



White Lake Park

Management Plan

January 2014



BC Parks

This management plan replaces the White Lake Provincial Park Purpose Statement and Zoning Plan of January 2003.

White Lake Park Management Plan

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January 9, 2014

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Management Plan Purpose

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

Situated north of Salmon Arm between the two southern arms of Shuswap Lake (Figure 1), White Lake is strikingly beautiful, with clear, deep waters and a scenic setting of forested mountainsides. The lake is four kilometres long and averages one kilometre in width. White Creek drains out of White Lake through marshy habitats to Little White Lake (Figure 2). The park covers the eastern two-thirds of White Lake, containing 7.8 out of the total 13.3 kilometres (57%) of the lake's shoreline

White Lake Park is 20 kilometres from the town of Salmon Arm and is within one hour driving time of Kamloops and Vernon. Two paved roads provide alternative access routes into the west end of White Lake from the Trans-Canada Highway. The shortest route of about four kilometres in length is accessed from the highway at Balmoral. It is most frequently used by people traveling the Trans-Canada Highway from the west. The alternate route leaves the highway about three kilometres east of Balmoral and, although one kilometre longer, it provides a shorter travelling time and more convenient access for those travelling the highway from the east. A short section of paved road through a rural residential area on the northwest side of White Lake connects to the Bastion-White Lake Forest Service Road, which crosses through the park along the north side of White Lake. The entrance to the park facility site is situated off of the Bastion-White Lake Forest Service Road, approximately two kilometres from the end of the paved road section on the west end of the lake.

The Pari Creek Forest Service Road crosses through the northwest portion of the park to allow forest development access to lands situated north of the park. All surrounding Crown land is in provincial forest under active management of the relevant provincial agency.

