



Tlall Management Plan

July 2011



Council of the
Haida Nation



Cover Photo: Berry Wijdeven

Foreward

"Our Bear Mother Story, which is often depicted as a crest figure on family poles, explains our long and close relationship with bears. We are also similar to them in material ways, such as our reliance on salmon and cedar, and we learned a great deal from them about plants and their various uses.

Bears play a key role in the well-being of the land. When they lift salmon out of the streams each year, they transfer a great load of nutrients from the ocean to the forest floor, much to the benefit of many other kinds of life."

Haida Land Use Vision

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Foreward | i |
| Table of Contents | ii |
| 1.0 Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1 Management Plan Purpose | 1 |
| 1.2 Planning Area..... | 1 |
| 1.3 Planning and Policy Context | 5 |
| 1.4 Planning Process..... | 6 |
| 2.0 Values of Tlall | 7 |
| 2.1 Significance and Role in the Protected Areas System | 7 |
| 2.2 Cultural Heritage..... | 7 |
| 2.3 Natural Heritage | 7 |
| 2.4 Recreation..... | 9 |
| 2.5 Respectful Use of Natural Values | 9 |
| 3.0 Management Direction | 10 |
| 3.1 Vision | 10 |
| 3.2 Management Issues, Strategies and Performance Measures..... | 10 |
| 3.3 Zoning..... | 15 |
| 4.0 Plan Implementation | 17 |
| 4.1 Implementation Resources | 17 |
| 4.2 Priority Implementation | 17 |
| 4.3 Reporting | 17 |
| 4.4 Management Plan Review..... | 17 |
| Appendix 1 – Appropriate Uses Chart | 19 |
| Appendix 2 – Heritage Special Feature Sites | 21 |
| Figure 1. Regional Context Map..... | 3 |
| Figure 2. Tlall Map..... | 4 |
| Figure 3. Tlall Management Zone Map | 16 |

1.0 Introduction

The Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia have a dispute of title over all of Haida Gwaii, but through planning and negotiations, the Haida Nation and the province have taken steps towards reconciliation of interests.

Tlall is now formally protected by both the Haida Nation as a Haida Heritage Site and the Province of British Columbia as a conservancy. For the purposes of this management plan, the area will be referred to as Tlall. Other areas established as both Haida Heritage Sites and conservancies will be referenced as protected areas in this document. The Haida Nation and the province through their respective authorities are now working together in managing this area.

This management plan does not have a complete or comprehensive listing of all cultural features or cultural inventory in the area. There are far more cultural features, many that are not inventoried, and other cultural values which are held in secret by the Haida Nation.

Preparation of this management plan for Tlall¹ has been jointly undertaken by the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia's Ministry of Environment (hereafter referred to as the "Parties").

1.1 Management Plan Purpose

The purpose of this management plan is to:

- establish the vision, long-term strategic direction, guidance, and acceptable uses for Tlall;
- ensure that any activities are respectful of the natural values and not in conflict with Haida social, ceremonial and cultural uses;
- ensure protection for lands and seas in their natural state;
- describe the background and legal context of Tlall; and,
- manage visitor use.

1.2 Planning Area

Tlall has been used by Haida people and given them life since time immemorial.

Tlall is located on the east side of Graham Island, Haida Gwaii, immediately south and east of the small community of Tlell (Figure 1). It is part of an archipelago-wide system of protected areas². In total, half of the land base of Haida Gwaii is now in protected status. Tlall is 20 kilometres northeast of Sandspit Airport. It includes a 350 hectare fen and marsh area known as the Tlell Pontoons and a large portion of the Tlell River watershed. The Tlell

¹ Phonetic pronunciation is "Tl'all"

² That includes Gwaii Haanas, several provincial parks and ecological reserves, and ten other protected areas.

watershed flows north and east into Hecate Strait and consists of the Lella Creek, Feather Creek, Survey Creek and Three Mile Creek tributaries. The terrestrial component of Tlall covers 16,212 hectares (Figure 2). The elevation range is from sea level to 667 meters.

A small marine component/foreshore area has been delineated by a joint Haida Nation and Province of British Columbia process that covers an area of 22 hectares.³ Boundaries for the marine portion of the protected area are brought forward first by Order in Council, then by legislation to ensure equal protection across the terrestrial and marine components. This management plan will provide direction for this marine area as well.

There are two other protected areas in the vicinity of Tlall. The southern tip of Naikoon Provincial Park is less than two kilometres north, and the northeastern edge of Yaaguun Suu is less than ten kilometres southwest.

Much of the east side of Tlall borders on fee simple property within the communities of Tlell and Lawn Hill. Tree Farm Licence 60 lies to the west, north and south of Tlall and has active forest harvest operations.

³ All navigation and activities related to navigation (including within any marine protected areas established by provincial legislation) are managed by Transport Canada mainly through the *Canada Shipping Act*, other federal statutes and international treaties.

