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Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and  
Hisnit/Power River Watershed  
Protected Area  
Management Plan

August 2016



Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations

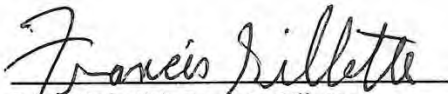


BC Parks

This management plan replaces the  
Brooks Peninsula Recreation Area  
Interim Management Statement.  
October, 1991.

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Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River  
Watershed Protected Area  
Management Plan

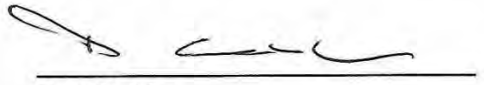
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## Acknowledgements

This management plan is the result of a collaborative process between BC Parks and the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations. The management plan was developed by the BC Parks - Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Parks and Protected Areas Memorandum of Understanding Committee. The committee members included: Tye Ha'wilth Francis Gillette (Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation), Dianna Dragon (Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation), Tye Ha'wilth Christina Cox (Ka:'yu:'k't'h' First Nation), Ha'wilth Samantha Christiansen (Ka:'yu:'k't'h' First Nation), Sharon Erickson (BC Parks), Brent Blackmun (BC Parks) and Hayley Dato (BC Parks).

Other Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations representatives, including Frank Dragon and Ron Frank, also played a significant role in the development and review of this management plan. Members of the BC Parks planning project team, such as Catherine Jacobsen, Erica McClaren, Aaron Miller and Jaime Hilbert, also made important contributions to this plan.

Representatives from the Quatsino First Nation provided important input into the plan, as did various user groups and community members.

BC Parks and the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations would like to thank all those who put time and effort into preparing and reviewing this management plan. Whether input is provided by government agencies, non-government organizations or interested individuals, these comments and suggestions are a necessary and helpful contribution to the planning process.

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## Plan Vision and Highlights

<sup>q w</sup>  
Muq in/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area continue to conserve old-growth, coastal forest ecosystems and the marine foreshore. The geological formations and rare species associated with a 'glacial refugium' remain prominent features of the park.

The ecological integrity of the park and protected area is maintained and the two protected areas serve as a benchmark for naturally functioning ecosystems adapting to climate change. Together, the park and protected area support thriving populations of fish and wildlife species, such as salmon and Roosevelt Elk, as well as marine habitats and species, such as kelp beds and seabird colonies.

The cultural heritage values of the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' and Quatsino First Nations are protected. Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' Treaty Rights are respected, and the presence of the Che:k'tles7et'h' people residing on adjacent lands provides enhanced protection for the park and protected area values.

Visitors are enjoying marine-oriented, low impact, backcountry recreation experiences and gaining an appreciation of First Nations history and culture in the area.

This management plan was developed over several years through the collaborative efforts of members of the BC Parks - Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Parks and Protected Areas Memorandum of Understanding Committee. The Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations were important partners in the planning process, playing a role in information gathering and the development of management

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direction for the Muq in/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area. The planning process also included opportunities for input and review by the Quatsino First Nation, community members, government and non-government organizations and the general public.

<sup>q w</sup>  
On Vancouver Island, Muq in/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area are second only in size to Strathcona Park. The park protects a "glacial refugium" that is believed to have remained ice-free during the most recent ice age. As such, the park protects rare species associated with this glacial refugium as well as several other wildlife and bird species at risk within the subalpine/alpine ridge, coastal forest and marine ecosystems. The park and protected area also include important cultural values of the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' and Quatsino First Nations, and play a role in the implementation of the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations' Treaty Rights. Brooks Peninsula offers exceptional scenic value and remote, backcountry recreational opportunities.

The overarching management direction for the park and the protected area is to allow for largely unassisted, backcountry recreational experiences while preserving the key values for which the park and protected area were established. The zoning plan reflects the intention to limit any assisted recreational activities to the marine/upland interface. The plan recommends maintaining the existing regulations that limit aircraft access to specific sites within the park, and extending those regulations to include the protected area. There are no facilities envisioned to be developed in the immediate future. However, recreational use levels and impacts will be monitored and designated camping sites will be considered if they are required to protect park values and support the visitor experience.

The plan provides direction that takes into consideration the potential effects of climate change on park values and highlights the opportunity to use this park and protected area complex as a benchmark for naturally functioning ecosystems adapting to a changing climate.

The plan recommends strategies to protect cultural values, and to increase visitors' understanding regarding the importance of these areas to First Nations, including a recommendation to change the name of the park and protected area to reflect the preferred Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' name for these areas.

The planning process also identified discrepancies between historical use patterns in some areas of the adjacent Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve and the allowable activities as per the *Ecological Reserve Act* and associated regulations. Given the inter-linkages between the park and ecological reserve, the plan recommends initiating a process to consider the impact of various activities on the values for which the ecological reserve was established, and evaluating the boundary between the ecological reserve and parks in the area.

Recognizing the significance of the adjacent Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations' lands and the Quatsino First Nation's Klaskish Indian Reserve (IR No. 3), the plan provides direction to ensure compatible land use planning and management on First Nations' lands adjacent to the park and protected area. Furthermore, the management plan reinforces the commitments in the Maa-nulth First Nations Final Agreement related to the management of former park lands and the implementation of Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Treaty Rights.



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# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 Management Plan Purpose

The purpose of this management plan is to guide the management of two protected areas: Muqin<sup>q w</sup>/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area<sup>1</sup>. This management plan:

- articulates the key features and values of the two protected areas<sup>2</sup>;
- identifies appropriate types and levels of management activities;
- determines appropriate levels of use and development;
- establishes a long-term vision and management objectives for the two protected areas; and
- responds to current and predicted threats and opportunities by defining a set of management strategies to achieve the management vision and objectives.

This management plan was developed by the BC Parks - Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations<sup>3</sup> Parks and Protected Areas Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Committee, which provides joint recommendations to the Province and the First Nations on the planning and management of protected areas in the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations' area.

## 1.2 Planning Area

### **Geographic Setting**

Muqin<sup>q w</sup>/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area are located on the northwest coast of Vancouver Island, approximately 30 kilometres northwest of Kyuquot Sound and approximately 20 kilometres southeast from Quatsino Sound (Figure 1). The park (Figure 2) includes approximately 36,005 hectares of land and

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<sup>1</sup> The legal name for the park, as listed in Schedule C of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act* is Brooks Peninsula Park [a.k.a. Mu<sup>q</sup>qi<sup>w</sup>n Park]. The legal name for the protected area, as listed in Order in Council No. 100/2011 is Power River Watershed Protected Area. This management plan recommends a change to the legal name of the park and protected area to reflect the correct Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' names for these areas (see strategy on page 38). Therefore, the recommended names are used throughout this management plan.

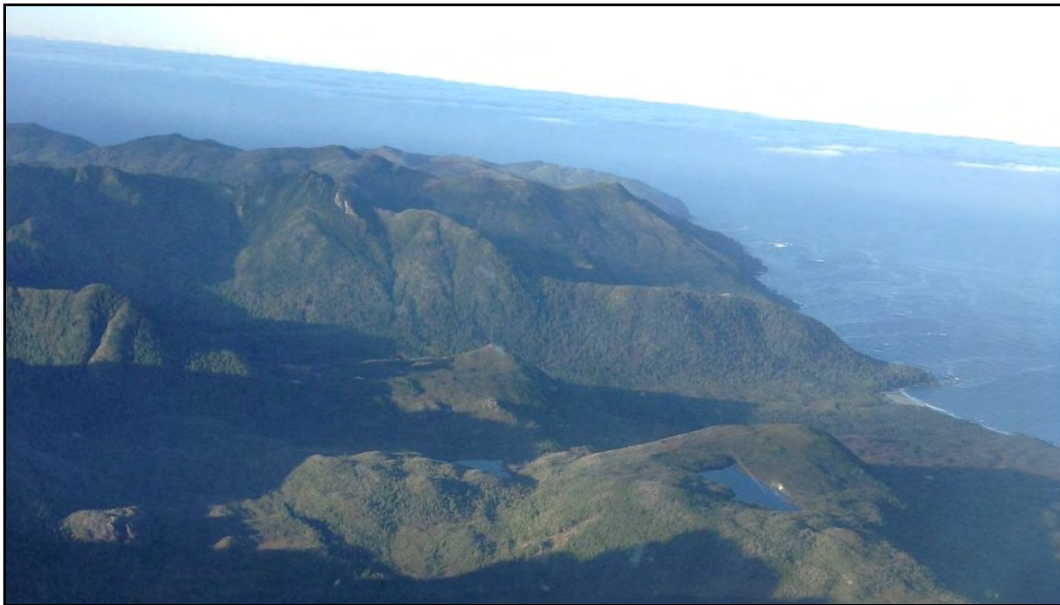
<sup>2</sup> Note that the term “protected areas” is a term to refer collectively to more than one park, ecological reserve or protected area, which are different designations of protected areas described in the *Park Act*.

<sup>3</sup> Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' is pronounced Kie-You-cut/TSHEH-kleh-szet.

3,931 hectares of marine foreshore. The protected area (Figure 3) includes 1,680 hectares of upland area, including Hisnit (Power) Lake.

These two protected areas are part of the second largest protected area complex on Vancouver Island. Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve and Big Bunsby Marine Park are also part of this complex. Aside from a small amount of logging that occurred early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century around Johnson Lagoon and Hisnit (Power) River, for example, these areas remain largely intact.

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Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area encompass the Refugium Range, the Nasparti River Valley, Battle River Watershed and Hisnit (Power) River Watershed, including Hisnit (Power) Lake. Together, the two protected areas conserve coastal old-growth forest ecosystems, alpine/subalpine ecosystems, rare species associated with a glacial refugium, intertidal and marine values, and First Nations cultural heritage values. They also offer marine-oriented backcountry recreational opportunities in a wilderness setting.



*Brooks Peninsula from the air facing southwest (Photo Credit: Monique Gillette).*

### **First Nations Communities**

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Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park is within the traditional territories of the Quatsino First Nation and the Ka:’yu:’k’t’h’/Che:k’tles7et’h’ First Nations.

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The northern portion of Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park is located at the southern extent of the Quatsino First Nation’s traditional territory, marking “the beginning of the world” for the

Quatsino First Nation, whose traditional territory extends from the height of land on Brooks Peninsula to Victoria Lake and Kathleen Lake in the east and to Cape Sutil and Cape Scott at the northern tip of Vancouver Island. Specifically, this portion of the coast is within the traditional territory of one of five Quatsino tribal groups, the T' łatsinuxw (Klaskinox). The ethnographic literature indicates the T' łatsinuxw had no tradition of migration and were strongly connected to the natural terrestrial and marine resources of the area. The territory was regarded as being “awlis eik” (“especially favourable”), specifically with regards to its marine resources. The word T' łatsinuxw has been translated as meaning “people of the ocean”, “seaward tribe” and “people that live at a place that is outside”.<sup>4</sup> The current limited use of this area by the Quatsino First Nation is largely a reflection of sicknesses that affected the T' łatsinuxw population and policies that centralized members in Quatsino Sound for improved access to services.

The remainder of Muqin<sup>q w</sup>/Brooks Peninsula Park and the entire Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area are located within the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations' traditional territory, specifically within the Che:k'tles7et'h' Nisma (territory). The Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations are members of the Nuuchahnulth First Nations, whose territory extends from Solander Island off Brooks Peninsula to Washington State. The Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation is the northern most Nuuchahnulth First Nation, and was the last Nation to join in the confederacy<sup>5</sup>.

The Che:k'tles7et'h' Nisma extends from just west of Granite Island to Solander Island, reaching inland to the height of the mountains. The Ka:'yu:'k't'h' Nisma extends from just west of Granite Island, south to Porrit Creek on the Port Eliza flats, and extends inland to the height of the mountains, encompassing all of Kyuquot Sound. At the invitation of the Ka:'yu:'k't'h' First Nation, the Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation moved south from the Che:k'tles7et'h' Nisma to Kyuquot for better access to services.

The Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' Tyee Ha'wiih—(pronounced ti-ee ha-wee-ah)<sup>6</sup>, Tyee Ha'wiih Francis Gillette of the Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation and Tyee Ha'wiih Christina Cox of the Ka:'yu:'k't'h' First Nation, have exercised the responsibility given by Naas, the Creator, to look after the lands, waters, wildlife, fish, birds, other resources and people of this Nisma within their respective Hahoulth (area of governance). The Nations are proud of their history and the way they have ensured that all things are sustained in the Nisma. Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations people historically understood “Hishuk-is-tsawalk”, meaning “everything is connected - everything is one,” and they took on the responsibility to ensure that all resources were sustainably managed.

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<sup>4</sup> Weber, N. 2014. *Heritage Resource Overview Report of North Brooks Peninsula, Including Two Proposed Marine Trail Locations within Muqin<sup>q w</sup>/Brooks Peninsula Park*.

<sup>5</sup> The Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations are members of the Nuuchahnulth Tribal Council (NTC), but separated from the NTC's Treaty process along with other First Nations, to form the Maa-nulth First Nations.

<sup>6</sup> See Glossary for a description of the meaning for Tyee and Ha'wiih.

### ***Other Parks and Ecological Reserves***

Several other provincial parks and ecological reserves are located in the immediate vicinity of Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area (Figure 1). Contiguous with the park is Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve, which is largely marine (32,902 hectares), but also contains numerous offshore islands and islets (487 hectares). Solander Island Ecological Reserve (10 hectares), located off the tip of Cape Cook, protects a number of globally and nationally significant seabird colonies. Other nearby protected areas include Big Bunsby Marine Park (267 hectares upland and 354 hectares foreshore), at the entrance to Malksope Inlet, which offers remote marine recreational opportunities, and Klaskish River Ecological Reserve (132 hectares), which protects ecological values in the Klaskish River estuary and old-growth riparian forest.



*View of Brooks Peninsula from Solander Island (Photo Credit: Monique Gillette).*



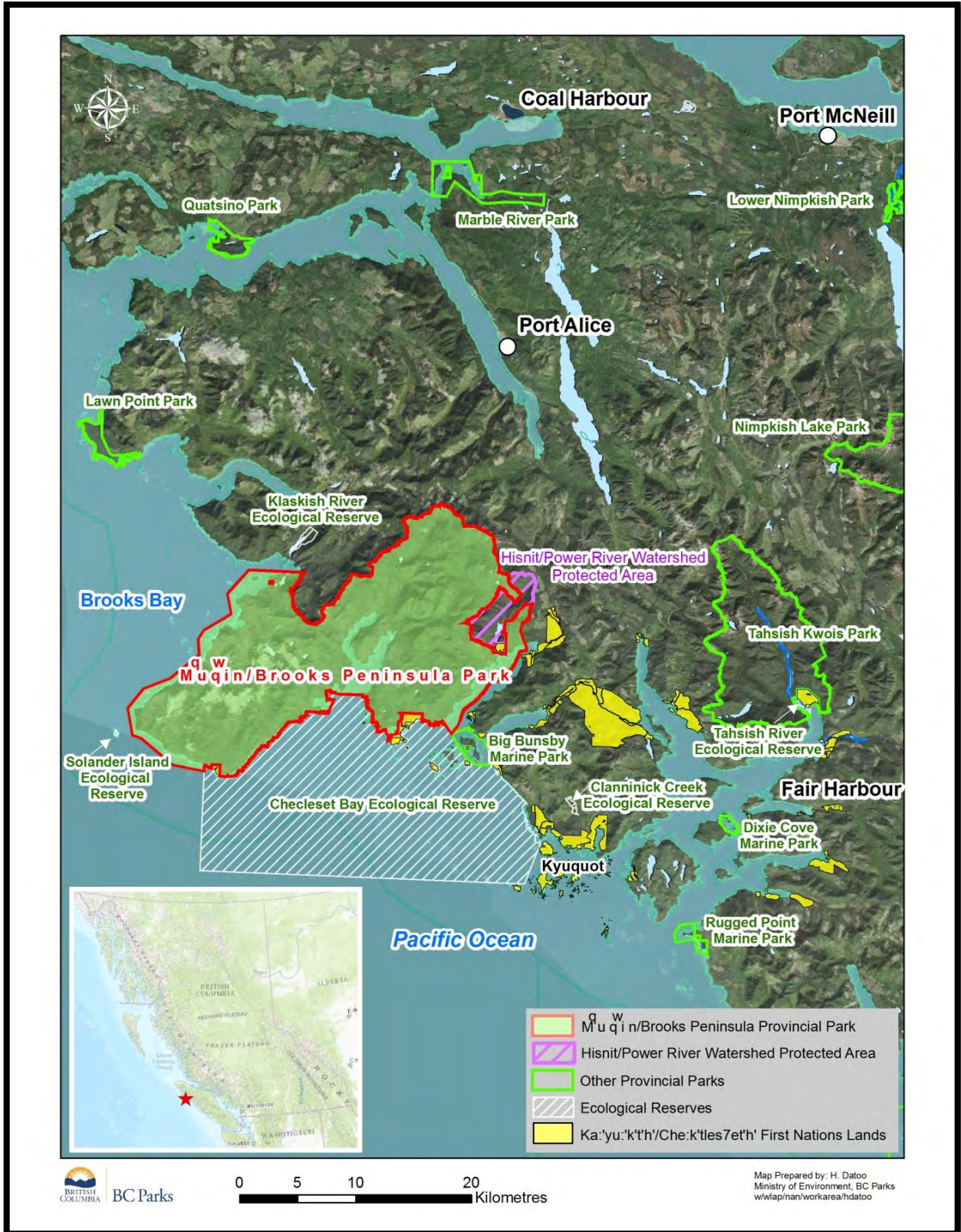


Figure 1. Regional Context Map

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**M u q i n/ Brooks Peninsula Provincial Park and Power River Watershed Protected Area**  
**Management Plan**



