

Appendix A

Protected Areas Strategy Goals and Guiding Principles

Goals

Goal 1: Representativeness

To protect viable examples of the natural diversity of the province that are representative of major terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems, the characteristic habitats, hydrology and landforms, and the characteristic heritage values of each ecoregion.

Goal 2: Special Features

To protect the special natural, cultural heritage and recreation features of the province, including rare and endangered species and critical habitats, outstanding or unique botanical, zoological, geological and paleontological features, outstanding or fragile cultural heritage features, and outstanding outdoor recreational features such as trails.

Guiding Principles

- 1 The first priority in the use and management of protected areas is to protect their ecological viability and integrity.
- 2 Recreational activities, facilities, services and cultural heritage policies in protected area must be compatible with each area's objectives and the long-term protection of ecological viability and integrity, while enhancing the public's experience of the natural and cultural heritage of the province.

BC Parks Recreation Goals

Goal 1 Outdoor Recreation Holiday Destination Opportunities

To provide park attractions which serve as or improve key destinations for outdoor recreation holidays.

Goal 2 Tourism Travel Route Opportunities

To provide parks and services which enhance tourism travel routes.

Goal 3 Regional Recreation Opportunities

To ensure access to local outdoor recreation opportunities for all residents of this province.

Goal 4 Backcountry Recreation Opportunities

To provide outstanding backcountry recreation opportunities throughout the province.

Appendix B

BC Parks Management Planning

Zone Descriptions

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Protected Areas Management Planning Zone Descriptions			
	Intensive Recreation	Natural Environment	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 in association 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).	Motorised (powerboats, snowmobiles, all terrain vehicles), non-motorised (foot, horse, canoe, bicycles). Aircraft and motorboat access to drop-off and pickup 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 mechanised 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 ha.	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/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, snowplay, downhill and cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, specialised activities.	Walk-in/boat-in camping, power-boating, hunting, canoeing, kayaking, backpacking, bicycling, historic and nature appreciation, fishing, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, river rafting, horseback riding, heli-skiing, heli-hiking, and specialised 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/play areas, trail accommodation or interpretative buildings, boat launches, administrative buildings, service compounds, gravel pits, disposal sites, wood lots; parking lots, etc.	Moderately developed for user convenience. Trails, walk-in/boat-in campsites, shelters, accommodation buildings may be permitted; facilities for motorised access - e.g., 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 both through the existence of recreation facilities and of 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 toward maintaining a high quality recreation experience. Intensive management of resource and/or control of visitor activities. Operational facilities designed for efficient operation while remaining unobtrusive to the park visitor.	Oriented to maintaining a natural environment and a 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.
Examples of Zoning	Campground in Rathrevor Beach Park; Gibson Pass ski area in E.C. Manning Park.	Core area in Cathedral Park; North beach in Naikoon Park.	Botanical Beach tidepools within Juan de Fuca Park; Sunshine Meadows in Mount Assiniboine Park.

Protected Areas Management Planning Zone Descriptions		
	Wilderness Recreation	Wilderness Conservation
Objective	To protect a remote, undisturbed natural landscape and to provide backcountry recreation opportunities dependent 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 dependent on a pristine environment where no motorised 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-mechanised & non-motorised - except may permit low frequency air access to designated sites; foot, canoe (horses may be permitted).	Non-mechanised & non-motorised (no air access); foot, canoe (horses 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, specialised activities (e.g., caving, climbing).	Backpacking, canoeing, kayaking, river rafting, nature and historic appreciation, fishing, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, horseback riding, specialised activities (e.g., caving, climbing).
Facilities	Minimal facility development for user convenience and safety, and protection of the environment e.g. trails, primitive campsites, etc. Some basic facilities at access points, e.g., dock, primitive shelter, etc.	None.
Impacts on Natural Environment	Natural area generally free of evidence of modern 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 modern 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.
Examples 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.

Appendix C

List of Bird Species in Koksilah River Provincial Park and Vicinity

Common Name	Breeds in Subject Area	Seasonal Occurrence
American Dipper	yes	uncommon year round
American Goldfinch	yes	common mid-April to mid-Sept. fairly common mid-Sept. to Oct. uncommon Nov. to mid-April
American Robin	yes	common year round
Bald Eagle	yes	fairly common Oct. to mid-May uncommon mid-May to Sept.
Band-tailed Pigeon	yes	fairly common May to mid-Oct. uncommon April and mid-Oct. to Dec. rare Jan. to March
Barn Swallow	yes	common mid-April to mid-Sept. fairly common late Sept. uncommon early April and early Oct.
Barred Owl	yes	uncommon year round
Belted Kingfisher	yes	common year round
Bewick's Wren	yes	common year round
Black Swift	no	fairly common early June rare late May and July to Sept.
Black-throated Gray Warbler	yes	fairly common May to Sept. rare April and Oct. to mid-Nov.
Blue Grouse	yes	common April to Aug. rare Sept. to March
Brown Creeper	yes	fairly common year round
Brown-headed Cowbird	yes	common mid-April to mid-Sept. fairly common late Sept. to Oct. uncommon Nov. to mid-April
California Quail	yes	common April to Aug. fairly common Sept. to March

Common Name	Breeds in Subject Area	Seasonal Occurrence
Cedar Waxwing	yes	common June to mid-Nov. uncommon late Nov. rare Dec. to May
Chestnut-backed Chickadee	yes	common year round
Cliff Swallow	yes	fairly common May to July rare April and Aug.
Common Merganser	yes	fairly common year round
Common Nighthawk	yes	fairly common mid-June to Aug. rare early June and September
Common Raven	yes	fairly common year round
Common Yellowthroat	yes	common April to Sept. rare Oct. to Feb.
Cooper's Hawk	yes	fairly common July to April uncommon May to June
Dark-eyed Junco	yes	common year round
Downy Woodpecker	yes	common year round
Evening Grosbeak	yes	fairly common May to July uncommon Aug. to April
Fox Sparrow	no	fairly common Oct. to April uncommon late Sept. rare May to early Sept.
Glaucous-winged Gull	yes	common year round
Golden-crowned Kinglet	yes	common Oct. to April fairly common May to Sept.
Golden-crowned Sparrow	yes	common mid-Sept. to April rare May to mid-Sept.
Golden Eagle	yes	rare year round
Gray Jay	yes	uncommon Oct. to Feb. rare March to Sept.
Great Blue Heron	yes	common year round
Great Horned Owl	yes	fairly common mid-Nov. to Feb. uncommon March to mid-Nov.