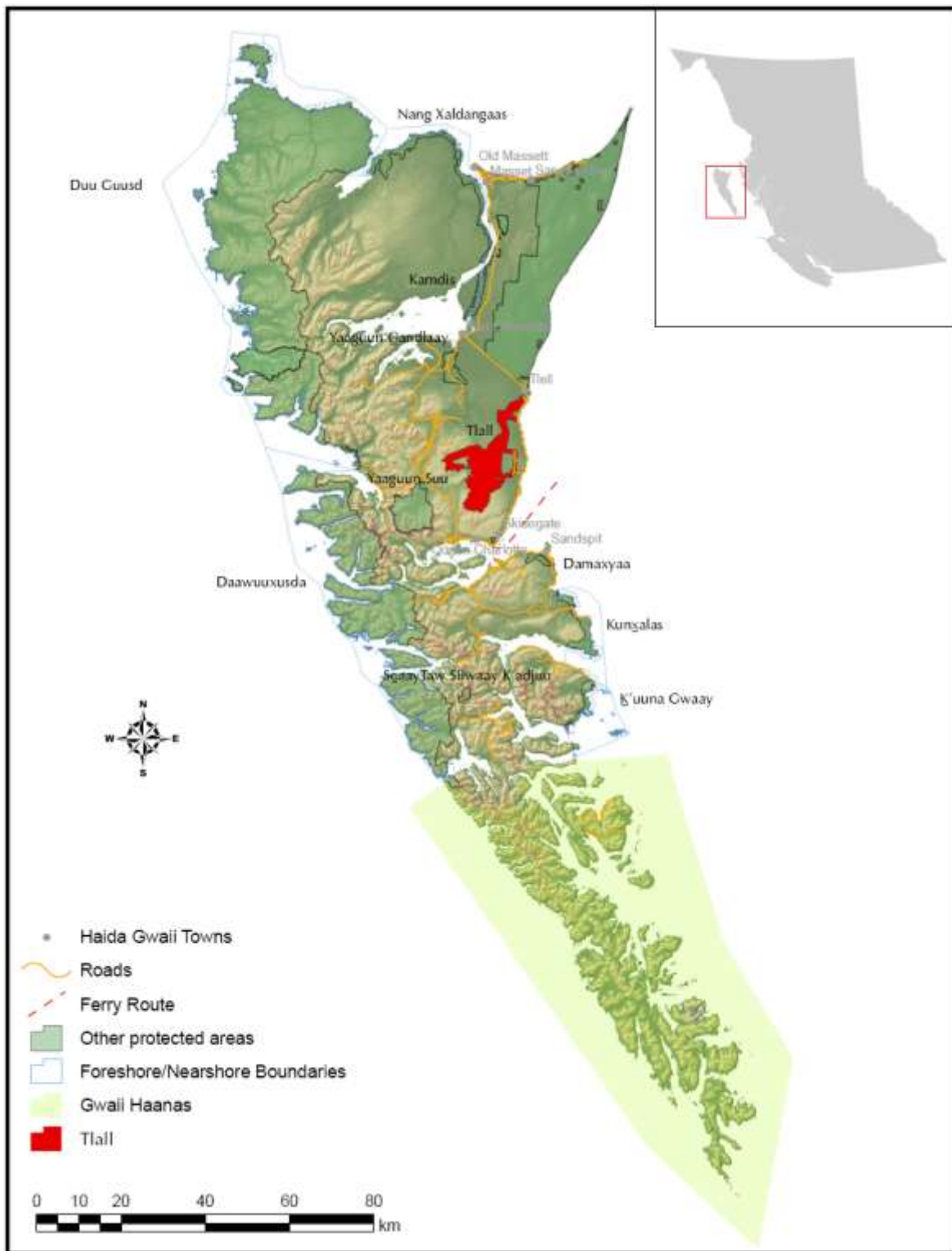


Figure 1: Regional Context Map

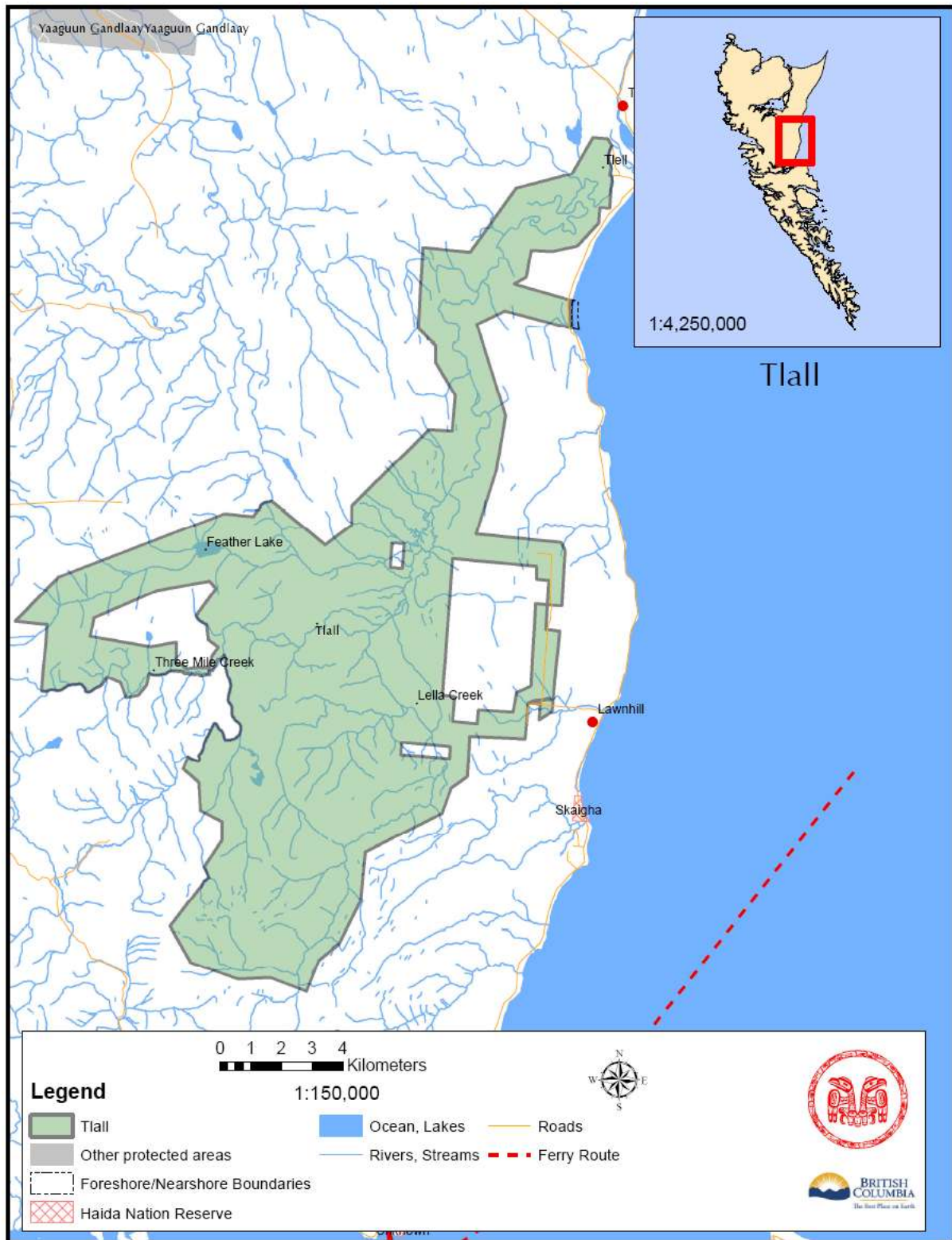


Figure 2: Tlall Map

1.3 Planning and Policy Context

The Parties acknowledge each other's respective authorities and are cooperating in the management of Tlall. The Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia have agreements on land use and reconciliation and use their respective lawmaking authorities to enact this management plan. For example, permits are to be jointly reviewed and adjudicated as per processes such as the Solutions Table that are consistent with existing agreements between the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia. Additionally, an appropriate government to government forum will be utilized to address collaborative management of the protected areas.

A brief chronological history is summarized below.

According to archaeological evidence, Tlall has been occupied for at least 10,000 years by the Haida people although Haida oral history indicates much longer.

In 1996, the Survey Creek and Tlell Pontoons areas were identified by the Province of British Columbia as Goal 2 Study Areas under the Protected Areas Strategy. The special features that merited consideration for protection included recognition of the unique ecological characteristics of the pontoons area and upper Tlell River watershed.

In 2004, the Haida Land Use Vision based on the principles of Yah'guudang (respect) was put forward by the Council of the Haida Nation to guide deliberations towards a sustainable land use plan for Haida Gwaii. In 2007, the Haida Gwaii Strategic Land Use Agreement (SLUA) supported the Haida Land Use Vision which included the protection of Tlall.

The SLUA stated that the new protected areas were to be set aside for cultural, spiritual, ecological, and recreation purposes, and the areas were to be maintained for the benefit, education and enjoyment of present and future generations. The agreement was formally signed off by the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia on December 12, 2007.

On December 17, 2008, Order in Council No. 977/2008 established the terrestrial component of Tlall. On October 29, 2009, Tlall was named and described in legislation by passing and providing Royal Assent to Bill 10 — 2009 (*Protected Areas of British Columbia Amendment Act*, 2009).

The Kunst'aa guu – Kunst'aayah Reconciliation Protocol was signed by the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia on December 11, 2009. On June 3, 2010, Bill 18 — 2010, entitled the *Haida Gwaii Reconciliation Act*, received Royal Assent. This bill contains amendments that have implications to protected area planning and management on Haida Gwaii. This management plan is consistent with the intent of the *Haida Gwaii Reconciliation Act*.