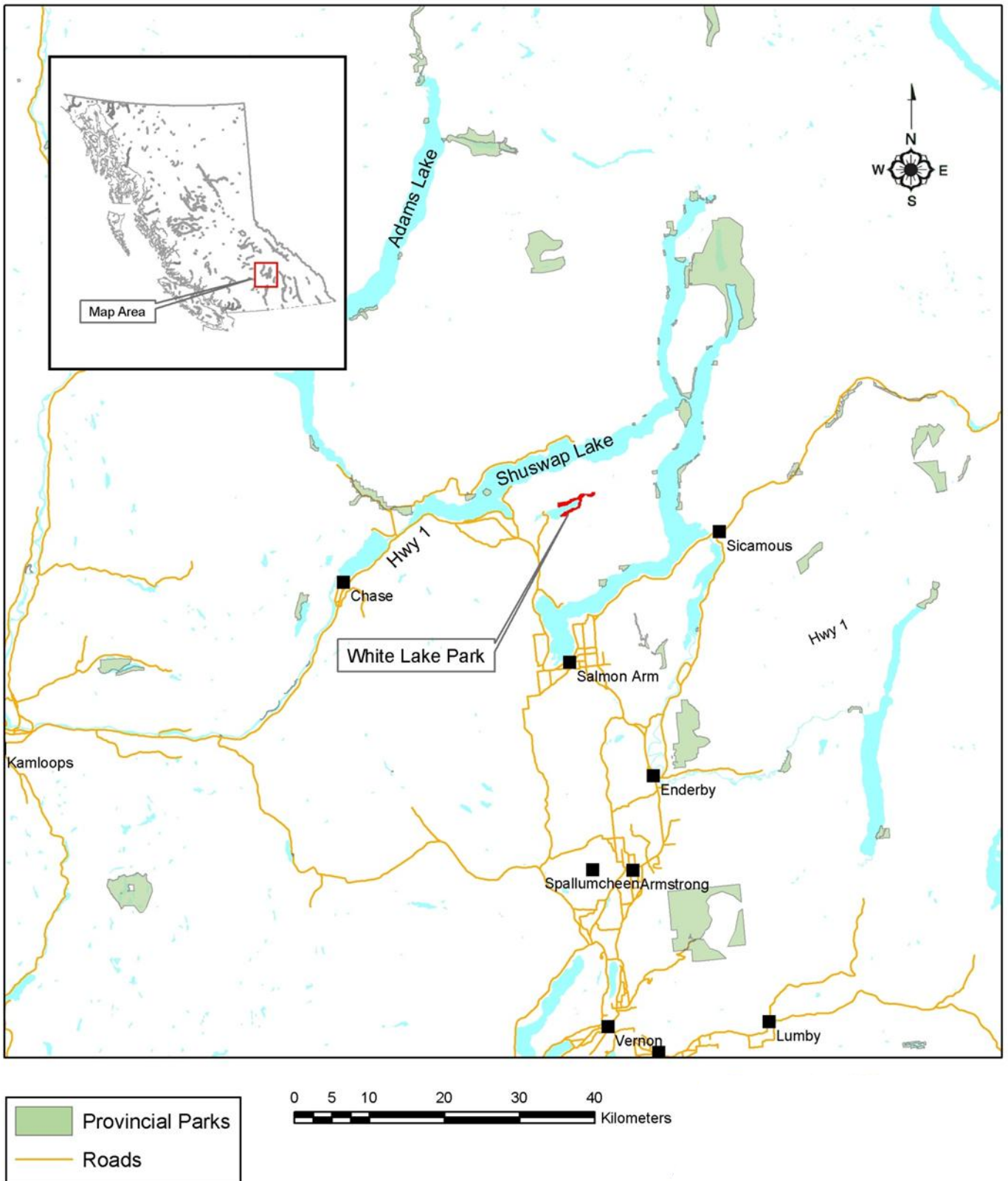


Figure 1: Regional Context Map of White Lake Park

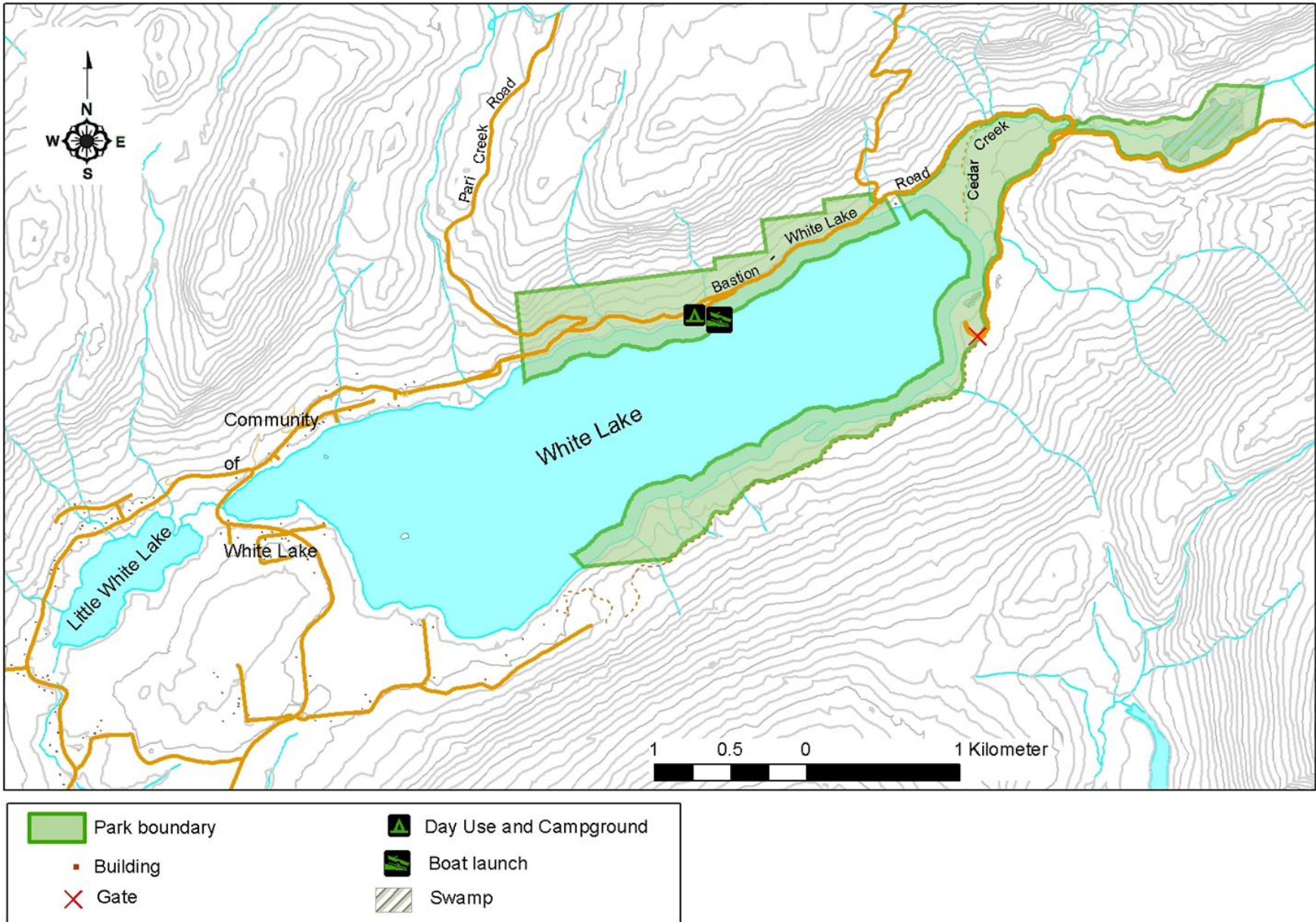


Figure 2: Map of White Lake Park

Forests along the north and east sides of the lake were selectively logged in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Surrounding provincial forests have been logged in the past.

A forest harvesting road provides access to the People in Motion facility site on the southeast shore of the lake, a pre-existing lease tenure that has been converted to a park use permit to allow for continued use of this privately-operated camp.

1.3 Legislative Framework

In 1965, a 16 hectare Class C park was established on the north side of White Lake to allow for public recreational access and use, primarily relating to fishing, boating and camping activities. The park was developed and informally managed by local community volunteers until the mid-1970s when the Class C Park Board relinquished its responsibilities for the site due to increasing use pressures, particularly for destination camping and fishing.

In 2001, the Okanagan-Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan process recommended a 266 hectare addition to the park. On May 20, 2004, the original Class C park was discontinued and a new Class A park established. The revised boundaries comprise 204 hectares of upland and 62 hectares of foreshore. The park is presently named and described in Schedule D of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*.

Class A parks are Crown lands dedicated to the preservation of their natural environments 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 the park was established (i.e., grazing, trapping and a water licence) are allowed to continue.

1.4 Adjacent Land and Water Use

The west end of the lake (outside of the park) contains the White Lake community residential developments, a privately-operated marina, two privately-operated campgrounds and a community-based day-use park. The private campground adjacent to the southwest edge of the park provides 22 serviced (electricity and water) sites, 15 unserviced sites, a beach and a car-top boat drop-off site. Facilities include a community hall and volunteer fire hall and a recently established community day-use park (opposite the community hall) providing boat launch and picnic facilities. The Columbia Shuswap Regional District