling, habitat protection and enhancement priorities.

Tantalus Park (cont.)

Objectives	Strategies
<p>Allow for commercial recreation opportunities that enhance the recreational experience for park visitors while minimising environmental, cultural and social impacts.</p> <p>Provide Squamish Nation with enhanced access to compatible economic opportunities in the protected area, consistent with the <i>Collaborative Agreement for the Management of Protected Areas in Squamish Nation Traditional Territory</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess new commercial recreation proposals (e.g., heli-hiking) in the park and consider park use permit applications that meet the direction in the management plan, are consistent with the Squamish Nation/BC Parks collaborative management agreement, are considered low impact through BC Parks’ impact assessment process, maintain the values of the park and conform to the direction in the management plan.
<p>Provide visitor information which enhances the visitors’ experiences and protects the park values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BC Parks will assist with the provision of interpretive messages outside the park. There will be no interpretive signage in the park itself, although interpretive messages may be included in park brochures or other information sources. The most appropriate site for interpretive signage and messages is located outside of the park at the Tantalus Viewpoint on Highway 99. Key interpretive themes include the geology of the Coast Range, glaciology, climate change, attributes of the ecosystems of the Squamish River valley from floodplain to alpine areas, the recreational features of Tantalus Park with a particular focus on its mountaineering history, and the cultural significance of these landscapes to the Squamish Nation.

3.6 Zoning

Zoning assists in the planning and management of protected areas by communicating and focusing management direction in particular areas using a landscape level approach. Management objectives for a spatial area describe the desired natural environment conditions and visitor experience opportunities on a given landscape. Refer to Appendix A for more information on appropriate uses in the different zones.

Brackendale Eagles Park

Brackendale Eagles Park is managed as a single zone, the Special Feature Zone. This zone includes all of the area found within Brackendale Eagles Park. The size of this zone is 755 hectares.

The objective of this zone is to protect Bald Eagles, Bald Eagle habitat and the floodplain ecosystem found within Brackendale Eagles Park, and the First Nations cultural values associated with this area and its features. Activities within the zone will be managed to protect the natural values of the park and to maintain low intensity recreational use.

The Special Feature Zone was applied for the following reasons:

- The primary management direction will be the protection of Bald Eagles, Bald Eagle habitat and the associated floodplain ecosystem.
- The area will be managed without facility development or intensive use.
- The area is relatively small and will be managed as a single unit.

Baynes Island Ecological Reserve

The intent of ecological reserves is to preserve representative and special natural ecosystems, plant and animal species, features and phenomena. Ecological reserves prohibit consumptive uses; scientific research and education are the two principle uses. The purpose of the Baynes Island Ecological Reserve is to preserve floodplain cottonwood stands and associated natural values in the lower Squamish River valley.

BC Parks' zoning framework does not apply to ecological reserves so no zoning has been applied to Baynes Island Ecological Reserve. Appendix A indicates the activities that are appropriate in the ecological reserve.

Tantalus Park

Tantalus Park is managed under three zones: Nature Recreation, Wilderness Recreation and Special Feature (Figure 5).

Nature Recreation Zone

This zone covers the area primarily above the Mountain Hemlock Biogeoclimatic Zone. This zone includes 5,830 hectares and covers about 51% of the park.

The objective of this zone is to protect scenic values, cultural values and to provide for backcountry recreation opportunities in a largely undisturbed natural environment.

The portion of the park zoned Nature Recreation accommodates the more heavily used and developed portions of the park which are found in the elevations in, or above, the subalpine

level. This zone allows for appropriate recreation developments at Lake Lovely Water and the continued aircraft access.

This zone will be managed for moderate levels of use and facility development and for access by foot or air. The principal forms of development will be hiking trails to Lake Lovely Water from the Squamish River, a hiking trail system and a wilderness campground in the Lake Lovely Water basin, and the Alpine Club of Canada cabin. No trail development will occur within this zone outside of the Lake Lovely Water basin and Lake Lovely Water access trail. Appendix 1 provides further information on the activities within this zone.

Wilderness Recreation Zone

This zone consists of the Coastal Western Hemlock Biogeoclimatic Zone, the lower elevations of the Mountain Hemlock Biogeoclimatic Zone, and the Alpine Tundra Biogeoclimatic Zone around Sigurd Lake. This zone encompasses 5,510 hectares; approximately 49% of the park.

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 portion of the park is zoned Wilderness Recreation to provide a more solitary and remote experience than found elsewhere in the park. Facility development will be limited and access will be non-motorised only.