In October 2010, the Haida Nation, at the Annual House of Assembly, adopted the KaayGuu Ga ga Kyah ts'as – Gin 'inaas 'laas waadluwaan gud tl'a gud giidaa (Haida Stewardship Law).

The purpose of the Haida Stewardship Law is to ensure the well being of Haida Gwaii and create an economy that is respectful of the land, culture and people through establishing structures to manage the forests and the land, which include the manner in which humans interact with the natural world. This management plan is consistent with the intent of the Haida Stewardship Law.

1.4 Planning Process

The Parties initiated management planning for Tlall in the fall of 2009 as part of a broader effort to prepare management plans for all eleven new protected areas on Haida Gwaii.

Area descriptions were developed from available information for each protected area to identify important cultural and natural values, as well as recreational and economic interests. Individual management plans incorporated information from the area descriptions.

Public informational sessions were held jointly by the Parties in the communities of Old Massett, Masset, Port Clements, Skidegate, Queen Charlotte and Sandspit in January 2010 as part of a series of public consultation sessions being held to implement ecosystem based management measures on Haida Gwaii. Protected area maps with proposed marine boundaries were shared with the public and information was provided regarding the management planning process, and what opportunities would exist for future public review and input.

In February, March and April 2010, draft management plans were developed for public review and presented at open houses held in Old Massett, Tlell, Skidegate and Sandspit. The public review drafts were also posted on the Council of the Haida Nation website and the BC Parks' website for broader comment and circulation.

2.0 Values of Tlall

2.1 Significance and Role in the Protected Areas System

Tlall:

- is an area rich with cultural values and cultural features within the forests;
- is part of an archipelago-wide system of protected areas that now protects half of the land base of Haida Gwaii;
- contains outstanding examples of old-growth Sitka spruce, Western hemlock, Western redcedar riparian forests and rare ecological communities;
- has high quality nesting and foraging habitat for Northern Goshawks and supports a large variety and number of other birds including Sandhill Cranes and Trumpeter Swans;
- protects a large portion of the Tlell River watershed which is a very well known and popular Salmon and Steelhead fishing destination;
- has a network of hiking trails complete with comprehensive interpretive booklets for each route; and,
- protects a 350 hectare fen and marsh area known as the Tlell Pontoons.

2.2 Cultural Heritage

The people of the Haida Nation have occupied and collected food and materials from Tlall since time immemorial. The Haida maintained villages and seasonal camps at nearby Dahua and Skaigha.