operates the "Pari Creek" mountain bike/hiking trail system on the forested slopes and ridges above the north side of the park, and has developed a community park at Hugh Road on the west end of the lake and a bike terrain park in an abandoned gravel pit north of Little White Lake. A privately-operated recreational complex offering seasonal RV and trailer sites, boat ramp and marina is situated within the residential area. These facilities are providing a complementary role to the park in

the provision of facilities to accommodate growing recreation and tourism use demands on White Lake. There is potential for growth of existing or new facilities on private lands on the west end of the lake.

There is recognition of the affinity of the White Lake community for the park, and the interest of the Columbia Shuswap Regional District in the contribution of the park to local recreational needs, with an ongoing relationship that enables input and participation in park management.

1.5 Management Commitments/Agreements

The Okanagan-Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan identified the following directions for the park:

- For the portion of this unit covering the south shore, the priority should be protection of the red- and blue-listed botanical species that require protection.
- Access to the privately owned and leased parcels is to be maintained.
- The main road itself is to be excluded, as is the forestry road in the western addition, as well as the road that heads off to the north of the leased lot(s).
- BC Parks is to consider signing of the area north of the leased property, on the other side of the road, to discourage camping.

1.6 Management Planning Process

This management plan was developed in consultation with the public and interested organizations. The planning process began in 2005, with representatives from the White Lake community, White Lake Recreational Society, Columbia Shuswap Regional District, and Salmon Arm Fish and Game Club. First Nations were invited to participate. Background information and public interests were obtained through this process, as well as a list of issues and opportunities to focus management objectives and strategies. The process to develop this management plan included both First Nations and public involvement. The draft management plan was posted on the BC Parks' website for a 30 day public review.