This zone will be managed for low levels of development and for access and use by foot only. Trail development will be limited to the access trail from Squamish River to Lake Lovely Water, the Sigurd Creek trail and possibly future trail connections between Pokosha Creek and Sigurd Lake, and a trail to Zenith Lake. Facility development will be limited to campsites at Sigurd Creek or Sigurd Lake and possibly Zenith Lake.

Special Feature Zone

The objective of this zone is to protect and preserve the significant natural values found in the wet subalpine meadow in the Niobe basin to the northwest of Omega Mountain. This 14 hectare area of the park is zoned Special Feature to protect the fragile vegetation from trail development and use.

This zone will be managed for no facility development, including trails, and for very limited human use within the meadow area. Hikers and mountaineers will be encouraged, by the use of signage and other messaging, to bypass the meadow using adjacent upland areas.

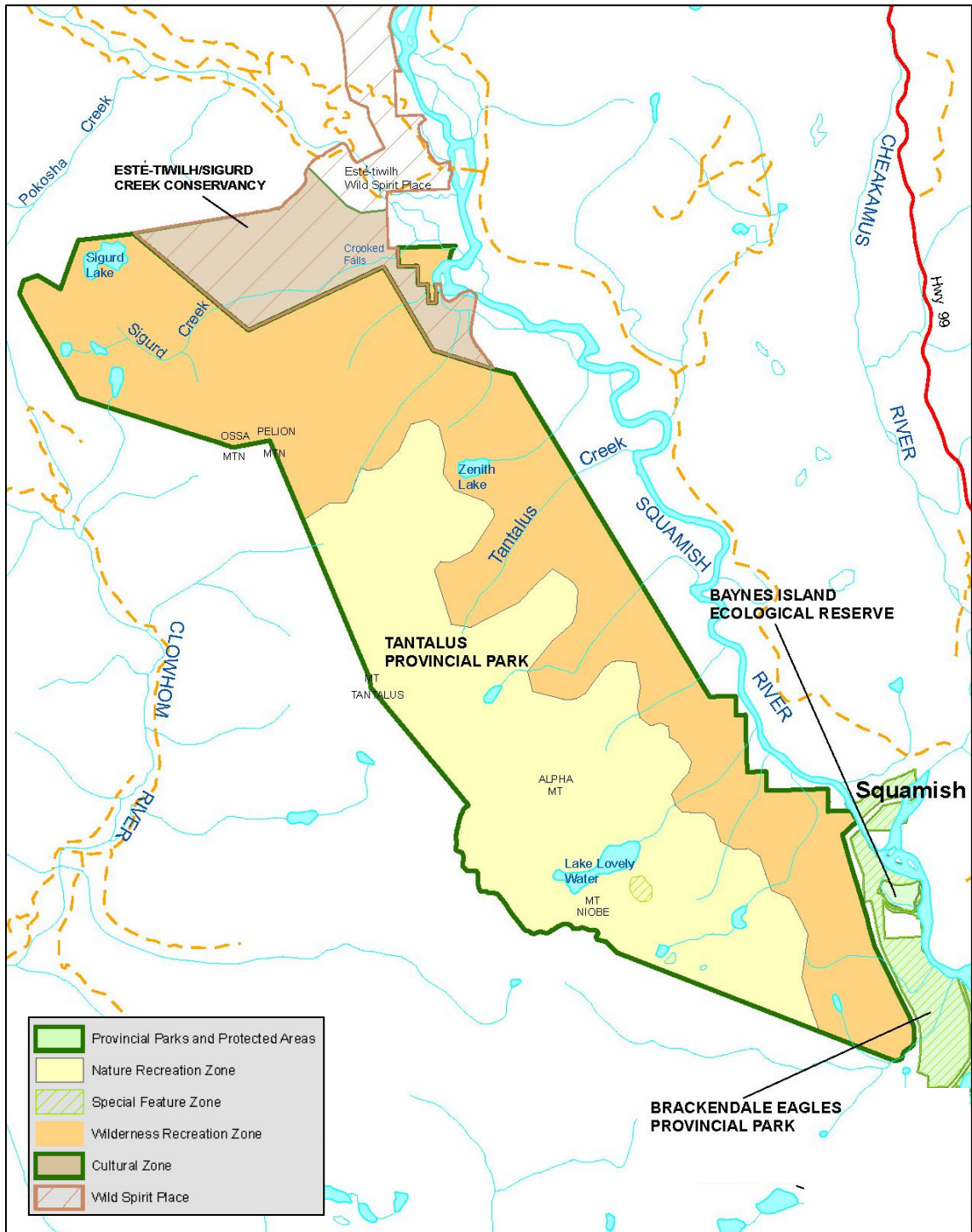


Figure 7: Zoning Map – Tantalus Park.