This management plan does not have a complete or comprehensive listing of all cultural features or cultural inventory in the area. There are far more cultural features, many that are not inventoried, and other cultural values which are held in secret by the Haida Nation.

Two archaeological sites contain a number of cultural features including culturally modified trees (CMTs). Further work will undoubtedly reveal even more of these treasures.

The management plan provides for the continuance of Haida culture through traditional use of the area. Some examples of traditional use within Tlall include monumental cedar harvesting, medicinal plant harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping and food gathering. Tlall also provides the setting for spiritual use and the physical expression of culture through monumental art such as totems or establishment of traditional style infrastructure.

2.3 Natural Heritage

Tlall is located within both the Queen Charlotte Lowlands and the Skidegate Plateau terrestrial ecoregions. Tlall contains both Coastal Western Hemlock, Sub-montane wet hypermaritime (CWHwh1) and Coastal Western hemlock, Montane wet hypermaritime (CWHwh2) according to the province's Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) system, although it is almost completely within the sub-montane wet hypermaritime variant.

This area is dominated by marine sandstone and volcanic rocks. The northern half of Tlall is made up of undivided sedimentary rocks.

The Tlell watershed is made up of Lella Creek, Feather Creek, Survey Creek and Three Mile Creek tributaries. Survey Creek and Three Mile Creek are productive valley bottoms that are forested with old-growth Sitka spruce/Western hemlock and Western red cedar/Western hemlock forests ranging from 150 to 600 years of age. The Sitka spruce-Devil's Club ecosystem, otherwise rare on Haida Gwaii, is extensive here.

More than one third of Tlall consists of mature-seral forests that originated from fires in the mid- 1800s. These areas are the largest representation of younger Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) stands on Haida Gwaii and are unique in containing redcedar as a major species in stand composition. Over half of Tlall is old-growth forest (>250 yrs).

The Tlell Pontoons are a 350 hectare fen and marsh complex that is unusual for northern coastal environments and are surrounded by topogenous bog. The area is dominated by sweet gale (*Myrica Gale var. Tomentosa*) and hardhack (*Spiraea douglassi var. menziesii*). Marsh speedwell (*Veronica scutellata*) and water-plantain buttercup (*Ranunculus alismaefolius*), and other rare plants on Haida Gwaii are found in the dense shrub community found along the river and sloughs. Other plants tracked by the Conservation Data Centre are found in the pontoons and wetlands of Tlall including sago pondweed (*Stuckenia pectinatus*), giant mountain aster (*Canadanthus modestus*) and tufted loosestrife (*Lysimachia thyrsoflora*)⁴.

The area contains other important ecological associations:

- the Western redcedar-Sitka spruce/Conocephalum community (blue listed)⁵;
- the Western redcedar-Sitka spruce/Foamflower community (blue listed);
- the Western red cedar-Sitka spruce/Skunk cabbage community (blue listed);
- the Western red cedar-Sitka spruce/Sword fern community (blue listed);
- the Sitka spruce/Tall trisetum community (red listed); and,
- the Sitka spruce/False lily-of-the-valley community (red listed).

Tlall contains fish-bearing streams that are known to host Sockeye Salmon, Coho Salmon, Pink Salmon, Steelhead, Dolly Varden, Rainbow Trout, Slimy Sculpin, Lamprey, Three-spined Stickleback and Cutthroat Trout.

The area supports a large variety and number of birds including Sandhill Crane and Trumpeter Swan. Several listed species also exist within this area including: two known Northern Goshawk (Laingi subspecies – red listed) nesting areas; one recorded Northern

⁵ Blue list = list of ecological communities, and indigenous species and subspecies of special concern in B.C. Red list = list of ecological communities, and indigenous species and subspecies that are extirpated, endangered or threatened in B.C. (<http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/atrisk/faq3.html#1>).

Saw-Whet Owl (Brooksi subspecies – blue listed) sighting; and Marbled Murrelets (red listed) nesting habitat.

There is also a stable Rocky Mountain Elk (*Cervus elaphus nelsoni*) population that was introduced to the archipelago in 1929. Approximately 40 - 100 animals persist in the Tlell River watershed and may be observed in the pontoons area.

Of recent concern is the presence of introduced mammals of which Black-tailed Deer and Raccoons pose a threat to local ecosystems and species. Several alien invasive plants have also been recorded in the conservancy area including burdock spp., bull thistle, Canada thistle, sowthistle spp., and scotch broom.

2.4 Recreation

The Tlell River is a very well known and popular location to fish for salmon, Cutthroat Trout and Steelhead. In addition, the area has many hiking opportunities such as the Survey Creek trail to the pontoons, plus some well-used interpretive trails. Each of these interpretive trails has an associated booklet originally produced by the Tlell Watershed Society to provide information at certain trail markers. The booklets include route safety information as well as cultural and natural heritage interpretation for:

- The Pretty John's Meadow and Tlell Falls Historic Interpretive Route – a 16.4 km moderate to difficult route that follows a historic pioneer's trail from the early 1900s.
- The Pontoons Wilderness and Historic Interpretive Route – a 18.2 km moderate to difficult route that follows a pioneer trail to a unique wetland known locally as “the Pontoons”.
- The Monique Creek and Three Mile Creek Wilderness Interpretive routes – these are both accessed by logging roads and are part of the Survey Creek drainage.
- The Old-Growth Alley Riparian Wilderness Interpretive Route – a 9.5 km difficult route that visits an old growth riparian floodplain.
- The Anvil Trail Interpretive Route – a 5 km easy to moderate route that is perhaps one of the most popular recreational routes on Haida Gwaii.

