



Teltsínten (the “place from where news is spread”)

Green Lake Park

Management Plan

Draft for Public Review

Disclaimer: This draft management plan contains preliminary proposals that are subject to change and therefore may not necessarily reflect the position of the Ministry of Environment. At the conclusion of the planning process, a revised management plan will be approved by the Ministry.

July 2023



BC Parks

DRAFT

This document replaces the 2003 Green Lake Provincial Park Purpose Statement and Zoning Plan.

Green Lake Park Management Plan

Approved by:

[Insert Scanned Digital Signature]

[Name]
Regional Director
[name of region]
BC Parks

*[Insert Typed Date or
Scanned Date]*

D

[Insert Scanned Digital Signature]

Executive Director
Parks Planning and Management Branch
BC Parks

*[Insert Typed Date or
Scanned Date]*

Date

DRAFT

Vision Statement

The Secwépemc peoples have long stewarded the Green Lake (Teltsín̓ten) area and their deep connection to Green Lake (Teltsín̓ten) continues to this day. The Secwépemc people have renewed their tradition of meeting here, using the park as a focal point to gather from across their nation. Visitors to the park have the opportunity to learn about the traditional use and life of the Secwépemc.

Green Lake Park continues to provide vehicle access recreation opportunities while protecting provincial conservation values. This park provides frontcountry camping opportunities, lakeside recreation, and lake access. On one of the largest lakes in the South Cariboo Plateau Ecosection, this park offers local fishing and boating opportunities. Green Lake is rich with algae, micro-organisms, and certain minerals that provide it with a rich emerald hue. The waters are crystal clear and great for swimming.

The park continues to serve as an important conservation area, housing ecosystems unique to the provincial park system and protecting portions of the under-represented Ecosections and Subzones within the province. The park ecosystem provides habitat to waterfowl, Moose, Deer, Black Bears, Marmots and more. The lake also contains Kokanee and Rainbow Trout populations sustained by stocking. Additionally, a number of islands on the lake in the park remain undeveloped, providing space for the natural wildlife and environment to remain undisturbed. The maintenance and enhancement of the natural environment, wildlife, and recreation opportunities at this park continues to be a priority. The management of these values allows the park to remain an important recreation area that offers attractive scenery containing wildlife and natural environments.

The Vision Statement may be combined with the optional MP Highlights section.

Table of Contents

Vision Statement	ii
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Management Plan Purpose.....	1
1.2 Planning Area	1
1.3 Legislative Framework	4
1.4 Adjacent Land and Marine Use.....	4
1.5 Management Commitments/Agreements	5
1.6 Land Uses, Tenures and Interests.....	5
1.7 Management Planning Process	5
1.8 Relationship with First Nations.....	6
2.0 Values and Roles of the Park.....	6
2.1 Significance in the Protected Areas System	6
2.2 Biodiversity and Natural Heritage Values.....	6
2.3 Cultural Values	7
2.4 Recreation Values	8
2.5 Climate Change.....	9
3.0 Management Direction	10
3.1 Management Objectives and Strategies.....	10
3.2 Zoning Plan.....	16
4.0 Plan Implementation	19
4.1 Implementation Plan	19
4.2 High Priority Strategies	19
4.3 Plan Assessment	19
Appendix 1: Appropriate Use Table	20

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Context Map for Green Lake Park 2

Figure 2: Green Lake Park Map..... 3

Figure 3: Zoning Map 18

DRAFT

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Management Plan Purpose

The purpose of this management plan is to guide the management of Green Lake Park.

This management plan:

- articulates the key features and values of the park;
- 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 park; and
- responds to current and predicted threats and opportunities by defining a set of management strategies to achieve the management vision and objectives.

1.2 Planning Area

The park is located within the Thompson-Nicola Regional District (south side of lake) and Cariboo Regional District (north side of lake, approximately 35 to 50 kilometers northeast of Clinton and approximately 30 to 34 kilometres southeast of 100 Mile House (Figure 1).

Green Lake Park is accessed off Highway 97 or from Highway 5 via Highway 24. The park areas can be accessed by taking North Green Lake Road or Green Lake South Road, depending on one's route of travel (Figure 2).

Green Lake Park is made up of 10 separate areas; 9 of these are located on the shoreline surrounding Green Lake with the remainder occupying multiple islands on the lake (Figure 2). The size of each area ranges from 2 to 119 hectares. The combined total area of the park is 346.9 hectares.

