



Nadina Mountain Park Management Plan

October 2010

Cover photo – D. Cichowski.

Nadina Mountain Park Management Plan

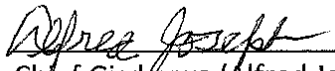
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May 7th, 2010

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Oct 8, 2010

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This management plan:

- establishes long-term strategic direction for Nadina Mountain Park;
- sets out a vision for the future state of the park;
- addresses current issues affecting that long term vision; and,
- guides day-to-day park management.

1.2 Planning Area

Nadina Mountain Park covers 2,789 ha and is located in west-central British Columbia, approximately 30 km southwest of Houston (Figure 1).

The park is one of seven parks and protected areas resulting from the Morice Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) and associated government-to-government discussions with the Office of the Wet'suwet'en. Other nearby protected areas include: Burnie-Shea Park 40 km to the northwest, Burnie River Protected Area 60 km to the northwest, Atna River Park 50 km to the west, Morice Lake Park 30 km to the west, Nenikëkh/Nanika-Kidprice Park 25 km to the southwest and Old Man Lake Park 50 km to the northeast. These moderate to large backcountry parks were established to increase representation of regionally significant ecosystems, to provide opportunities for unroaded wilderness recreation, and to protect cultural heritage resources¹. Other nearby protected areas include: Morice River Ecological Reserve 15 km to the north, Topley Landing and Red Bluff parks 90 km to the northeast, Babine Mountains Park 75 km to the north, Uncha Mountains Red Hills Park 50 km to the east, and Tweedsmuir Park 40 km to the southeast.

Nadina Mountain Park is an isolated granitic mountain rising up from the rolling terrain of the Nechako Plateau (Figure 2). The mountain is a unique and dominant feature on the landscape that contains unique rock formations including large granite pillars. Vegetation below treeline is primarily subalpine fir although rare whitebark pine ecosystems also occur. The expansive alpine tundra has few vascular plants, but a diverse community of lichen species. Most of the low elevation northwest portion of the park consists of wetland habitat. The park supports a significant population of Mountain Goats and provides good habitat for other wildlife species.

Within the Wet'suwet'en territory, the park is in the Bi Wini house territory, in the house of Keexwinits ("House in the Middle of Many") that belongs to the Gitdumden (Bear/Wolf) clan

¹ Cultural heritage resources, as defined by the Wet'suwet'en, include cultural heritage features and sites such as culturally modified trees, cultural depressions, symbolic markers, artefacts, gravesites, home places, gathering places and traditional use sites (e.g., for fishing, hunting, tool manufacturing, food processing, etc.).

(Figure 3). (See Section 1.7 for a description of the Wet'suwet'en clan and house system). Naydeena (Nadina) Mountain is a place where Wet'suwet'en people would go to hunt Caribou, dutney (groundhog) and klayyul (Mountain Goat).

Access to the park is by the Morice Owen Forest Service road from Houston and then by hiking trail from the Owen Lake area. Recreational use in the park includes hiking, wildlife viewing and hunting. The park is a popular regional destination for hikers.

Nadina Mountain Park lies within the Morice Timber Supply Area in the Nadina Forest District. The area to the north, east and south of the park is in the Nadina/Owen Resource Management Zone, where forest harvesting activities are limited to forest health management and are respectful of cultural and natural values; the area to the west of the park is under general management direction (Morice LRMP 2007). There are a few mineral claims to the north of the park and an old silver mine is located at Owen Lake.

A detailed account of available information for Nadina Mountain Park can be found in the Morice Protected Areas Background Report (Ronalds and Jaward 2008). This background report is available on the BC Parks website.

1.3 Legislative Framework

Nadina Mountain Park was established as a "Class A" park in May 2008 by the *Protected Areas of British Columbia (Conservancies and Parks) Amendment Act, 2008*. The park is named and described in Schedule D of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*.

Its management and development is directed by the *Park Act*. Section 8 of the *Park Act* directs that any interest in land in a park must be authorized by a park use permit. Section 9 directs that most uses of a natural resource in a park must be authorized by a park use permit.

1.4 Obligations and Agreements

Nadina Mountain Park was established as a result of the recommendations of the Morice LRMP process and subsequent government-to-government processes with First Nations, which concluded in 2007. Appendix 1 contains management direction from the Morice LRMP for the park.

General management direction for all new protected areas includes:

- maintaining the conservation, recreation and cultural heritage values and features for which the protected area was established;
- completing management plans with First Nations and public participation;

- continuing existing eligible tenures (e.g., trapping, guiding, commercial recreation) and hunting and angling opportunities;
- maintaining existing access routes (e.g., trails and traditional trails) within the protected area;
- maintaining existing access opportunities for First Nations, guide outfitters, trappers and other tenure holders where motorized opportunities have been restricted; and,
- identifying and protecting archaeological sites, special sites, traditional use (past and present) and heritage trails (First Nations and pioneer).

The Morice LRMP also provided the following area specific goals for Nadina Mountain Park:

- conservation of ecosystem integrity, rare plant communities and wildlife habitat;
- conservation of First Nations' cultural, spiritual and heritage values;
- opportunities for a range of recreation uses; and,
- opportunities for education and interpretation of natural and cultural features.

The specific management intent of the park is to:

- conserve unique ecological values and highly important cultural and spiritual values through education and interpretation and compatible non-motorized recreational uses.

Other specific management direction for Nadina Mountain Park from the Morice LRMP includes:

- maintaining cultural and heritage features and values;
- maintaining natural and ecological features;
- no motorized use except helicopter access for maintenance of the telecommunications tower; and,
- maintaining recreation opportunities that are compatible with cultural and ecological values.

The Morice LRMP also provides direction on motorized uses. Motorized use is not permitted in the park. Recreational helicopter access is also not permitted.

1.5 Existing Tenures and Facilities

Nadina Mountain Park lies within two hunting guiding territories (609G006, 609G003) and within three trapline territories (609T010, 609T011, 604T046). There is a tenured communications tower on the mountain. There are no other facilities associated with commercial activities in the park.