The recreation and tourism opportunities in Tlell are enhanced by its proximity to paved road access along highway 16.

2.5 Respectful Use of Natural Values

The Haida trap throughout Tlell.

The province has issued four trapline licenses and one agriculture lease for grazing.

3.0 Management Direction

3.1 Vision

Haida culture is the interrelationship of the people to the land.

Tlall will remain as the ancestors have known it. Tlall and the remaining protected areas continue to provide the sustenance and spiritual values to this and future generations. Haida culture will remain whole.

Scientific research, respectful observance and enjoyment of the natural world is the preferred approach to human interaction. Tlall contributes to the protection of a large portion of the Tlell River watershed and representative Haida Gwaii flora and fauna, including the unique biological values associated with the Tlell pontoons. Nearby roads provide access to fishing and hunting locations and a system of trails appropriate for those who want to experience and learn about old growth forests and salmon bearing streams in a natural setting.

3.2 Management Issues, Strategies and Performance Measures

Management strategies and objectives for Tlall have been identified through a thorough analysis of key issues that may affect the balance between protection and use. The management plan will always consider the well being of the lands and marine areas first.

Knowledge, education and on-site monitoring will be primary tools of management.

The next stage of planning will be to develop site level management plans for select high use and sensitive areas.

Cultural Heritage

Key issues which may affect achievement of stated Haida cultural values in Tlall are described. These issues relate primarily to the need for detailed inventories on key values. Filling information gaps in the early stages will help prevent current and potential impacts from recreational use and other activities. Identified strategies focus on resolving or managing these issues (Table 1).

Table 1. Goals, Objectives, Issues, Strategies and Performance Measures for Cultural Heritage

Overall Management Goal: Preserve and maintain Haida social, ceremonial and cultural uses.

| Objective | Issue | Strategy | Performance Measure |
|---|--|---|--|
| Identify, protect and maintain Haida cultural heritage features, archaeological sites and traditional use locations. | Many cultural heritage features, archaeological sites and traditional use locations are well documented, but information for some areas may be incomplete. Where there is limited information it is difficult to ensure that the values are protected. | Continue historical and ethnographic research, cultural heritage field mapping and inventory programs where knowledge gaps exist. | Completed historical and ethnographic research and cultural heritage field inventories. |
| | Certain uses can cause unintended disturbance to cultural heritage and traditional use sites and features. | Identify and report where cultural heritage features, archaeological sites and/or traditional use resources or sites exist within areas that have periodic human use. | Prior to any site specific development or within areas that receive recreational use, ensure cultural heritage sites and features identified. |
| | | Identify and evaluate extent of threats and implement site specific protective measures for sensitive or special feature sites, such as those in Appendix 2, which may include: - marking areas as off-limits; - focusing use away from sites; - developing site level management plans for select high-use and culturally sensitive areas; and/or, -public information/interpretation initiatives. | Appropriate measures established at sensitive sites. |
| | | Consider opportunities for monitoring activity at most vulnerable sites. | Monitoring of activities achieved. |
| Ensure that new uses are compatible with Haida Nation traditional use. | Many traditional and sustenance harvesting sites and activities are well documented, but information for some areas may be incomplete or withheld for traditional reasons and customs. Where there is limited information it is difficult to ensure that the values are protected. | Support efforts to identify and monitor traditional and sustenance harvesting sites and activities where knowledge gaps exist. | Completed inventories of traditional use and sustenance harvesting areas. |
| | | Visitors respect traditional reasons and customs for privacy through dialogue and understanding with either Party. | Visitors are respectful people on the land. |
| | There are traditional cultural use activities that can benefit from monitoring or facilitation using existing Haida Nation programs. | Identify uses (such as cultural cedar harvesting) that benefit from continued facilitation from the Council of the Haida Nation to ensure sustainable and on-going access to traditional resources, recognizing that many activities are preferable to occur in non-protected areas. | Traditional users are engaged in specific uses and programs. Linkages are made with on-going Haida Nation and provincial administrative processes (such as Haida Gwaii cultural wood permit process). |

Natural Heritage

Key issues which may affect achievement of stated biological diversity objectives in Tlall have been identified. These issues relate primarily to the desire to maintain important habitats, minimize potential impacts from introduced species, and to create more complete inventories as a way to prevent negative impacts from recreational use within Tlall. Identified strategies focus on resolving or managing these issues (Table 2).

Table 2. Goals, Objectives, Issues, Strategies and Performance Measures for Natural Heritage

Overall Management Goal: Protect and maintain the diversity of terrestrial, intertidal and marine ecosystems.