4.0 Plan Implementation

4.1 Policy Context

In addition to any protected area specific policies highlighted in the management plan, there are numerous other provincial/regional policies and guidelines which will be considered during management plan implementation.

4.2 Implementation

BC Parks and Squamish Nation will work collaboratively to 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. Many of the initiatives contemplated are not funded as part of core BC Parks' activities so jointly seeking funds or outside partners will be a key aspect of the management plan implementation.

High Priority Strategies

- Work with Squamish Nation to identify and inventory traditional use areas, and cultural, spiritual and sustenance resources.
- Discourage or restrict recreational activities that may disrupt wintering Bald Eagles or the floodplain habitat in Brackendale Eagles Park.
- As feasible, on a willing seller-willing buyer basis acquire adjacent private lands that would contribute to the achievement of the conservation management objectives of the park and recommend that the lands be added to Brackendale Eagles Park.
- Recreational use, except for fishing, will be closed from October 1 to March 31 of each year within those parts of Brackendale Eagles Park that lie on the western side of the Squamish River.
- Consult with the relevant provincial agency, Fisheries and Oceans Canada and angling groups regarding the implementation of fishing closures that match the above general recreation closure.
- From April 1 to September 30 those parts of Brackendale Eagles Park that lie on the western side of the Squamish River will be open to low intensity, low use recreation. This area will be closed to campfires, overnight camping, trail development, mountain biking, horseback riding and mechanised recreation.
- Recreational use within those parts of Brackendale Eagles Park that lie on the east side of the Squamish River will be managed to protect wintering eagles and their habitat.

- Do not develop recreation facilities within Brackendale Eagles Park. Recreational use will not be encouraged or promoted within any part of the park. Recreation activities will be managed to maintain the present low numbers and low intensity of use.
- Do not permit commercial activities in the upland areas of Brackendale Eagles Park.
- The use of the area for river rafting is supported if appropriate wildlife viewing practices are followed. Work with commercial operators and stakeholders to encourage appropriate viewing practices.
- Develop a baseline inventory of water quality at Lake Lovely Water.
- Ensure sanitary facilities in Tantalus Park are properly designed, located away from water sources and well managed and maintained.
- Ensure park developments in Tantalus Park are constructed and maintained to minimise soil erosion and runoff.
- Provide the public with information on minimising impacts to water quality in the backcountry of Tantalus Park.
- Prohibit fish stocking in alpine or sub-alpine lakes other than Lake Lovely Water in Tantalus Park.
- Identify areas within Tantalus Park which are utilized by wintering Bald Eagles and manage for these values.
- BC Parks and Squamish Nation will explore options to establish a protocol to improve public access to the Lake Lovely Water trailhead and river crossing through Indian Reserve #11 and the 'Squamish West' Siiyamín ta Skwxwú7mesh cultural site.
- Discuss options with the private landowner of District Lot 1510 to secure a hiking trail corridor for the beginning of the Lake Lovely Water trail where it crosses private land.
- If the above options for Tantalus Park are not feasible, investigate alternative access to Lake Lovely Water from the Squamish River.

4.3 Adaptive Management

In order to ensure the management of the BEBIT protected areas 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 the Squamish Nation and BC Parks. A review of the management plan should generally be triggered by the complexities of the management issues in the protected areas 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 A: Appropriate Uses Chart

Baynes Island Ecological Reserve

Activity/Use/Facility	Appropriate Uses
First Nation Traditional Use	Y
Fire Management	Y
Forest Insect/Disease Control	M
Noxious Weed Control	N1
Exotic Insect/Disease Control	M
Scientific Research (specimen collection)	M
Scientific Research (manipulative activities)	M

Brackendale Eagles Park

Activity/Use/Facility	Appropriate Uses
First Nation Traditional Use	Y
Hunting	N
Fishing	Y
Trapping	N
Horse Use/Pack Animals	N
Mountain Biking	N
Guide Outfitting (hunting)	N
Guide Outfitting (fishing)	Y
Guide Outfitting (river rafting)	M
Camping	N
Campfires	N
Commercial Recreation (facility-based)	N
Backcountry Huts	N/A
Fish Stocking and Enhancement	N
Trail or Road Access	N
Motorised Water Access	N
Commercial Filming	N
Fire Management	Y
Forest Insect/Disease Control	Y
Noxious Weed Control	N1
Exotic Insect/Disease Control	Y
Scientific Research (specimen collection)	M
Scientific Research (manipulative activities)	M