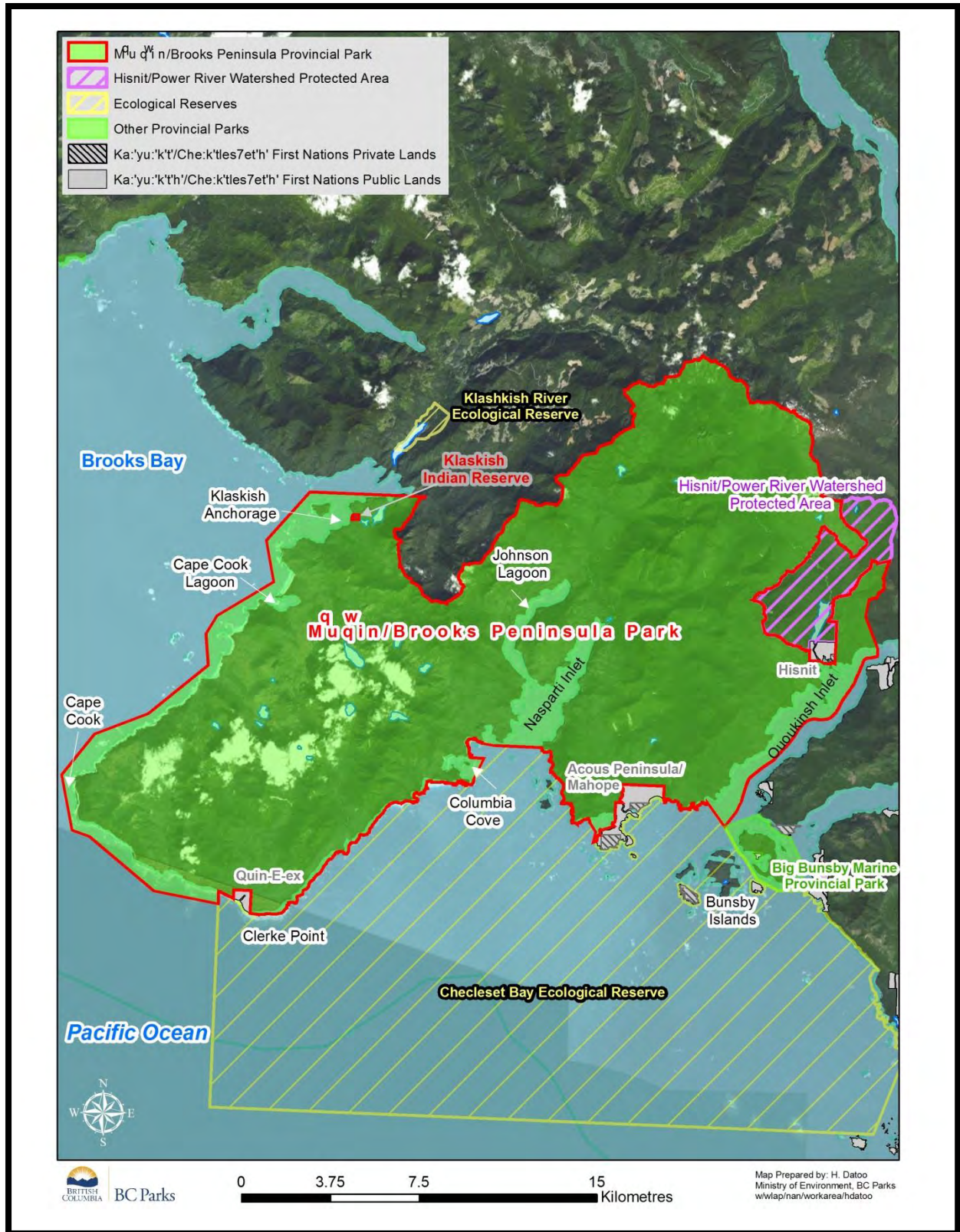


Figure 2. Park Map

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**Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Power River Watershed Protected Area**  
**Management Plan**



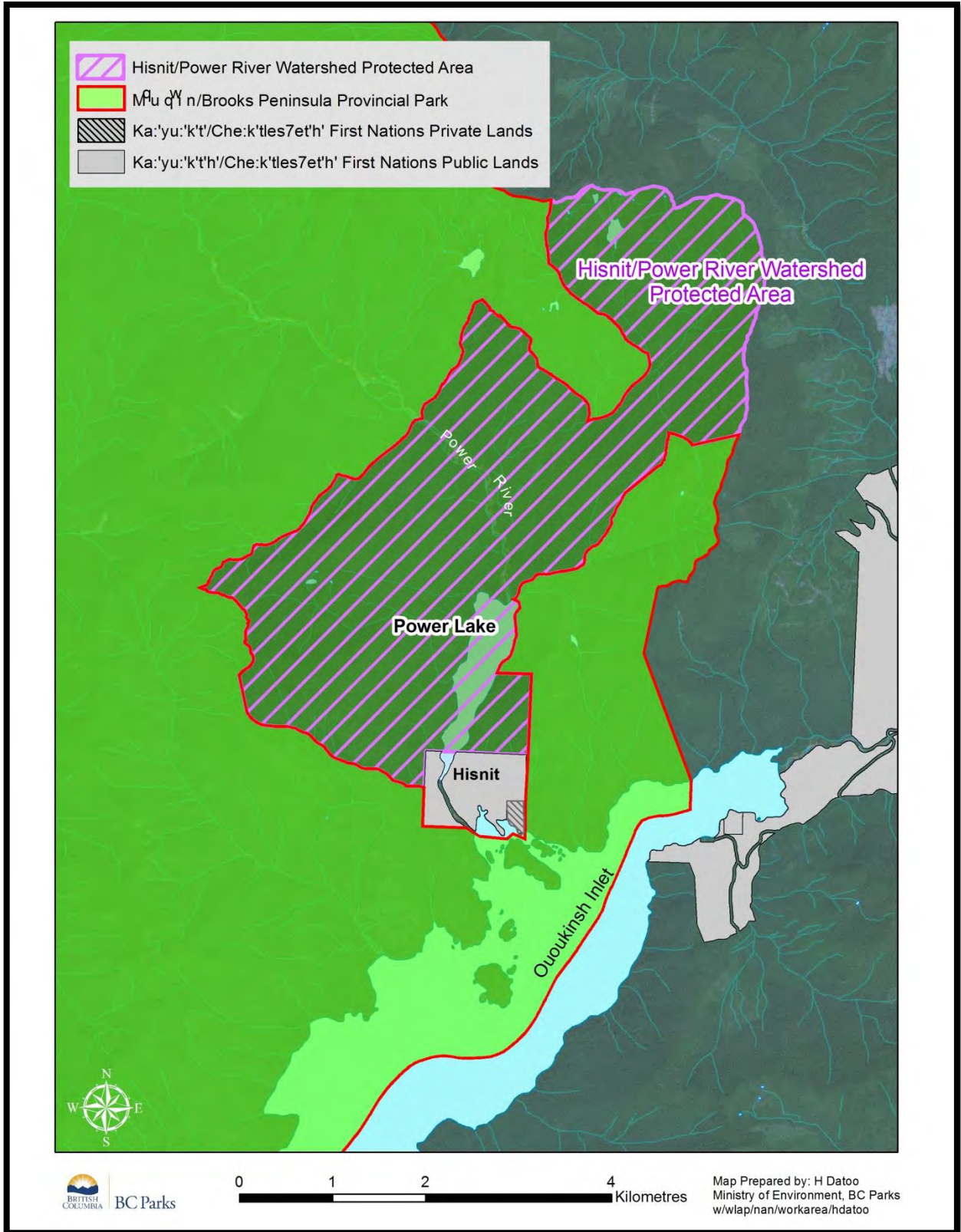


Figure 3: Protected Area Map

## **Local Communities**

The closest communities to the park and protected area are Kyuquot, located approximately 30 kilometres by sea to the southeast, and the communities of Quatsino Sound, including Coal Harbour, Quatsino, Winter Harbour and Port Alice located to the northeast. In Kyuquot, the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations members living at Houpsitas and the non-First Nations families and individuals residing in Walter's Cove live in close association with each other, sharing a common interest in the social, economic, cultural and environmental well-being of their communities and region.

## **Access**

Access to the park and protected area is primarily by boat from Kyuquot or Fair Harbour. The main road access to Fair Harbour is a 72 kilometre forest resource road originating at the Zeballos/Fair Harbour turnoff from Island Highway 19, approximately 150 kilometres north of Campbell River. Kyuquot is also served by float plane and passenger boat service from Gold River, and by water taxi from Fair Harbour. As well, the park can be accessed by boat from the communities of Quatsino Sound.

Aircraft access specifically to Muq in/Brooks Peninsula Park is prohibited under the *Park, Conservancy and Recreation Area Regulation*, except at Columbia Cove<sup>7</sup> and Klaskish Anchorage, or with prior authorization of a park officer or a park use permit. Columbia Cove is an important anchorage on the southern shore of Brooks Peninsula. On the northern shore of the peninsula, Klaskish Anchorage (McDougal Island) provides an anchoring option for boaters, but other nearby anchorages outside of the park (e.g., Klaskish Basin and Klaskino Inlet) are often preferred.

It is important to note that weather and marine conditions often present access challenges for visitors.

## **1.3 Legislative Framework**

### **Designation and Amendments**

Muq in/Brooks Peninsula Park is a Class A park. The park's legal name is Brooks Peninsula Park [a.k.a. Mu<sup>q</sup>qi<sup>w</sup>n Park] and it is described in Schedule C of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*. Muq in/Brooks Peninsula Park is the name used for this park in this management plan, reflecting the name preferred by the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations.

Initially, Brooks Peninsula Recreation Area was established on December 10, 1986 by Order In Council No.2210/1986. Subsequently, Brooks Peninsula Park was established as

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<sup>7</sup> The local name for Columbia Cove is Peddler's Cove.

a Class A provincial park on July 13, 1995 pursuant to the *Park Amendment Act, 1995*. This park encompassed the original Brooks Peninsula Recreation Area, as well as the eastern addition of the Naspardi River, Mahope River (Battle River)<sup>8</sup> and Hisnit (Power) River watersheds<sup>9</sup>.

On October 29, 2009, Brooks Peninsula Park was renamed Brooks Peninsula Park [a.k.a. Muqin Park] pursuant to the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Amendment Act, 2009* to reflect the First Nations' cultural connection to the park. The name Muqin means "The Queen" in Che:k'tles7et'h' language.



#### *Renaming Ceremony for the Park in 2009 at Mahope (Battle Bay)*

Several further changes to the boundary of Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park resulted from the implementation of the Maa-nulth First Nations Final Agreement on April 1, 2011. Pursuant to the *Final Agreement Consequential Amendments Act, 2007*, these modifications included the following:

- Addition of the former Quin-E-Ex Indian Reserve (approximately 1.3 hectares) to Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park;
- Removal of approximately 320 hectares of upland at the mouth of Amos Creek (the area determined to be the correct location for Quin-E-Ex village), the

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<sup>8</sup> Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations propose that Mahope River be adopted as the name for this river, per the provisions of the Maa-nulth Treaty. Mahope is the traditional name of the river and the former village near its mouth. Geographical Names BC is currently awaiting further interpretive information from Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations.

<sup>9</sup> Geographic Names BC recognizes "Power River" as the official place name for this river.

Mahope area and the mouth of the Hisnit (Power) River for the establishment of Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Treaty Settlement Lands<sup>10</sup>;

- Foreshore deletions totalling approximately eight hectares adjacent to Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations lands at Acous Peninsula and Amos Creek; and
- Removal of approximately 1,680 hectares of upland in the Hisnit (Power) River watershed to establish the Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area.

The total resulting area of Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park is 39,936 hectares (36,005 hectares of upland and 3,931 hectares of foreshore).

Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area was established on April 1, 2011 by Order in Council No. 100/2011, with a total area of 1,680 hectares.

### **Management and Administration**

**Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park** is administered under the *Park Act*. Class A parks are Crown lands dedicated to the preservation of their natural environments for the inspiration, use and enjoyment of the public. Development in Class A parks is limited to that which is necessary to maintain the park's recreational values.

**Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area** is administered under the *Environment and Land Use Act*. In protected areas established under the *Environment and Land Use Act*, usually at least one activity that is not normally allowed in a park is permitted (e.g., a proposed industrial road, pipeline, transmission line, or communication site). Allowable activities are determined when the area is established, and authorization for the activity is provided in the establishing order in council.

Order in Council No. 100/2011 directs that the Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area will be managed as though the protected area were a Class A Park established under the *Park Act*, with the following exception: the minister may issue a park use permit authorizing the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations to harvest in each calendar year from the protected area up to two Monumental Cedar and Cypress for cultural purposes, on terms consistent with the Maa-nulth First Nations Final Agreement and the Monumental Cedar and Cypress Plan<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Treaty Settlement Lands are referred to as Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' lands throughout the remainder of this document. The Final Agreement, Sections 5.2.7 – 5.2.9 contain direction with regards to the designation and use of former provincial park lands.

<sup>11</sup> The Maa-nulth Final Agreement defines Monumental Cedar and Cypress as a *Thuja plicata* (western red cedar) or a *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* (yellow-cedar) that is: a) 250 years or older; and b) at least 100 centimetres diameter at 1.3 meters above germination point.



## 1.4 Adjacent Land Use

### ***Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' Lands and Quatsino First Nation Reserve***

There are three parcels of Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations land surrounded by park lands: the Quin-E-Ex lands at Amos Creek; the Acous-Mahope lands at the Acous Peninsula and Mahope (Battle Bay); and the Hisnit (Power River) lands in the Power River watershed<sup>12</sup>. The Hisnit parcel is also contiguous with the Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area.

Adjacent to each parcel of Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Land is an area of marine foreshore which is under the Official Community Plan jurisdiction of the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations for the first 50 metres perpendicular to the natural boundary.<sup>13</sup>

In the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' Draft Official Community Plan, the Quin-E-Ex parcel is designated for residential use, and the Acous-Mahope parcel includes components for tourism/commercial, residential use and parks and natural spaces. The Hisnit (Power River) parcel includes components for tourism/commercial and resource stewardship areas.

Klaskish Indian Reserve (IR No.3), which belongs to the Quatsino First Nation, is located on the shore of Klaskish Anchorage next to Canoe Creek at the northeastern boundary of the park.

### ***Adjacent Crown Land Tenures and Land Uses***

There are also forestry and mineral interests on lands surrounding the park and protected area. A few active forest licenses are in proximity to the Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area's northern boundary. Another active license extends between Muqin/Brooks Peninsula and Klaskish Ecological Reserve, across the East Creek Watershed to the northern boundary of Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park. A number of active mineral tenures are also located along the northern boundary of the park.

The Quatsino Sound Coastal Plan (2004) and the Kyuquot Sound Coastal Plan (2003) provide direction for marine-oriented development adjacent to the park and protected area.

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<sup>12</sup> Prior to the implementation of the Maa-nulth Final Agreement, these parcels were included in Brooks Peninsula Park. The Treaty refers to these parcels as the Maa-nulth First Nation Public Lands of the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation

<sup>13</sup> Information regarding the delineation of foreshore areas adjacent to protected areas, and the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations' authority in these areas is contained in the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Foreshore Agreement, 2011.

## 1.5 Management Commitments/Agreements

A number of commitments pertaining to the management of Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area stem from the Maa-nulth First Nations Final Agreement, which was concluded under the British Columbia Treaty process in 2009 and came into effect April 1, 2011. One such Treaty commitment required the Province and the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations to negotiate and attempt to reach agreement on the First Nations' participation in management planning for protected areas within Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations traditional territories. This commitment was fulfilled by the *Management of Protected Areas Memorandum of Understanding* between the Maa-nulth First Nations and the Ministry of Environment in 2006. The members of the *Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation - Ministry of Environment, Parks and Protected Areas Memorandum of Understanding Implementation Committee* (MOU Committee) have been working together since 2008 to implement the provisions of this MOU.

