# PINK MOUNTAIN PROVINCIAL PARK



PURPOSE STATEMENT AND ZONING PLAN Peace Region 2006

Approsed by:

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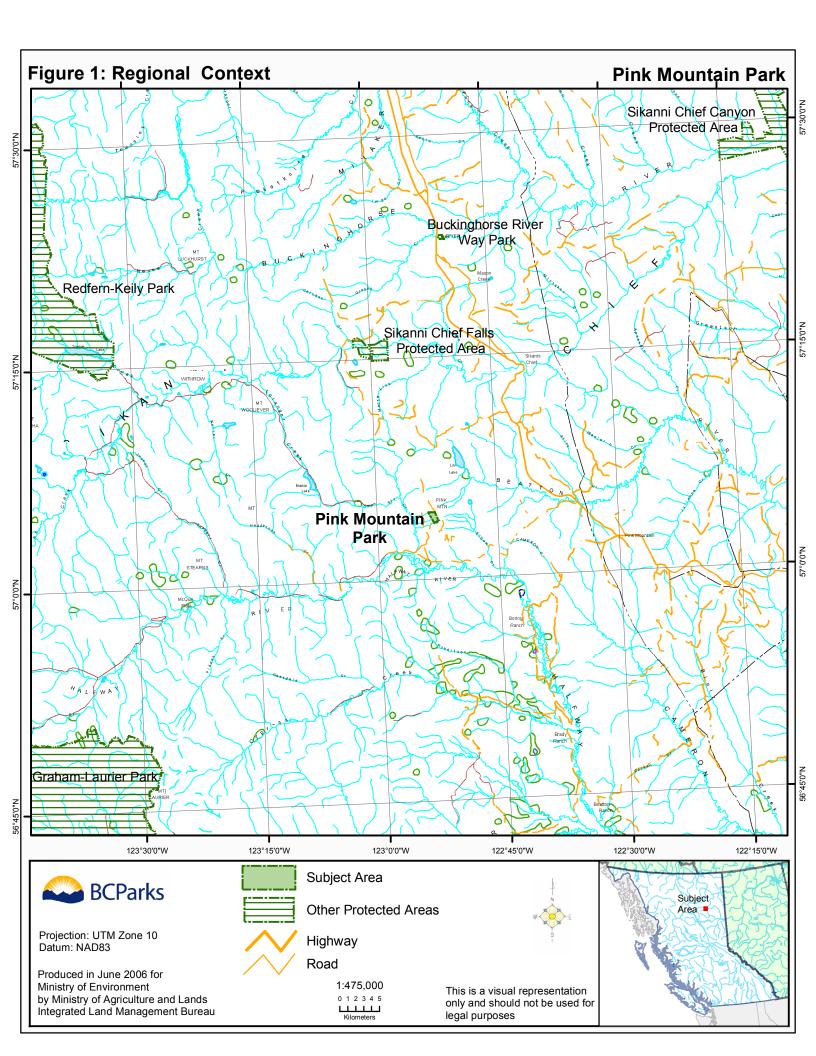
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# PINK MOUNTAIN PROVINCIAL PARK Purpose Statement and Zoning Plan

Pink Mountain Provincial Park is located approximately 180 km northwest of Fort St. John. It is reached by turning west off the Alaska Highway at mile 147, onto Road #192.

## **Primary Role**

The **primary** role of Pink Mountain Provincial Park is to protect a significant palaeontological site containing examples of large fauna from the Mesozoic Era.

# **Secondary Role**

The **secondary** role of the park is to afford local residents and tourists travelling the Alaska Highway with recreational opportunities. The park is the most accessible spot in northern British Columbia to observe Arctic butterflies, which are at their southern most limits of distribution. Wildlife viewing in an accessible mountainous environment is also possible.

## **Tertiary Role**

The **tertiary** role of the park is to protect habitat for provincially blue listed wildlife and plant species (listed below) and the habitat for large herbivores such as caribou, elk, Stone's sheep, moose and plains bison, the latter having been introduced in 1968.

Known Management Issues	Response
Unauthorized fossil collection	<ul> <li>Increase enforcement presence as resources permit</li> <li>Discourage recreational collection through</li> </ul>
	installing informational signs that inform of prohibition on removal and encourage responsible appreciation of the fossils.
Lack of inventory of flora, fauna, and fossils in the Park	Work with the Tyrell Museum to develop improved information respecting fossil resources
	Seek academic partners to conduct wildlife and vegetation inventories in the park.

#### **Zoning**

The entire park is zoned Special Feature. To ensure protection of fossils, mechanized access is not permitted within the park in summer; however snowmobiling during winter months is allowed.

Conservation				
Representation - ecosection		Pink Mountain Provincial Park protects an example of the Muskwa Foothills ecosection. 30% of this ecosection is protected throughout the Province, although Pink Mountain contributes less that 0.1% of that representation.		
biogeoclimatic subzone/variant		Pink Mountain Provincial Park provides representation for the SWBmk (Spruce, Willow, Birch moist, cold) and the SWBmks (Spruce Willow Birch moist cold variants. Both these units are 22% protected within the Province. Pink Mountain makes a very minor contribution (<0.01%) to those totals.		
Special Feature		Arctic butterflies at southern limit of range Fossils		
Rare/Endangered Values		several provincially blue-listed species occur in the park, including fisher, plains bison, grizzly bear, wolverine and Jordal's locoweed ( <i>Oxytropis jordalii</i> ssp. <i>Jordalii</i> ).		
Scientific/Research Opportunities	$\boxtimes$	butterfly ecology, paleontology		
Recreation				
Representation Backcountry Destination Travel corridor		The park is accessible off the Alaska Highway, and serves as a point of interest		
Local recreation	$\boxtimes$	along the way. Wildlife viewing. The park is open to hunting.		
Special Opportunities		Opportunities to view Arctic butterflies at southern limit of range		
Education/Interpretation Opportunities				
Cultural Heritage				
Representation		This park lies within the area traditionally used by the First Nations of Treaty 8. One known archeological site consisting of surface lithics is known to exist near the park.		

Special Feature		Pink Mountain – Buresth fossil site from the Mesozoic Era		
Other Management Considerations				
Other Designations				
Relationship to other PAs				
Collaborative Management Arrangements		This park will, once the agreement is signed, be subject to the Memorandum of Agreement respecting the management of provincial parks between the Government of BC and the Treaty 8 First Nations.		
Partnerships				
Vulnerability	$\boxtimes$	Site is easily accessible and may be impacted by fossil collecters		
Relationship to other Strategies		The Fort St. John Land and Resource Management Plan recommended the area for protection in 1997.		
Area:		98 hectares		
Date of establishment:		June 29, 1999		
Reviewed by MN				