2.0 Values and Roles of the Park

2.1 Significance in the Protected Areas System

The primary role of White Lake Park is to protect the upland, riparian and foreshore habitats and features of the eastern portion of White Lake. The park has an important role in protecting plant species at risk associated with the shoreline of the lake. Protection of these habitats will help ensure the continued viability of park ecosystems, the productive capacity of the White Lake fishery and the aesthetic appeal of White Lake. Special attention will be directed to protection of the significant wetlands on the south side of the park.

As a secondary role, the park provides opportunities for public recreation use and access of White Lake, with fishing as the principal emphasis. White Lake is a very well known Rainbow Trout fishery, being one of the highest used and productive lakes in the province. Campground and day use facilities are primarily oriented to serving fishing access and use of the lake. Canoeing and car-top boating take place, and there are limited opportunities to provide for other recreation activities such as hiking, mountain biking and nature study. The park has a complementary and cooperative role with the private sector, regional district and local community in providing recreational facilities and services on White Lake.

The park also plays a role in recognizing First Nations cultural values, protecting known cultural sites, and in continuing traditional uses such as fishing, gathering and cultural activities.

2.2 Biodiversity and Natural Heritage Values

The original small park was exclusively established for recreational lake access, but the additions in 2004 added significant natural values.

The lake perimeter along the southern portion of the park has wetland features that are of high conservation significance. The site is underlain by calcareous clay deposits that were formed during periods when the lake levels were much higher than present, and consist of marl and wet shrubby/grass flats merging into upland forests. The chemical composition of the underlying soil has created unique growing conditions and supports a variety of associated plants, including many that are rare:

Plant	Listing
Loesel's liparis (<i>Liparis loeselii</i>)	Red list, the rarest orchid in B.C.
Giant helleborine (<i>Epipactis gigantea</i>)	Red list
Yellow lady's slipper (<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i>)	Yellow list
Mountain lady's slipper (<i>Cypripedium montanum</i>)	Yellow list

Sparrow's-egg lady's slipper (<i>Cypripedium passerinum</i>)	Not listed, but rare west of Rockies
Crested wood fern (<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>)	Blue list
Beaked spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis rostellata</i>)	Blue list
Regel's rush (<i>Juncus regelii</i>)	Blue list
Marsh muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia glomerata</i>)	Blue list
Rough water horehound (<i>Lycopus asper</i>)	Yellow list

These species and their associated wet soil habitats are very fragile and susceptible to disturbance, including foot access. The unique combination and large number of rare orchids and plants along the south side of the park are considered to be of high conservation value.

The park provides protection of continuous forested habitats around the northern, eastern and southern sides of White Lake. Forest cover over most of the park represents successional stages of second growth with a few remnant specimens and pockets of old growth. These forests reflect a history of earlier disturbances, including a large forest fire that burned through much of the south side of the lake in 1939, and logging that occurred on the east and north sides of the lake in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Forest stands on the north side of the lake, occurring mostly on steep slopes with predominately south-facing aspects, exhibit the driest conditions in the park. Plant associations comprise Douglas-fir as the common species, mixed with Douglas maple and paper birch. Western redcedar occurs with paper birch on seepage sites along sloping benches and draws. Common understory species include oceanspray, Oregon-grape, snowberry and falsebox.

Thick stands of large western redcedar trees, spruce, western hemlock, Douglas-fir, paper birch and black cottonwood cover the low lying areas along the Cedar Creek drainage and around the eastern and southern ends of the park. The southern side of the park has the heaviest component of deciduous species. The shrub layer of red osier dogwood and devil's club and ground cover of lady fern, one-leaved foam flower and bunchberry reflect the wetter habitat conditions found in these forests.

Park boundaries protect riparian habitats of deciduous trees (willows, birch, alder) and shrubs (red osier) and extend 100 metres over the foreshore bull rush, reed and chara covered shoals. The abundant invertebrate populations supported by these habitats result in very high survival and growth rates of Rainbow Trout.

White Lake is famous for its Rainbow Trout fishery. The lake was chemically rehabilitated in 1960 to remove coarse fish and has been annually stocked with between 45,000 and 60,000 yearling Rainbow Trout. Trout productivity is augmented by natural recruitment from Cedar Creek.