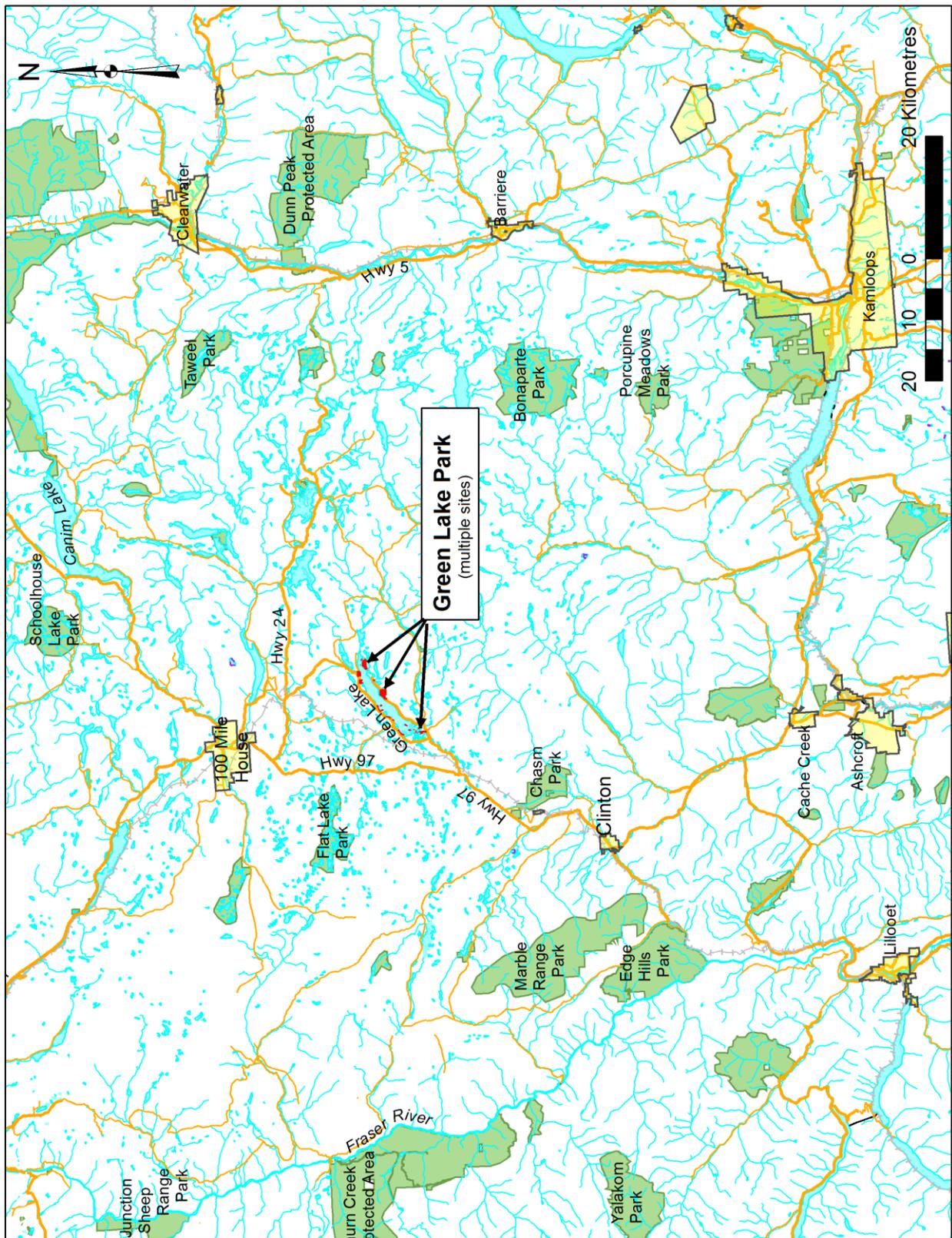


Figure 1: Context Map for Green Lake Park

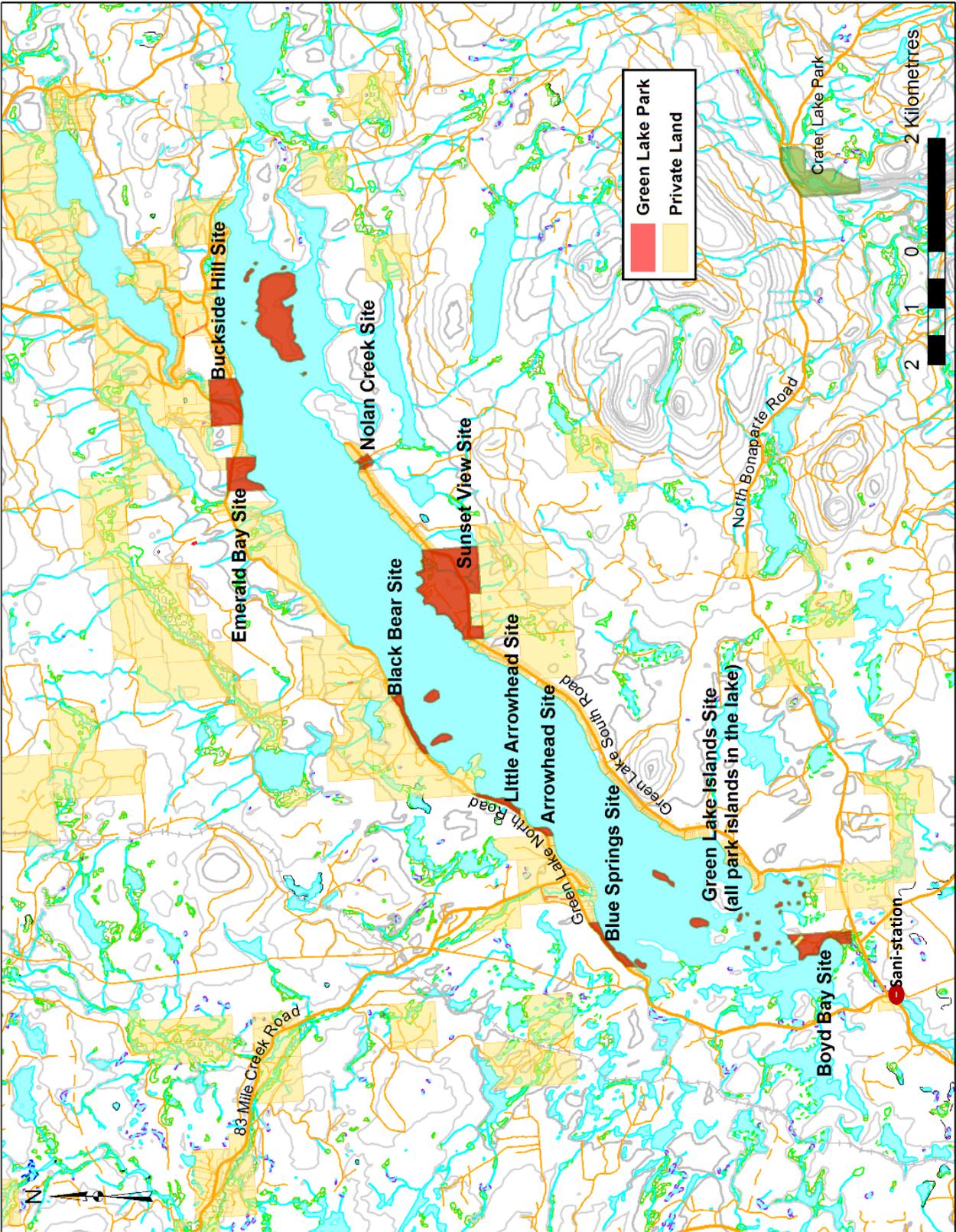


Figure 2: Green Lake Park Map

1.3 Legislative Framework

Green Lake Park was established as a Class A park on July 10 of 1975 by Order in Council 2314/1975. In 1975 this park only contained one site, Sunset View, with an area of about 113 hectares. On July 27, 1978, an additional 9 sites were added to the park through Order in Council 2027/1978. This same Order in Council changed Green Lake Park from a Class A park to a Recreation Area referred to as Green Lake Recreation Area. This designation was later cancelled, the park's name was changed back to Green Lake Park and was once again designated as a Class A park on March 21, 1989. This action was authorized under the *Park Act*, sections 7 and 5 (1A) and accomplished through Order in Council 392/1989. On May 20, 2004, the park was listed under Schedule C of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*. The management and development of this park is directed by the *Park Act*.

BC Parks also holds a Section 15 *Land Act* reserve outside of the park boundaries at the junction of the Green Lake North and South roads for use as a sani-station by park visitors.

