# GOD'S POCKET MARINE PROVINCIAL PARK

### **PURPOSE STATEMENT AND ZONING PLAN**

### March 2003

Approved by:	
Dick Heath Regional Manager Environmental Stewardship Division	Date: March 25/03
Nancy Wilkin Assistant Deputy Minister Environmental Stewardship Division	Date: May, 31/03

# GOD'S POCKET MARINE PROVINCIAL PARK Purpose Statement and Zoning Plan

### **Primary Role**

The **primary** role of God's Pocket Marine Park is to contribute to the protection of representative marine ecosystems. The park is a major contributor to the representation of the Queen Charlotte Strait Ecosection and its upland and marine ecosystems, which are both under represented in the protected areas system.

By protecting representative marine ecosystems, God's Pocket Marine Park protects habitat for numerous marine mammal species typically found in the Queen Charlotte Strait including killer whales, Pacific white-sided dolphins, Dall's porpoises, harbour porpoises, and harbour seals, as well as northern sea lions, humpback whales, and gray whales on a more infrequent basis. The park serves as habitat for sockeye, pink and chum salmon, groundfish, and marine invertebrates such as clams, cockles, and sea urchins. It also provides nesting habitat and is a migration stop and resting area for seabirds, including glaucous-winged gulls, red-necked phalaropes, marbled murrelets, bald eagles, auklets, petrels, shearwaters, fulmars, albatross, oystercatchers, and waterfowl.

### **Secondary Role**

The **secondary** role is to provide a marine recreation experience for those cruising Queen Charlotte Strait or heading out on a weekend trip from Port Hardy. The park is comprised of a group of islands including Hurst, Bell, Boyle, Crane and numerous islets. The islands provide sheltered anchorages for small boats, and provide significant recreation opportunities in the form of fishing, boating, kayaking, and scuba diving. The waters in this park are clear and teeming with marine life providing some of the best underwater diving on the Pacific Coast. Primitive camping is possible at Bell Island and in Harlequin Bay at Hurst Island, and a rustic trail connects the anchorage in Harlequin Bay with the south side of Hurst Island. A private resort is located in the park on Hurst Island in the anchorage known as God's Pocket.

### **Tertiary Role**

The **tertiary** role of the park is to protect cultural values, both First Nations and European. The park protects significant First Nations values that offer glimpses to the past and demonstrate their tie to the land. Past European settlements are also located in the park.

### **Management Issues**

Known Management Issues	Response
Lack of detailed knowledge of natural	Undertake an ecological inventory to increase
values	knowledge of marine and upland elements.
Impact of boat sewage, recreational use,	Liaise with sport fishing, boating and dive community
commercial harvesting	to ensure impacts are minimized.
	Provide interpretation information to emphasize user ethics, impact of sewage disposal and wildlife viewing ethics.
	Work with DFO to minimize impacts from commercial harvesting.

	Work with commercial operators to limit impact on
	site and between users
	Install pit toilets to address sanitation issues.
Aquaculture on the marine values of the	Encourage fish farm owner to relocate to a different
park - fish farm operation grandfathered	location.
within park boundaries	Work with MAFF and fish farms on protecting native
	species, especially pink salmon.
Lack of public awareness of the park and	Increase off-site interpretation (including website)
its cultural values	coupled with other protected areas in the vicinity.
	Ensure park boundaries are signed.
First Nation relations	Develop a good working relationship with First
	Nations to protect cultural sites and to reach an
	understanding of park values and management
	issues.

### Zoning

**Natural Environment Zone** – covers the entire area of the park (2,025.3 hectares). This zoning best fits the overall purpose of the park. Natural Environment Zoning allows for a range of compatible recreational activities, while providing the Environmental Stewardship Branch with the ability to manage potential impacts on known natural and cultural values. Visitor access may be restricted to preserve the recreation experience or to limit impacts.

### Conservation Representation $\boxtimes$ - ecosection God's Pocket Marine Park is the largest contributor (with 61.5%) out of 5 protected areas to the representation of the Queen Charlotte Strait Terrestrial Ecosection (QCT), which is under represented in the protected areas system at 3.8%. It is also the second largest contributor (with 20.1%) out of 4 protected areas to the representation of the Queen Charlotte Strait Marine Ecosection (QCT), which has only 3.3% of its area protected. Broughton Archipelago Marine Park is the largest contributor with 66.2%. $\boxtimes$ - biogeoclimatic subzone/variant Minimal contribution (0.61%) to the representation of CWHvh1, which is well represented in the protected areas system at 19.3% $\boxtimes$ **Special Features** Fast water currents, marine ecosystems and species Rare/Endangered Values $\boxtimes$ Red-listed species: marbled murrelet, killer whale (both the northeast Pacific resident population and the west coast transient population). Blue-listed species: red-necked phalarope, humpback whale, gray whale, and harbour porpoise. Yellow-listed species of conservation concern (S4): black oystercatcher, bald eagle, Dall's porpoise, and sockeye salmon. XScientific/Research Opportunities Marine mammal and seabird research Recreation Representation backcountry Marine context destination Strategic and protected anchorage, SCUBA diving, kayaking and fishing X travel corridor Along principle marine route (Gordon Channel

# Representation backcountry destination If travel corridor If tra

# Opportunity to provide information through God's Pocket Resort

### **Cultural Heritage**

Representation	$\boxtimes$	Post-contact European settlement	
Special Feature		Middens, archaeological sites	
Other Management Considerations			
Other Designations		Not Applicable	
Relationship to other PAs	$\boxtimes$	Part of a system of marine oriented protected areas in the north end of Vancouver Island	
Co-operative Management Arrangements		Possible co-management relationship with First Nations	
Partnerships		Not Applicable	
Vulnerability		The threats to the park's natural values include commercial harvesting, aquaculture, boat sewage, potential oil spills, and recreation impacts. Threats to the cultural values include artifact theft, recreation use and lack of awareness of the values.	
Relationship to other Strategies		Designated as a result of recommendations in the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan.	
Area: 2.025.3 hectares (499 ha upland: 1.526.3 ha foreshore)			

Date of establishment: July 12, 1995