Park boundaries include a critical section of the Cedar Creek watershed that has been managed for spawning Rainbow Trout. Spawning habitat has been enhanced through creating larger holding pools to improve the spawning success. A walk-in access route leads to the spawning area. Each spring, upwards of 1,200 mature Rainbow Trout concentrate their spawning in the lower 2.5 kilometres of the creek within the park.

Park habitats are used by a variety of wildlife species; south-facing slopes along the north side of the lake are regionally important for wintering Mule Deer.

Painted Turtles (blue listed) are of special management interest in the area. They are present in White Lake and especially Little White Lake, which is a small, highly vegetated lake just downstream from White Lake. They are vulnerable due to the roads along the shoreline, which they must cross to deposit their eggs.

The park is totally within the North Thompson Upland Ecosection and includes ICHmw3 and IDfwm2 subzone-variants. Thirty percent of the park is covered by the ICHmw3 and forty percent of the park is in IDfwm2. These subzone-variants are well represented in other parks within this ecosection; however, an interesting feature of the park is the transitional plant associations between these subzones/variants.

2.3 Cultural Values

The Secwepemec First Nations peoples, commonly known as the Shuswap First Nation, have aboriginal interests over the park area. The park is in the traditional territory of three bands: Little Shuswap, Adams Lake and Neskonlith.

There are two recorded archaeological sites (EfQt5, EfQt6), containing lithic materials, in the park. There is little known about First Nations historical or present use of the area.

2.4 Recreation Values

Access to White Lake Park is easily gained from the Trans-Canada Highway. Within day-use proximity of Kamloops, Vernon and Salmon Arm and other smaller surrounding communities, White Lake attracts considerable interest by regionally-based anglers and is a favourite destination of many Okanagan and Lower Mainland fishermen.

White Lake is recognized as a highly valued trout fishery, comparable to Roche Lake, Lac le Jeune and Tunkwa Lake in provincial and regional attraction, and economic value for recreation and tourism use. It has a long history and reputation as the most productive fishery in the Salmon Arm area that provides a quality trout fishery. Angling is the primary focus for recreation and tourism use of the park and adjacent private campgrounds and marina on White Lake. Estimated current total annual use of White Lake is about 20,000 angler days, making it one of the highest used lakes in the region as

well as the province. The lake is fished throughout the open water season as well as in winter. It is estimated that about 4,000 of the total angler days on the lake occur during the three months of ice-on.

The park protects the natural features and visual qualities of the eastern half of White Lake. The highly scenic, forested lake setting forms an important part of the overall recreational experience that people seek when visiting White Lake.

The park serves a focus for both a destination and regional day use. The portion of the park suitable for campsite development is constrained by steep slopes, limiting capacity to a maximum of 30 units. Facilities include informal open area camping, two toilets, garbage receptacles, picnic shelter and boat launch. Camping and day use serve to facilitate access and to accommodate the needs of anglers. Camping use is approximately 1,400 units annually, with an unknown day use visitation. Nearby Herald and Scotch Creek parks provide large campground and day use facility bases on Shuswap Lake to serve destination vacation use for beach and boating related activities.

There is a park use permit with People in Motion, situated at the southeast corner of White Lake, for operation of a pre-existing non-profit camp for disabled people; the camp includes a cookhouse and three cabins.

Boating activities are mostly associated with angling, however, there is some canoeing and small car-top boat use made of the lake.

Currently there are only limited opportunities for land-based activities, such as hiking and biking (e.g., hiking and biking are generally restricted to a few existing trails with some potential linkages to trails outside of the park). Hunting is an appropriate but it is limited by the small size of the park.

2.5 Other Park Attributes

A number of non-recreation tenures pre-date park establishment, including grazing, trapping and a water licence.

- Trapline 0326T002 includes land within the park.
- There is one water license (#c114703) situated within the park on the lower part of Cedar Creek.
- There is a 30 metre right-of-way on Pari Creek Road No. 9701-00; and a 30-metre right of way centred on Bastion-White Lake Road No. 5653-04. Both roads cross through the park but are excluded from the park.
- Grazing occurs in the east end of the park.