The Maa-nulth First Nations Final Agreement also describes the Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation's rights to fishing, gathering, wildlife harvest, and migratory bird harvest in broader areas that include Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area. In addition, the Final Agreement includes provisions for the harvest of monumental cedar and cypress in the Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area, as described in Section 1.3.

These and other key management commitments arising from the Final Agreement and MOU are summarized in Appendix 1.

## 1.6 Existing Permits and Authorizations

There are currently six active Park Use Permits in the Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park for the purposes of commercial recreation. Activities include kayaking, hiking, camping, shore excursions, guide outfitting and guided angling. In addition, there are two land use occupancy permits in Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park for seismic monitoring and communication stations. There is currently one active Park Use Permit in the Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area for the purposes of commercial recreation for guided angling.

## 1.7 Management Planning Process

This management plan was developed through the collaborative efforts of members of the BC Parks - Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Parks and Protected Areas MOU Committee. The MOU Committee met on numerous occasions to provide guidance on the management planning process and develop management direction for Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area. The MOU Committee was also able to integrate planning considerations between this protected area planning project and the Official Community Planning project for neighbouring Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations' lands. This integration allowed the planning teams to identify land use synergies and opportunities across the landscape.

The MOU Committee and representatives of the Quatsino First Nation also met to ensure the Quatsino First Nation's cultural values and views on protected area management were reflected in the management plan.

### ***Research Projects***

Four inventory/background research projects were conducted as part of the management planning process. From 2010-2012, the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations conducted research to identify cultural values and traditional use areas in parks and protected areas in their territories, as well as cultural sites requiring special consideration in management planning. Tyee Ha'wilth Francis Gillette of the Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation and BC Parks staff conducted field assessments of existing and potential campsites in Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park in 2011 and 2015. This field work provides a preliminary assessment of the cultural and ecological suitability of existing and potential camping locations on the lands surrounding Checleset Bay.

In August of 2012, BC Parks and partners conducted an ecological inventory within subalpine/alpine areas of Brooks Peninsula to gather additional information on ecological values in the park. The results of this study are incorporated into the discussion of natural values in section 2.2 of this management plan. A fourth project was completed in the fall of 2013 with the Quatsino First Nation. This project reviewed potential camping opportunities and identified cultural sites requiring management considerations on the northern shore of Brooks Peninsula. The results from these projects were used to develop management direction to protect cultural values and provide recreation opportunities that are compatible with these cultural values.

### ***First Nations Community and Public Input***

A community meeting for both Houpsitas and Walter's Cove residents was held in Kyuquot on September 1, 2011 to introduce the management planning process and invite input into the management plan. Subsequently, BC Parks posted an online public survey on the web

page for Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park for several months, inviting input on issues of importance to the broader public to be considered in the management plan. Community members were given a further opportunity to learn about the planning project and provide input during Kyuquot Community Open Houses on August 20, 2012 and August 23, 2013.

Draft management plan content was reviewed by the MOU Committee members on a regular basis between April 2013 and June 2016.

The Quatsino First Nation completed a technical review of the draft management plan and were provided with draft management plans for review throughout the project.

The management plan was posted on the BC Parks website for public review in the summer and fall of 2015, with key stakeholders notified of the opportunity to comment on the plan. The public review process resulted in several changes to the proposed management direction, particularly relating to recreational trends and interests in the area.



*BC Parks - Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Parks and Protected Areas MOU Committee Meeting. Hupsitas, BC*



## 2.0 Values and Roles of the Park and Protected Area

### 2.1 Significance in the Protected Areas System

The Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area make a significant contribution to the provincial protected areas system.

- On Vancouver Island, Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area are second only in size to Strathcona Park. Combined with Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve and Big Bunsby Marine Park, Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area have an important role in providing connectivity between marine and terrestrial ecosystems, conserving representative, old coastal forests and facilitating species and ecosystem adaptation to natural disturbances and climate change.
- The park protects a “glacial refugium”, in that it’s higher elevations are believed to have remained ice-free during the most recent ice age. Rare species associated with this glacial refugium occur on windswept Senecio Ridge, as well as in the moist meadows and alpine heath at higher elevations in the Refugium Range. The terrestrial portions of the park and protected area also support wildlife and bird species at risk, such as the blue-listed Roosevelt Elk, blue-listed Marbled Murrelet and blue-listed Peregrine Falcon (*pealei* subspecies).
- The foreshore component of the park protects a variety of marine values, including Northern Abalone (red-listed), Olympia Oyster (blue-listed), Sea Otter (blue-listed) and Steller Sea Lion (blue-listed), as well as large kelp beds, seabird colonies, marine mammal habitat, herring spawning sites, estuaries, tidal lagoons, and tidal rapids. Freshwater, riparian habitats and numerous salmon-bearing streams complement these marine values.
- The proximity of the Ka:’yu:’k’t’h’/Che:k’tles7et’h’ Treaty Lands south of Cape Cook and the Quatsino First Nation’s Indian Reserve at Klaskish points to the long-standing importance of the park and protected area, demonstrating the inter-linkages between these lands and the Quatsino and Che:k’tles7et’h’ First Nations’ cultures. The undisturbed nature of these protected areas make them a reflection of the historic landscape of the First Nations’ territories and the Nations’ holistic approach to managing natural resources in this area for thousands of years. The area around Klaskish Indian Reserve (No. 3) and Brooks Peninsula holds strong spiritual significance and plays a role in the origin beliefs of the Quatsino First Nation. With the signing of the Maa-Nulth Final Agreement (2011), the park and protected area are also significant for the role they play in the implementation of Ka:’yu:’k’t’h’/ Che:k’tles7et’h’ First Nations’ Treaty Rights.

- The jagged peaks and striking headlands of Brooks Peninsula offer exceptional scenic value. The park’s windswept, sandy beaches, remote inlets and the protected anchorage at Columbia Cove are significant recreational features.

## 2.2 Biodiversity and Natural Heritage Values

### **Geological History**

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 Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park offers a dramatic and varied physical landscape with a unique geological history. The rectangular peninsula extends 14 kilometres into the Pacific Ocean, rising from sea level to over 900 metres elevation at its central spine, formed by the jagged mountains of the Refugium Range. Ridges above approximately 600 metres in the Refugium Range, an estimated total area of 7-9.5 square kilometres, are believed to have remained unglaciated over the last 25,000 years.<sup>14</sup> Mild winters and cool summers, with reduced solar radiation and winds that can be upwards of 160 kilometres per hour, also define the physical environment of the peninsula.

Sea levels in the vicinity of the peninsula were 20 metres higher than present at the beginning of deglaciation (ca. 15 000 BP). As deglaciation and isostatic rebound progressed, there was a rapid decline in sea level during a 1000 – 2000 year period.<sup>15</sup> Marine deposits up to 25 metres above present sea level provide evidence of this feature of the park’s natural history.

Given this unique geological history and extreme climate, Brooks Peninsula has been a place of interest for various natural history studies over the years.

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 The diverse landscapes in Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park include the windswept beaches on Brooks and Checleset bays, the deeply incised cirques, steep valleys, and jagged summits of the Refugium Range, the exposed headlands at Cape Cook and windswept Senecio Ridge, as well as bogs, alpine meadows, coastal lowlands, two tidal lagoons (Cape Cook and Johnson Lagoon), reversing tidal rapids (at the entrance to Johnson Lagoon), and numerous lakes. The forested valleys of the Nasparti River, Mahope (Battle) River and Hisnit (Power) River watersheds add further complexity to the varied

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 landscapes represented in Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area.

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<sup>14</sup> Howes, D.E. 1997. Quaternary Geology of Brooks Peninsula. Chapter 3 *in* R. J. Hebda and J. C. Haggarty, eds. Brooks Peninsula: An Ice Age Refugium on Vancouver Island. Occasional Paper No. 5. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Victoria, B.C.

<sup>15</sup> Ogilvie, R.T. 1997. Vascular Plants and Phytogeography of Brooks Peninsula. Chapter 5 *in* R. J. Hebda and J. C. Haggarty, eds. Brooks Peninsula: An Ice Age Refugium on Vancouver Island. Occasional Paper No. 5. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Victoria, B.C.

## Ecosystem Representation

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 Muq in/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area, together with Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve and Big Bunsby Marine Park, form a large, contiguous protected area complex on Vancouver Island. These protected areas are representative of undisturbed, old-growth forest in the Windward Island Mountains (WIM) and Nahwitti Lowlands (NWL) terrestrial ecosections.<sup>16</sup> The Nahwitti Lowlands Ecosection is under-represented in the provincial protected areas system, with only 6% of this ecosystem protected in the province. The marine portions of the park and adjacent Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve are located within the Vancouver Island Shelf (VIS) Marine Ecosection.

The biogeoclimatic variants represented by the park and protected area are the Coastal Western Hemlock Southern Very Wet Hypermaritime variant (CWHvh1), the Coastal Western Hemlock Submontane Very Wet Maritime (CWHvm1) variant, and the Coastal Western Hemlock Montane Very Wet Maritime (CWHvm2) variant. The contributions of these biogeoclimatic units are further described in Table 1.

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**Table 1. Biogeoclimatic Variant Representation in Muq in/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area.**

Biogeoclimatic (BEC) Variant Combination	Total Area of BEC Variant in B.C. (ha)	Total Area of BEC Variant in Protected Areas (ha)	Percent of BEC Variant in the Province that is Protected	Total Area of BEC Variant in these Protected Areas (ha)	Percent of Province-wide Protection of BEC Variant in these Protected Areas
CWH vh 1	974,671.6	618,733.5	63.5	29,778.5	4.8
CWH vm 1	4,286,989.30	2,466,211.60	57.5	4,484	0.2
CWH vm 2	3,601,848.40	2,364,276.10	65.6	3,123.90	0.1

Ecosystem representation can occur at multiple scales. The coarse scale of the biogeoclimatic variant level reported above does not adequately describe the ecological contributions of Brooks Peninsula’s unique ecosystems. More relevant at the local scale, and significant at the provincial level, is the topographic complexity of the area coupled with its glacial history as a refugium. This has resulted in a unique assemblage of species, and it is expected that the park and protected area will continue to support diverse flora and fauna as climatic conditions change.

<sup>16</sup> While there is evidence of a small amount of historical timber harvesting, these protected areas are largely undisturbed from previous logging.

## Vegetation Types and Rare Plant Species

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Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park protects a wide range of vegetation types, several of which host plant species not found in other, similar vegetation communities in the region.<sup>17</sup> The park also supports a high proportion of *endemic* and *disjunct* plant species.<sup>18</sup> The term *endemic* refers to species found only in one geographic region, while *disjunct* refers to species that are related but scattered or widely separated from each other geographically. In particular, Brooks Peninsula has similar characteristics to Haida Gwaii; thus, similar species are located in these geographically separate areas. The prevalence of a high proportion of endemic and disjunct plant species lends support to the hypothesis that these habitats may have remained ice-free during the last glaciation.

The endemic species documented in the park include:

- Nine plant species found only on Haida Gwaii and Vancouver Island, including the red-listed Queen Charlotte Avens (*Geum schofieldii*), and two blue-listed species, Queen Charlotte Twinflower Violet (*Viola biflora* ssp. *carlottae*) and Alp Lily (*Lloydia serotina* ssp. *flava*);<sup>19</sup> and,
- One plant species previously considered to be found only in the Olympic Peninsula: dwarf maiden-hair fern (*Adiantum aleuticum* var. *subpumilum*).



The disjunct species identified include ten species separated from their main ranges in northern British Columbia and Alaska, as well as seven other plant species separated from their main ranges, among them the blue-listed western hedysarum (*Hedysarum occidentale*).

These plant species grow largely in montane habitats, including the alpine heath and moist meadow vegetation communities found at higher elevation ridges (above 600 metres) and adjacent to alpine lakes, such as Cassiope Pond. Some of these species also

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<sup>17</sup> Hebda, R. J., Ogilvie, R. T., Roemer, H., and A. Banner. 1997. Vegetation of Brooks Peninsula. Chapter 8 in R. J. Hebda and J. C. Haggarty, eds. Brooks Peninsula: An Ice Age Refugium on Vancouver Island. Occasional Paper No. 5. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Victoria, B.C.

<sup>18</sup> Ogilvie, R.T., 1997. Vascular Plants and Phytogeography of Brooks Peninsula. Chapter 5 in R. J. Hebda and J. C. Haggarty, eds. Brooks Peninsula: An Ice Age Refugium on Vancouver Island. Occasional Paper No. 5. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Victoria, B.C.

<sup>19</sup> Species and ecological communities are assigned to the red or blue list on the basis of the provincial Conservation Status Rank (SRANK) assigned by the B.C. Conservation Data Centre. The red list includes species/ecological communities that are extirpated, endangered or threatened. The blue list contains species/ecological communities that are considered to be of special concern.

grow on Senecio Ridge, which differs from other ridges in the region due to high wind erosion and an unstable substrate. The bogs in the peninsula are also unique in that they exist on unusually shallow peat and lack common species found in adjacent bogs on Vancouver Island, namely western hemlock and mountain hemlock.

Other rare plants documented in the park include bog rush (*Juncus stygius*) and oldgrowth specklebelly (*Pseudocyphellaria rainierensis*), both blue-listed species found in the vicinity of Kingfisher Creek. Red-listed yellow sand-verbena (*Abronia latifolia*) is found in the lower elevation, coastal sand ecosystem. Red-listed three-forked mugwort (*Artemisia furcata*) and blue-listed smooth douglasia (*Douglasia laevigata*), typically found at higher elevations, have also been identified in the park.

The red-listed Oregon selaginella (*Selaginella oregana*) is found in the Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area.<sup>20</sup> Appendix 2 provides a list of rare plant species currently documented within the park and protected area.



*Subalpine habitat on Brooks Peninsula*

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<sup>20</sup> B.C. Conservation Data Centre: Conservation Data Centre Mapping Service [web application]. 2008. Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. Available: [http://webmaps.gov.bc.ca/imfx/imf.jsp?site=imapbc&savessn=Ministry%20of%20Environment/Conservation\\_Data\\_Centre.ssn](http://webmaps.gov.bc.ca/imfx/imf.jsp?site=imapbc&savessn=Ministry%20of%20Environment/Conservation_Data_Centre.ssn) (Accessed January 21, 2011).



## **Fish**

The freshwater, estuarine, marine and riparian habitats in Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area are important for the conservation of salmon, trout and Steelhead.

The park and protected area support small populations of all five species of Pacific Salmon. Hisnit (Power) River and Mahope (Battle) River both support small populations of Chinook, Chum, Coho, Pink, and Sockeye Salmon.

The Naspardi River supports small populations of Chinook, Chum, Coho and Pink Salmon. Salmon are also known to be present in some of the smaller creeks on the peninsula, including Amos Creek (Coho), Kingfisher Creek (Coho and Chum) and Canoe Creek (Chum, Coho, Pink and Sockeye up to the waterfalls at 1.4 kilometres).

The two protected areas also support Rainbow Trout, Cutthroat Trout (blue-listed) and Steelhead. Rainbow Trout are present in the Power and Naspardi rivers, Kingfisher Creek and Amos Creek, while Cutthroat Trout have been observed in Hisnit (Power) River and Hisnit (Power) Lake. Steelhead are present in the Mahope (Battle), Naspardi and Hisnit (Power) rivers.

## **Mammals and Invertebrates**

Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area support a variety of wildlife species, including American Black Bear, Grey Wolf, Cougar, Columbian Black-tailed Deer, Roosevelt Elk, Townsend's Vole, American Mink, River Otter, Sea Otter, Deer Mouse, Dusky Shrew, Little Brown Myotis, Keen's Myotis, Silver-haired Bat, Hoary Bat and Red Squirrel.

Roosevelt Elk is a blue-listed species restricted to Vancouver Island and some parts of the mainland coast. The Hisnit (Power) River watershed supports a small herd of Roosevelt Elk estimated to be between twenty and fifty animals. Elk from winter ranges in the Hisnit (Power) and Klaskish River watersheds also range in very small numbers in alpine and subalpine habitats on the peninsula in the summer.

Inventory research conducted in 2012 confirmed the presence of Keen's Myotis, a blue-listed bat species. The Haida Gwaii Slug (*Staalaa gwaii*) was also found on Brooks Peninsula during this research, again reflecting the glacial history and similar ecosystems found on Haida Gwaii and Brooks Peninsula. The Haida Gwaii Slug is endemic to these two locations and is a blue-listed species. On Brooks Peninsula, the slug was discovered in the moist hemlock drainages of the transition zone between the wind-swept sub-alpine ridges and the coastline.