Map 2. Nadina Mountain Park

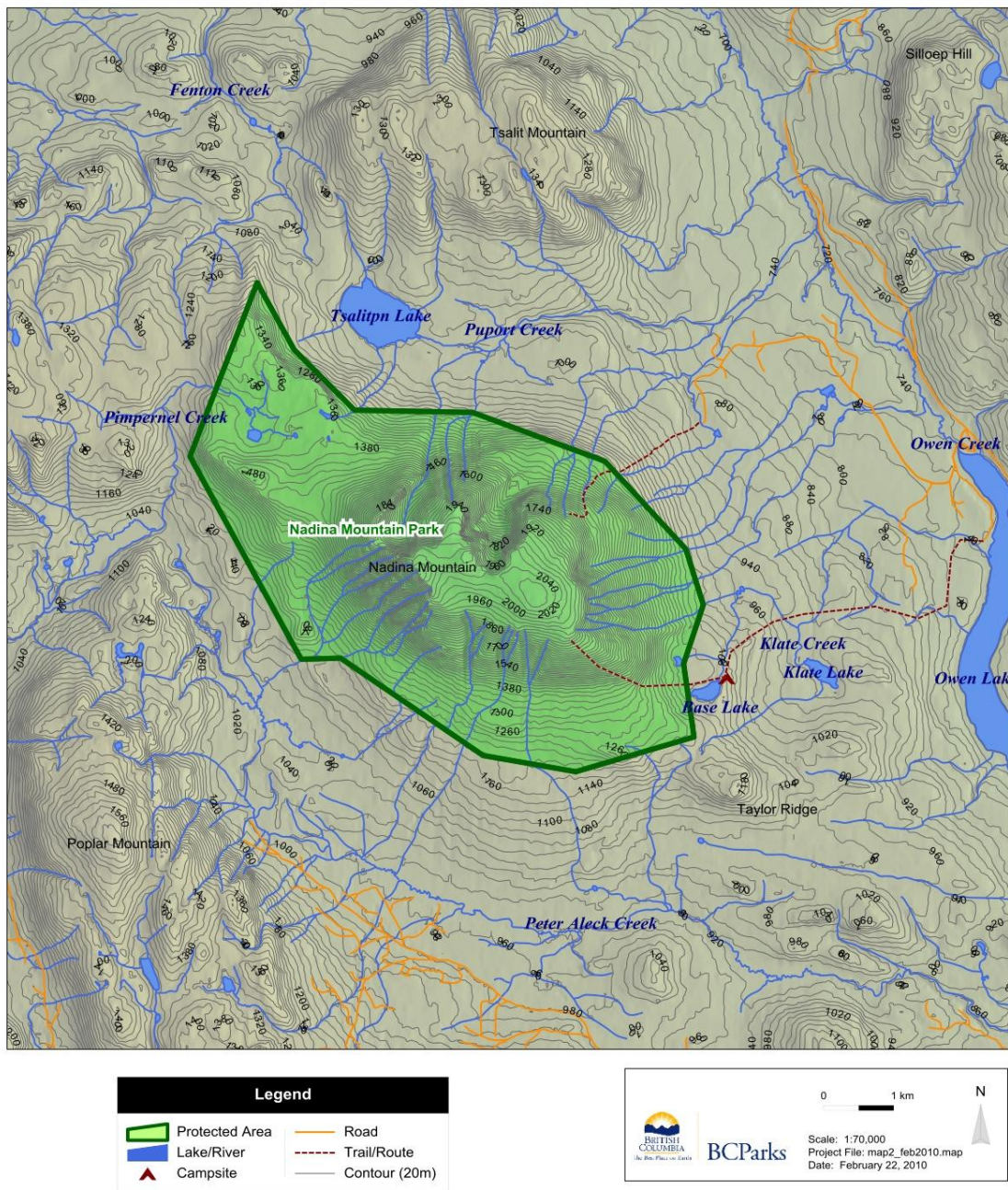


Figure 2: Map 2 – Nadina Mountain Park

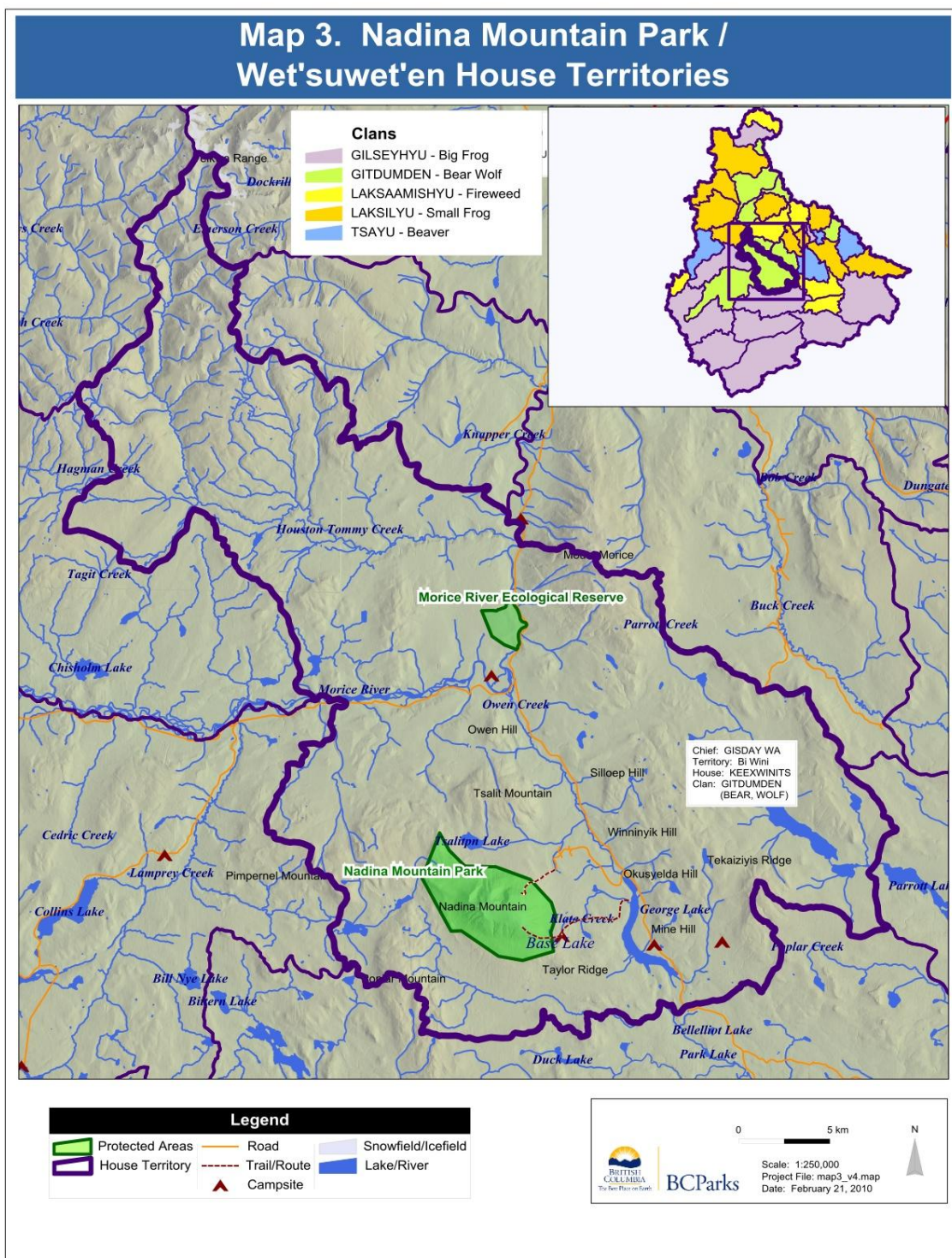


Figure 3: Map 3 – Nadina Mountain Park/Wet'suwet'en House Territories

1.6 The Planning Process

The management plan for Nadina Mountain Park was developed together with management plans for six other parks and protected areas (Atna River Park, Burnie-Shea Park, Burnie River Protected Area, Morice Lake Park, Nenikëkh/Nanika-Kidprice Park, Old Man Lake Park) that were established as a result of the Morice LRMP process and associated government-to-government processes with First Nations. All seven parks and protected areas fall within the Wet'suwet'en territory. Draft management plans were developed co-operatively with the Office of the Wet'suwet'en and were based on: management direction from the Morice LRMP, park values (natural, cultural, and recreation), discussions with Ministry of Environment staff, discussions with stakeholders, and public input. Discussions with stakeholders and bi-monthly meetings with the Office of the Wet'suwet'en were initiated in September 2008. Public input into the management plans was solicited through open houses that were held in Smithers on October 28, 2009 and in Houston on November 2, 2009. In the fall of 2009, draft management plans were also available for review on the BC Parks website for 30 days.

1.7 Collaborative Working Relationship with the Office of the Wet'suwet'en

This management plan reflects the results of a joint park management planning initiative within Wet'suwet'en territory between representatives of the Office of Wet'suwet'en and the BC Government. The parties were committed to working together in a spirit of mutual respect, understanding, and co-operation in a government-to-government manner. The recommendations for the management plan were collaboratively developed and based on achieving consensus.

Wet'suwet'en Matrilineal and Hereditary Chief Systems

"People of the lower drainage", the Wet'suwet'en, have been living in this part of the continent since time immemorial. The Wet'suwet'en territory covers 22,000 km² and the Wet'suwet'en people are highly dependent on many types of fish and wildlife in the area.

The Wet'suwet'en people have a matrilineal system and are socio-politically structured by the clan. There are five clans:

- Gilseyhyu (Big Frog);
- Gitdumden (Bear/Wolf);
- Laksaamishyu (Fireweed/Killer Whale);
- Laksilyu (Small Frog); and,
- Tsayu (Beaver).