All existing tenures and rights in existence at the time that White Lake Park was enlarged in 2004 are authorized through park use permits. Grazing is managed by the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

3.0 Management Direction

3.1 Management Vision

White Lake Park conserves the majority of the shore of White Lake. The wide riparian area provides habitat to many species at risk, including the many plant species and Painted Turtles. The park is an asset for the community of White Lake, providing the scenic backdrop for residents and visitors that come to experience the highly valued Rainbow Trout fishery or use the local trails. The productive fishery is maintained by stocking, and is augmented by natural spawning in Cedar Creek. The park provides informal camping and day-use opportunities, complementing local private facilities.



3.2 Management Objectives and Strategies

Management Context	Management Objectives and Strategies
<p>Increased knowledge will support protection of natural values.</p> <p>Preventing unintended user impacts on conservation values.</p> <p>The site on the south shore of the lake ranks of equal significance to the Mara Meadows Ecological Reserve and is sensitive to disturbance.</p>	<p>Management Objective: To increase knowledge on the presence and condition of natural values in the park.</p> <p>Management Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish long-term monitoring of conditions and changes to park habitats, with emphasis on sensitive wetland and riparian areas, old-growth, and critical wildlife habitat (e.g., habitat use by turtles). • Monitor effectiveness of Rainbow Trout spawning enhancement, with further improvements (e.g., clearing of obstructions, adding spawning substrate) allowed if necessary. • Locate and document condition of remnant old-growth cedar trees or stands. • Inventory, monitor and control invasive plants. <hr/> <p>Management Objective: To protect biological diversity values from user impacts.</p> <p>Management Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage strategies to manage road mortality of turtles outside the park (e.g., road signs, physical barriers, creation of artificial egg-laying areas on lake side of road). • Ensure that there is no trail development or promotion of public access and use of the sensitive plant area on the south side of the lake. Apply the following strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish zoning, management and development criteria to restrict public access from the sensitive site. • Discourage access by creating natural looking barriers on approaches to the site. • Ensure that all park promotional material does not include reference to the specific values or encourage use of this site. • Work with the relevant agencies to prevent encroachment of public vehicle and foot access to the south boundary of the park. • Discourage fishing from the shoreline within the Special Feature Zone. • Work with the adjacent private campground operator to discourage foot access along the south side of the lake. • Work with interested groups and individuals, such as the Columbia Shuswap Regional District, local fish and game club or members of the White Lake community, to ensure protection of the site. • Establish a baseline vegetation inventory and periodic monitoring program. Where necessary, implement temporary closures or permanently restricted public access. • Sign park boundaries at key locations. <hr/> <p>Management Objective: To manage recreation access to protect upland and riparian habitats.</p> <p>Management Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block off vehicle access to all remnant logging skid trails in the park. • Access will be authorized for continued use of the People in Motion site and for management purposes. • Develop strategies to eliminate dumping of garbage (e.g., blocking access,

	<p>installing signs or encouraging public stewardship).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strictly control ATV use in the park. Sign all access points with ATV restriction signs. Work with the local White Lake community to ensure local youths and other ATV users are aware of park boundaries and the sensitivity of park habitats. • Work with other agencies to ensure protection of conservation values (e.g. access from forest roads, powerboat wake effects on riparian areas). • Engage the relevant agencies in assessing the impacts of the existing access and use sites along the Bastion-White Lake Road to park upland and riparian habitats. The assessments may lead to closure of these sites.
<p>Limited availability of camping facilities in the park is resulting in overcrowding during high use periods and unauthorized off-site camping.</p> <p>There is demand for recreational opportunities by local community and visitors and continued access for anglers.</p>	<p>Management Objective: To improve campground and day use opportunities.</p> <p>Management Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess potential for a campground above and across the road from the existing facility base. • Continue the co-operative relationship with the local private campground and local government in providing recreational opportunities for the public. • Continue low profile management (i.e., very limited promotion and advertising of the site) of the existing camping and day-use area until a solution to the concentrated user capacity can be realized. Strictly enforce limits for length of stay. <p>Management Objective: To recognize pre-existing use of the park while diversifying opportunities for a variety of quality, low-impact recreational experiences.</p> <p>Management Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue support for stocking of Rainbow Trout in White Lake. • Allow improvements to the existing Cedar Creek access and future interpretive information. Encourage volunteer assistance from the Salmon Arm Fish and Game Club with appropriate angling and habitat improvements and interpretation. • Consider development of a trail system through the north side of the park, with connection to Regional District trails outside of the park. • Cooperate with other relevant agencies to address road and access issues of mutual concern. <p>Management Objective: To honour the traditional use of the park area by First Nations.</p> <p>Management Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct First Nations cultural heritage assessment. • Collaborate with First Nations on relevant management decisions.