Class A parks are Crown lands dedicated to the preservation of the natural environment 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. Some activities that existed at the time a park was established (e.g., grazing, hay cutting) may be allowed to continue in certain Class A parks¹ but commercial resource extraction or development activities are not permitted (e.g., logging, mining, or hydroelectric development).

1.4 Adjacent Land and Marine Use

1.4.1 Private Property

The majority of Green Lake Park is bordered by private residential property (Figure 2). Recreational use of the lake for fishing and boating are frequent activities by property owners and visitors.

A *Land Act* reserve is found adjacent to the Little Arrowhead site on the north side of the Green Lake North Road. This reserve is set aside for the protection of current and potential recreational values. Horseback riding, ATV and snowmobile use are also popular activities in the area.

Additionally, there are two Guide Outfitter Areas around and within the park. The first area is on the north side of the lake and overlaps with the northern halves of the Emerald Bay and Buckside Hill sites. The second guide outfitter area is on the south side of the lake and overlaps the entirety of Sunset View and Nolan Creek sites.

¹ Applies only to Class A parks listed in Schedule D of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*.

1.4.2 Forestry and Other Resource Extraction

Two active grazing tenures exist near the park. One tenure is adjacent to North Green Lake Road, opposite to Blue Springs site. The other is adjacent to the western and northern boundaries of Emerald Bay site.