## **Marine and Intertidal Values**

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Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park conserves a wide range of marine and intertidal values, including:

- A rugged and diverse coastline with a significant marine-terrestrial interface that includes two tidal lagoons, reversing tidal rapids at Johnson Lagoon, long sandy beaches, and rocky shoreline;
- A number of small clam beds scattered along the coastline;
- Extensive herring spawning areas on the shoreline of Klaskish anchorage and McDougal Island, as well as two smaller herring spawning areas on the shoreline of Nasparti Inlet;
- Numerous large kelp beds along the outer shore of the peninsula, and smaller kelp beds in Ououkinsh Inlet, Columbia Cove, and by Crabapple Islets on the northwest shore of peninsula;
- Several eelgrass beds at the head of Nasparti Inlet, Johnson Lagoon, the shoreline at Klaskish Anchorage, and the Power River estuary;
- A marine algae species at risk (blue-listed *Precursaria dawsonii*); and,
- Marine invertebrates such as Northern Abalone (red listed), Olympia Oyster (blue listed), Geoduck and other species of clams.

Many marine mammal species are also found in or near the park, including red-listed Northern Fur Seals, as well as Harbour Seals, Stellar Sea Lions, Sea Otters, Gray Whales and Harbour Porpoises, which are all blue listed in the province.

## **Birds**

The southern portion of Brooks Peninsula, the small islands and islets and the marine waters of the park are designated as Important Bird Areas. Adjacent Solander Island Ecological Reserve, Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve and Brooks Bay are also Important Bird Areas. These designations reflect the areas' global and national significance to congregatory bird species and colonial waterbird/seabird concentrations<sup>21</sup>.

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Offshore from Brooks Bay in Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park, Guilliams Island, Hackett Island, Clerke Islet and Crabapple Islets protect colonies of Black Oystercatcher, Glaucous-Winged Gull, and Pigeon Guillemot. Solander Island Ecological Reserve and Cape Cook support colonies of Black Oystercatcher, Cassin's Auklet (blue listed), Fork-tailed Storm-petrel, Glaucous-winged Gull, Horned Puffin (red listed), Leach's Storm-petrel, Pelagic Cormorant, *pelagicus* subspecies (red listed), Pigeon Guillemot, Wilson's Snipe and Tufted Puffin (blue listed). Several of these species, as well as the Surfbird,

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<sup>21</sup> Canadian Important Bird Areas. Site Summaries: Solander Island and Brooks Bay; Checleset Bay. Web Page. Available at <http://www.ibacanada.ca/site.jsp?siteID=BC090&lang=EN> [Accessed August 19, 2014].

have also been observed along the shoreline of Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park in Checleset Bay. Bald Eagles are present, and rock cliff ledges in the vicinity of seabird colonies also provide nesting habitat for the blue-listed Peregrine Falcon (*pealei* subspecies), which preys primarily on seabirds.

Marbled Murrelet, a blue-listed species, has been documented along the shoreline in Brooks Bay and Battle Bay.<sup>22</sup> In addition to shoreline habitat, there is also suitable Marbled Murrelet habitat throughout the Mahope River, Nasparti River and Hisnit (Power) River watersheds, as well as the slopes above Ououkinsh Inlet in the Mt. Seaton area.<sup>23</sup>

As well, the park and protected area conserve habitat for the red-listed Northern Goshawk (*laingi* subspecies). There is suitable (high and moderate value) nesting and foraging habitat in these protected areas, particularly in the Hisnit (Power) and Nasparti River watersheds and Mt. Seaton area.<sup>24</sup>

### **Estuaries**

Estuaries are nutrient rich environments that support complex food webs and habitats for a variety of fish and wildlife species. Approximately 80% of coastal wildlife species use estuaries at some point in their lifecycles.<sup>25</sup> In combination with Checleset Bay

Ecological Reserve, Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park protects all or part of nine identified estuaries at the mouths of the Hisnit (Power), Nasparti and Klaskish rivers, Amos Creek, Mahope River (Battle River), Kingfisher Creek, the creek exiting Moneses Lake, and two other unnamed creeks.

The Pacific Estuary Conservation Program ranked 442 of British Columbia's coastal estuaries for their relative biological importance to waterbirds.<sup>26</sup> Attributes used to

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<sup>22</sup> Canadian Wildlife Service. 2007. British Columbia Marine Bird Areas of Interest Database.

<sup>23</sup> Marbled Murrelet Mashup. Web Page. [Accessed January 26, 2011]. Data integrated from B.C. Ministry of Environment B.C. Coast Suitability Model and Aerial Surveys. Available at <http://mamu.littleearth.ca/>

<sup>24</sup> Suitable goshawk nesting areas have mature, old-growth stand structure, high canopy closure and an open understory (sub-canopy flyways). Suitable habitat was identified using a habitat suitability model, following methods outlined in: Mahon, T., McClaren, E., and F. Doyle. 2008. Parameterization of the Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis laingi*) Habitat Model for Coastal British Columbia. Nesting and Foraging Habitat Suitability Models and Territory Analysis Model. Model results are described in Smith, J. and G. Sutherland. 2008. Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis laingi*) Habitat and Territory Models. Modelling Methodology and Implementation & Scenario Results for Coastal British Columbia. Prepared for the Northern Goshawk Habitat Recovery Implementation Group.

<sup>25</sup> Flynn, S., Cadrin, C., Filatow, D. 2006. *Estuaries in British Columbia*. Ecosystems in British Columbia At Risk series. Ministry of Environment. [http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/documents/Estuaries\\_brchr06.pdf](http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/documents/Estuaries_brchr06.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> Ryder, J.L., J.K. Kenyon, D. Buffett, K. Moore, M. Ceh, and K. Stipek. 2007. An integrated biophysical assessment of estuarine habitats in British Columbia to assist regional conservation planning. Technical Report Series No. 476. Canadian Wildlife Service, Pacific and Yukon Region, British Columbia.



assess biological importance included data on estuary size, habitat rarity, Pacific Herring spawn occurrence, waterbird use, and intertidal species rarity. The Nasparti River Estuary received a score of two on a scale of one to five in this ranking exercise (with one being the highest). The Hisnit (Power) River and Klaskish River estuaries received moderate scores of three.

## 2.3 Cultural Heritage Values

The First Nations of Kyuquot Sound and Brooks Peninsula have lived in this region for thousands of years. There are extensive cultural heritage values and archaeological features throughout the Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation Nisma and Quatsino First Nation traditional territory. These include former village sites and trails, hunting and fishing grounds and gathering areas for food, medicines and other materials ranging from clothing to housing. All of the resources of the area had, and continue to have, a use in the First Nations' culture. Visitors to the protected areas may encounter evidence of cultural uses of resources by the Che:k'tles7et'h' and Quatsino First Nations. Culturally modified trees – including evidence of cedar bark stripping, carved wooden faces in trees and trail markers – have been found in the area. Work to identify these cultural sites and uses is ongoing so they can be considered in protected area management.



Appendix 3 provides a listing of some words used to describe various elements of the natural world in the language used by the Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation.

### ***Acous and Mahope (Battle Bay)***

One of the Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation's former village sites is located at Acous. It is on <sup>q w</sup> Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' land surrounded by Muq in/Brooks Peninsula Park and Checlet Bay Ecological Reserve. It was a long-time village site of the Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation abandoned many years ago when the Che:k'tles7et'h' people moved to Checkaklis Island in the Big Bunsby group of Islands. The Acous Peninsula is a key part of

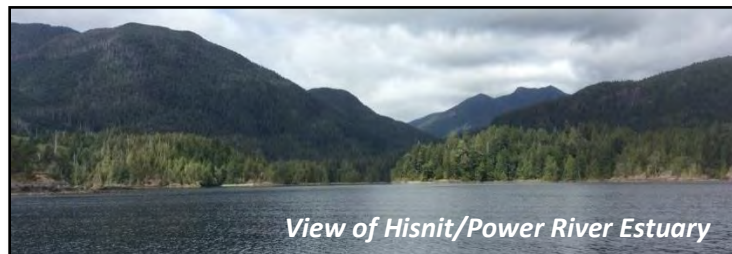
the history of the Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation, and now includes parcels of Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' public and private lands.<sup>27</sup>

Many resources were harvested in close proximity to the former village at Acous and the nearby beaches at Mahope (Battle Bay). Seafood such as Goose-neck Barnacle (sometimes referred to as Goose Barnacle), Northern Abalone, chiton, mussels, sea cucumber, urchins and kelp were harvested in the many islands and islets, such as the Cuttle Islands and Leary Islets off Acous Peninsula, and the Skirmish Islets off Mahope (Battle Bay). Seals, Sea Otter, Stellar Sea Lions, ducks and geese were also hunted in this area, and Pacific Herring and octopus were fished. Archaeological evidence of a fish trap at Mahope River demonstrates an example of fishing technology used at this location.

Mahope is also an important location for social and ceremonial events for the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations. For example, a renaming ceremony was held at Mahope in October, 2009, when Brooks Peninsula Park was renamed Muq<sup>q w</sup>in/Brooks Peninsula Park<sup>28</sup>. Cultural rediscovery camps for Ka:'yu:'k't'h' and Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations families and youth are also held every summer at the east end of Battle Bay.

### ***Ououkinsh Inlet and Hisnit (Power River Estuary)***

Ououkinsh Inlet supports fishing grounds for winter Chinook Salmon, as well as upland trapping areas. The Power River Estuary is the location of a former village site, Hisnit. There is a parcel of Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations land extending from the Power River estuary to the lake. The name Hisnit means “salmon”, referring to the abundance of this resource at this location.



Hisnit (Power River) and “Ah ook” (Power Lake) support a highly valued Sockeye Salmon run. Every Nuu-chah-nulth First Nation is the steward of one main Sockeye Salmon run, and the run at Hisnit is the Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation's Sockeye Salmon run. Hisnit is a focus for fisheries stewardship activities of the Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation, including efforts to monitor the population and conduct research to better understand the health of this Sockeye Salmon run.

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<sup>27</sup> Access to Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' private lands in this area is by permission and with the accompaniment of an authorized Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation person. Visitors are also encouraged to contact Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations regarding access to the First Nation's public lands. Further explanation regarding the First Nations' public and private lands is provided in Appendix 1.

<sup>28</sup> Note that the legal name for this park is Brooks Peninsula Park [a.k.a Muq<sup>q w</sup>in Park]. This management plan recommends changing the legal name to reflect the name used at the renaming ceremony in 2009.

Upstream from Hisnit, the Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area supports a highly valued Roosevelt Elk herd, as well as old-growth forest with western redcedar and yellow-cedar trees. Under the provisions of the Maa-nulth First Nations Final Agreement, Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area is one of the areas within Che:k'tles7et'h' territory where monumental cedar and cypress (western red cedar and yellow-cedar) may be harvested for cultural purposes, such as canoe carving.<sup>29</sup>

### ***Nasparti Inlet and Johnson Lagoon***

The Nasparti Estuary is the site of a former village and a traditional hunting area for deer, bear, elk, ducks and geese, as well as a clam harvesting site and fishing location. Nasparti Inlet is a fishing area for winter Chinook Salmon, Chum Salmon, crabs, and Pacific Herring, as well as a hunting area for seals and sea lions. There are former dwelling and food processing sites located in various locations throughout Nasparti Inlet associated with these traditional resource harvesting activities. Johnson Lagoon was also used for hunting and for fishing crab and octopus, for example.

### ***South Brooks Peninsula***

Brooks Peninsula was also an important resource harvesting area. There was a seasonal village/base camp located at Quin-E-Ex, which offered a canoe-landing site and shelter from the extreme and variable weather conditions on this exposed coastline. The place name



Quin-E-Ex means “kelp” and refers to the stretch of beach between Amos Creek and Clerke Point, including the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' lands which are also named Quin-E-Ex. There are large, productive kelp beds offshore of the peninsula in this area.

Quin-E-Ex provided a base camp in close proximity to numerous marine and terrestrial resource harvesting areas, including fishing grounds, shellfish gathering sites, trapping and hunting areas. Important fishing grounds for Pacific Halibut, Lingcod and Coho and Chinook Salmon are accessible from Quin-E-Ex.

With respect to seafood harvesting, Baker and Cutter rocks in Checleset Bay were gathering sites for shellfish such as mussels and goose barnacles. Additional base camps are also located in Columbia Cove, from which seafood such as goose barnacles, mussels, and octopus were harvested offshore from Jackobson Point.

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<sup>29</sup> See Appendix 1 for a description of treaty provisions regarding the harvest of monumental cedar and cypress.

There are also trapping areas along the peninsula from Cape Cook to Columbia Cove. Cape Cook was a particularly popular trapping area in the early 1900s, when trapping became a key trade activity for the Che:k'tles7et'h' people.

As well, Brooks Peninsula includes traditional hunting areas. For example, Roosevelt Elk that migrated seasonally out to the peninsula from their winter ranges were hunted in the fall.

### ***North Brooks Peninsula***

The land and sea along the north of Brooks Peninsula was an important hunting, fishing and harvesting area to the Quatsino First Nation. The former village site, marked by Klaskish Indian Reserve (No. 3), was utilized primarily in the summer for fishing and fish-drying to support the First Nation through the long west coast winters in Quatsino Sound. Given the marine diversity of Brooks Bay, many considered it to be the highest value fishing and harvesting area in Quatsino First Nation traditional territory for a variety of species, including marine mammals, sunfish, salmon, Northern Abalone, mussels, sea grasses and kelp. Land-based hunting and gathering was also an important part of Quatsino culture with mammals, birds, trees and plants harvested for food and materials.<sup>30</sup>

There are numerous cultural landforms in the area that hold ceremonial and spiritual significance. Other landforms aid transportation, and/or are associated with cultural stories. The presence of a summer fog bank on the ridge above Cape Cook has been used by generations of fishermen to gauge the distance and amount of time they have on the water before inclement weather is upon them. Continuing today, if the fog bank disappears, fishermen know they have about 45 minutes to get to safety, reflecting traditional knowledge that has been passed on for generations.



*Cape Cook Lagoon with Doom Mountain in the background, North Brooks Peninsula*

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<sup>30</sup> Weber, N. 2014. Heritage Resource Overview Report of North Brooks Peninsula, Including Two Proposed Marine Trail Locations within Muq̓n//Brooks Peninsula Park.

## 2.4 Recreation Values

<sup>q w</sup> Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area provide opportunities for marine-oriented recreation in a remote wilderness setting. Opportunities include: ocean kayaking, canoeing and boating, marine wildlife viewing, hiking, and camping. Extending 14 kilometres into the Pacific Ocean, the rugged peaks and exposed headlands of Brooks Peninsula form a striking landscape with exceptional scenic value. Recreational opportunities in the park are focused primarily on the shoreline. Steep, rugged terrain, dense vegetation and a lack of established trails make traversing the peninsula and the inland watersheds challenging.

### ***Boating and Marine Recreation Activities***

Brooks Peninsula has a world class reputation as an ocean kayak touring destination. The allure of this remote recreational experience is expected to result in increased paddling use over time. Kayakers and ocean canoeists follow paddling routes from Fair Harbour to Kyuquot, through to the Bunsby Islands or Big Bunsby Marine Park, along the

<sup>q w</sup> shoreline of Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park to Nasparti Inlet and crossing Nasparti Inlet to sheltered Columbia Cove. Paddlers also utilize water taxi and float plane drop off services to launch from Columbia Cove, paddling a similar route in the opposite direction. More advanced ocean paddlers may travel around the peninsula. Some paddlers also access the northern beaches and Cape Cook Lagoon from the north by way of Quatsino Sound.



Kayaking and ocean canoeing in this area is particularly suitable for well-prepared, experienced paddlers. Extreme and unpredictable weather conditions, including high winds and heavy fog, are characteristic of the area. There is currently a low level of guided kayaking in the park.

Travelling around the peninsula by sail boats and yachts is another recreational activity that occurs in the park and surrounding marine waters. In the northern portion of the park, boaters often utilize Klaskish Anchorage, although it offers less protection than more preferred anchoring sites outside park boundaries (Klaskish Basin or Klaskino Inlet). On the southern side of the peninsula, Columbia Cove is the most frequently used anchorage. The Council of BC Yacht Clubs has identified a boat haven at Battle Bay; however, this location is within Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve, which does not permit overnight use. High volumes of water passing through the narrow, shallow entrance to Johnson Lagoon result in tidal rapids that present a hazard to boaters during strong tides.



Surfing on the remote, exposed beaches of Brooks Peninsula is an additional, emerging recreational activity undertaken by adventurous surfers.

### ***Recreational Facilities, Hiking and Camping***

Recreational facilities in the protected areas are minimal, consisting of information kiosks at Klaskish Anchorage and Columbia Cove, as well as a short trail (less than one kilometre) from Columbia Cove to the most easterly beach on the south shore of Brooks Peninsula. From this access point, a series of beaches and headlands leading toward Clerke Point (the southwestern tip of the peninsula) can be explored at low tide. The beaches in the intertidal area are in Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve. Walking and hiking are allowable day use activities in the ecological reserve; however, camping is not permitted<sup>31</sup>. There are currently no designated campsites or camping facilities in either the park or protected area; however, user-preferred wilderness camping locations in the park include Cape Cook Lagoon, Crabapple Islets, Nordstrom Creek, and Columbia Cove.