3.3 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 protected area and provides visitors and managers with a quick visual representation and appreciation of how a particular protected area 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. White Lake Park is separated into three zones (Figure 3).

Intensive Recreation Zone

The objective of this zone is to provide for a variety of readily accessible, facility-oriented outdoor recreation opportunities. It covers the existing camping and day-use area and extends north to allow sufficient land base for facility expansion. This zone is 72 hectares in size (27% of the park), consisting of 54 hectares of upland and 18 hectares of foreshore.

Nature Recreation Zone

The objective of this zone is to protect scenic values and to provide for backcountry recreation opportunities in a largely undisturbed natural environment. With the exception of the area in the Special Feature Zone, this zone includes all the other upland and foreshore areas of the park, largely consisting of the lowland areas of Cedar Creek, including Rainbow Trout spawning habitat and a wetland. This zone is 120 hectares in size (45% of the park), including 95 hectares of upland and 25 hectares of foreshore.

Special Natural Feature Zone

The objective of this zone is to protect the provincially significant plant habitats along the south shore of the lake. The intent for this zone is strict protection of the sensitive vegetation community, limiting human activity as much as possible to prevent impacts. The zone is 74 hectares (28% of the park), consisting of 41 hectares of upland and 33 hectares of foreshore.

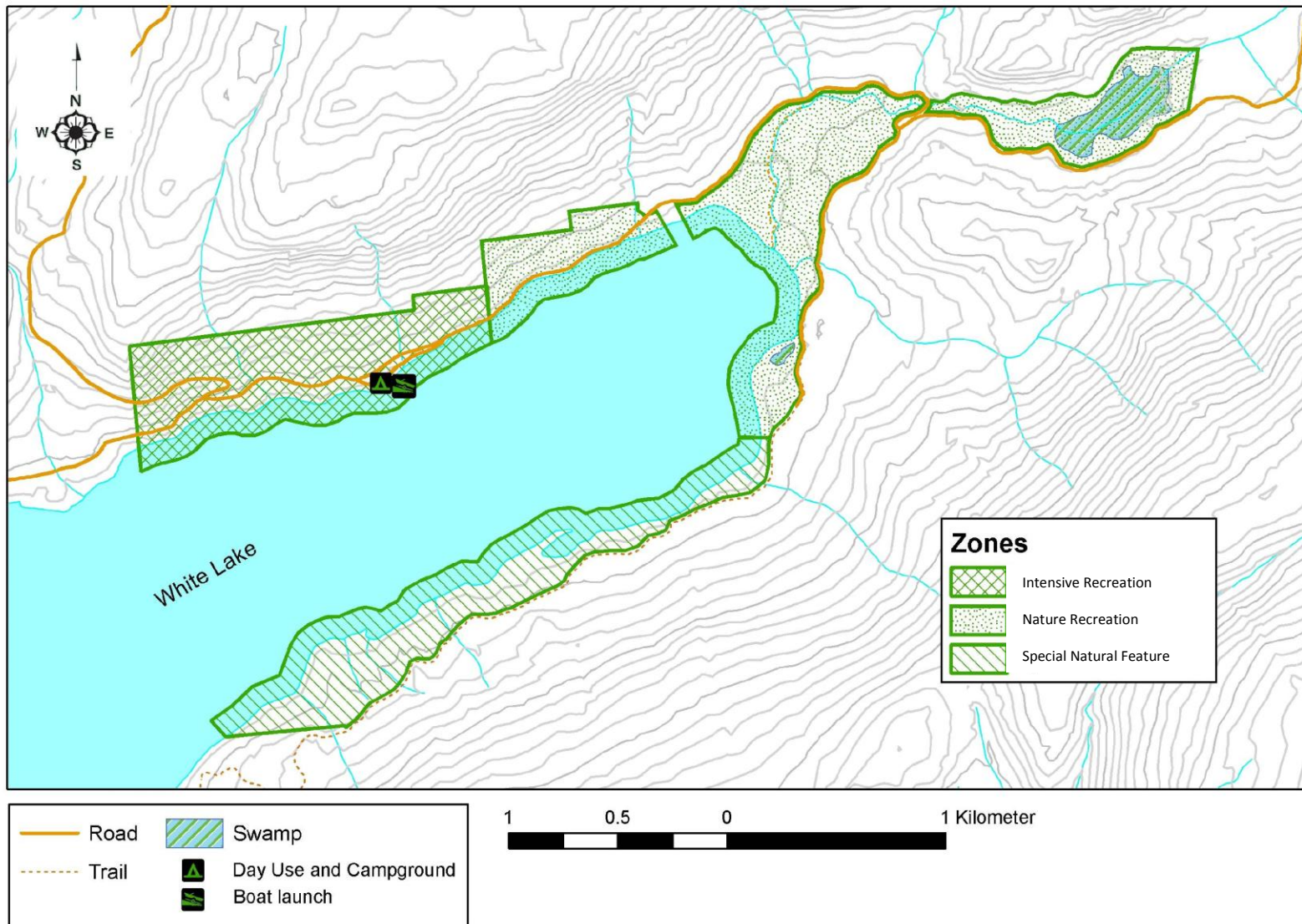


Figure 3: Zoning Map for White Lake Park

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 collaborate with First Nations on all aspects of 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:

- Ensure that there is no trail development or promotion of public access and use of the sensitive plant area on the south side of the lake.
- Consider development of a trail system through the north side of the park, with connection to Regional District trails outside of the park.

4.3 Plan Assessment

In order to ensure that the management direction for White 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 updating or substantial new management direction is needed, a formal review by BC Parks may be initiated to determine whether the plan requires an amendment or if a new plan is required.

