

KING GEORGE VI PROVINCIAL PARK

PURPOSE STATEMENT AND ZONING PLAN

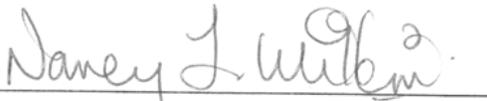
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Approved by:



Wayne Stetski
Regional Manager
Environmental Stewardship Division

Date: February 20/03



Nancy Wilkin
Assistant Deputy Minister
Environmental Stewardship Division

Date: March 31/03

KING GEORGE VI PROVINCIAL PARK Purpose Statement and Zoning Plan

Primary Role

The **primary role** of King George VI Provincial Park is to protect endangered flora and one plant community that is currently at risk in British Columbia.

Despite substantial pressures inside and outside the park from human activity (i.e. logging, agricultural and recreational use), King George VI Provincial Park has precariously maintained many of its natural attributes.

The small park is home to a variety of wildlife species and harbours one red and three blue-listed plant species. Old growth cottonwoods buffer the park from adjacent land use and offer additional habitat for an assemblage of cavity nesting birds, such as barred owls, pileated woodpeckers and red-naped sapsuckers. The existence of the endangered Douglas-fir/Oregon grape/parsley fern plant community reinforces the park's unique role in maintaining biodiversity in the province.

The park was originally established to provide a day use rest stop and campground for people entering Canada from the United States along Hwy 22. The facilities were removed and/or vandalized and the area is now left in its natural state.

| Known Management Issues | Response |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Unauthorized activity (illegal dumping, ATV use, snowmobile use, wood cutting). | Liaison with local residents to discuss acceptable activities within the park and initiate a citizen stewardship agreement. |
| Logging north of park. Hauling via Crown land easement through park. | Monitor impact and address any public safety issues/concerns. |
| Noxious weed infestations (orange hawkweed, Canada thistle, sulphur cinquefoil and spotted knapweed). 24 other introduced species also exist in the park. | Monitor and mechanical treatment. Concentrate treatment efforts in those areas containing species at risk and/or endangered plant communities. |

Zoning

The entire park is zoned Special Feature (162 ha).

Conservation

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Representation -ecosection | <input type="checkbox"/> | Minor contributor (0.19%) to the Selkirk Foothills Ecosection (SFH) which is well represented (11.2%) in the protected areas system. Major representation of the SFH is provided by Granby and Gladstone, each contributing 47% to SFH. |
| -biogeoclimatic subzone/variant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Site series classification has identified ICHdw02 (red listed) as occurring in the park. Minor contributor (1.05%) to the under-represented ICHdw protected province wide (4.1%). |
| Special Feature | <input type="checkbox"/> | None identified. |
| Rare/Endangered Values | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Known species at risk: wild licorice (r), narrow-leaved skullcap (b), northern blue violet (b) and pink fairies (b). ICHdw02 (Douglas-fir/tall Oregon grape/parsley fern) plant community (r). |
| Scientific/Research Opportunities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Ongoing SAR monitoring and assessment. |

Recreation

| | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Representation -backcountry | <input type="checkbox"/> | Not applicable. |
| -destination | <input type="checkbox"/> | Not applicable. |
| -travel corridor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | First park area after entering Canada/British Columbia from the US along Hwy 22. |
| -local recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Not applicable. |
| Special Opportunities | <input type="checkbox"/> | None identified. |
| Education/Interpretation Opportunities | <input type="checkbox"/> | None identified. |

Cultural Heritage

Representation Not yet assessed.

Special Feature None identified.

Other Management Considerations

Other Designations None identified.

Relationship to other PAs 1 of 2 parks in the West Kootenay that have been decommissioned and reverted back to a natural state.

Cooperative Management Arrangements None identified.

Partnerships None identified.