There are no land access routes to the Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area. To access Power Lake by boat, visitors require a shallow draft vessel to navigate the Hisnit (Power) River or must portage overland.



*South Brooks Peninsula beaches*

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<sup>31</sup> The ecological reserve designation does not permit camping; however, users have historically preferred camping locations on the south beaches, for example at Paradise Beach/Oyster Beach and Surfer's Beach.

## ***Fishing, Hunting and Trapping***

There are freshwater trout fishing opportunities in Power Lake and some rivers and creeks in Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park.<sup>32</sup> Saltwater fishing opportunities are limited in the marine component of the park. With the exception of the outermost coastline on the peninsula and Ououkinsh Inlet, much of the marine portion of the park is within a Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) established by Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). Rockfish Conservation Areas prohibit all recreational and commercial hook and line fishing to protect inshore populations of rockfish found within British Columbia's marine waters. Refer to federal fisheries regulations for details on fishing activities that are allowed in Rockfish Conservation Areas.<sup>33</sup>

The park and protected area are open to hunting of certain wildlife species, in season, as outlined in the British Columbia Hunting and Trapping Regulations.<sup>34</sup> Guide outfitting also occurs in the park.

Trapping, especially for mink, was an important economic activity in the area in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>35</sup> There are several trapline areas that overlap with the park and protected area. However, there is little to no activity on these traplines at the present time.

## **2.5 Climate Change**

Climate change is associated with generally warmer temperatures, greater temperature extremes, low humidity over the summer, and longer, more intense periods of drought. These changes, combined with increasing storm intensity and rising sea level, are resulting in changes to species composition and ecosystem function across terrestrial and marine landscapes. The severity and extent of these changes will accelerate if measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and curb climate change are not implemented.

Sea level rise is expected to affect the shoreline of Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and may impact natural, cultural and recreational values. Shorelines with a shallow intertidal

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<sup>32</sup> For updated information, refer to the most recent provincial Freshwater Fishing Regulations Synopsis, available at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/fw/fish/regulations/>

<sup>33</sup> Recreational and commercial fisheries are regulated by Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Information on recreational fishing is found at: <http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/rec/index-eng.htm>. Information on commercial fisheries is found at: <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fisheries-peches/pac-yukon-eng.html>. Information on Rockfish Conservation Areas is available on the Fisheries and Oceans Canada RCA web page at: <http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/maps-cartes/rca-acis/index-eng.html>

<sup>34</sup> For updated information, refer to the most recent provincial Hunting and Trapping Regulations Synopsis at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/fw/wildlife/hunting/regulations/>

<sup>35</sup> Hebda, R., Haggarty, J., and R. Inglis. 1997. Brooks Peninsula Refugium Project. Chapter 1 *in* R. J. Hebda and J. C. Haggarty, eds. Brooks Peninsula: An Ice Age Refugium on Vancouver Island. Occasional Paper No. 5. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Victoria, B.C.

zone, gentle slope and fine substrates are generally more sensitive to impacts from sea level rise than steep, rocky shorelines. According to the BC Parks Shoreline Sensitivity Model, almost 50% of the shoreline of the park, including the estuaries and shorelines of Acous Peninsula, Nasparti Inlet and Brooks Peninsula, are at a high risk from the effects of sea level rise. The sand and gravel flats and beaches, rock platforms, wide sand flats, and gently sloping shoreline forests in these areas contribute to this sensitivity.<sup>36</sup>

Protected areas also have a role in mitigating the impacts of climate change by naturally storing carbon and providing a refuge for species that migrate when conditions become unfavourable in their existing habitats. Intact forest ecosystems such as those found in <sup>q w</sup> Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area also moderate the local climate, which helps species survive the effects of climate change. By protecting several large, intact and contiguous watersheds that support a range of <sup>q w</sup> habitats from marine/intertidal to subalpine/alpine, Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area play a significant role in species and ecosystem adaptation in the face of natural disturbances and impacts associated with climate change.



*Pocket beach on west side of Ououkinsh Inlet*

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<sup>36</sup> Biffard, D; Stevens, T.; Rao, A; Woods, B. 2014. BC Parks Shoreline Sensitivity Model.



## 3.0 Management Direction

### 3.1 Vision

The management vision describes the long-term desired future condition for a protected area. It presents a picture of the protected area if the proposed management direction has been successfully implemented.

**q w**  
M uq in/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area continue to conserve old-growth, coastal forest ecosystems and the marine foreshore. The geological formations and rare species associated with a 'glacial refugium' remain prominent features of the park.

The ecological integrity of the park and protected area is maintained and the two protected areas serve as a benchmark for naturally functioning ecosystems adapting to climate change. Together, the park and protected area support thriving populations of fish and wildlife species, such as salmon and Roosevelt Elk, as well as marine habitats and species, such as kelp beds and seabird colonies.

The cultural heritage values of the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' and Quatsino First Nations are protected. Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' Treaty Rights are respected, and the presence of the Che:k'tles7et'h' people residing on adjacent lands provides enhanced protection for the park and protected area values.

Visitors are enjoying marine-oriented, low impact, backcountry recreation experiences and gaining an appreciation of First Nations history and culture in the area.



*Subalpine lake , Refugium Range (Photo Credit: Luke Osenenko)*

### 3.2 Management Objectives and Strategies

The management objectives and strategies to address the key management issues in the park and protected area are outlined in the tables below. Implementation of these strategies is dependent on available resources. Section 4.0 (Plan Implementation) prioritizes these strategies and provides important context regarding their implementation.

#### *Fish and wildlife*

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>As a culturally important and blue-listed species, the Power River watershed Roosevelt Elk herd requires special management consideration.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Protect wildlife species of conservation concern and cultural importance in the protected areas.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support Roosevelt Elk population monitoring efforts by the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations and relevant provincial agencies.</li> <li>• Work with the Maa-nulth Wildlife Committee<sup>37</sup> to develop and implement strategies for Roosevelt Elk management in the Hisnit (Power) River watershed.</li> </ul>
<p>As a key natural and cultural value in the park and protected area, salmon populations require special management consideration. The Hisnit (Power River) Sockeye population holds particular cultural importance.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Protect fish habitat and fish species of conservation concern and cultural importance in the protected areas.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the activities of the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' fisheries program to monitor salmon populations in the park and protected area (e.g., Hisnit River Sockeye monitoring program).</li> <li>• Encourage research partnerships to improve understanding of trends in fish populations (e.g., historic decline in Hisnit Sockeye population).</li> <li>• Work with other agencies through the Maa-nulth Joint Fisheries Committee<sup>38</sup> to support monitoring and stewardship of salmon populations and habitats.</li> </ul>

<sup>37</sup> The Wildlife Advisory Management Processes are more fully described in section 11.10 of the Maa-nulth First Nations Final Agreement, 2006.

<sup>38</sup> The Joint Fisheries Committee is more fully described in Chapter 10 of the Maa-nulth First Nations Final Agreement, 2006.

## Sensitive Ecosystems, Species and Plant Communities

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>Rare and unique species and plant communities in the Refugium Range and Senecio Ridge, as well as salt marsh and bog habitats at the Kingfisher Creek estuary and adjacent to Cape Cook Lagoon, are sensitive to disturbance.</p> <p>Because few inventories have been completed, other species of interest in the glacial refugium may not yet have been detected.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Protect species of conservation concern and their habitats.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain current, low levels of recreational use in these areas of the park to minimize disturbance to sensitive plant communities and habitats.</li> <li>• Do not support the development of trails or other facilities that would facilitate access to the inland, higher elevation areas of the park (i.e., corresponding with the Wilderness Recreation Zone 2 – Upland).</li> <li>• Encourage research partnerships to inventory and monitor the status of species associated with these sensitive habitats, including rare, endemic and disjunct plants and other species.</li> </ul>
<p>The upland areas of the park and protected area are anticipated to be altered as a result of climate change, but there is substantial uncertainty regarding the impacts and outcomes of those changes on the protected areas' values.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Improve knowledge and understanding of the effects of climate change on the two protected areas' upland values, as well as the protected areas' role in species adaptation to climate change.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage research and other efforts to monitor and evaluate the effects of climate change on park and protected area values.</li> <li>• Limit human influence and intervention in the upland areas to avoid speeding up and worsening the effects of climate change, and to ensure the park and protected area can be used as a benchmark for monitoring species and ecosystems naturally adapting to climate change.</li> </ul>



Example of sub-alpine vegetation and terrain (Photo Credit: Luke Osenenko)

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>The globally and nationally significant bird areas in and adjacent to the park may be vulnerable to disturbance from recreational boaters, commercial fishing by-catch and climate change.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Protect bird species and their habitats.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain current, low levels of recreational use in these areas of the park to minimize disturbance to sensitive bird species and habitats.</li> <li>• When adjudicating park use permit applications, ensure effects on bird populations and habitats, including nesting sites, are fully considered and adverse effects are avoided or mitigated.</li> <li>• Minimize wildlife disturbance by including reminders of best practices in visitor communication materials.</li> <li>• Encourage research and other efforts to monitor and evaluate the health of these populations.</li> <li>• Liaise with federal authorities responsible for commercial fishing as needed to protect these populations.</li> <li>• Implement strategies for addressing the effects of climate change and sea level rise on marine/intertidal environments (page 36).</li> </ul>

### ***Marine, Intertidal and Shoreline Values***

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>The marine component of the park supports Lingcod and rockfish that have experienced population declines throughout British Columbia’s coastal waters.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Protect marine fisheries of conservation concern.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage with Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) to ensure that the Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) is maintained and take a cooperative approach to supporting the RCA.</li> </ul>
<p>Harbour Seals and Steller Sea Lions may be vulnerable to disturbance from recreational boaters.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Protect marine wildlife from human disturbance.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain low levels of recreational use, particularly near seal and sea lion haul outs.</li> <li>• Minimize wildlife disturbance by including reminders of best practices in visitor communication materials.</li> </ul>

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>The Brooks Peninsula shoreline (particularly that along the south shore) is littered with high levels of ocean debris (e.g., plastic bottles, floats, etc.).</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Minimize impacts to park values from ocean debris accumulation.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify locations of higher risk and susceptibility to debris accumulation.</li> <li>• Establish partnerships with community groups and other agencies to support shoreline monitoring and clean-up, particularly at higher risk locations.</li> </ul>
<p>Past timber harvesting activities occurring in the upper Power River watershed (outside park and protected area boundaries) are believed to have impacted natural values and intertidal habitats. For example, increased siltation and sedimentation in the system are suspected of damaging clam beds along the shore of Ououkinsh Inlet.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Restore areas within the park that may have been impacted by past timber harvesting activities.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight opportunities in the park and protected area to study the potential long-term impacts of historic resource extraction activities on intertidal and other sensitive ecosystems.</li> <li>• Identify opportunities for habitat restoration.</li> <li>• Establish partnerships with community groups, researchers and other agencies to restore values and sensitive habitats as appropriate.</li> </ul>



*Intertidal pools and shoreline vegetation on “Surfers Beach”, southern coast of Brooks Peninsula*



Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>Changes in the park's and protected area's shoreline, intertidal and marine environments are expected to occur over time as a result of climate change, sea level rise and more intense storm events. There is substantial uncertainty regarding the impacts and outcomes of those changes on the protected areas' values.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Improve knowledge and understanding of the effects of climate change on the protected areas' shoreline, intertidal and marine values and the protected areas' role in species adaptation to climate change.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct ground observations to confirm anticipated outcomes resulting from the shoreline sensitivity model and identify areas likely to be inundated by sea level rise, and those areas that are likely to be more resilient.</li> <li>• Support research and other efforts to monitor and evaluate the effects of climate change on park and protected area values.</li> <li>• Limit human influence and intervention in shoreline, intertidal and marine areas to avoid speeding up and worsening the effects of climate change and ensure the protected areas can be used as a benchmark for monitoring species and ecosystems naturally adapting to climate change.</li> <li>• Avoid construction of facilities or other infrastructure in locations that may be impacted by sea level rise, or where they may act as stressors in areas sensitive to the effects of climate change.</li> <li>• Avoid construction of facilities or other infrastructure in areas that could reduce the protected areas' resiliency to the effects of climate change, thus reducing their role in climate change adaptation.</li> </ul>
<p>The park's and protected area's shoreline, intertidal and marine areas are vulnerable to environmental emergencies (e.g., oil spills) and impacts from other marine-based activities.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Ensure BC Parks and First Nations are prepared to appropriately respond in the event of a marine-based environmental emergency.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage with the appropriate federal and provincial agencies to understand environmental emergency procedures and facilitate communication and engagement with these agencies.</li> </ul>



## Cultural Heritage and Traditional Knowledge

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>Archaeological and cultural heritage sites are vulnerable to human disturbance and erosion. Sites that are accessible to visitors and exposed to weather (e.g., sites on beaches, shorelines) may be particularly vulnerable.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Ensure First Nations cultural and archaeological sites and features are protected.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to support efforts by the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' and Quatsino First Nations to identify cultural sites.</li> <li>• In partnership with the respective First Nations, monitor known archaeological and cultural heritage sites for human disturbance and natural impacts. Focus monitoring efforts on sites more likely to receive visitors and sites subject to erosion.</li> <li>• Consider the risks to archaeological/cultural sites from sea level rise and work with the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' and Quatsino First Nations, as well as the agency responsible for archaeology to develop appropriate response strategies.</li> <li>• Do not develop trails or other recreation facilities or encourage recreational use on, or in close proximity to, sites with high cultural sensitivity.</li> <li>• As necessary, develop site-specific, culturally appropriate strategies to mitigate impacts to archaeological sites subject to human or natural disturbances.</li> </ul>
<p>Visitor experiences may be enriched through greater understanding of First Nations cultural values, which may also lead to increased protection of cultural values.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Provide opportunities for visitors to gain a greater understanding of cultural heritage values in the park and protected area.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include appropriate information on cultural values in public communications materials (e.g., park/protected area brochure, BC Parks website, in-park interpretive signage, etc.) following the guidelines established in the Maa-nulth Final Agreement and MOU regarding the depiction of cultural information as summarized in Appendix 1.</li> <li>• Provide contact information for the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' and Quatsino First Nations offices on the BC Parks website and encourage members of the public to contact the offices prior to visiting the park or protected area.</li> <li>• Recommend that visitors going on shore in North Brooks Peninsula contact Quatsino First Nation Lands and Resources department for a guidebook on culturally significant artifacts, including identification and best practices to ensure their protection.</li> <li>• Encourage opportunities to incorporate cultural learning into commercial recreation operations through appropriate involvement of the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' and Quatsino First Nations.</li> </ul>

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>Integrating traditional knowledge in protected area management is expected to improve protection of cultural and natural resources.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Integrate traditional knowledge with scientific knowledge in protected area management.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to support research projects that help to document and integrate traditional knowledge into protected area management.</li> <li>• Continue to exchange information on traditional knowledge that is relevant to protected area management through face to face meetings and other means.</li> <li>• Ensure early involvement of Quatsino and Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations in research projects and activities.</li> </ul>
<p>The Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' place names for the park and protected area differ from the legal names for these protected areas.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Have the legal name for the park and protected area reflect the First Nations' preferred names for these areas.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommend a change to the legal name of the park (Brooks Peninsula Park [a.k.a. Muq<sup>q w</sup>in Park]) and protected area (Power River Watershed Protected Area) to reflect the correct Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' names for these areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Muq<sup>q w</sup>in/Brooks Peninsula Park</li> <li>○ Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### ***Anchorage and Entry Points***

Management Context	Management Objective and Strategies
<p>Klaskish Anchorage and Columbia Cove are important anchorages for recreational boaters visiting or travelling around Brooks Peninsula.</p> <p>Given that overnight anchoring is not permitted in Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve, anchoring opportunities are limited to Nasparti Inlet, Columbia Cove and a small bay to the west of Acous Peninsula.</p> <p>There is concern that boaters who are unaware of federal regulations prohibiting sewage discharge may impact marine values in and around these anchorages.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Maintain opportunities for recreational boating that are consistent with the protection of natural and cultural values.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain continued use of Klaskish Anchorage and Columbia Cove for anchorage.</li> <li>• Consider anchoring patterns and needs in any process to evaluate the boundary between Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve and parks in the area.</li> <li>• Monitor anchoring sites for level of use and damage to the natural environment. Consider installing mooring buoys if environmental damage from anchoring becomes apparent.</li> <li>• Liaise with appropriate federal authorities and include information in communication materials to educate boaters on the federal regulations prohibiting sewage discharge (e.g., utilize websites, publications, target access portals, signage, etc.).</li> </ul>