| Objective | Issue | Strategy | Performance Measure |
|--|--|---|--|
| Identify and protect regionally important, and rare and at risk ecosystems, ecological communities and species.⁶ | Lack of inventory of the values results in unintended impacts on the protected area's rare and at risk ecosystems, ecological communities and species. | Identify research, inventory and on-going monitoring needs. Support programs designed to fill knowledge gaps with emphasis on rare and at risk ecosystems, ecological communities and species. | Number of initiatives underway that enhance information. |
| | | Identify and support restoration initiatives for the areas rare and at risk ecosystems and species (e.g., riparian impacts from beaver/deer, Western redcedar regeneration). | Comprehensive knowledge base achieved. Rare and at risk ecosystems and species restored/maintained. |
| | There is evidence that current use is causing site-level disturbance and declines in the abundance and distribution of rare and at risk ecosystems, ecological communities and species. | Increase public and visitor awareness about sensitive species and provide guidelines for appropriate conduct to avoid impacts. | Information package and guidelines available to minimize impacts. |
| | | Where necessary, limit public access to protect rare and at risk ecosystems, ecological communities and species. | Access restrictions in place where appropriate. |
| | Introduced species are displacing and harming native flora and fauna. Specific concerns are related to deer browsing and presence of beavers. | Evaluate presence, distribution and threat of introduced species. | Presence, distribution and threat of introduced species is documented. |
| | | Undertake prevention initiatives and introduced species control programs on a co-ordinated and priority basis. Mechanical and biological methods are preferred. Monitor and report on efficacy of efforts. | Control programs in place. Target species controlled or removed. Disturbance and predation levels reduced. Monitoring reports completed. |
| | | Support efforts in on-going introduced species research, education and public information programs. | Program supported. |
| | Fee simple parcels are surrounded by the Tlall protected area. | Endeavour to acquire parcels and add to Tlall. | Fee simple lands acquired as they become available. |
| | Roads for logging will need to be constructed in the future to provide access to logging parcels surrounded by Tlall's boundaries. | As per allowances of Schedule F, if roads access is justifiable for logging, allow one road per parcel to cross through Tlall, and then be exempted, subject to conditions of an impact assessment and agreement of the Parties. Once the roads are constructed, recommend placing Tlall into Schedule E. | No adverse impacts on ecological values from access road development. |
| | Without knowing the effects of global climate change and sea level rise on ecosystems, ecological communities and species, it is difficult to know how to mitigate negative impacts to these values. | Support programs designed to monitor environmental change and impacts. | Monitoring programs supported. |
| | | Initiate adaptive management practices and processes if required. | Adaptive management initiated. |

Recreation

⁶ To recognize the likely occurrence of distinctiveness on Haida Gwaii, rare is applied to Conservation Data Centre (CDC)-listed species and ecological communities as well as identified locally rare or at risk species and ecological communities.

Key issues which may support provision for recreational opportunities in Tlall are described. These issues relate primarily to maintenance of access, the current infrastructure and trail system, and potential impacts on stated cultural or ecological values from recreational use. Identified strategies focus on resolving or managing these issues (Table 3).

Table 3. Goals, Objectives, Issues, Strategies and Performance Measures for Recreation

| Overall Management Goal: Provide for limited commercial and public recreational use in a largely undisturbed natural environment. | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Objective | Issue | Strategy | Performance Measure |
| Identify opportunities for appropriate wilderness recreation and identify any necessary associated facilities. | There is a need to determine appropriate and respectful approaches to recreational visits in Tlall. Where there is limited information it is difficult to ensure that the values are protected. | Develop a baseline inventory of structures and current and potential recreational uses, with emphasis on use or sites near cultural or natural features of interest. | Completed baseline inventory of recreational opportunities, structures and use. |
| | | Implement a Backcountry Recreational Impact Monitoring (BRIM) assessment on current recreation sites. | Annual frontcountry site inspections completed with BRIM reports every three years. Bi-annual backcountry site inspections completed with BRIM reports every four years. |
| | Recreational use can impact other heritage and natural values. | Develop criteria to ensure recreational use is compatible with the cultural and natural heritage features or values. | Criteria are developed to determine acceptable limits and avoidance of impacts, and BRIM reports are used to inform adaptive management on a site specific basis. |
| | Current access is achieved via pre-existing roads and trail systems. | Maintain access points and current trail system, and manage for moderate levels of use as day-use destinations. | Trails accessible and well maintained as warranted by level of use |
| | | ATVs and mountain bike use is permitted on Inside Road and North Road only. | 100% of ATV and mountain bike use is only on North Road and Inside Road. |
| | The current level of public awareness of available recreation opportunities affects the ability to meet the economic objectives. | Identify recreation opportunities and facilities in promotional and marketing materials in consideration of existing cultural activities. | Development and distribution of promotional information and materials. |
| | | Support development of on-site public interpretation media. | On-site public interpretation facilities developed. |

Respectful Use of Natural Values

Key issues which may affect achievement of stated objectives related to the respectful use of Tlall relate primarily to the potential conflict between the use of and potential impacts on the cultural, natural and recreational values that have been identified. Identified strategies focus on resolving or managing these issues (Table 4).

Table 4. Goals, Objectives, Issues, Strategies and Performance Measures for Development or Use of Natural Resources⁷

| Overall Management Goal: Provide for compatible opportunities where appropriate. | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Objective | Issue | Strategy | Performance Measure |
| Identify appropriate uses and support the delivery of local economic benefits. | Small-scale ⁸ tree removal is an acceptable management option when required for human health and safety, to facilitate approved development or for ecological restoration or forest health management projects. | Identify appropriate opportunities for small-scale tree removal. | All projects compliant with management plan direction. |
| | Current and future commercial uses by the Haida Nation including infrastructure development may be needed to enhance the visitor experience. | Proposals will be subject to meeting the goals, objectives and protection of values outlined in this management plan. | Visitor experience is enhanced by cultural infrastructure. |
| | Harvesting of forest botanicals ⁹ by Haida medicinal practitioners will continue in Tlall. Any harvesting of forest botanicals by others can be permitted if the harvest is sustainable, and will not impact identified values or conflict with other management objectives. | Authorizations will not be issued to any individual that may compromise the natural values. | Monitor harvest levels for different botanicals. |
| | | Specific proposals for access will be considered in the context of maintaining cultural and natural values. | All proposals must be compliant with management plan's direction. |
| | | To guide conditions for commercial permit approvals, consider method and scale of harvest (quantity over area), location (to gauge degree of compatibility with traditional or recreational users), and level of benefit to local economy. | Commercial use is consistent with balancing traditional/sustenance, ecosystem integrity, or recreational use and local economic benefit. |
| | The nature of economic benefits for the Haida Nation in Tlall has not yet been defined. | Utilize an appropriate government to government forum to access economic opportunities for the Haida Nation. | Develop and maintain an economic plan for protected areas on Haida Gwaii that assists Haida individuals and businesses to take advantage of economic and employment opportunities. |

⁷ Natural resource uses and developments must be consistent with the cultural, natural and recreational purposes of Tlall.