Each clan has two or three houses, which are kin-based groups also known as Yikhs. There are 13 houses in total, each an autonomous collective that has jurisdiction over up to six defined geographical areas known as house territories, for a total of 38 house territories in the Wet'suwet'en territory. Every Wet'suwet'en person belongs to the clan and house group

of their mother (matrilineal). A Wet'suwet'en person cannot marry another person of his or her own clan.

Each extended family has a 'dinize' (man) or 'tsakze' (woman) chief who is responsible for making important decisions and settling disputes. Hereditary chiefs are entrusted with the stewardship of a territory by virtue of the hereditary name they hold. It is the responsibility of a head chief to ensure that the house territory is managed in a responsible manner so that the territory will always produce enough game, fish, berries and medicines to support the subsistence, trade and customary needs of house members. All hereditary titles or names, which belong to specific house groups, are given out at feasts or potlatches.

The chief's name is closely linked to the house and survives the death of a chief. The name is passed on to the next house chief that earns the responsibility by demonstrating commitment to the nation, the clan, and the house and through participation in the feast system. Becoming a chief is a lifelong process. Feasts or potlatches have long been recognized as the Wet'suwet'en form of governance.

1.8 Community Involvement

The village of Houston, 30 km to the northeast of the park, is the closest community to Nadina Mountain Park. Many residents who live in Smithers, Telkwa and Burns Lake also share an interest in the management of this area. The park lies within Wet'suwet'en Territory; therefore, representatives of the Wet'suwet'en people in particular, will play a key role in the management of Nadina Mountain Park, due to their strong cultural ties and interest in maintaining the conservation values. The park is also located within the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District.

Ongoing engagement and outreach with local communities will be required to ensure that residents are aware of, and supportive of, Nadina Mountain Park. This will include continued dialogue with residents in the local area and any provincial and/or local interest groups or local governments who have expressed interest in the park.

Interests will be addressed through ongoing outreach activities associated with management operations. Collaboration, along with community outreach activities, will help to increase First Nation and non-aboriginal community awareness and engagement in management of this park.

2.0 Values and Roles of the Park

2.1 Significance in the Protected Areas System

Nadina Mountain Park is significant in the parks and protected areas system because it:

- protects an isolated granitic mountain;
- protects a relatively isolated Mountain Goat population and rare whitebark pine ecosystems; and,
- protects a traditional hunting ground for the Wet'suwet'en Nation.

2.2 Values and Roles

Biological Diversity and Natural Environment Values and Role

Values

Isolated Mountain Feature

Nadina Mountain is an isolated granitic intrusion within rolling volcanic and sedimentary plateau country. It rises up to 2,300 meters from a plateau that lies mostly below 1,100 meters. Unique physical features include large granitic pillars. Nutritionally poor soils from the granitic substrate result in few vascular plants in the alpine, but a diverse lichen community.

Ecosystem Representation

Nadina Mountain Park lies entirely within the Nechako Upland (NEU) Ecosection and contributes <1% to the representation of this ecosection. Nadina Mountain Park contains four biogeoclimatic subzones/variants (Table 1).

The vegetation in Nadina Mountain Park is a mixture of mostly subalpine fir forests, pine forests and alpine. Most of the forests in the park are over 80 years old. The expansive alpine tundra has few vascular plants, but a diverse community of lichen species.

Species and Ecological Communities of Conservation Concern

Blue-listed² whitebark pine trees occur in the park. Although whitebark pine ecosystems in the ESSFmc have not yet been listed, similar whitebark pine ecosystems in the ESSFmc are blue-listed. Mountain pine beetles are present in the park and may kill both mature lodgepole pine and whitebark pine. White pine blister rust (an alien invasive pathogen introduced to British Columbia in the 1920s) is also killing whitebark pine trees; young

² 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/risk/faq3.html#1>).

trees are more susceptible to white pine blister rust than older trees. Seed caching by Clark's Nutcrackers is the primary dispersal mechanism for whitebark pine. The primary food source for Clark's Nutcrackers is whitebark pine seed, which they cache for winter; therefore, the mountain pine beetle epidemic could result in declines in Clark's Nutcracker populations. Some Grizzly Bears also feed on whitebark pine seeds in Clark's Nutcracker caches.

Table 1: Biogeoclimatic Zone Representation

Biogeoclimatic (BEC) subzone		Area of BEC in Nadina Mountain Park (ha)	Total Area of BEC Protected in the Province (ha)	% Total Area of BEC Protected in the Province Contributed by Nadina Mountain Park	% BEC Protected in the Province
Sub-boreal Spruce moist, cold, Nechako variant	SBSmc2	204	275 562	<1%	13%
Engelmann Spruce – Subalpine Fir moist, cold	ESSFmc	1 634	263 495	<1%	23%
Engelmann Spruce – Subalpine Fir moist, cold parkland	ESSFmcp	252	46 441	<1%	20%
Boreal Altai Fescue Alpine	BAFA	695	839 357	<1%	27%
Fresh Water (in all subzones)		5	436 424	<1%	16%
Total		2 790 ¹			

¹ Total area is calculated using GIS; therefore, it differs slightly from the legal area

Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Nadina Mountain Park provides important habitat for wildlife that live in and around the park. The Mountain Goat population consists of about 60 goats. Recent radio-telemetry studies demonstrated that Mountain Goats preferred the southwest aspect of the mountain but were also found on all sides of the mountain. Mountain Goats from Nadina Mountain likely support satellite bluff populations throughout the surrounding landscapes in the Morice Timber Supply Area. An important mineral lick is located just northwest of the park boundary within an Ungulate Winter Range. Peak use of the trail to the mineral lick by Mountain Goats (primarily females) occurs in the spring (June/early July).

Grizzly Bears are known to use the area on and around Nadina Mountain and a den site has been located on Nadina Mountain. Lower elevations in the park also provide habitat for Moose and Deer³.

Ecosystem services

Nadina Mountain Park also provides important ecosystem services (the benefits that people receive from ecosystems) that include clean water, natural flood control, carbon

³ Mule Deer are the primary species of deer in this area; however, White-tailed Deer may also be present.

storage, air purification, nutrient cycling, food, biodiversity, recreation, aesthetic experience and spiritual experience.

Role

The conservation role of Nadina Mountain Park is to protect an isolated granitic mountain and its associated natural values including Mountain Goats, Grizzly Bears, whitebark pine, lichen communities and granitic spires.

Cultural Heritage Values and Roles

Values and Uses

Naydeena (Nadina) Mountain is a place where Wet'suwet'en people would go to hunt Caribou, dutney (Hoary Marmot) and klayyul (Mountain Goat). Caribou would be snared, with the snare tied to a piece of wood. The wood would be dragged around after the Caribou was caught in the snare. When the animal tired of towing the wood or the wood was tangled in trees or rocks, the Caribou was harvested with spears or arrows.

Role

The cultural heritage role for Nadina Mountain Park is to provide a "connection to place" for the Wet'suwet'en Nation. Cultural heritage on the land is the essence of the Wet'suwet'en identity. Connection to place can be achieved through protecting significant cultural heritage values and resources, supplying food for sustenance, providing cultural education, exercising traditional activities, and linking to the land through job opportunities and management of the park.

Recreation Values and Roles

Values

Recreational activities in Nadina Mountain Park include hiking, mountaineering, wildlife viewing, rock climbing and hunting. The mountain is a regional destination for hikers but level of use is generally low due to steep trails.

Two routes have been identified up the mountain (see Map 2). One route starts at the lodge at Owen Lake just east of the park and runs up Klate Creek to Base Lake and then up the mountain. This route is approximately 8 km long. An alternate access point for this route was developed from a nearby cutblock but is difficult to find. The second route starts in a cutblock near the northeast boundary of the park.