The management plan amendment process or development of a new plan includes an opportunity for public input.

Appendix 1: Appropriate Use Table

The following table summarizes existing and potential future uses in White 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 many appropriate uses are geographically restricted (i.e., only allowed in certain areas of White Lake Park) 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 a good idea to review relevant sections of the management plan where indicated in 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	<u>May</u> be an appropriate use	Some level or extent of this use may be appropriate in the zone(s) indicated. If the activity/use already exists, the management plan provides 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 and approval. The appropriateness of some activities may not be confirmed until a further assessment (e.g., BC Parks Impacts Assessment Process) or evaluation process (e.g., park use permit adjudication) is completed.
Y1	Appropriate use as per section 30 of the <i>Park Act</i>	Indicates that the use is not normally appropriate in a protected area but was occurring pursuant to an encumbrance or Crown authorization at the time the protected area was established.
N/A	Not an applicable use in this zone	Indicates where 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	Special Natural Feature Zone	Comments
Activities/Uses				
Beach activities (swimming, sunbathing, etc.)	Y	N	N	
Boating (non-power)	Y	Y	Y	
Boating (power)	Y	Y	Y	
Camping – vehicle and motorized boat accessible	Y	N	N	
Fish Stocking	Y	Y	Y	
Fish Habitat Enhancement	Y	Y	Y	
Fishing	Y	Y	Y	In the Special Natural Feature Zone, only boat-based fishing is appropriate.
Grazing (domestic livestock)	N	Y1	N	Pre-existing licensed area only.
Hiking/Backpacking/Walking	Y	Y	N	
Horse Use/Pack Animals (not exotic)	Y	Y	N	On designated trails.
Hunting	N	Y	N	
Mechanized Off-Road Activity (e.g., biking, mountain boarding)	Y	Y	N	On designated trails.
Motorized Off-Road Activity (e.g., quads, 4x4s, dirt bikes- not including snowmobiles, snowcats or aircraft)	N	N	N	
Snowmobiling	N	N	N	
Trapping	Y	Y	Y	Pre-existing activity only.
Facilities/Infrastructure				
Administrative Buildings and Compounds	N	N	N	
Boat Launches	Y	N	N	
Campgrounds and Picnic Areas (vehicle accessed and serviced)	Y	N	N	
Campgrounds (other)	N	N	N	
Interpretation and Information Buildings	Y	N	N	
Lodges, Cabins, Shelters and Huts	N	N	N	
Roads and Parking Lots	Y	N	N	
Trails (hiking, cross-country skiing, mountain biking)	Y	Y	N	
Wharves/Docks	Y	N	N	