⁸ A few trees, or less than 1 hectare in area.

⁹ Forest botanicals are non-timber-based products gathered from forest and range land with seven recognized categories: wild edible mushrooms, floral greenery, medicinal products, fruits and berries, herbs and vegetables, landscaping products, and craft products.

3.3 Zoning

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 management zones identified in Tlall are in accordance with Haida Gwaii Yah'guudang - respect for all living things - and reflect the intended land use, the acceptable level of development and use, and the level of management required (Figure 3).

The following zone has been identified within Tlall and uses that have been deemed as appropriate for the zone are identified in Appendix 1.

Management Unit Type 5

The purpose of the Management Unit Type 5¹⁰ is to protect Haida cultural features and access for social and ceremonial uses, and maintain natural biodiversity and ecological processes. This zone also allows for the enjoyment of the natural environment where compatible with cultural and natural values. Low impact activities, such as no trace hiking, are appropriate.

Management activities in the unit will focus on efforts to maintain and sustain cultural use, natural biodiversity and ecological processes, and protect habitat for species. Additionally, a secondary objective will be to manage for some development or use of natural resources while maintaining opportunities for commercial and public recreation.

¹⁰ This unit corresponds to the BC Parks Nature Recreation Zone.

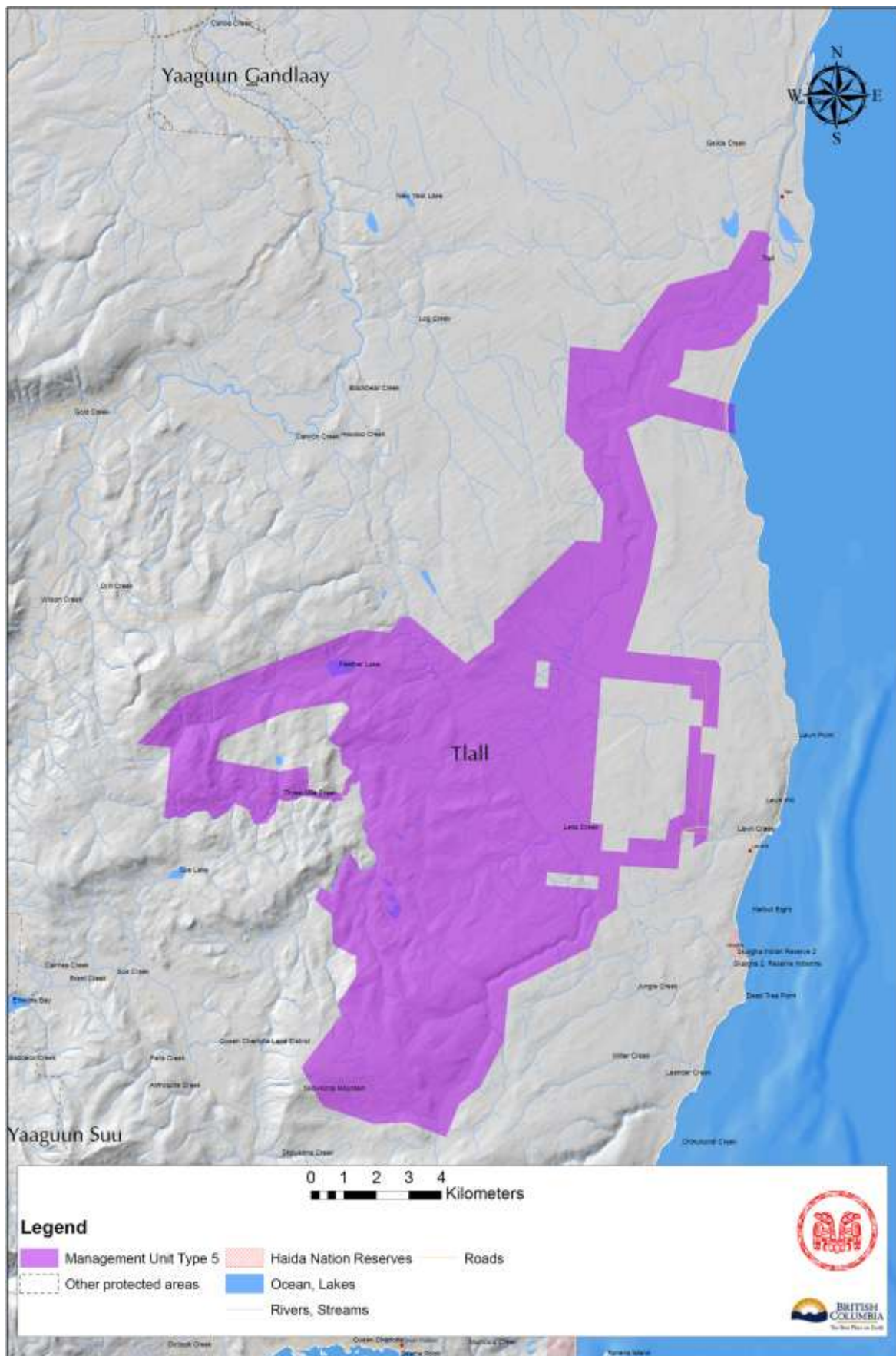


Figure 3. Tlall Management Zone Map

4.0 Plan Implementation

Implementation of the Tlall Management Plan will involve identifying strategies and achieving stated performance measures while focusing on implementing high priority strategies. Strategies and performance measures will be prioritized in terms of cost, feasibility and overall benefit to management.