Mountain Goats are under Limited Entry Hunting regulations with 14 permits issued for the park and surrounding area each year.

Role

The recreation role of Nadina Mountain Park is to provide non-motorized recreational opportunities such as hiking, mountaineering, wildlife viewing, rock climbing and hunting on an isolated granitic mountain, that are consistent with the park's natural and cultural values.

3.0 Management Direction

3.1 Vision

Nadina Mountain Park conserves an isolated mountain feature that stands alone on the Nechako Plateau. Mountain Goats thrive on the rugged mountain terrain while lower elevations provide habitat for Moose, deer, Grizzly Bears and American Black Bears and other wildlife species. The Wet'suwet'en people maintain and use the park's resources for social, ceremonial and cultural activities. Recreational users are challenged by the steep terrain while enjoying hiking, scenic views, wildlife viewing, and hunting.

3.2 Management Issues, Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

Biological Diversity and Natural Environment

Management Issues/Interests:

- Mountain Goats are hunted by residents under Limited Entry Hunting regulations and by guide-outfitters with quotas. The Mountain Goat population size will need to be monitored periodically to assess its status and harvest rates.
- Disturbance by recreational use could potentially affect Mountain Goat kid survival by displacing them to lower quality habitat.
- Grizzly Bears are known to use the park. Recreational use could result in negative human-bear interactions.
- There is no ground-based information on the location or state of species and ecological communities of conservation concern in the park. Recreational use of the park could negatively impact species and ecological communities of conservation concern.
- Lichen communities are sensitive to physical disturbance.
- Mountain pine beetles and white pine blister rust are affecting whitebark pine stands. Mountain pine beetle attack affecting mature whitebark pine trees could result in declines in Clark's Nutcracker populations.
- Development, including forest harvesting, is occurring outside of the park and could potentially affect park values, including wildlife that uses areas both within and outside of the park. Development on the landscape surrounding the park will continue to alter adjacent habitat and access.
- Global climate change will continue to alter weather patterns, hydrology, and vegetation, with resulting effects on fish, wildlife and human activity. Potential effects of climate change include: reorganization of ecosystems including potential new ecosystems; changes in wildlife ranges including the possibility of extirpation of wildlife from the park or park complex; and increased likelihood of wildfire and forest insect epidemics.

Goal	Objective	Management Strategies
Intact park values	The carbon footprint from park operations is minimized.	- Measure carbon footprint of park activities (both management and visitor activities). - Minimize greenhouse gas emissions from park management actions.
	Effects of climate change on park values are better understood.	- Summarize/evaluate potential effects of climate change on park weather, hydrology, vegetation, fish and wildlife based on existing information. - Use the summary to determine appropriate actions for managing climate change impacts. - Encourage research/monitoring of the effects of climate change on park values and ecosystem functioning.
	The public, industry and communities are aware of the ecological services and benefits that the park provides.	Highlight the ecological services and benefits that this park provides for downstream users, communities and industry (i.e., on park signs, in brochures, in newspapers, on the BC Parks website, etc.).
	Access management planning adjacent to the park considers park values.	Support and participate in developing an interagency access management plan (Moricé LRMP objective) in areas adjacent to the park.
	Forest harvesting activities and related access on neighbouring lands have minimal impacts on park values.	Work with the Ministry of Forests and Range and forest licensees to minimize the effects of forest harvesting activities and related access on adjacent lands on park values.
Healthy wildlife populations and habitat	Mountain Goats continue to occupy Nadina Mountain Park and live largely undisturbed in their natural environment.	- Monitor recreational use levels. - Assess effects of disturbance on Mountain Goats if use levels increase. - Consider implementing use restrictions during the kidding season (i.e., no recreational use before July 1) if required. - Monitor Mountain Goat harvests. - Do not develop trails/facilities near important Mountain Goat habitat or mineral licks. - Conduct a Mountain Goat population survey every 3 - 5 years to assess sustainability of harvest rates. - Assess Mountain Goats dispersal into and out of the park.
	Grizzly Bears and American Black Bears continue to occupy Nadina Mountain Park and interactions with humans are avoided.	- Conduct bear hazard assessments for current facilities and trails. - Reduce potential for bear-human interactions where necessary. - Conduct bear hazard assessments for facilities and trails proposed in the future.
Naturally functioning species and ecological communities of conservation concern, and lichen communities	Species and ecological communities of conservation concern are viable and are protected from human disturbance.	- Assess current trails for impact on or overlap with species and ecological communities of conservation concern. - Re-route trails where possible to avoid negative impacts to species and ecological communities of conservation concern - Avoid species and ecological communities of conservation concern for any future proposed facilities and trails. - Conduct Backcountry Recreation Impact Assessment Monitoring along trails and routes that traverse lichen communities. In areas where lichen communities are becoming adversely impacted, restrict recreational use to designated trails.
	Whitebark pine is represented on the landscape.	- Work with the Ministry of Forests and Range to identify the extent of mountain pine beetle attack and white pine blister rust in whitebark pine stands. - When identifying whitebark pine ecosystems, distinguish between those that occur on dry rocky slopes and those that occur on coarse parent materials. - Support research on the function of whitebark pine ecosystems, including the status, diet and dynamics of Clark's Nutcrackers following the mountain pine beetle epidemic. - Collect rust resistant whitebark pine seed and plant

Goal	Objective	Management Strategies
		- whitebark pine trees where viable and feasible. - Monitor the status of any new strategies for maintaining whitebark pine stands and consider applying those strategies where possible. - Consider prescribed fire for managing/conserving whitebark pine stands where appropriate.
Naturally functioning and resilient ecosystems and processes	Park lands are not isolated from the larger ecosystem in which they are embedded.	- Identify important links between ecosystems within the park and areas outside the park. - Work with adjacent land managers to maintain connectivity between the park and the broader landscape.

Cultural Heritage Management

Management Issues/Interests:

- The Wet'suwet'en Nation wants to ensure that cultural heritage resources are protected.
- The Wet'suwet'en Nation is interested in having a greater connection with the park, and re-establishing known historical trails and campsites that were previously used.
- The Wet'suwet'en Nation is interested in sharing in the economic benefits of the park.

Goal	Objective	Management Strategies
Intact cultural heritage and historical resources	Cultural heritage resources and historic sites are identified and protected.	- Perform historical and ethnographic research, and cultural heritage field inventories if developments are proposed. - Identify threats to cultural heritage resources and implement protective measures that may include marking areas as off-limits and distributing maps of prohibited areas. - Educate rangers and Watchmen on how to identify cultural heritage resources. - Promote Wet'suwet'en language by indicating Wet'suwet'en name places (creeks, lakes, summits) on maps and other publications.
First Nations people reconnect with the park	First Nation people use the park for traditional and sustenance activities.	- Maintain opportunities for Wet'suwet'en traditional, sustenance and harvesting activities. - Work towards re-establishing historical Wet'suwet'en trails and campsites. - Increase public and Wet'suwet'en community awareness regarding traditional, sustenance use and harvesting activities. - Deliver annual community workshops that facilitate the sharing of park management issues and gather input from traditional knowledge. - Support management approaches that help maintain wildlife populations for traditional and sustenance activities.
	The park name is meaningful to the Wet'suwet'en Nation.	- Identify an appropriate addition of a Wet'suwet'en name in Wet'suwet'en language to the park name. - Recommend legislation be revised to be consistent with the new park name.
Healthy local tourism industry	The park contributes to local employment, especially cultural tourism associated with the Wet'suwet'en.	- Encourage tourism operators to establish working relationships with the Wet'suwet'en and seek opportunities for mutual benefits. - Permit and support development of appropriate cultural tourism activities. - Identify and allocate appropriate tenured opportunities to assist local economic diversification, particularly local First

Goal	Objective	Management Strategies
		Nations.
Collaborative park stewardship with the Wet'suwet'en Nation	Foster collaborative park stewardship between British Columbia and the Wet'suwet'en Nation in a government-to-government manner.	- Consider undertaking a formal agreement for collaborative stewardship. - Engage Wet'suwet'en in operation and management of the park. - Include Wet'suwet'en in management activities and monitoring.
Communication of cultural heritage	Visitors to the park are aware of the rich cultural heritage of the park.	- Include cultural heritage information in interpretive materials. - Facilitate education and sharing of Wet'suwet'en culture through the use of historical names in the park.