There are three Forestry Licenses to Cut adjacent to the park sites. The first and second licenses border Buckside Hill site. Another license is adjacent to the northern boundary of Emerald Bay site.

A quarry tenure for sand and gravel extraction exists on the southern boundary of Boyd Bay site. There is also a mineral tenure surrounding the entirety of Emerald Bay site as well as the adjacent land to the north, east, and west of the site.

1.5 Management Commitments/Agreements

The Cariboo-Chilcotin Regional Land Use Plan (CCLUP) provided direction for lake management that included maintaining riparian area values such as wildlife habitat features, vegetation and stream protection, maintaining a rural or natural setting, maintaining ecosystem types such as deciduous patches, wetlands and grassland areas, and maintaining a backcountry experience as much as possible in some areas. Each of these is applicable to one or more sites within Green Lake Park.

There is an understanding with the Regional District and local fire service to maintain the old road through the wetland area of the Sunset View site in case an emergency exit is needed for the local community.

1.6 Land Uses, Tenures and Interests

Roads managed by the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure pass through multiple Green Lake Park sites that include access considerations into the park sites for public safety.

A right of way tenure for a telecommunication line exists within Little Arrowhead site on the north side. This tenure is managed by the Cariboo Land Management Office and is authorized under the *Land Act*.

1.7 Management Planning Process

A management planning project was initiated for Green Lake Park in the summer of 2021 in order to provide the park with a more comprehensive document for guiding management.

First Nations were contacted to invite their participation in management planning, to provide input, and to indicate any overlapping interests. Further information on the park was gathered through existing data sets and from other provincial government ministries to determine park values and interests.

A public input survey was published on the BC Parks website for the purpose of collecting public opinions on the park. Private property owners with property adjacent to the park boundaries were specifically invited to participate in this survey, as were organizations that operate within close proximity to the park. A general information sheet was published along with the survey to provide the public with background information on the conservation, recreation, and cultural values of the park as well as its significance and known concerns.

1.8 Relationship with First Nations

The BC Government has passed legislation to bring the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) into provincial law. This legislation – the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* – serves as the legislative framework for reconciliation, recognizing the constitutional and human rights of Indigenous peoples, and aligning BC’s laws with the internationally recognized standards of the UN Declaration, as well as the legal rights of Indigenous peoples.

Green Lake Park lies within the traditional territory of the Secwépemc Nation. The following list of First Nations have identified Green Lake within their asserted territory.

- High Bar First Nation
- Neskonlith Indian Band
- Stswecem’c Xgat’tem First Nation
- Northern Secwepemc te Qelmucw (NSTQ)
- Whispering Pines/Clinton Band
- Canim Lake Band
- SSN (Stkemplupsemc te Secwépemc)
- Skeetchestn Indian Band
- Tk’emlups te Secwepemc

2.0 Values and Roles of the Park

2.1 Significance in the Protected Areas System

Green Lake Park is the only protected area on Green Lake, with Green Lake being one of the largest lakes in the Cariboo Plateau Ecoregion. The park is a destination and stopover for visitors travelling through central British Columbia. Locally, the park is recreationally and ecologically significant.

2.2 Biodiversity and Natural Heritage Values

Green Lake Park contributes to the overall ecological integrity of the landscape through the management of the riparian ecosystems along the lakeshore. The natural islands also contribute to ecological integrity. The park does provide pockets of various habitats within a landscape fragmented by various land uses. Connections to habitats to the

north, south and east may allow some movement of wildlife and other ecosystem components.

Green Lake provides significant habitat for fish as well as waterfowl in the Cariboo Plateau. The park contributes to the protection of the Cariboo Plateau Ecosection, the Cariboo Basin Ecosection, and is within the Interior Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic subzone variant (IDFdk3). The natural ecosystem is characterised by frequent stand maintaining fires. The largest Green Lake Park island is the largest piece of land aside from Crater Lake Park in the provincial protected area system that is designated as the IDFdk3 subzone variant in the Cariboo Basin Ecosection, meaning it provides almost all of the provincial representation for IDFdk3 in the Cariboo Basin.

Important wetlands areas are found within or adjacent to Boyd Bay, Sunset View and some of the islands. Wetlands are an important habitat for many species.

Additionally, all of Green Lake Park is within the habitat range of the red listed North American Badger. Little Arrowhead site is also near and potentially within the habitat of the blue listed Great Basin Spadefoot Toad?. A trout spawning location is near the shoreline of the Buckside Hill site.