4.1 Implementation Resources

The Parties will develop and maintain a collaborative workplan for the protected areas. Items to be included in the workplan will include a description of the resources available during a given time period including staff and any additional operating or project funds that may support identified initiatives. The Haida Nation will dedicate staff and resources as funding allocations permit. Ministry of Environment will seek project-specific funding to implement priority strategies and monitor key performance measures, subject to provincial funding availability. Specific projects 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 ministry activities so jointly seeking funds from available funding sources either provincially or externally will be considered.

Permit holders will be required to collect and provide information related to performance measures and the overall state of Tlall. Such requirements will be defined in approved permits and in any protocols between the Haida Nation and the permittee.

4.2 Priority Implementation

As part of developing on-going workplans, priorities will be developed for the implementation of strategies and performance measures. A key priority is to implement management strategies which support cultural use and cultural inventory information. These priorities will be developed based on Haida Nation and provincial interests taking into account the requirements of other protected areas on Haida Gwaii such as developing baseline data to support management strategies.

4.3 Reporting

The Parties will prepare a summary bi-annual report describing progress on implementation of protected area management plans.

4.4 Management Plan Review

In order to ensure the management of Tlall remains relevant and effective, an adaptive management approach will be used. Adaptive management involves a five-step process of planning, action, monitoring, evaluation and revision of the management plan to reflect lessons learned, changing circumstances and/or objectives achieved.

The management plan will be reviewed as required by the Parties and may be affirmed, revised, or amended by written agreement. A review of the management plan should generally be triggered by the complexities of the management issues in the protected area and/or a significant change in circumstances (e.g., a natural disaster, major environmental change or discovery of a major new archaeological site), and not by a specific time period.

A management plan review looks for any necessary updates to the management plan that are required to keep management direction current and relevant, correct the intent of a policy statement or address some error or omission. Any updates or changes to the content of the management plan will be addressed through a formal management plan amendment process. The amendment process will include an opportunity for public input.

Appendix 1 – Appropriate Uses Chart

The following table lists existing and potential future uses or activities in Tlall. However, it is not an exhaustive list of all uses that may be considered in this protected area. The table also indicates the uses which the management planning process has confirmed are not appropriate in Tlall. Additionally, a permit cannot be issued for commercial logging, mining or hydroelectric power generation, other than local run-of-the-river projects that supply power to approved uses in Tlall or nearby communities that do not otherwise have access to hydro-electric power.

The table must be reviewed in conjunction with the other sections of the management plan, including the descriptions, vision, objectives and strategies. Uses are subject to existing policies and any relevant impact assessment processes.

| Activity/Facility | Management Unit Type 5 ¹¹ |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Cultural Heritage | |
| Cultural, Ceremonial, Food Gathering and Social Uses | Y |
| Natural Heritage | |
| Fire Management ¹² | Y |
| Forest Insect/Disease Control | Y |
| Noxious Weed Control | Y |
| Scientific Research | Y |
| Recreation | |
| Administrative Buildings and Compounds | N |
| Aircraft Access | Y |
| Anchorage | N ¹³ |
| Backcountry Huts and Shelters | N ² |
| Boat Launches | N |
| Boating (Motorized) | Y |
| Boating (Non-motorized) | Y |
| Camping – backcountry or boat accessible | Y |
| Campsites and Picnic Areas – road accessible | N |
| Commercial Recreation (facility-based) | N |
| Commercial Recreation (no facilities) | Y |
| Fishing | Y |
| Heli-hiking | N |
| Hiking/Backpacking/Walking | Y |
| Hunting ¹⁴ | Y |
| Interpretation and Information Buildings / Signs | Y |

¹¹ This unit covers 16, 212 hectares of land and 22 hectares of marine foreshore in Tlall.

¹² As per fire management plan.

¹³ No suitable locations.

¹⁴ The management of black bear hunting will be consistent with outcomes of negotiations between the Council of the Haida Nation and Province of British Columbia. If required, changes will be reflected in amendments to this management plan.

| Activity/Facility | Management Unit Type 5 ¹¹ |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Mechanized Off-road Access (non-motorized – i.e., mountain biking) | N ¹⁵ |
| Motorized Off-road Access (i.e., 4x4, motorcycles) | N ¹⁶ |
| Pack Animal Use | N |
| Trails (hiking) | Y |
| Wharves/docks | N |
| Wildlife/Nature Viewing | Y |
| Respectful Use of Natural Values | |
| Angling Guiding | Y |
| Commercial Botanical Forest Products | Y |
| Commercial Filming | Y |
| Communication Sites | N |
| Firewood Cutting (personal use) | Y |
| Grazing (domestic livestock) | Y ¹⁷ |
| Guide Outfitting ¹⁸ | Y |
| Independent Hydro Electric Power Projects & Infrastructure | N |
| Trapping | Y |

- Y Appropriate
N Not appropriate
N1 Not appropriate except for expressed management purposes as identified in the Management Plan
N2 Not appropriate, but if the specific activity or facility existed at the time of establishment of the protected area, it is normally appropriate for it to continue
N/A Not applicable

¹⁵ Permitted on Inside Road and North Road only

¹⁶ Permitted on Inside Road and North Road only

¹⁷ For existing tenure only.

¹⁸ The guide outfitting certificate is owned by the Council of the Haida Nation. There will be no commercial black bear hunting.

Appendix 2 – Heritage Special Feature Sites



Tlall Management Plan

Approved by:



April Churchill
Vice President of the Haida Nation

July 29, 2011

Date



Brian Bawtinheimer
Director, Parks Planning & Management Branch
BC Parks

August 2, 2011

Date

Back Cover Photo: Berry Wijdeven