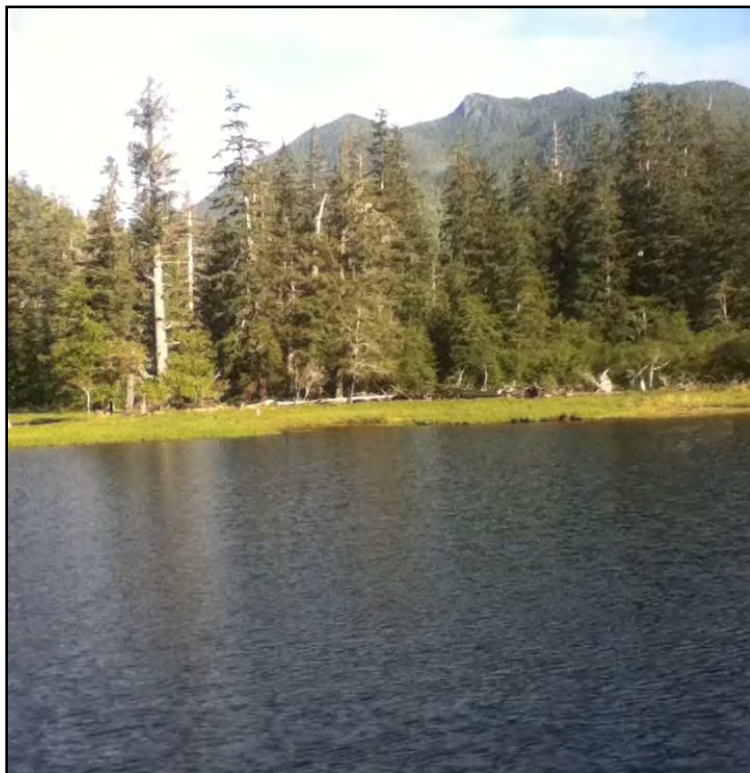
<p>Columbia Cove is particularly valued by recreational users and tourism operators as a landing point for visitors accessing the southern shore of <sup>q w</sup> Muq in/Brooks Peninsula Park.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Maintain and promote Columbia Cove as an entry point for recreational use on the south shore of Brooks Peninsula.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain or improve the information kiosk at Columbia Cove, as well as the short trail leading to the beaches on the south shore of the peninsula.</li> </ul>
<p>The information kiosk at Klaskish Anchorage is an important facility, but it is situated in a location that is not the main access point for recreational visitors to the northern shores of the Peninsula.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Ensure visitor information is appropriately located on the north shore of Brooks Peninsula to benefit recreational users.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an alternative source of visitor information at more suitable locations (e.g., Drift Whale Bay or Cape Cook Lagoon, which are the more common points of entry for visitors on the north shore of Brooks Peninsula).</li> </ul>

### Aircraft Access

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>Current <i>Park Act</i> regulations indicate that air access to Brooks Peninsula Park is prohibited other than at Columbia Cove and Klaskish Anchorage except with prior authorization from a park officer or as authorized by a valid and subsisting park use permit<sup>39</sup>.</p> <p>Frequent aircraft pick-up/drop-off may impact the wilderness experience for recreational users.</p> <p>Currently, aircraft access is not permissible on the south shore beaches of the peninsula, which are within Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Ensure air access to the park is adequate to support recreation opportunities that are oriented towards the marine environment, while maintaining a wilderness recreation experience.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain designated landing sites where aircraft access is currently allowable under park regulations (i.e., Columbia Cove and Klaskish Anchorage, see Figure 4).</li> <li>• Make the public and commercial operators aware of aircraft access regulations that prohibit landings/departures in the park except at Klaskish Anchorage and Columbia Cove or with authorization from a park officer or with park use permit. Include information on these regulations in communications materials and other means as necessary (e.g., BC Parks website, park/protected area brochure, direct communication with known user groups).</li> <li>• Work with aircraft operators requesting access to park beaches other than those at designated landing sites to identify specific locations that will meet recreational needs while minimizing conflicts with other users and protecting ecological and cultural values.</li> <li>• Monitor aircraft access levels for impacts to the wilderness recreation experience. If necessary, work with operators to limit frequency of aircraft landings.</li> </ul>

<sup>39</sup> Note that air access of a *commercial* nature requires a Park Use Permit even if take-off and landing is restricted to Columbia Cove and/or Klaskish Anchorage.

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>Since the area now contained in Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area is not part of Brooks Peninsula Park, it is no longer subject to park regulations restricting aircraft access.</p> <p>There has been no significant change affecting management objectives related to aircraft access since the original regulations were put in place for Brooks Peninsula Park (which included Power River Watershed).</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Ensure air access to Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area is adequate to support cultural activities and recreation opportunities, while protecting natural and cultural values, and maintaining a wilderness recreation experience.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support a low level of air access into Power Lake to facilitate cultural, research and recreational activities.</li> <li>• Recommend an amendment to the Park, Conservancy and Recreation Area Regulation to include Hisnit/Power River Watershed as an area where aircraft access is prohibited except with prior authorization from a park officer or as authorized by a valid and subsisting park use permit. This will provide consistent direction for air access for the park and protected area.</li> <li>• Follow the general approach regarding educating potential users and monitoring/managing for potential impacts as outlined in the air access strategies for the park (above).</li> </ul>



*Power Lake, Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area (Photo Credit: Monique Gillette)*



## Wilderness Camping and Recreation Use

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>There are opportunities for marine-oriented, wilderness, backcountry camping on the accessible beaches in Muq in/Brooks Peninsula Park.</p> <p>Users have historically preferred locations at Drift Whale Bay, Cape Cook Lagoon, Crabapple Islets, Nordstrom Creek and Columbia Cove.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Provide visitors with a wilderness camping experience that is consistent with the protection of natural and cultural values.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain opportunities for random, backcountry camping and beach exploration along the shoreline of the park from Klaskish Anchorage to the boundary of Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve, and at Columbia Cove.</li> <li>• While not prohibited, wilderness camping is not promoted in the higher elevation upland areas of the park (i.e., Wilderness Recreation Zone 2 – Upland as described in the Zoning Plan Section 3.3), or in the protected area.</li> <li>• At this time, there are no facilities envisioned for the shoreline of the park from Klaskish Anchorage to the boundary of Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve. Any consideration to do so will occur in close consultation with the Quatsino First Nation utilizing traditional knowledge and appropriate archaeological/cultural studies.</li> <li>• Encourage “leave no trace”<sup>40</sup> camping in park communication materials and work with Quatsino and Ka:’yu:’k’t’h’/Che:k’tles7et’h’ First Nations and user groups to minimize impacts to cultural and natural values.</li> </ul>



*Camping on Brooks Peninsula south beaches*

<sup>40</sup> Information on “Leave no Trace” recreation can be found on the BC Parks Website at <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcparks/explore/notrace.html> or Leave No Trace Canada: [http://www.leavenotrace.ca/adnbase/js/wysiwyg/plugins/ExtendedFileManager/uploads/leaveno/Responsible\\_Ecotourism\\_EN\\_2012.pdf](http://www.leavenotrace.ca/adnbase/js/wysiwyg/plugins/ExtendedFileManager/uploads/leaveno/Responsible_Ecotourism_EN_2012.pdf)

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>Several beaches along the south shore of Brooks Peninsula are popular wilderness camping locations (e.g., Surfers and Paradise/Oyster Beaches). However, these beaches are within Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve, and this historical use pattern is inconsistent with the ecological reserve designation, which prohibits camping.</p> <p>Camping in the upland requires clearing vegetation and may be less desirable than beach camping in terms of impacts on park values.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Manage camping along the beaches on the south shore of Brooks Peninsula in a manner that does not impact the main purpose and roles of Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve.<sup>41</sup></p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine the likely impact of wilderness beach camping along the south shore of Brooks Peninsula on Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve’s values and purpose.</li> <li>• If wilderness camping is determined to pose an unacceptable risk to the ecological reserve’s values, develop basic facilities in the park’s upland to support recreational use (e.g., at campsite No. 5 and No. 6 in Figure 4).</li> <li>• If the impact of wilderness camping does not threaten the ecological reserve’s values or diminish its purpose, initiate a process to evaluate the boundary between the park and ecological reserve through the BC Parks boundary amendment process.</li> <li>• If the boundary of Muq in/Brooks Peninsula Park is extended to include the peninsula’s south shore beaches, make beach camping an allowable use at this location.</li> </ul>
<p>The current level of recreational use is acceptable and appears not to be having an impact on the park and protected area values.</p> <p>It is expected that use will increase over time, which could result in impacts to natural and cultural values, and/or deteriorate the wilderness recreation experience.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Monitor use levels and respond to evolving visitor needs and impacts over time to minimize negative impacts and preserve a wilderness recreational experience.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor use levels at key camping and day use sites<sup>42</sup>.</li> <li>• If use levels and/or impacts warrant, consider designating sites and developing basic facilities in strategic locations to concentrate use and minimize impacts to park and protected area values (see further direction regarding possible site locations below).</li> <li>• In the absence of sanitation facilities, continue to promote no-trace recreational practices.</li> </ul>

<sup>41</sup> The original purpose of Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve was to provide high quality marine habitat for a re-introduced population of sea otters to increase their range and abundance. The roles for Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve are: 1) to protect a representative marine ecosystem on the west coast of Vancouver Island; 2) to provide habitat for a high diversity of species, including the sea otter and northern sea lion; 3) to preserve significant cultural heritage features; and, 4) to provide the opportunity for scientific research on the sea otter. The Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve Purpose Statement (2003, p.2) includes a strategy to review the ecological reserve designation to ensure that management objectives can be met in order to address the issue of recreational use (such as camping).

<sup>42</sup> Note that initially, monitoring will be based on site observations and reports from users. If impacts and/or use levels increase, a more formalized approach to monitoring may be developed.

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>q w Muq in/Brooks Peninsula Park may play a role in reducing camping pressures in the Bunsby Islands in Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve, particularly where cultural values are being impacted and where camping is not permitted by the existing ecological reserve designation.</p> <p>However, there are currently few camping opportunities available in the vicinity of the Bunsby Islands to encourage visitors to use alternate, less sensitive, sites.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Improve and promote camping opportunities within the vicinity of the Bunsby Islands to provide an alternative to camping within Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider and further evaluate potential campsite locations in the vicinity of the Bunsby Islands for possible improvements.</li> <li>• Consider minor improvements (e.g., clearing brush for tent sites) to improve desirability of suitable camping sites in the park in the vicinity of the Bunsby Islands.</li> <li>• Coordinate efforts within the park with envisioned opportunities on nearby Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' lands as appropriate.</li> <li>• Include the Bunsby Islands in any process to evaluate the boundary between Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve and parks in the area.</li> </ul>
<p>Field assessments of existing and potential campsites in q w Muq in/Brooks Peninsula Park were completed in 2011 and 2015.</p> <p>These assessments preliminarily determined the cultural and ecological suitability of existing (user preferred) campsites in the park and Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve.</p> <p>The assessments identified potential locations for future campsite designations in the park (see sites 1-6 in figure 4).</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Ensure any future designated campsites and facilities are appropriately sited to meet recreational needs while protecting ecological and cultural values.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the potential campsite locations (sites 1 – 6 in Figure 4) identified through the field assessments as a starting point for considering campsite designation in the park if needed in the future.</li> <li>• Consider opportunities provided in neighbouring jurisdictions (Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' and Crown lands) and any other changes on the landscape (e.g., outcomes of any boundary assessment between the park and ecological reserve) when identifying future campsite locations.</li> <li>• If it is necessary to develop campsites in upland areas, consider shoreline sensitivity, proximity to cultural values and opportunities to minimize impacts to the old-growth forest when creating campsites and siting any facilities.</li> </ul>

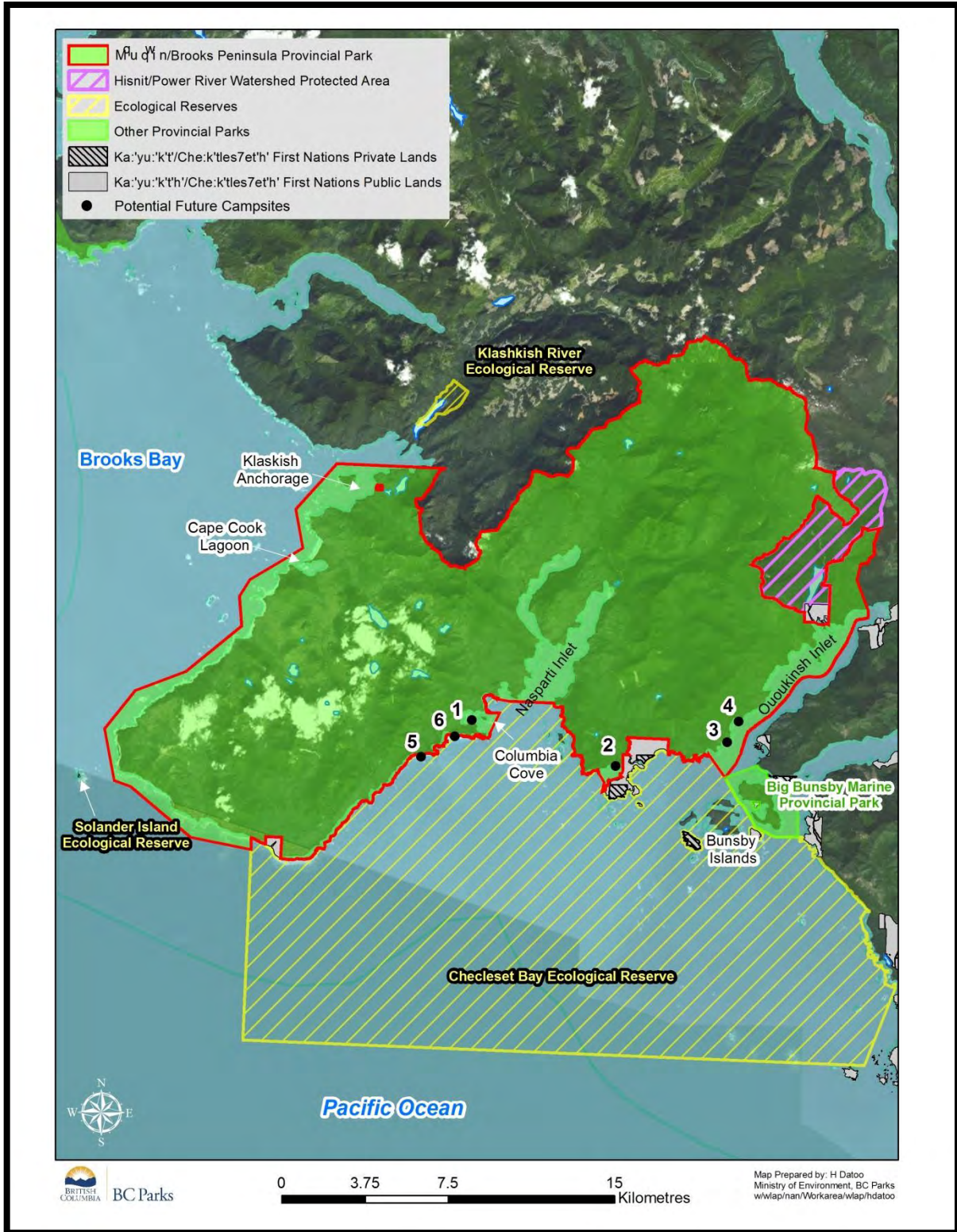


Figure 4. Potential sites for future campsite designation referred to in the Wilderness Camping and Recreation Use Table.