Common Name	Breeds in Subject Area	Seasonal Occurrence
Hairy Woodpecker	yes	fairly common year round
Hammond's Flycatcher	yes	fairly common May to Aug. uncommon Sept.
Hermit Thrush	no	fairly common April and Oct. uncommon May and Nov. to March
Hooded Merganser	yes	fairly common July to April uncommon May to June
House Wren	yes	fairly common May to Aug. uncommon late April rare Sept. to mid-Oct.
Hutton's Vireo	yes	fairly common March and April uncommon May to Feb.
Lincoln's Sparrow	no	fairly common mid-April to mid-May also fairly common Sept. to Oct. uncommon Nov. to mid-April rare Aug.
MacGillivray's Warbler	yes	common May to mid-Sept. rare late April and late Sept. to Oct.
Merlin	yes	uncommon Aug. to March rare April to July
Mew Gull	no	common mid-July to March fairly common early Apr., early July uncommon mid-April to June
Northern Flicker	yes	common year round
Northern Goshawk	yes	rare year round
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	yes	fairly common April to July uncommon March and Aug.
Northern Saw-whet Owl	yes	uncommon year round
Northwestern Crow	yes	common year round
Olive-sided Flycatcher	yes	common mid-May to Aug. uncommon Sept.

Common Name	Breeds in Subject Area	Seasonal Occurrence
Orange-crowned Warbler	yes	common April to Sept. uncommon Oct. rare March and Oct.
Osprey	yes	fairly common April to Sept. rare March and Oct.
Pileated Woodpecker	yes	uncommon year round
Pine Siskin	yes	common year round
Purple Finch	yes	common year round
Red-breasted Nuthatch	yes	fairly common year round
Red-breasted Sapsucker	yes	uncommon year round
Red Crossbill	yes	fairly common year round
Red-eyed Vireo	yes	uncommon June to Aug.
Red-tailed Hawk	yes	common year round
Red-winged Blackbird	yes	common year round
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	no	common March to mid-April fairly common mid-Sept. to Feb. rare mid-April to mid-Sept.
Ruffed Grouse	yes	uncommon year round
Rufflehead	yes	common mid-Oct. to mid-April fairly common mid-April to mid-May rare mid-May to mid-Oct.
Rufous Hummingbird	yes	common April to mid-July fairly common mid-July to Aug. rare March and Sept. to Dec.
Rufous-sided Towhee	yes	common year round
Savannah Sparrow	yes	common April to mid-Oct. fairly common late Oct. uncommon Nov. to Dec. rare Jan. to March
Sharp-shinned Hawk	no	common Sept. to Oct. fairly common Nov. to April rare May to Aug.

Common Name	Breeds in Subject Area	Seasonal Occurrence
Solitary Vireo	yes	fairly common mid-April to Aug. rare mid-March to mid-April
Song Sparrow	yes	common year round
Spotted Sandpiper	yes	fairly common May to Oct. rare November to April
Steller's Jay	yes	fairly common year round
Swainson's Thrush	yes	common mid-May to Aug. rare early May and Sept. to early Oct.
Townsend's Solitaire	yes	rare year round
Townsend's Warbler	yes	common May to Sept. uncommon April rare Oct. to March
Tree Swallow	yes	fairly common March to July rare Feb. and Aug.
Turkey Vulture	yes	common Sept. to mid-Oct. fairly common April to Aug. rare mid-Oct. to March
Varied Thrush	yes	common Dec. to Feb. fairly common March to Nov.
Vaux's Swift	yes	fairly common late May, early Sept. uncommon June to Aug. rare early May and late Sept.
Violet-green Swallow	yes	common April to July fairly common March uncommon Aug. to Sept. rare Feb. and Oct. to Dec.
Warbling Vireo	yes	fairly common May to mid-Sept. uncommon late April and late Sept.
Water Pipit	no	common mid-Sept. to mid-Nov. fairly common April uncommon mid-Nov. to March rare May

Common Name	Breeds in Subject Area	Seasonal Occurrence
Western Flycatcher	yes	common May to mid-Sept. fairly common late April rare late Sept.
Western Screech Owl	yes	fairly common Feb. to mid-June uncommon mid-June to Jan.
Western Tanager	yes	fairly common late May uncommon June to Sept. rare May and Oct.
White-crowned Sparrow	yes	common mid-April to mid-Sept. fairly common mid-Sept. to mid-April
Willow Flycatcher	yes	fairly common late May to Aug. uncommon Sept. rare early May
Wilson's Warbler	yes	common May to mid-Sept. rare late Sept. to Jan.
Winter Wren	yes	common year round
Yellow Warbler	yes	common May to mid-Sept. rare late April, late Sept. and Oct.
Yellow-rumped Warbler	yes	common April to mid-Oct. uncommon late Oct. to Dec. rare Jan. to March

This bird species list was supplied by David Aldcroft, and was prepared by members of the Cowichan Valley Natural History Society.