Recreation Values Management

Management Issues/Interests:

- There is more than one route up the mountain but resources are only available to maintain one route. One route starts near Owen Lake on private property and goes to Base Lake before ascending up the mountain. An alternate trailhead was developed to avoid the private property but has not been maintained. The portion of the trail from the trailhead to Base Lake is outside of the park. This route is relatively long, generally requires an overnight stay (usually at Base Lake), and is hard to follow in some places near treeline. A second route up the mountain originates in a cutblock near the northeast boundary of the park; most of this route is in the park.
- There is no water available on the top of the mountain and camping locations on the top of the mountain are virtually non-existent.
- The park was zoned non-motorized by the Morice LRMP.
- A communications tower on the summit of the mountain requires helicopter access for maintenance.
- Currently, recreation information available for Nadina Mountain Park is limited.

Goal	Objective	Management Strategies
Ground-based wilderness recreation opportunities that are in harmony with natural and cultural values	Access up the mountain is maintained on one main trail.	- Maintain the trail that originates in the cutblock near the northeast boundary of the park; do not maintain other trails. - Work with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts, Recreation Sites and Trails Branch to maintain any portion of the trail that occurs outside of the park. - Work with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts, Recreation Sites and Trails Branch to provide suitable facilities (e.g., parking area, sign) at the trailhead if required.
	Park visitors are aware of park values and recreational opportunities in the park.	- Provide a sign at the trailhead that shows the park boundary and main trail, and that discusses park values, avoidance of Mountain Goats, bear-human interactions, and trail conditions (e.g., steep, some sections with slippery rocks, no water on the mountain top, etc.). - Provide information on recreational opportunities and visitor safety (e.g., steep trail, potential slippery sections, bear-human interactions, lack of water on the mountain top, travel on industrial roads) on the brochure and website.
	Access is non-motorized.	Allow helicopter access only for maintenance of the telecommunications tower under park use permit.

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 zones reflect the intended land use, the degree of human use desired, and the level of management and development required.

At one end of the spectrum, the Intensive Recreation Zone indicates a portion of a protected area that is appropriate for high levels of recreation and facility development. At the opposite end, the Wilderness Conservation Zone indicates an area of a protected area that receives the highest level of resource protection and minimal human presence. In addition, there are three other zones providing a range of conservation and use priorities – Nature Recreation Zone, Special Feature Zone and Wilderness Recreation Zone.

All of Nadina Mountain Park is zoned Wilderness Recreation (Figure 4) to protect a remote, undisturbed natural landscape, to provide backcountry recreation opportunities, and to reflect the non-motorized designation of the park by the Morice LRMP. Motorized recreational activities, including helicopter access, are not permitted in the park. Helicopter access is only permitted to service the existing communications tower.

Map 4. Nadina Mountain Park - Management Zones

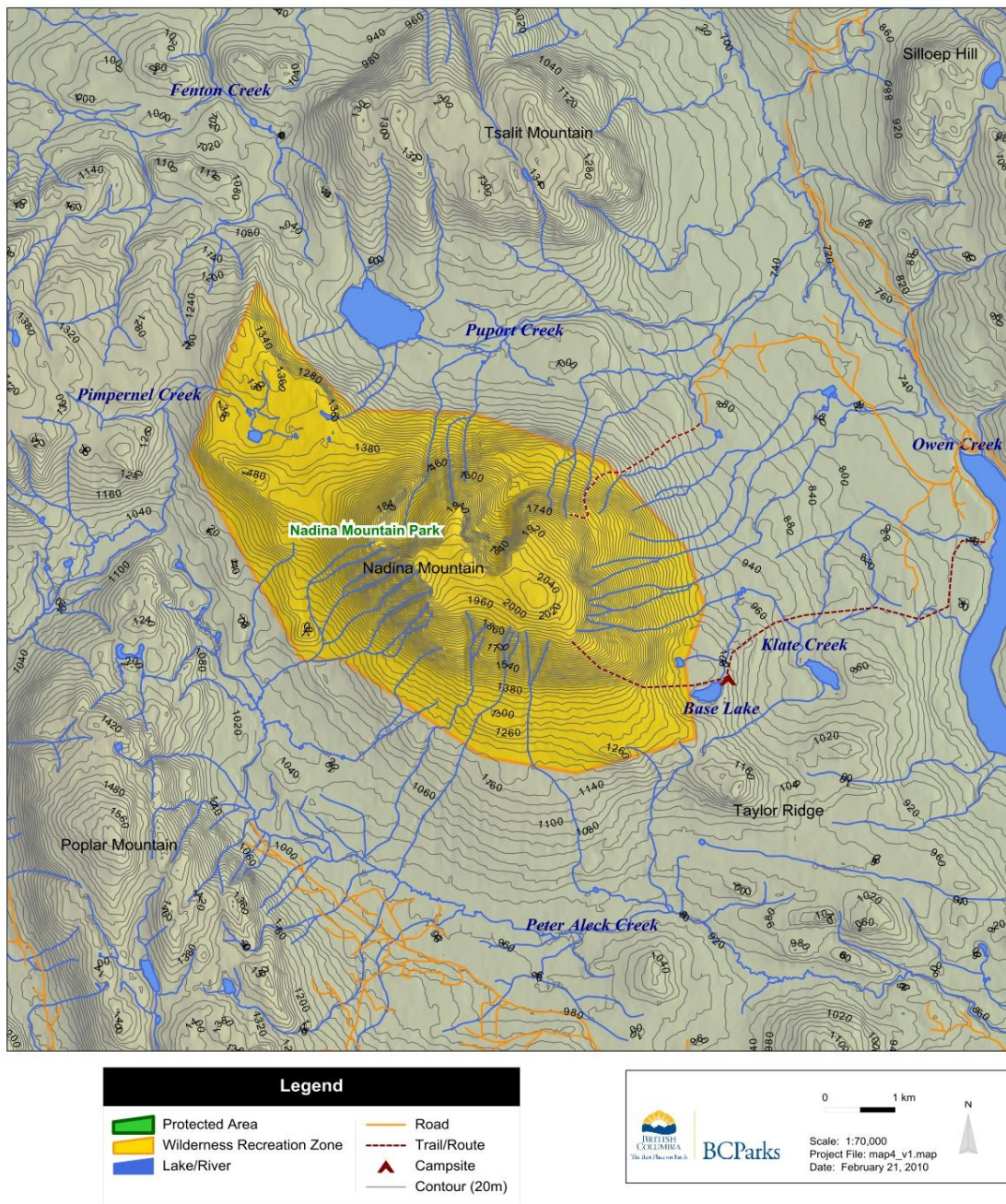


Figure 4: Map 4 – Nadina Mountain Park Management Zones

Table 2 defines the activities and facilities that are appropriate in the Wilderness Recreation Zone in Nadina Mountain Park.