2.3 Cultural Values

Green Lake, or Teltsín̄ten (the “place from where news is spread”) is historically and culturally significant to First Nations. The north shore of Green Lake was the location of a yearly gathering place of all Secwepemc people as it is located at the convergence of

trails used by various Secwépemc Bands. It is where ancestors from across Secwepemcúlecw (the territory of the Secwépemc people) came together to affirm and build new relationships with each other, the land, and the water. They traded, fished, relatives were met and made, and leaders had a chance to consult. Several of the park sites were used for berry picking a few times in the year, twice a year for fishing, and for gathering materials for their use. There are also legends associated with Green Lake. There are a number of archaeological sites located within or adjacent to many of the park sites.²

The park contains the remains of an old homestead on one of the islands.

2.4 Recreation Values

The park provides a locally unique combination of recreation activities, such as power boating, horseback riding and camping. There are 121 campsites in three separate campgrounds. Some of the campsites are adjacent to the lake shoreline, allowing for a much sought-after waterfront camping experience. Boat access is provided by two boat launches at two of the campgrounds.



² Information in this paragraph provided by High Bar First Nation

2.5 Climate Change

The effects of climate change vary by region and are highest in dry ecosystems. The Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium³ provides a predictive model for impacts of climate change in each region of British Columbia. The model for the Cariboo Region indicates that from 2040 to 2069, mean annual temperature, annual precipitation as rain, frost-free days, and growing degree days will increase substantially, whereas snowfall will substantially decrease. These climatic changes will likely result in changes to ecosystem composition and function across the landscape.

In dry ecosystems, water is often a limiting factor. Changes in the amount, timing, and type of precipitation (snow vs rain) will have the greatest impact on forest and aquatic ecosystems. Warmer temperatures and changes in precipitation are expected to affect forest vegetation through drought stress and insect infestations. The most noticeable risk related to climate change are the wildfires that have been increasing in numbers and area burned within the region. These changes will likely shift drier forested ecosystems toward open forest or grasslands. Wildlife species that rely on dry forest ecosystems may follow the shift in ecosystem in search of suitable habitat. Protecting critical habitats and identifying and maintaining potential movement corridors may help some species persist. The changing ecosystems may improve conditions for invasive non-native species.

Wetlands will be important landscape elements to mitigate drier conditions by providing important habitats, maintaining ground water and decreasing potential for fire spread, although these are largely dependent on the water level of Green Lake.

³ Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium. Plan2Adapt. Accessed February 2, 2022, from <https://services.pacificclimate.org/plan2adapt/app/>.



3.0 Management Direction

3.1 Management Objectives and Strategies

The primary role of Green Lake Provincial Park is to provide a vehicle-accessible camping area and lakeside recreation and nature appreciation opportunities accessible from the Highway 97 corridor.

The secondary role of the park is to protect the conservation values of a number of sites and small islands on Green Lake and to protect a remnant of the Cariboo Plateau Ecoregion.

The following Management Direction tables are based on the input received through the public engagement process and the identified needs considered by BC Parks to meet the recreational and conservation mandate as well as operational objectives. The public input and identified needs listed prior to each table were initial interests only and were not necessarily addressed or included once all information was weighed and assessed.

3.1.1 Biodiversity and Natural Heritage

Public input and identified needs focussed on the following biodiversity and natural heritage aspects:

- Protection of ecological integrity and mitigation of the effects of climate change, including wildlife movement corridors, wetlands and shorelines, as a high priority.
- Protection of fish and wildlife habitat.
- Emphasizing the increased importance of the park to provide for the needs of wildlife in the context of the surrounding landscape of private land and forest fire impacts.
- Management of invasive species.

Management Direction for Biodiversity and Natural Heritage

Management Objective: Retain and enhance the diversity of plant and wildlife species and natural ecological processes.

Management Strategies:

- Retain old growth characteristics in the forest structure to provide habitat for a variety of wildlife.
- Determine the location of critical wildlife habitat areas and provide a high level of protection to avoid disturbance of important areas.
- Investigate methods to retain the range of ecosystems that were historically found in the area, or increase resiliency in the face of climate influences, including various forest types such as deciduous and open forest and grassland⁴. This may include planned use of prescribed fire, fuel management, tree removal, seeding or planting native species that is consistent with maintaining ecosystem functions. Such artificial treatments should be minimized and used only where natural processes would pose too great a safety threat or result in conditions that are outside of the natural ecosystem variability.
- Riparian and aquatic foreshore and wetland protection will be a priority in Boyd Bay, Buckside Hill, all islands, Nolan Creek and the Sunset View sites.
- Protect or enhance connectivity with similar adjacent habitats through working with landowners or other agencies. Consider the addition of lands that are of ecological value, such as the area between North Green Lake Road and the west end of Green Lake that contains several wetlands and the remaining islands, or lands at the southeast end of the lake.

⁴ Follow the BC Parks Guidance for Climate-Informed Decision Making (RAD framework) to determine where change should be resisted, accepted or directed.