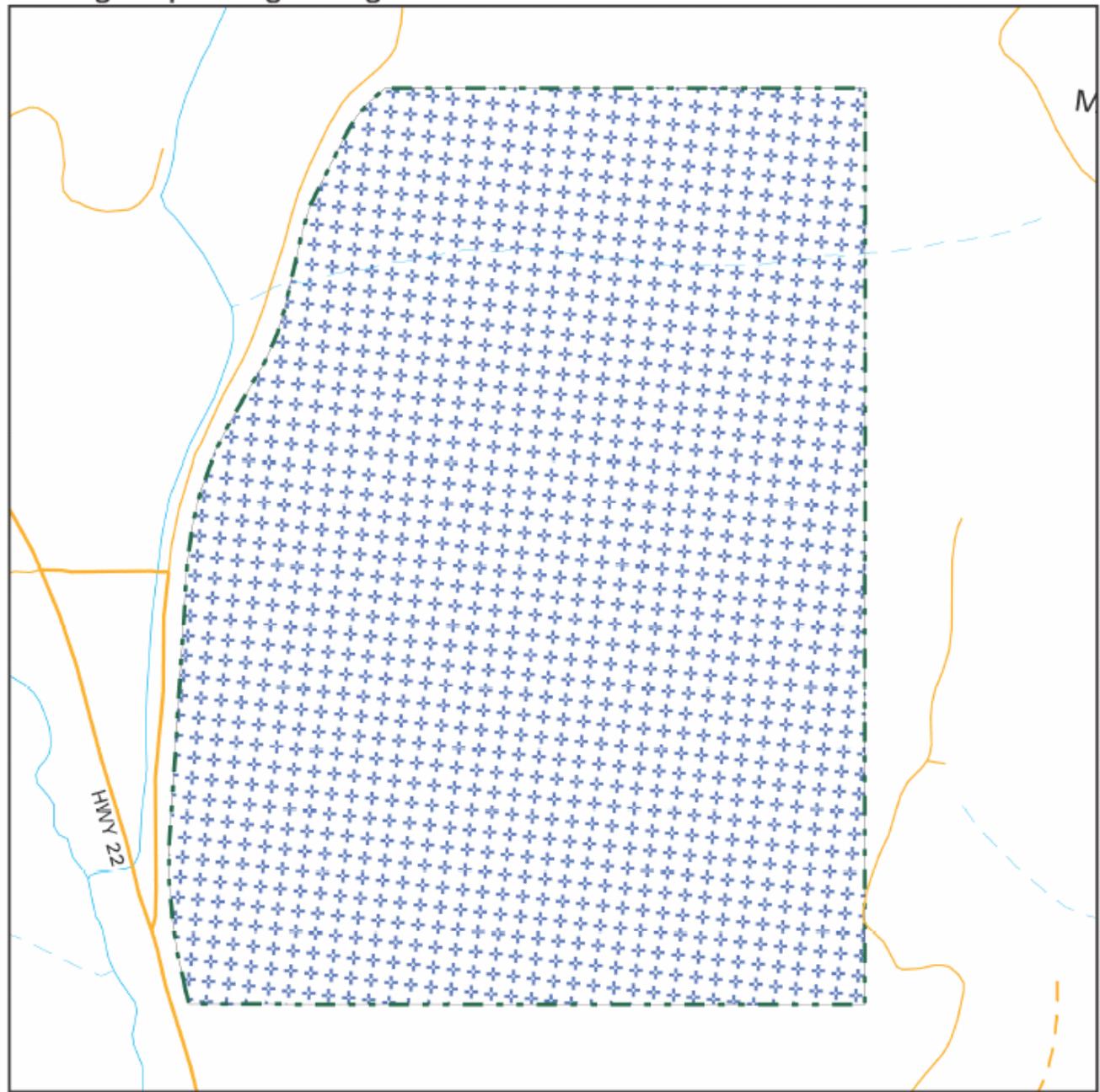
Vulnerability Invasive weed infestation (particularly in red-listed plant community locations). Impact from unauthorized activity. Fire as a result of abnormally high fuel loads (aided by past fire suppression). Damage to old growth cottonwood ecosystem.

Relationship to other Strategies None identified.

Area: 162 hectares

Date of Establishment: May 3, 1937

Zoning Map - King George VI Provincial Park



Projection: Albers Equal Areas
Datum: NAD83



-  Special Feature
-  Protected Area Boundary



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