Table 2: Appropriate Use Table

Activity/Facility	Appropriate in Wilderness Recreation Zone
Biological Diversity and Natural Environment Management	
Activities	
Exotic Insect/Disease Control	Y
Fire Management (prescribed fire management)	Y
Fire Management (prevention)	Y
Fire Management (suppression)	Y
Fish Stocking and Enhancement	N
Forest Insect/Disease Control	Y
Noxious Weed Control	Y
Scientific Research (manipulative activities)	Y
Scientific Research (specimen collection)	Y
Scientific Research (assessment)	Y
Cultural/Heritage Management	
Activities	
Cultural, ceremonial and social uses by First Nations	Y
Cultural Tourism	Y
Recreation Value Management	
Activities	
Aircraft Access	N ⁴
Camping – backcountry	Y
Camping – auto accessible	N
Commercial Recreation (facility-based)	N
Commercial Recreation (no facilities)	Y
Exotic Pack animal Use	N
Heli-hiking	N
Hiking/Backpacking/Walking	Y
Horse/Non-Exotic pack Animal Use	N
Hunting	Y
Mechanized Off-road Access (non-motorized – i.e., mountain biking)	N
Motorized Off-road Access (not snowmobiles – i.e., 4x4, motorcycles, ATV)	N
Off-road Access (non-mechanical – dog sleds, horse sleds)	N
Rockclimbing	Y
Skiing (downhill and cross-country – groomed runs or trails)	N
Skiing (helicopter or cat-assisted)	N
Skiing (self propelled, not groomed)	Y
Snowmobiling	N
Wildlife/Nature Viewing	Y
Facilities	
Administrative Buildings and Compounds	N
Backcountry Huts and Shelters	N
Campgrounds and Picnic Areas (vehicle access and serviced)	N
Campsites (other)	M
Interpretation and Information Buildings	N
Roads and Parking Lots	N
Ski Hills and Snowplay Areas	N
Trails (hiking)	Y

⁴ Recreational helicopter access is not permitted; helicopter access is only permitted to service the existing communications tower.

Activity/Facility	Appropriate in Wilderness Recreation Zone
Natural Resource Use Management	
Activities	
Filming	Y
Guide Outfitting	Y
Trapping	Y
Facilities	
Communication Sites	N2
Utility Corridors (power/transmission lines and other rights-of-way)	N

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

4.0 Plan Implementation

4.1 Implementation Period

Implementation Resources

Implementing management strategies in this management plan will be subject to available funding. Where possible, partnerships will be developed with First Nations, stakeholders and local communities to achieve specific strategies in this management plan.

High Priority Strategies

The following strategies were identified as high priorities for implementation for Nadina Mountain Park:

1. Conduct bear hazard assessments for current facilities and trails. Reduce potential for bear-human interactions where necessary.
2. Identify an appropriate addition of a Wet'suwet'en name in Wet'suwet'en language to the park name. Recommend that the legislation be revised to be consistent with the new park name, which contains a Wet'suwet'en name in Wet'suwet'en language.
3. Engage Wet'suwet'en in operation and management of the park and try to hire Wet'suwet'en rangers or Watchmen.
4. Deliver annual community workshops that facilitate the sharing of park management issues and gather input from traditional knowledge.
5. Monitor the status of any new strategies for maintaining whitebark pine stands and consider applying those strategies where possible.
6. Monitor recreational use levels; assess effects of disturbance on Mountain Goats if use levels increase.
7. Maintain the trail that originates in the cutblock near the northeast boundary of the park; do not maintain other trails.
8. Provide a sign at the trailhead that shows the park boundary and main trail, and that discusses park values, avoidance of Mountain Goats, bear-human interactions, and trail conditions (steep, some sections with slippery rocks, no water on the mountain top, etc.).
9. Work with the Ministry of Forests and Range and forest licensees to minimize the effects of forest harvesting activities and related access on adjacent lands on park values.

Management Plan Review

A management plan review is an internal process to identify if any changes are needed to the management plan. 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; address some error or omission; or, address a new proposal.

In order to ensure management plans remain contemporary and relevant, it is important that the entire management plan is reviewed on a regular basis. Management plan reviews should occur within a timeframe that reflects the complexities of the management issues in a protected area as well as the time and money needed to conduct the review. A review of the management plan content should be triggered by changing circumstances (e.g., circumstances such as a natural disaster or environmental change like the mountain pine beetle), and not a by a specific time period.

5.0 Performance Measurement

Performance will be measured using one or more indicators for each objective. Indicators are based on the strategies developed for each objective. The following table provides a list of indicators for each objective, the baseline status of the indicator, and the target to be achieved. Where possible, objectives and indicators will be reviewed on an annual basis to determine how well targets are being achieved.

Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Target
The carbon footprint from park operations is minimized.	Carbon footprint measurements	Not applicable	All activities measured
Effects of climate change on park values are better understood.	Summary of potential effects of climate change on weather, hydrology, vegetation, fish and wildlife	Zero	Summary completed
The public, industry and communities are aware of the ecological services and benefits that the park provides.	Number of newspaper articles per year	Zero	One
Access management planning adjacent to the park considers park values.	Participation in access management planning in areas adjacent to the park	Not applicable	100% participation
Forest harvesting activities and related access on neighbouring lands have minimal impacts on park values.	Communications established with forest licensees working in areas adjacent to the park	Not applicable	Communications established with all licensees
Mountain Goats continue to occupy Nadina Mountain Park and live largely undisturbed in their natural environment.	Number of Mountain Goats	About 60	At or above current level
Grizzly Bears and American Black Bears continue to occupy Nadina Mountain Park and interactions with humans are avoided.	Number of negative interactions	Information not compiled	Zero
	Number of bears removed/destroyed due to negative bear/human interactions	Information not compiled	Zero
	Number of trail/park closures	Information not compiled	Zero
Species and ecological communities of conservation concern are viable and are protected from human disturbance.	Area (ha) of plant communities of conservation concern impacted	Information not compiled	Zero
Whitebark pine is represented on the landscape.	# locations/live trees	Current level	Current level
Park lands are not isolated from the larger ecosystem in which they are embedded.	Links between ecosystems within and outside the park	Not applicable	Links are identified
	Connectivity between the park and broader landscape	Not applicable	Discussions on connectivity with adjacent land managers are ongoing
Cultural heritage resources and historic sites are identified and protected.	Number of cultural heritage or historical resources damaged or destroyed	Not applicable	Zero
First Nations people use the park for traditional and sustenance activities.	Number of community workshops on park management and traditional use	Zero	One
The park name is	Park name	Current park name	Park name that includes a

Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Target
meaningful to the Wet'suwet'en Nation.			Wet'suwet'en name in Wet'suwet'en language
The park contributes to local employment, especially cultural tourism associated with the Wet'suwet'en.	Presence of a relationship between the Wet'suwet'en Nation and tourism operators	Not applicable	Communication established between tourism operators and the Wet'suwet'en Nation
Foster collaborative park stewardship between British Columbia and the Wet'suwet'en Nation in a government-to-government manner.	Presence of a collaborative stewardship agreement	Not applicable	Collaborative stewardship agreement is in place
	Wet'suwet'en participation	Not applicable	Wet'suwet'en participation
	Collaborative Stewardship committee acts on implementation	Not applicable	Implementation of management plan
Visitors to the park are aware of the rich cultural heritage of the park.	Presence of interpretive materials containing cultural information	Not applicable	All appropriate interpretive materials contains cultural information
	Use of Wet'suwet'en names on park signs and materials	Not applicable	All appropriate signs and materials uses Wet'suwet'en names
Access up the mountain is maintained on one main trail.	# of maintained trails up the mountain	Zero	One
Park visitors are aware of park values and recreational opportunities in the park.	Sign at trailhead	Zero	Sign in place
Access is non-motorized.	Number of helicopter landings on mountain (excluding communications tower maintenance)	Information not compiled	Zero

6.0 References

Morice LRMP. 2007. Morice Land and Resource Management Plan. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Integrated Land Management Bureau. Victoria, B.C. 259p.

Ronalds, I., and S. Jaward. 2008. Morice Protected Areas Background Report. Prepared for Ministry of Environment, Smithers, B.C. 125p.

Appendix 1. Management Direction for Protected Areas from the Morice LRMP

This appendix contains Section 5 from the Morice LRMP. This section is not part of a higher level plan but provides management direction guidance for new protected areas in the Morice LRMP area. The first two sections (5.1, 5.2) contain general management direction for all new protected areas, while the third section (5.3) contains park-specific management direction. Park-specific management direction is provided only for Nadina Mountain Protected Area (5.3.3).