Management Direction for Biodiversity and Natural Heritage

- Provide information to park visitors on responsible recreation through park signs, notices or website materials on respecting wildlife and minimizing disturbance and avoiding activities in areas of wildlife use.
- Any wildlife viewing opportunities on park trails should be designed to avoid disturbance of wildlife.
- Encourage and support a biophysical inventory and long-term monitoring of habitat conditions and changes, including potential effects of climate change. Important aspects to monitor could be changes in wetland conditions, fish spawning areas, shoreline vegetation and forest types and conditions, especially in any potential movement corridor connections.

Management Objective: Protect and enhance the biodiversity of riparian habitats and water quality.

Management Strategies:

- Seek addition of foreshore to sites that have high aquatic values, such as wetlands or fish spawning areas, or high recreational uses, in order to provide a higher level of protection, protect water quality or manage uses in the foreshore area. Foreshore would be beneficial for all islands, Boyd Bay, Sunset View, Nolan Creek, Emerald Bay and Buckside Hill sites.
- Direct visitors away from ecologically sensitive areas or wildlife habitats.
- Provide information to visitors on the impacts of motorboats on riparian areas and resources.
- Provide information to All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) users on the importance of natural environments, direct them away from sensitive areas and enlist their help in protecting natural values (e.g., Nolan Creek site is critical fish habitat that could use signage or fencing to prevent damage caused by ATV use).
- Ensure boat launching does not take place at the Buckside Hill site as this is a fish spawning area.
- Investigate consolidation of Nolan Creek site into one jurisdiction as it is now part BC Parks and part Fisheries Critical Habitat area under another agency. This site exists solely to protect fish habitat in Nolan Creek, so may be better administered by Fisheries Branch.

Management Objective: Prevent the establishment of new invasive species and control existing invasive species from spreading to new areas following the BC Parks Conservation policies related to invasive species.

Management Strategies:

- Monitor for non-native species and remove or reduce where feasible, with concentration on previously disturbed sites and wetlands

3.1.2 Cultural Heritage

Input and identified needs focussed on the following cultural heritage aspects:

- Protection of Indigenous interests as a high priority.
- Collaboration with Indigenous communities.

Management Objectives and Strategies for Cultural Heritage
<p>Management Objective: Increase understanding of the cultural heritage values of the park.</p> <p>Management Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collaborate with First Nations to build upon the cultural heritage knowledge of the park.
<p>Management Objective: Integrate Indigenous culture and language into the park experience.</p> <p>Management Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collaborate with First Nations on incorporating culture, language and place names within the park, potentially including signs and interpretive programs.
<p>Management Objective: Increase the role of First Nations in park management.</p> <p>Management Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collaborate with First Nations on park management, traditional knowledge and land management.• Consider ways to assist First Nations in re-establishing the historical use of Green Lake as a meeting place between Bands of the Secwépemc Nation.

3.1.2 Recreation

Public input and identified needs focussed on the following recreational aspects:

- Protection of peaceful enjoyment of the park environment.
- Safety for beach users.
- Accessibility to the lake for all users.
- Lack of day-use parking at Emerald Bay site.
- Opportunities for horse riding.
- Need to modernize facilities (washrooms and showers) and provide more

- campsites.
- Improvement to boat launch at Little Arrowhead site.



Management Objectives and Strategies for Recreation

Management Objective: Improve recreation facilities for a better visitor experience while minimizing impacts to environmental and cultural heritage resources.

Management Strategies:

- Investigate addition of campsites to existing campgrounds or adding suitable lands to the park for campground purposes.
- Investigate provision of day-use parking area at Emerald Bay site that would make the day-use site more accessible.
- Consider improving campsites, such as opportunities for electrical sites, improved washrooms at all campgrounds, showers and boat launch.
- Provide accessible trails that allow visitors to experience and understand the park environment, view wildlife or learn the history of the area.
- Consider provision of a horse-riding staging area in Sunset View site separate from the main campground, with appropriate parking, connections to surrounding trails and potential camping opportunities. This could be done in partnership with horse riding groups.
- Allow continued motorized use by ATVs and snowmobiles to transit the park where that activity now exists, except if ecological damage occurs and cannot be mitigated.
- Maintain conditions within the park that provide a scenic backdrop and, as much as possible, a backcountry feel, for residents and visitors to Green Lake.

3.1.2 Park Management

Public input and identified needs focused on the following biodiversity, natural heritage and cultural aspects:

- Fire risks, the need for wildfire planning and communication between BC Parks and the local community.
- Maintenance of facilities.
- Waste management.

Management Objectives and Strategies for Park Management

Management Objective: Work with the surrounding community and other stakeholders to maintain park and other mutual values with respect to the environment and cultural heritage resources.