## Compatible Land Use Planning for Protected Areas and First Nations Lands

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>Visitors require information to understand changes in land administration on Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' lands formerly within the park (e.g., Battle Bay (Mahope), Amos Creek, Hisnit), as well as the former Quin-E-Ex Indian Reserve now within the park.</p> <p>Visitors unaware of the locations of Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' lands that are directly adjacent to the park and protected area may inadvertently visit sites that require permission of the First Nation to access (e.g., Acous).</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Ensure visitors are made aware of changes in land administration resulting from implementation of the Maa-nulth First Nations Final Agreement, as well as the boundaries of the protected areas and Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' lands.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BC Parks and Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' work together to improve visitor information (e.g., updating signage at Columbia Cove and Fair Harbour, updating park/protected area brochure, BC Parks and Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' websites, etc.).</li> <li>• In any communications materials created for the park and protected area (e.g., website, brochure): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Show the boundaries of the park/protected area and Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' lands, and;</li> <li>○ Provide contact information for the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' office.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Because Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' lands and protected areas are directly adjacent or in close proximity to each other, land use decisions by either party may impact interests or activities of the other party.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Ensure adjacent land uses and management in the park/protected area and Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' lands are compatible.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to minimize conflict among directly adjacent land uses and activities.</li> <li>• Continue to provide complementary public recreational opportunities and support tourism development at a landscape level.</li> <li>• Implement a coordinated approach in the event that visitor camping or accommodation facilities are developed on Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' lands adjacent to the park or protected area.</li> </ul>
<p>Land use decisions by BC Parks or Quatsino First Nation may impact the interests or activities of the other party.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Strive for compatibility between Quatsino First Nation's land uses and park management.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invite discussion between BC Parks and the Quatsino First Nation to facilitate compatibility between adjacent land uses.</li> </ul>



## Maa-nulth First Nations Final Agreement and MOU Implementation

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>Implementation of the Maa-nulth Final Agreement on April 1, 2011 established a number of Treaty Rights and other provisions for Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' members in the park and protected area.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Ensure Maa-nulth Treaty Rights and other applicable provisions, as summarized in Appendix 1 (e.g., gathering, hunting, fishing, migratory bird harvest, monumental cedar and cypress harvest, and access to water for community water supply), are respected in the protected areas.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOU Committee members work with other relevant agencies to understand and guide implementation of Treaty Rights and other applicable provisions in the Maa-nulth Final Agreement within the park and protected area.</li> <li>• Follow the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Power River Watershed Protected Area Monumental Cedar and Cypress Harvest Agreement<sup>43</sup>.</li> </ul>
<p>Implementation of the Maa-nulth Final Agreement on April 1, 2011 established a number of requirements regarding former Provincial Park Lands.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Ensure Maa-nulth Final Agreement commitments regarding the designation and use of former Provincial Park Land are respected (referenced in section 5.2.7 – 5.2.9 of the Final Agreement).</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement Treaty commitments regarding the management of the First Nations' Public Lands that are former Provincial Park Lands by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ensuring the public continues to be able to access, for recreational purposes, the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' Public Lands.</li> <li>○ Ensuring consultation between the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation and British Columbia before any portion of the Public Lands are designated as Maa-nulth First Nation Private Lands or vice versa.</li> <li>○ Protecting and maintaining biological diversity and natural environments.</li> <li>○ Prohibiting commercial logging, mineral activities, hydro power generation other than local run-of-the-river projects, or any other activity that is inconsistent with the recreational values of the area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>43</sup> British Columbia, Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations. 2011. Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Power River Watershed Protected Area Monumental Cedar and Cypress Harvest Agreement. [http://www.gov.bc.ca/arr/firstnation/maa\\_nulth/down/final/side\\_agreements/kc\\_power\\_river\\_watershed.pdf](http://www.gov.bc.ca/arr/firstnation/maa_nulth/down/final/side_agreements/kc_power_river_watershed.pdf)

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>Protected area tourism and recreation opportunities are important for economic development for the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation and other residents of the area.</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Implement MOU commitment to encourage economic opportunities for the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations and other residents of the area.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOU Committee to work in consultation with the local community to define specific strategies to pursue this commitment.</li> </ul>
<p>Continued First Nations involvement in park and protected area management and operation is an important commitment in the BC Parks - Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' Parks and Protected Areas Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).</p>	<p><b>Management Objective:</b> Implement MOU commitment to build capacity for increased Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' involvement in protected area management and operation.</p> <p><b>Management Strategies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to build on the successful work of the BC Parks - Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' Parks and Protected Areas MOU Committee.</li> <li>• Continue to work with the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations on the implementation of their guardian watchman program.</li> <li>• Seek opportunities for Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' members, including youth, to participate in management activities (e.g., park patrols, long term ecological monitoring, specific projects, etc.).</li> </ul>

### 3.3 Zoning Plan

Zoning assists in the planning and management of protected areas. In general terms, zoning divides an area into logical units to apply consistent management objectives. The zones reflect the existing patterns of use, intended land use, the degree of human use desired, and the acceptable level of management and development.

Three zoning designations have been applied to Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park: Wilderness Recreation Zone 1 (Marine), Wilderness Recreation Zone 2 (Upland) and Cultural Zone. One zoning designation has been applied to Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area: Cultural Zone (Figure 5).

In addition to the zoning descriptions below, the types of activities considered appropriate in these zones are further described in Appendix 4: Appropriate Uses Table.

### 3.3.1 Wilderness Recreation Zone 1 (Marine)

#### **Description**

The Wilderness Recreation Zone 1 (Marine) includes the marine portions and islands and islets of Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and the shoreline to approximately 500 metres inland from the beach. One exception to the 500 metres inland is the portion of shoreline east of Hisnit (Power) River estuary, which is within the Cultural Zone. The Wilderness Recreation Zone 1 (Marine) includes Columbia Cove and Klaskish Anchorage, Nasparti Inlet and estuary, part of Ououkinsh Inlet and Hisnit (Power) River estuary, two tidal lagoons (Cape Cook and Johnson Lagoon), numerous creek mouths and beaches, as well as an expansive length of forested shoreline. The zone encompasses approximately 6,612 hectares (16.6%) of the park.

#### **Objective and Management Intent**

The objective of the Wilderness Recreation Zone 1 (Marine) is to protect a remote, largely undisturbed natural landscape and to provide for backcountry recreation opportunities dependant on a pristine environment. A key objective in this zone is also to protect First Nations cultural values and sites as well as the ecological values associated with the interface between the marine and upland areas of the park.

Examples of recreational opportunities that are appropriate in this zone include boating (e.g., kayaking, sailing and yachting), camping, hiking/backpacking, surfing, wildlife viewing, fishing, hunting and natural/cultural heritage appreciation.

A low level of facility development is appropriate in this zone to support visitor safety and convenience, and to minimize the potential impacts of recreational use on the environment. Small shelters may be constructed for emergency use and/or use by a guardian watchman program. The information kiosks in place at key recreational access points will be maintained and may be improved over time. Basic improvements may also be provided to encourage recreational use at designated locations and alleviate camping pressure on Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve. Random, backcountry camping is appropriate throughout the Wilderness Recreation Zone 1 (Marine) in areas where no specific campsites are identified.

Klaskish Anchorage and Columbia Cove will continue to serve as anchorages for boaters. Air access will continue to be permitted at Columbia Cove and Klaskish Anchorage, and as described in the *Park Act* regulations.

### 3.3.2 Wilderness Recreation Zone 2 (Upland)

#### ***Description***

The Wilderness Recreation Zone 2 (Upland) has been applied to the upland of <sup>q w</sup> Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park, inland from the Wilderness Recreation Zone 1 (Marine). This zone includes the mountains of the Refugium Range, the exposed headlands at Cape Cook and windswept Senecio Ridge, bogs, alpine meadows, and numerous lakes, as well as the forested valleys of the Nasparti River and Mahope (Battle) River watersheds, and lower elevation forests on the peninsula. The zone encompasses approximately 32,753 hectares (82%) of the park.

#### ***Objective and Management Intent***

The objective of the Wilderness Recreation Zone 2 (Upland) is to protect a remote, undisturbed natural landscape and to allow for unassisted backcountry recreation opportunities dependent on a pristine environment. A key objective of the Wilderness Recreation Zone 2 (Upland) is to protect cultural values and habitats of rare species associated with the glacial refugium and other sensitive ecosystems.

Examples of recreational activities that are appropriate in this zone include unassisted backpacking, fishing, hunting and nature/cultural heritage appreciation. Development of recreational facilities is not envisioned in the Wilderness Recreation Zone. Limited air access into this zone may be permissible for research and management purposes.

### 3.3.3 Cultural Zone

#### ***Description***

The Cultural Zone has been applied to Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area <sup>q w</sup> and the parcel of land in Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park on Ououkinsh Inlet between Hisnit and the eastern boundary of the park, including the shoreline to the east of Hisnit (Power) estuary. The zone encompasses approximately 1,680 hectares (100%) of the protected area and approximately 555 hectares (1.4%) of the park.

#### ***Objective and Management Intent***

The objective of the Cultural Zone is to reflect the importance of the Hisnit (Power) watershed in Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation culture, including the First Nation's traditional uses and on-going research and resource management activities in that area. In Nuuchah-nulth culture, the Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation is the steward of the Hisnit Sockeye Salmon run, and the upper portions of the watershed have important wildlife and other harvesting values. This area also offers important cultural learning opportunities for future generations of the Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation.

A further, specific objective of this Cultural Zone is to enable the harvest of monumental cedar and cypress (western red cedar and yellow-cedar) according to Section 21.3.4 in the Maa-nulth First Nations Final Agreement.

Backcountry recreational activities, such as hiking, fishing, boating, camping, and natural/cultural appreciation, are also appropriate uses in this zone. This zone also supports activities associated with fisheries research and monitoring (e.g., on Hisnit (Power) River and Lake).

A low level of facility development associated with backcountry recreation opportunities on Power Lake and Hisnit (Power) River may be appropriate in this zone. Shelters for emergency use and/or use by a guardian watchman program may also be appropriate. A low level of air access will be permitted in the cultural zone. The management plan recommends an amendment to the Park, Conservancy and Recreation Area Regulation to restrict air access to Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area unless there is prior authorization of a park officer or a park use permit authorizing that access<sup>44</sup>.

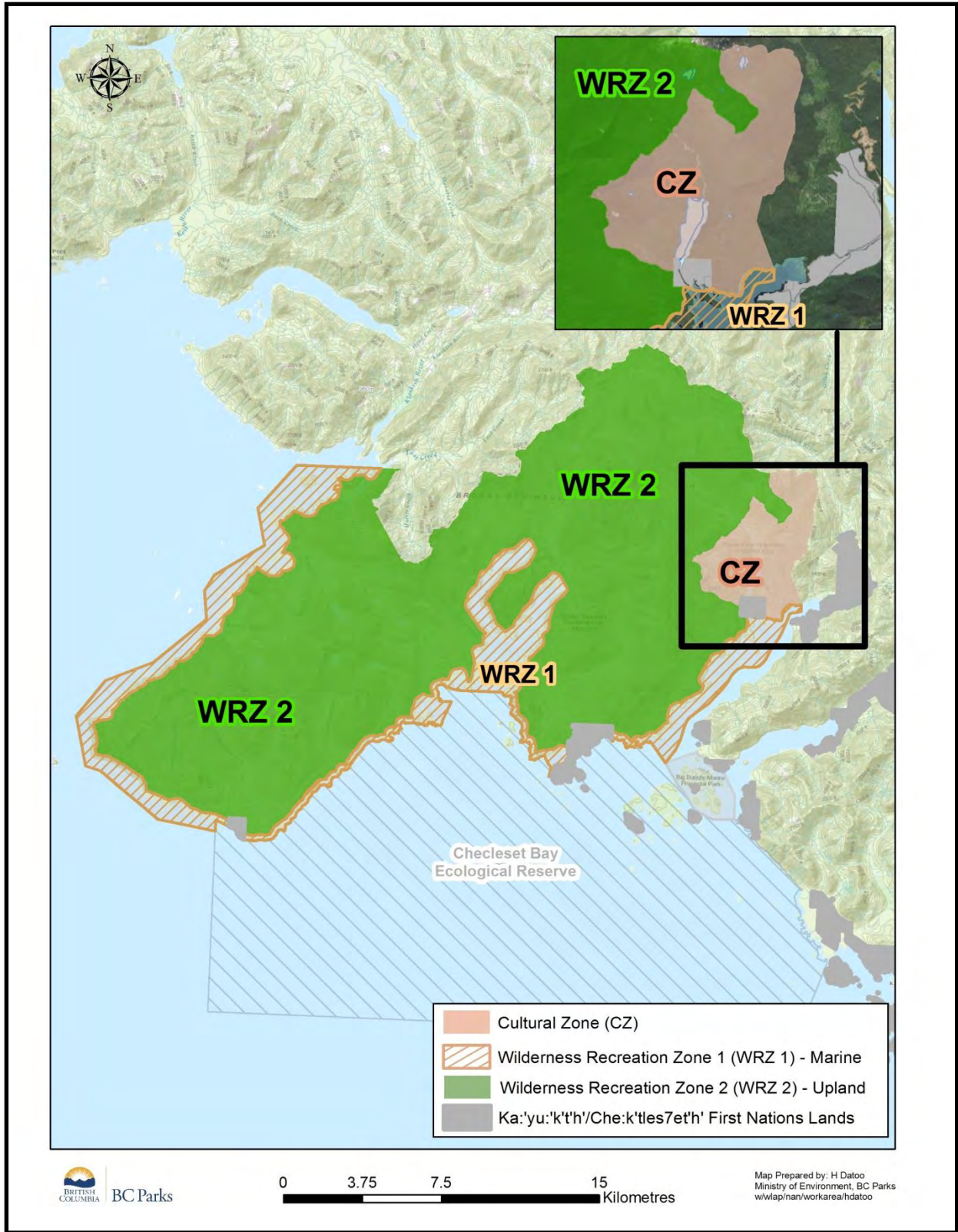


*Hisnit/Power River Estuary*

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<sup>44</sup> Since the Power River Watershed used to be included in Brooks Peninsula Park (where aircraft access is restricted except in specific locations or with permission of a park officer/park use permit), the intention of the original regulation was to restrict air access to the area now included in the Hisnit/Power River Protected Area.





**Figure 5: Zoning Map**

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## 4.0 Plan Implementation

### 4.1 Implementation Plan

<sup>q w</sup>  
The Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area will be managed for the benefit of all British Columbians. Following the MOU between the two Parties, BC Parks and the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations will continue to strengthen their relationship and to build Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations' capacity to participate in park and protected area management. The Quatsino First Nation will also be consulted on the management of the park within their traditional territory.

BC Parks and the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations will seek project-specific funding and partners to implement high priority strategies. Specific projects within the park and protected area 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.

In addition to any legislation or policies highlighted in the management plan, there are numerous other provincial policies and guidelines which will be considered during management plan implementation. This includes items such as: BC Parks' policies on permitting, conservation, commercial recreation/tourism guidelines and policies, BC Parks bear-people conflict prevention plan, cultural tree harvest and impact assessment processes.

### 4.2 High Priority Strategies

The following strategies have been identified as high priorities for implementation, but are listed here in no priority order:

1. Recommend a change to the legal name of the park (Brooks Peninsula Park [a.k.a. Muq<sup>q i w</sup>n Park]) and protected area (Power River Watershed Protected Area) to reflect the correct Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' names for these areas:
  - <sup>q w</sup>
    - o Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park
    - o Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area
2. Determine the likely impact of wilderness beach camping along the south shore of Brooks Peninsula on Checleset Bay Ecological Reserve's values and purpose.

3. BC Parks and Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' work together to improve visitor information (e.g., updating signage at Columbia Cove and Fair Harbour, updating park/protected area brochure, BC Parks and Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' websites, etc.).
4. Liaise with appropriate federal authorities and include information in communication materials to educate boaters on the federal regulations prohibiting sewage discharge (e.g. utilize websites, publications, target access portals, signage, etc.).
5. Monitor use levels at key camping and day use sites.
6. Consider and further evaluate potential campsite locations in the vicinity of the Bunsby Islands for possible improvements.
7. Consider opportunities provided in neighbouring jurisdictions (Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' and Crown lands) and any other changes on the landscape (e.g., outcomes of any boundary assessment between the park and ecological reserve) when identifying future campsite locations.
8. Support the activities of the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' fisheries program to monitor salmon populations in the park and protected area (e.g., Hisnit River Sockeye monitoring program).
9. Continue to work with the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations on the implementation of their guardian watchman program.
10. In partnership with the respective First Nations, monitor known archaeological and cultural heritage sites for human disturbance and natural impacts. Focus monitoring efforts on sites more likely to receive visitors and sites subject to erosion.
11. Establish partnerships with community groups and other agencies to support shoreline monitoring and clean up, particularly at higher risk locations.
12. Encourage research partnerships to inventory and monitor the status of species associated with the glacial refugium, including rare, endemic and disjunct plants and other species.
13. Support research and other efforts to monitor and evaluate the effects of climate change on park and protected area values.
14. Engage with the appropriate federal and provincial agencies to understand environmental emergency procedures and facilitate communication and engagement with these agencies.