5. Protected Areas

5.1 Introduction

Protected areas are managed for their significant natural, recreational and cultural heritage values. The Morice LRMP area has four protected areas that existed prior to the LRMP: Red Bluff, Topley Landing and Little Andrews Bay Provincial Parks and the Morice River Ecological Reserve. The three provincial parks focus on recreational use; the Morice River Ecological Reserve is the only pre-existing protected area with a conservation focus. The following is a brief description of these protected areas:

- Red Bluff Park (148 hectares): On Babine Lake near the community of Granisle, this park is named for the iron-stained cliffs that drop into the lake. Activities include swimming, angling or taking in the salmon enhancement projects at nearby Fulton River and Pinkut Creek. The area is also a popular stopover for boaters on Babine Lake.
- Topley Landing (Babine Lake Marine) Park (12 ha): On Babine Lake 12 kilometers east of Granisle, immediately west of the community of Topley Landing. The park, adjacent to the spawning channel on the Fulton River, has a large natural beach.
- Little Andrews Bay Marine Park (45 ha): Located on the north shore of Ootsa Lake, the park provides camping and boat access to North Tweedsmuir Park. The park protects part of the Nechako Upland ecosection and the Ootsa Lake reservoir system.
- Morice River Ecological Reserve (358 ha): This ecological reserve was established to preserve, for research purposes, forest ecosystems representative of the western edge of the sub-boreal spruce biogeoclimatic zone.

Collaborative management agreements are to be considered between First Nations and the Province for management of new parks/conservancies.

The planning and management of new protected areas is carried out in a cooperative manner, encouraging the involvement of First Nations and parties with a key interest or stake in each area. While commercial logging, mining and energy exploration and development are not allowed in protected areas, many other existing activities can continue, subject to the management plan for each protected area.

5.2 General Management Direction for Protected Areas

The table below contains a set of general objectives and implementation direction that applies to all protected areas that are created as a result of this plan. Specific management direction for each protected area follows in Section 5.3. Overall, this direction will guide management of these protected areas until such time as a management plan of some form is developed for each protected area. Any subsequent management plans will be consistent with the initial management direction provided by the LRMP.

Prior to the development of these management plans, the protected area boundaries must be confirmed at an operational scale. This exercise typically involves adjustment to the boundaries that were proposed at the strategic scale during the planning process. Boundary adjustments may be the result of terrain or ecological considerations, adjacency concerns or access issues. Protected area boundaries will be established in a manner that does not constrain access to known resources or utility corridors.

Issues:

- Loss of ecological integrity, recreational opportunities and cultural heritage values.
- Reduced opportunities for compatible economic development.
- Incremental constraints to pre-existing tenure holders
- Decrease in quotas for pre-existing tenure holders.

Goals:

- Maintenance of ecological integrity, recreational opportunities and cultural heritage values.
- Continuation of First Nations social, cultural and ceremonial activities.
- Opportunities for compatible economic development.
- Maintenance of existing tenure conditions.

Objective	Measures/Indicators	Target
1. Maintain conservation, recreation and cultural heritage values and features within protected areas.	1.1 Completion of management plans (includes a range of planning products) for protected areas.	By 2012
	Implementation Direction: • Prioritize management planning with respect to the priority resource values at risk. • Comprehensive management plans shall define management objectives specific to each protected area as well as acceptable uses and acceptable levels of use, zoning, and other strategies to minimize conflicts and help ensure the integrity of important protected area values. • Develop management plans collaboratively with the benefit of public (i.e., Morice LRMP Monitoring Committee), First Nations and inter-agency participation; incorporate direction and consider advice from the approved LRMP. • Encourage economic opportunities for small, locally based commercial recreation.	
2. Recognize the rights and interests of existing eligible tenures and landowners within newly established protected areas.	2.1 Percent of existing eligible tenures that are retained that are: • Eligible uses under the <i>Park Act</i>; and • Compatible with the new protected area.	100%
	Implementation Direction: • Eligible tenures that are eligible to continue under the <i>Park Act</i> will be grandfathered into newly established protected areas where consistent with the management direction for each protected area. • Trapping, guiding and commercial recreation will be considered acceptable uses. • Issue 10-year tenures for trapping, guiding and commercial recreation. • Tenures are to be eligible for transfer. • Guide outfitter and trapping tenures to be re-issued under existing conditions when an area changes hands. • No loss of species quotas for guide outfitters, except for reasons based on biological or habitat science and in consultation with the guide outfitter. • Retain over time, all existing and future access routes (including new trails) and methods of	

Objective	Measures/Indicators	Target
	transportation (pickups, snowmobiles, horses, boats, aircraft, ATV's, dog sled) across all land use designations. Management plans for protected areas will incorporate provisions for maintenance of access (e.g., trails and traditional trail locations) to trap line areas. Recognize the existing Memorandum of Understanding between the BC Trappers Association and BC Parks. - Existing tenure holders should be able to perform maintenance on their existing trails and cabins if necessary. - Existing tenure holders should be able to build a new cabin if necessary when expanding their operations with due consideration for the conservation, recreation and cultural heritage values of the protected area.	
3. Maintain ecosystem representation, abundance and integrity, and protect key resource values and natural features.	3.1 Incidence of human recreation or management practices that impact negatively on the natural resource values of the protected area.	Zero
	3.2 Number of identified red and blue-listed plants, animals and communities that are lost are negatively affected by human disturbance. Implementation Direction: - Management emphasis will be placed on maintaining the ecosystems, resource values and natural features for which the protected areas were established. - Management interventions will not significantly alter natural ecological, hydrological and geomorphic processes, except for express management purposes as defined in a protected area management plan. - Consider forest health issues in the management of parks. - Where any alleged conflicts involving wildlife or environmental impacts occur between recreation users, (both motorized and non-motorized), First Nations, local clubs or representatives must be involved in any process leading to the resolution to the issue, and issues must be supported by documented evidence and/or verifiable science before any proposed restrictions are applied. - Subject to Map 7 (Motorized and Non-Motorized Recreation Access – see Section 3.2.6, Recreation) snowmobiling is permitted in these protected areas with due consideration for the conservation, cultural and recreation values of the areas. - Facilities will be designed and managed to have the lightest “footprint” possible. - Manage natural processes/occurrences (e.g., fires, insects, and forest disease) within park boundaries relative to their impact, both on the ecosystem within the boundaries of the protected area and on the broader ecosystem values of which the protected area is a part. To prevent impact to red-and blue-listed species and other habitat values: - Maintain functional habitat, cover and site-specific features for fish and wildlife species. - Encourage human use patterns that minimize impacts on the environment (e.g., trails, boardwalks, facilities).	Zero
4. Protect cultural heritage values.	4.1 Incidence of damage to, or loss of, cultural heritage values	Zero
	Implementation Direction Identify and protect archaeological sites, special sites, traditional	
5. Recognize hunting and angling as an acceptable use within protected areas.	5.1 Percent o sustainable hunting and angling opportunities in protected areas maintained.	100%
	Implementation Direction - Continue to provide hunting and angling opportunities for First Nations, local and resident hunters, anglers and guide outfitters in protected areas, subject to hunting and fishing regulations, provincial conservation priorities and public safety. - No loss of species quotas for resident hunters, except for reasons based on biological or habitat science and in consultation with the Hunter Advisory Committee.	

5.3.3 Nadina Mountain Protected Area

Nadina Mountain lies in the south central portion of the plan area west of Owen Lake and about 35 kilometres southwest of Houston. It is a unique and dominant feature on the landscape and can be seen from many miles away. It is described as an alpland on a granitic intrusion, isolated and rounded by glaciation.