Management Strategies:

- Meet with residents and other stakeholders to work collaboratively on topics such as safety, fuel management, stewardship, and risk management.
- Maintain the old road through the Sunset View site in driveable condition by periodic brushing for use and emergency escape route in case of wildfire. This road will remain gated at each end, with the local fire service having keys to access if needed.
- Assess potential fire risk and threat to inform management opportunities, actions and tools that could be used to make park facilities, ecosystems, wildlife habitats, visitors and adjacent communities and recreational trails more resistant to potential wildfires.
- Secure long-term availability of the sanitary dumping station.

3.2 Zoning Plan

In general terms, a zoning plan divides a protected area into logical management units within which certain activities/uses are permitted and a particular set of management objectives apply. Zoning is often used to physically separate incompatible activities or uses within the park and provides visitors and managers with a quick visual representation and appreciation of how a particular park is managed. Zones are designed to reflect the physical environment, existing patterns of use and the desired level of management and development in a given management unit.

Zoning is shown in Figure 3. The Emerald Bay, Blue Spring, Arrowhead, and Little Arrowhead sites, as well as the sani-station (Figure 2), are zoned *Intensive Recreation*. The Sunset View site is partially zoned *Intensive Recreation* (78 ha or 69% of the site) and *Natural Environment* (35 ha or 31% of the site). All other undeveloped sites, including the islands, are zoned *Natural Environment*.

3.3.1 Intensive Recreation Zone

Zone Description

Objective and Management Intent

To provide for a variety of readily-accessible, facility-oriented outdoor recreation opportunities. For Green Lake Park, this means access to the lake, campgrounds and

recreational activities, including swimming, fishing, hiking and nature appreciation. This zone comprises approximately 106.8 hectares, or 30.8 % of the park.

3.3.1 Nature Recreation Zone

Zone Description

Objective and Management Intent

To protect scenic values and to provide for backcountry recreation opportunities in a largely undisturbed natural environment. The objective for this zone is to protect scenic and ecosystem values and maintain the value of the area for wildlife through habitat protection. Opportunities are available for visitors to explore and observe the natural features of the park by boat or hiking trails. ATV and snowmobile use along designated access routes will continue. This zone comprises approximately 240.1 hectares, or 69.2% of the park.