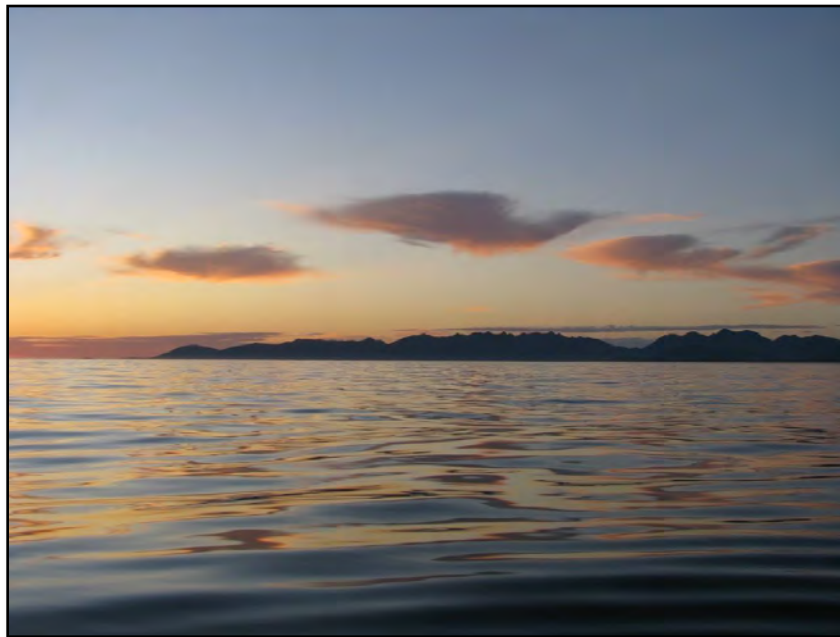
15. Recommend an update to the Park, Conservancy and Recreation Area Regulation to include Hisnit/Power River Watershed as an area where aircraft access is prohibited except with prior authorization from a park officer or as authorized by a valid and subsisting park use permit.

### 4.3 Plan Assessment

To ensure that the management direction for Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area remains relevant and effective, BC Parks will ensure that the management plan is assessed on a regular basis (i.e., at least every 5 years). Minor administrative updates may be identified and completed at any time (e.g., correct spelling errors, update protected area details where needed), and will be documented according to BC Parks guidelines.

If an internal assessment reveals that the management plan requires more significant updating or substantial new management direction is needed, a formal review by BC Parks and the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations may be initiated to determine whether the management plan requires an amendment or if a new management plan is required.

The management plan amendment process or development of a new management plan includes an opportunity for First Nations consultation and public input.



*Brooks Peninsula sunset (Photo Credit: Luke Osenenko)*



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# Appendix 1: Maa-nulth Final Agreement and MOU Management Commitments

The following table summarizes items from the Maa-nulth First Nations Final Agreement and *Management of Protected Areas Memorandum of Understanding* between the Maa-nulth First Nations and the Ministry of Environment in 2006 that are referenced within this management plan. This list is included for information purposes only.

Topic	Commitment
<b>Gathering Rights in Provincial Protected Areas</b>	The Final Agreement (24.6.0) ensures Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' members' Rights to Gather and to Trade and Barter Plants and the boughs, burls and roots of Timber for Domestic Purposes in Provincial Protected Areas within the First Nation's Area, subject to measures necessary for conservation, public health or public safety.
<b>Hunting, Fishing and Migratory Bird Harvest Rights</b>	The Final Agreement ensures members' Rights such as Fishing, Wildlife Harvest, and Migratory Bird Harvest in the Domestic Fishing Area, Wildlife Harvest Area, and Migratory Bird Harvest Area, respectively. Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Power River Watershed Protected Area are within each of these defined Areas.
<b>Depiction of Cultural Information</b>	The Final Agreement (24.5.6) commits the Province to consult on a) the depiction of Nuu-chah-nulth culture or heritage in the Protected Area; and, b) the importance of Nuu-chah-nulth culture and heritage to the purpose of the Protected Area. The MOU (p.4) commits the Province to receive the First Nations' approval prior to depiction of language, use of place names, and interpretation of the First Nations' history.
<b>Harvest of Monumental Cedar and Cypress</b>	The Final Agreement (21.3.4) states that: <i>Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations may harvest each year an annual allocation of up to two Monumental Cedar and Cypress for Cultural Purposes from the Power River Watershed Protected Area.</i> Sources of Monumental Cedar and Cypress must be sought first, on First Nation Lands and second, on Crown Lands, prior to such harvesting in the Power River Watershed Protected Area.
<b>Access to Water for Community Water Supply</b>	The Final Agreement states that if other means of water access are not possible, and on request of the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations, the First Nations and the Province will negotiate and attempt to reach agreement on amendments to the boundaries of Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park to enable the First Nations to reasonably access water from Amos Creek, Quin-E-Ex Creek, Battle River, or Power River.
<b>Encourage Economic Opportunities</b>	The MOU defines as one of its objectives (p.3): To encourage economic opportunities and to provide enhanced access for the Maa-nulth First Nations and other residents of the area, in a manner that is consistent with applicable provincial and federal legislation, this Understanding, the Treaty after effective date and any subsequent management plans.

Topic	Commitment
<b>Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/ Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Private and Public Lands</b>	<p>Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Private Lands described in this management plan are lands that were formally Indian Reserves. The Final Agreement (5.2.0) describes how the First Nation may designate portions of its public lands as private lands.</p> <p>Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Public Lands described in this management plan refer to the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' lands where reasonable public access is to be maintained for temporary recreational uses and temporary non-commercial purposes. Details regarding public access to these lands are described in the Final Agreement (5.4.0)</p>
<b>Management of Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/ Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Lands that are former Provincial Park Lands</b>	<p>The Final Agreement (5.2.9) commits the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations to manage the First Nation's Public Lands that are former Provincial Park Lands to: a) protect and maintain biological diversity and natural environments, and b) prohibit commercial logging, mineral activities, hydro power generation other than local run-of-the-river projects, or any other activity that is inconsistent with the recreational values of the area.</p> <p>The Final Agreement (5.2.7) acknowledges that the public continues to have an interest in being able to access, for recreational purposes, the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Public Lands at Quin-E-Ex, Mahope and Hisnit (among others).</p> <p>The Final Agreement (5.2.8) also commits the Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations to consult with British Columbia prior to designating any portion of these First Nation "Public Lands" (former Provincial Park Lands) as First Nation "Private Lands", whereby subsequent changes to public access may be implemented by the First Nation.</p>

## Appendix 2: Current List of Identified Rare Plants in the Park and Protected Area

The following is a summary of the plant species currently identified within Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area, including their provincial species rank and federal COSEWIC Listing<sup>45</sup>.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Provincial Rank	Federal COSEWIC List
yellow sand-verbena	<i>Abronia latifolia</i>	Red	
three-forked mugwort	<i>Artemisia furcata</i>	Red	
smooth douglasia	<i>Douglasia laevigata</i>	Blue	
Queen Charlotte avens	<i>Geum schofieldii</i>	Red	
western hedysarum	<i>Hedysarum occidentale</i>	Blue	
bog rush	<i>Juncus stygius ssp. americanus</i>	Blue	
alp lily	<i>Lloydia serotina var. flava</i>	Blue	
oldgrowth specklebelly	<i>Pseudocypbellaria rainierensis</i>	Blue	Special Concern
Queen Charlotte twinflower violet	<i>Viola biflora ssp. carlottae</i>	Blue	
dwarf maiden-hair fern	<i>Adiantum aleuticum var. subpumilum</i>	Red	
Oregon selaginella	<i>Selaginella oregana</i>	Red	

Note: Dark red lousewort (*Pedicularis bracteosa var. atrosanguinea*) was recorded as a species on Brooks Peninsula during research conducted in 1997<sup>46</sup>; However, there is no collection record of this species, so its presence could not be confirmed.

<sup>45</sup> The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) provides a list of species considered to be extinct, extirpated, endangered or threatened, special concern or not at risk in Canada.

<sup>46</sup> Hebda, R. J., Ogilvie, R. T., Roemer, H., and A. Banner. 1997. Vegetation of Brooks Peninsula. Chapter 8 in R. J. Hebda and J. C. Haggarty, eds. Brooks Peninsula: An Ice Age Refugium on Vancouver Island. Occasional Paper No. 5. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Victoria, B.C.

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# Appendix 3: Various Elements of the Natural World in the Language Used by the Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nation

This list is an excerpt from Powell, J. ed. 1991. Our World-Our Ways T'at'aagsapa Cultural Dictionary. Nuuchahnulth Tribal Council.

<i>whale</i>	?iihtuup	<i>butter clams</i>	ya'is
<i>killer whale</i>	huunii (whale, type?)	<i>steamer clams</i>	hičin
<i>shark)</i>	kakawin	<i>horse clams</i>	ʔamiiq
<i>porpoise</i>		<i>cockles</i>	huupis
<i>dolphin</i>	hicswin	<i>little mussels</i>	kúčim
<i>fur seal</i>	k'itans	<i>big mussels</i>	kučim
<i>hair seal</i>	kuk'ahwis	<i>barnacles</i>	ʔaniit
<i>(harbour seal)</i>		<i>gooseneck</i>	ca'inuw
<i>sea lion</i>	tukuukw	<i>barnacles</i>	hayišt
<i>sea otter</i>	k'wak'wax	<i>chitons</i>	huunúk
<i>whale blubber</i>	ʔaaq	<i>giant chitons</i>	k'inimc
<i>whale oil</i>	ʔaaqsit	<i>sea anemone</i>	ta'inuw
<i>whale fin (dorsal)</i>	čak'aaas	<i>sea cucumber</i>	hič
		<i>sea urchin (small)</i>	tucup
<i>kelp</i>	husmin	<i>sea urchin (large)</i>	nuišca
<i>seaweed</i>	ʔumimc	<i>sea urchin (green, yellowish-brown)</i>	puuqʔui
<i>sea grass</i>	k'winyimc	<i>crabs</i>	qaax'aayš
<i>sea foam</i>	pacmis	<i>dentalium shells</i>	hasamc
		<i>abalone</i>	hiixwa
		<i>starfish</i>	ʔapcy'in
			ʔuʔuʔ - oyster
			qasqip

mallard duck	nahtlič	spring salmon "king"	saacup ( <i>heading for the river</i> ) suuha
sawbill duck (merganser)	caapin - male - muuhinā -female- huu'ukw	coho salmon "silver"	suisuhkwin ( <i>jaak spring</i> ) cuwit
goose		chum salmon "dog"	kanin ( <i>salmon after spawning</i> ) hinkoos
brant	waax'aaš	sockeye salmon	mi'faat hissit ( <i>in the lake</i> ) čaa'pa?
scoter	k'uux'u	humpy salmon "pink"	
butterball (bufflehead)	čik'inc	steelhead	qiwah ka'kimsaqā
cormorant (shag)	?ač'ic	halibut	puu'i
grebe	yaay'aaqinyuh	flounder	puuha
least grebe	haahaatiik	ling cod	tuškuuh
gull	q'ini	rock cod	šisuu
loon	?aama	sea bass	k'wikma
snipe	čiinū	black cod	waanii
oyster catcher	k'vak'iip	red snapper	šihap
swan	qaqap	perch	?i?išpaat šisaph
murre	waac'iiš čičiitah (puffin)	dogfish	kaamuu ( <i>rainbow perch</i> ) yačaa
lesser murre	wačkamiih xixiwinqap ( <i>whale bird</i> ) paawic	anchovie	iminit nanaqin ( <i>needlefish</i> ) šusmit
nest	qin'haam	herring	
egg		shark	mamač'aaqā mutuu
		skate	paakwin
		ratfish	kuumuxw

tree	suč'is	deer	muwač
trunk	niḥču	beaver	ʔatūu
branch	k'asitim	bear	čims
roots	mutninc	raccoon	ka'pisiim
leaves/needles	kač'kaqsim	squirrel	čimtuu
bark	čaqmis ( <i>off the tree</i> ) čaqpičim ( <i>on the tree</i> ) ?išciip	mouse, rat	?iicqwin
pitch		mink	častimc
cedar, red	ḥumiis	weasel	kikinim
cedar, yellow	ʔatmit	wolf	q'ayaciik
fir	šik'asmit	land otter	waaxnii
hemlock	q'ixaqmit	cougar	wakiik or siičpax
spruce	tuhmapt	rabbit	tutupč'is
yew wood	witaapt	grizzly	naani
cascara	caqašti'ʔaamit	elk	šunim
pine	kaqmit	marten	šixi'iyuuḥ
alder	qaqmit	any animal	saštup
wild crabapple	cicih'aaqmapt		?i'inḥuyas ( <i>skunk</i> ) or wa'inx'aač
other trees	ʔitčsmapt dogwood		

## Appendix 4: Appropriate Uses Table

The following table summarizes existing and potential future uses in Muqin/Brooks Peninsula Park and Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area that are and are not appropriate in each zone. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all uses that may be considered in the park and protected area in the future.

Please note that appropriate uses may be geographically restricted (i.e., only allowed in certain areas of the park/protected area or are only appropriate at certain times of the year). Park and protected area users must be well informed of any use restrictions as indicated in the table. It is also important to review relevant sections of the management plan when interpreting the table.

Appropriate Use Table Legend		
<b>N</b>	<b>Not an appropriate use</b>	The use is not appropriate in the indicated zone. If the use currently exists but the management planning process has determined that the use is no longer appropriate in all or part of the protected area, the management plan will include strategies for ending the activity (e.g., phasing out, closing).
<b>Y</b>	<b>May be an appropriate use</b>	Some level or extent of this use may be appropriate in the zone(s) indicated. If the activity/use already exists, the management plan provides guidance on the appropriate level of use and may address specific restrictions or planned enhancements (e.g., capacity, designated areas for a particular activity, party size, time of year, etc.).  For new or expanded uses, this symbol indicates that the use <u>may be considered</u> for further evaluation and approval. The appropriateness of some activities may not be confirmed until a further assessment (e.g., BC Parks Impacts Assessment Process) or evaluation process (e.g., park use permit adjudication) is completed.
<b>N/A</b>	<b>Not an applicable use in this zone</b>	Indicates where it is not feasible for the use to take place in this zone (e.g., mooring buoys in a terrestrial zone).

Activity/Facility	Wilderness Recreation 1 (Marine)	Wilderness Recreation 2 (Upland)	Cultural Zone	Comments
<b>Recreational Activities/Uses</b>				
Aircraft Landing/Takeoff	Y	Y	Y	Air access is permitted in the park as stipulated by regulation. Limited air access for research or management purposes may be permitted in the Wilderness Recreation Zone 2 (Upland).
Boating (human powered and electrical)	Y	N/A	Y	
Boating (combustion engine)	Y	N/A	Y	
Camping (designated sites)	Y	N	Y	

Activity/Facility	Wilderness Recreation 1 (Marine)	Wilderness Recreation 2 (Upland)	Cultural Zone	Comments
Camping (wilderness style-undesignated sites)	Y	Y	Y	
Fish Stocking	N	N	N	Exception would be for restoration purposes.
Fishing	Y	Y	Y	
Hiking	Y	Y	Y	
Hunting	Y	Y	Y	
Land-based Mechanized Activity (e.g., mountain biking)	N	N	N	
Land-based Motorized Activity (e.g., 4x4, motorcycles, ATV including snowmobiles)	N	N	N	
<b>Recreation Facilities/Infrastructure</b>				
Boat Launches	N	N/A	N	
Boat Wharves and Docks	N	N/A	Y	A dock to support fish restoration activities (or other non-commercial uses) is envisioned.
Lodges, Cabins and Huts (as defined in the Fixed Roof Accommodation Policy)	N	N	N	
Shelters (as defined in the Fixed Roof Accommodation Policy)	Y	N	Y	Shelters would be acceptable for emergency use and/or use by Ka:'yu:'k't'h'/Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations Guardians.
Designated Camping Sites	Y	N	Y	Boat access or walk-in with minimal improvements envisioned. Possibly tent pads, toilet facilities, info shelters, etc.
Mooring Buoys	Y	N/A	Y	
Roads	N	N	N	
Trails	Y	N	Y	
<b>Other Activities/Infrastructure</b>				
Commercial Filming	Y	Y	Y	
Monumental Cedar/Cypress Harvesting	N	N	Y	This activity is only appropriate in this zone within Hisnit/Power River Watershed Protected Area where Maa-nulth Final Agreement provisions on harvest of monumental cedar and cypress apply.
Trapping	Y	Y	Y	

## Appendix 5: Glossary

<b>Che:k'tles7et'h'</b>	Place to gather strength
<b>Designated Campsite</b>	A campsite designated by BC Parks, typically with at least minimal facilities to address user needs and minimize potential impacts.
<b>Disjunct Species</b>	Species that are related but scattered or widely separated from each other geographically.
<b>Endemic Species</b>	Species found only in one geographic region.
<b>Ha'wiih</b>	All Hereditary Chiefs (plural)
<b>Ha'wilth</b>	Hereditary Chief (singular)
<b>Hahoulth</b>	Area of governance
<b>Nisma</b>	Territory or place
<b>Species at Risk (Blue- and Red-Listed Species)</b>	Species and ecological communities are assigned to the red or blue list on the basis of the provincial conservation status rank (SRANK) assigned by the B.C. Conservation Data Centre. The red list includes species/ecological communities that are extirpated, endangered or threatened. The blue list contains species/ecological communities that are considered to be of special concern.
<b>Special Concern</b>	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) Ranking indicating the species has characteristics that are particularly sensitive to human activities/natural events.
<b>Tyee</b>	Head Chief
<b>Terrestrial</b>	Land based
<b>User preferred campsite</b>	Wilderness style, no facilities, not formally designated by BC Parks