Nadina Mountain is a highly important area, both spiritually and culturally, to the Wet'suwet'en. It has long been recognized as a central landmark within the traditional territories of the First Nation and to local residents. Nadina Mountain contains habitats for a variety of wildlife, including mountain goats and grizzly bears. The area also supports unique subalpine plant

communities and wetlands, and nutrient-poor soils in the alpine result in a diverse lichen community. The mountain is a popular destination for hikers.

Issues:

- Impacts to First Nations spiritual and cultural values.
- Impacts to unique ecosystems and mountain goat habitat.
- Loss of recreation opportunities

Goals:

- Conservation of ecosystem integrity, rare plant communities and wildlife habitat.
- Conservation of First Nations' cultural, spiritual and heritage values.
- Opportunities for a range of recreation uses.
- Opportunities for education and interpretation of natural and cultural features.

Management Intent:

Area to be managed to conserve unique ecological values and highly important cultural and spiritual values through education and interpretation and compatible non-motorized recreation uses.

Objective	Measures/ Indicators	Targets	Implementation Direction
1. Maintain cultural and heritage features and values.	1.1 Incidence of loss of cultural heritage features and values.	Zero	Manage as per the Office of the Wet'suwet'en values and intent.
2. Maintain natural and ecological features.	2.1 Incidence of impacts to ecosystem integrity.	Zero	Includes impacts to plant communities and wildlife habitat.
	2.2 Incidence of motorized recreation	Zero	Existing helicopter access permissible for maintenance of the telecommunications tower.
3. Maintain recreation opportunities.	3.1 Incidence of impacts to recreational features	Zero	Recreational features and facilities should be compatible with the cultural and ecological values of the area.

Appendix 2. BC Parks Zoning Framework

	Intensive Recreation	Nature Recreation	Special Feature
Objective	To provide for a variety of readily-accessible, facility-oriented outdoor recreation opportunities.	To protect scenic values and to provide for backcountry recreation opportunities in a largely undisturbed natural environment.	To protect and present significant natural or cultural resources, features or processes because of their special character, fragility and heritage values.
Use Level	Relatively high density and long duration types of use.	Relatively low use but higher levels associated with nodes of activity or access.	Generally low.
Means of Access	All-weather public roads or other types of access where use levels are high (see "Impacts" below).	Motorized (powerboats, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles) and non-motorized (foot, horse, canoe, bicycles). Aircraft and motorboat access to drop-off and pick-up points will be permitted.	Various; may require special access permit.
Location	Contiguous with all-weather roads and covering immediate areas, modified landscapes or other high-use areas.	Removed from all-weather roads but easily accessible on a day-use basis. Accessible by mechanized means such as boat or plane.	Determined by location of special resources; may be surrounded by or next to any of the other zones.
Size of Zone	Small, usually less than 2,000 hectares.	Can range from small to large.	Small, usually less than 2000 hectares.
Boundary Definition	Includes areas of high facility development in concentrated areas.	Boundaries should consider limits of activity and facility areas relative to ecosystem characteristics and features.	Area defined by biophysical characteristics or the nature and extent of cultural resources (adequate to afford protection).
Recreation Opportunities	Vehicle camping, picnicking, beach activities, power-boating, canoeing, kayaking, strolling, bicycling, historic and nature appreciation, fishing, snow play, downhill and cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, specialized activities.	Walk-in or boat-in camping, power-boating, hunting, canoeing, kayaking, backpacking, bicycling, historic and nature appreciation, fishing, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, river rafting, horseback riding, heliskiing, helihiking and specialized activities.	Sightseeing, historic and nature appreciation. May be subject to temporary closures or permanently restricted access.
Facilities	May be intensely developed for user convenience. Campgrounds, landscaped picnic or play areas, trail accommodation or interpretative buildings, boat launches, administrative buildings, service compounds, gravel pits, disposal sites, woodlots; parking lots, etc.	Moderately developed for user convenience. Permitted: trails, walk-in or boat-in campsites, shelters, accommodation buildings, facilities for motorized access (docks, landing strips, fuel storage, etc.)	Interpretative facilities only; resources are to be protected.
Impacts on Natural Environment	Includes natural resource features and phenomena in a primarily natural state, but where human presence may be readily visible as both recreation facilities and people using the zone. Includes areas of high facility development with significant impact on concentrated areas.	Area where human presence on the land is not normally visible. Facility development limited to relatively small areas. Facilities are visually compatible with natural setting.	None: resources to be maintained unimpaired.
Management Guidelines	Oriented to maintaining a high-quality recreation experience. Intensive management of resource and control of visitor activities. Operational facilities designed for efficient operation while unobtrusive to park visitors.	Oriented to maintaining a natural environment and high-quality recreation experience. Visitor access may be restricted to preserve the recreation experience or to limit impacts. Separation of less compatible recreational activities and transportation modes. Designation of transportation may be necessary to avoid potential conflicts (e.g., horse trails, cycle paths, hiking trails).	High level of management protection with ongoing monitoring. Oriented to maintaining resources and, where appropriate, a high-quality recreational and interpretative experience. Active or passive management, depending on size, location and nature of the resource. Visitor access may be restricted to preserve the recreation experience and to limit impacts.
Example of Zoning	Campground in Rath Trevor Beach Park; Gibson Pass ski area in E.C. Manning Park.	Core area in Cathedral Park; North beach in Naikoon Park.	Botanical Beach tidepools in Juan de Fuca Park; Sunshine Meadows in Mt. Assiniboine Park.

	Wilderness Recreation	Wilderness Conservation
Objective	To protect a remote, undisturbed natural landscape and to provide backcountry recreation opportunities, depending on a pristine environment where air access may be permitted to designated sites.	To protect a remote, undisturbed natural landscape and to provide unassisted backcountry recreation opportunities, depending on a pristine environment where no motorized activities will be allowed.
Use Level	Very low use to provide solitary experiences and a wilderness atmosphere. Use may be controlled to protect the environment.	Very low use to provide solitary experiences and a wilderness atmosphere. Use may be controlled to protect the environment.
Means of Access	Non-mechanized & non-motorized. May permit low-frequency air access to designated sites; foot, canoe and horse access may be permitted.	Non-mechanized & non-motorized; foot, canoe and horse access may be permitted.
Location	Remote, not easily visited on a day-use basis.	Remote, not easily visited on a day-use basis.
Size of Zone	Large, greater than 5,000 hectares.	Large, greater than 5,000 hectares.
Boundary Definition	Defined by ecosystem limits and geographic features. Boundaries will encompass areas of visitor interest for specific activities supported by air access.	Defined by ecosystem limits and geographic features.
Recreation Opportunities	Backpacking, canoeing, kayaking, river rafting, nature and historic appreciation, hunting, fishing, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, horseback riding, specialized activities (e.g., caving, climbing).	Backpacking, canoeing, kayaking, river rafting, nature and historic appreciation, fishing, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, horseback riding, specialized activities (e.g., caving, climbing).
Facilities	Minimal facility development for user convenience and safety, and protection of the environment e.g., trails primitive campsites. Some basic facilities at access points, e.g., dock, primitive shelter.	None.
Impacts on Natural Environment	Natural area generally free of evidence of human beings. Evidence of human presence is confined to specific facility sites. Facilities are visually compatible with natural setting.	Natural area generally free of evidence of human beings.
Management Guidelines	Oriented to protecting a pristine environment. Management actions are minimal and not evident. Managed to ensure low visitor use levels. Visitor access may be restricted to protect the natural environment and visitor experience.	Oriented to protecting a pristine environment. Management actions are minimal and not evident. Managed to ensure low visitor use levels. Visitor access may be restricted to protect the natural environment and visitor experience.
Example of Zoning	Quanchus Mountains Wilderness in Tweedsmuir Park; Wilderness Zone in Spatsizi Park.	Upper Murray River watershed within Monkman Park; Garibaldi Park Nature Conservancy Area.