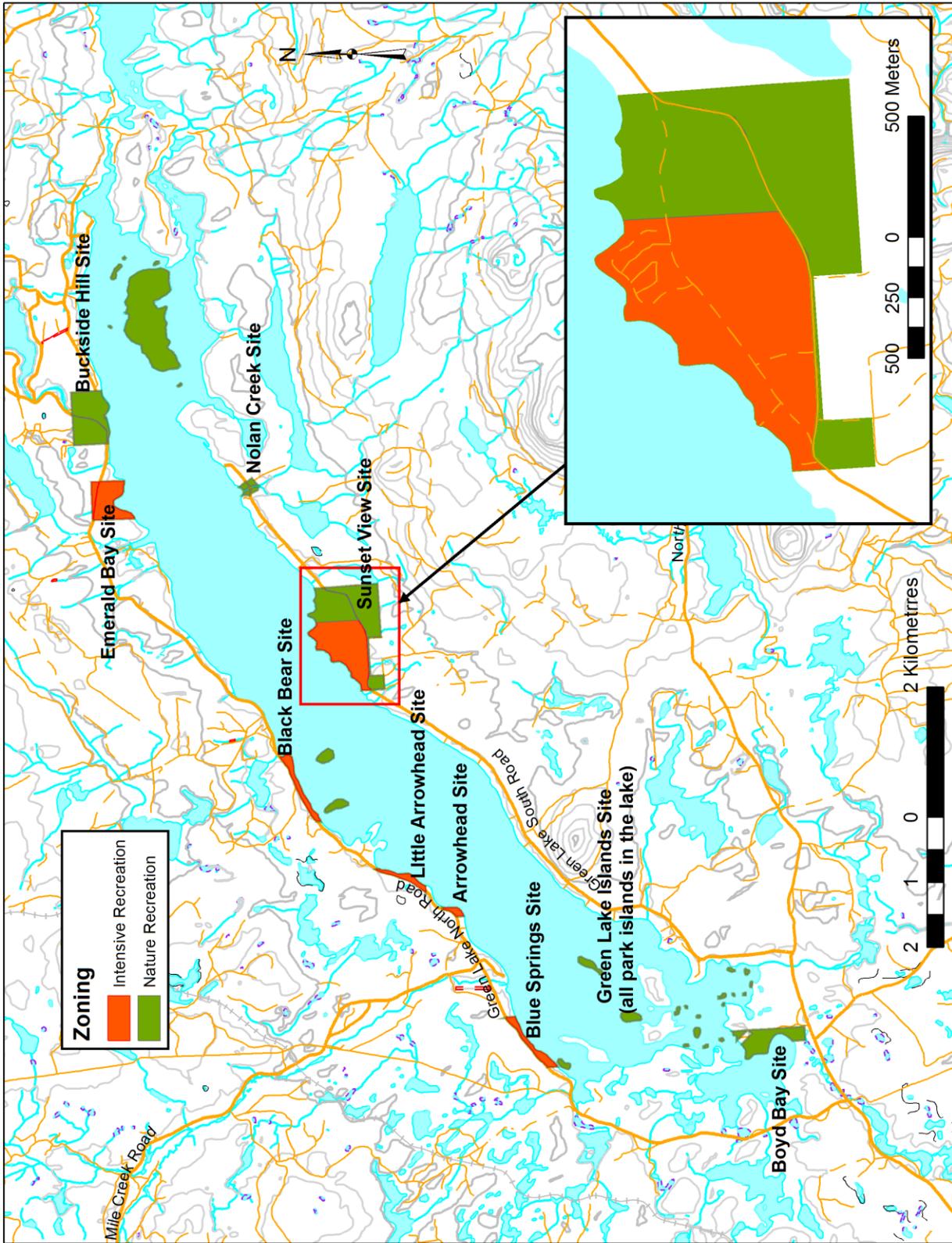


Figure 3: Zoning Map

4.0 Plan Implementation

4.1 Implementation Plan

Specific projects will be evaluated for priority in relation to the overall protected areas system. BC Parks will continue to approach First Nations in an effort to collaborate on park management. Where needed, BC Parks will seek project-specific funding and partners to implement management strategies.

4.2 High Priority Strategies

The following strategies have been identified as high priorities for implementation:

1. Determine the location of critical wildlife habitat areas and provide a high level of protection to avoid disturbance of important areas.
2. Collaborate with First Nations on park management, traditional knowledge and land management.
3. Provide information to park visitors through park signs, notices or website materials, on respecting wildlife and minimizing disturbance and avoiding activities in areas of wildlife use.
4. Investigate adding campsites to existing campgrounds or adding suitable lands to the park for campground purposes.

4.3 Plan Assessment

In order to ensure that the management direction for Green Lake Park remains relevant and effective, BC Parks staff will ensure that the management plan is assessed by BC Parks staff 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 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 public input.

Appendix 1: Appropriate Use Table

The following table summarizes existing and potential future uses in Green Lake Park 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 this protected area in the future.

Please note that appropriate uses may be geographically restricted (i.e., only allowed in certain areas of Green Lake Park sites) or are only appropriate at certain times of the year. Please ensure that you are well informed of any use restrictions as indicated in the table. It is important to review relevant sections of the management plan when interpreting the table.

Appropriate Use Table Legend		
N	Not an appropriate use	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).
Y	May be an appropriate use	Some level or extent of this use may be appropriate in the zone indicated. The management plan may provide 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. The appropriateness of some activities may not be confirmed until a further assessment (e.g., BC Parks Impact Assessment Process) or evaluation process (e.g., park use permit adjudication) is completed.
N/A	Not an applicable use in this zone	It is not feasible for the use to take place in this zone (e.g., mooring buoys in a terrestrial zone).

Activity/Facility	Intensive Recreation Zone	Nature Recreation Zone	Comments
Boating (human powered and electrical)	Y	Y	
Boating (combustion engine)	Y	Y	
Camping (designated sites)	Y	Y	
Camping (wilderness style-undesignated sites)	N	N	
Fish Stocking	Y	Y	
Fishing	Y	Y	
Hiking	Y	Y	
Hunting	N	Y	
Land-based Mechanized Activity (e.g., mountain biking)	Y	Y	On designated trails only
Land-based Motorized Activity (e.g., 4x4, motorcycles, ATV-not including snowmobiles, snowcats or aircraft landings)	Y	Y	On designated trails only
Horse and Pack Animal Use	Y	Y	On designated trails and facilities only
Skiing (downhill and cross-country track based)	N	N	
Skiing (backcountry)	Y	Y	
Snowmobiling	Y	Y	On designated trails only
Snowcat Use	N	N	
Boat Launches	Y	N	
Boat Wharves and Docks	Y	N	
Cabins, Huts and Shelters (as defined in the Fixed Roof Accommodation Policy)	Y	N	
Lodges (as defined in the Fixed Roof Accommodation Policy)	N	N	
Campgrounds (vehicle accessed)	Y	N	
Picnic Areas (vehicle accessed)	Y	Y	
Designated Camping Sites (not vehicle accessed)	Y	N	
Mooring Buoys	N	N	
Parking Lots	Y	Y	
Roads	Y	N	
Ski Facilities (vehicle accessed and serviced)			
Trails	Y	Y	
Visitor Information Buildings	Y	N	
Aquaculture Facilities	N	N	
Commercial Filming	Y	Y	
Communication Sites and Towers	Y	N	For park use only; no existing
Grazing	N	N	
Trapping	Y	Y	
Utility Corridors	N	N	