Tantalus Park

Activity/Use/Facility	Appropriate Uses by Zone		
	Nature Recreation	Wilderness Recreation	Special Feature
First Nation Traditional Use	Y	Y	Y
Hunting	Y	Y	Y
Fishing	Y	Y	N/A
Trapping	Y	Y	N
Horse Use/Pack Animals	N	N	N
Mountain Biking	N	N	N
Guide Outfitting (hunting) ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guide Outfitting (fishing)	Y	Y	N/A
Guide Outfitting – non mechanised (mountaineering, backpacking)	Y	Y	Y
Camping	Y	Y	N
Campfires	N	N	N
Cat-Assisted Skiing	N	N	N
Heli-skiing ²	N ³	N	N
Heli-hiking ²	Y	N	N
Commercial Recreation (facility-based)	N	N	N
Backcountry Huts	Y	Y	N
Fish Stocking and Enhancement	Y	N	N
Road Access	N	N	N
Off-road Access (snowmobiling)	N	N	N
Off-road Access (motorised)	N	N	N
Motorised Water Use	N	N	N
Recreational Aircraft Access ²	Y	N	N
Commercial Aircraft Access ²	Y	N	N
Commercial Filming	Y	Y	N
Fire Management	Y	Y	Y
Forest Insect/Disease Control	Y	Y	Y
Noxious Weed Control	N1	N1	N1
Exotic Insect/Disease Control	Y	Y	Y
Scientific Research (specimen collection)	M	M	M
Scientific Research (manipulative activities)	M	M	M
Communication Site ⁴	N2	N	N

Y = allowed subject to conditions identified in the management plan
M = may be permitted if compatible with protected area objectives
N = not allowed
N1 = allowed for expressed management purposes only
N2 = present and allowed to continue but not normally allowed

¹ Tantalus Park is not part of a guide territory.

² Subject to the Aviation Management Plan (2003).

³ Terrain is not suitable for heli-skiing or cat-assisted skiing.

⁴ Authorize the existing BC Hydro communication site by park use permit. If, at a future date, the site is no longer needed by BC Hydro, remove any developments associated with the site.

Appendix B: Biogeoclimatic Zones

The Protected Areas Strategy includes goals to represent the natural diversity of British Columbia. Representation is the underlying principle in designing protected area networks. “Representativeness” is a measure of the degree to which an individual protected area, or a protected area system, conserves the biological diversity of a natural region. In British Columbia, ecological representation is assessed using biogeoclimatic units, called BEC zones. A Biogeoclimatic Zone (BEC) zone is a large geographical area with a relatively uniform macroclimate, which is characterized by a mosaic of vegetation, soils and, to a lesser extent, animal life reflecting that climate. Zones are usually named for the potential climax vegetation.

The BEBIT area is comprised of approximately three BEC zones: 35% Alpine Tundra, 28% Mountain Hemlock and 36% Coastal Western Hemlock. The remaining 1% is fresh water. Common tree species found in these BEC zones include mountain hemlock, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and Amabilis fir at higher elevations and western hemlock, Sitka spruce, black cottonwood, red alder, bigleaf maple and western redcedar at lower elevations.

Occurring within the Southern Pacific Ranges (SPR) Ecosection, the BEBIT protected areas contribute significantly to the representation of the Coastal Western Hemlock Dry Maritime (CWH dm) Biogeoclimatic Subzone. Table 1 outlines current representation of the SPR and the contribution of the BEBIT protected areas.

Table 1: BEBIT Planning Area Contribution to Biogeoclimatic Representation in the Southern Pacific Ranges Ecosection*

Biogeoclimatic Zone (BEC)	Total of BEC in SPR (ha)	Total of BEC protected in SPR	BEBIT contribution to BEC in SPR (ha)**	BEBIT contribution to BEC in SPR (%)
Alpine Tundra	159,800	30%	3,800	0.8%
Mountain Hemlock mm1	250,300	22%	4,000	1.6%
Coastal Western Hemlock vm1	144,600	13.5%	70	0.04%
Coastal Western Hemlock vm2	281,400	13.7%	2,000	0.7%
Coastal Western Hemlock dm	171,700	7%	1,800	1%

* All numbers are approximate.

** These figures do not include the 120 hectares associated with Lake Lovely Water.