This document, once approved, replaces the direction provided in the Wakes Cove Provincial Park Purpose Statement and Zoning Plan (2003).
Wakes Cove Park
Draft Management Plan
Acknowledgements

The planning team of Sharon Erickson and Peggy Burfield completed the development of the Wakes Cove Draft Park Management Plan. Several other people provided input and information for this draft management plan by contributing their expertise, knowledge and ideas. These include, but not limited to, Drew Chapman and Dave Forman, BC Parks Area Supervisors, Erica McLaren, BC Parks Conservation Specialist, Chief Richard Thomas and Kathleen Johnnie from Lyackson First Nation, Eric McLay and Bill Angelbeck from Coast Research and Dave Nicolson from Clover Point Cartographics Limited, as well as many interest groups, stakeholders, and marine protected areas enthusiasts.
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Management Plan Purpose

The purpose of this management plan is to guide the management of Wakes Cove Park. This management plan:

- articulates the key features and values of Wakes Cove 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 Class A 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

Wakes Cove Park is located on the northern tip of Valdes Island. The island is located in the Strait of Georgia between Gabriola and Galiano islands, approximately 17 kilometres southeast of Nanaimo, British Columbia (BC) (Figure 1). The island covers an area of 23 square kilometres and is approximately 1.6 kilometres wide and 16 kilometres long. Valdes Island is one of the largest, most sparsely developed Gulf Islands without any public ferry, roads or other infrastructure. The majority of the island is Crown land, Indian Reserve or provincial park, with
just over 100 residential lots on the northeastern shoreline. Valdes Island is within the Islands Trust area, within the Cowichan Valley Regional District, and home to the Lyackson First Nation. The island supports a small community of full-time residents, but a majority of the population of the island consists of part-time residents. Access to Valdes Island is restricted to private boat or floatplane. There is no island-wide residential water system or electrical service.

Wakes Cove Park complements the other popular marine provincial parks in the area including Drumbeg, Dionisio Point, Montague Harbour, Pirates Cove and Newcastle Island. Gabriola Passage is adjacent to the park and is the gateway into Wakes Cove, which is the main access point to the park. The park is accessed by water and provides recreation opportunities for small boats, canoes and kayaks. The cove provides a moderate-to-good anchorage and a wharf, which gives access to the park. On shore, there are networks of old logging roads that serve as trails providing hiking opportunities throughout the park. The park offers hiking trails, picnicking, wildlife viewing and scenic viewing for visitors.

The area was assessed in 1998 by BC Parks and Parks Canada staff as part of the Pacific Marine Heritage Legacy program, a joint federal and provincial initiative aimed at creating an expanded and integrated network of coastal and marine parks along the Pacific coast of Canada. This area was identified as having significant park potential due to its size, undeveloped character and location. Wakes Cove was purchased from the Wardill family with funding from the Pacific Marine Heritage Legacy program in April 2002, and established as a Class A park in June 2002.

Wakes Cove Park consists of 132 hectares of forested uplands and 73 hectares of foreshore (Figure 2). This 205-hectare park contributes to the conservation of the several rare ecological communities within the Coastal Douglas-fir moist maritime biogeoclimatic subzone, which is under-represented in the provincial protected areas system, and the species at risk associated with them. The park protects old-growth and mature Douglas-fir forests as well as stands of arbutus, Garry oak and Seaside juniper trees. The extensive foreshore and shoreline area protect marine environments including sandstone beaches, outstanding sandstone galleries, steep rock faces, and includes part of a federally-designated Rockfish Conservation Area.

Commercial use of the local marine area is heavy, with commercial boat traffic through Gabriola Passage as well as the log storage areas and the Towboat Reserve (safe anchorage for temporary shelter during inclement weather or when a boat is waiting for favourable tides) adjacent to the park.

Valdes (Le’eyqsun) Island, including the park, is the homeland of the Lyackson First Nation and within the traditional territory of the other five members of the Hul’qumi’num Treaty Group (Cowichan Tribes and Chemainus, Halalt, Lake Cowichan, Penelakut First Nations) as well as the Snuneymuxw and Semiahmoo First Nations.
Figure 1: Wakes Cove Park Context Map
Figure 2: Wakes Cove Park Map
1.3 Legislative Framework

Wakes Cove Park was established as a 205 hectare Class A park on June 21, 2002 by Order in Council #510/2002 under the *Park Act*. The park was named and described in Schedule C of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act* in May 2004. 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.

1.4 Adjacent Patterns of Land and Marine Use

Wakes Cove Park is surrounded by water to the north, east and west including Gabriola Passage, the Strait of Georgia and Pylades Channel. To the west of the park, TimberWest Forest Corporation and Wardill Marine Holdings Limited hold marine industrial leases for log handling and storage along the shore of the park. To the east, the West Vancouver Yacht Club owns Kendrick Island and leases a section of the foreshore between the island and Valdes Island. In addition, due to the significant commercial marine traffic travelling through Gabriola Passage, a Towboat Reserve is also located between the park and Kendrick Island to accommodate the ever-changing tides and weather conditions in the area. To the south of the park, the Lyackson First Nation has a Wood Lot Licence (#1194320) on Crown land.

View of Kendrick Island from Wakes Cove Park
1.5 Management Commitments and Existing Authorizations

The park has several management commitments through the purchase agreement for the life estate and the private property as well as authorizations for road use.

Purchase Agreement

As part of the purchase agreement with the previous owners, BC Parks agreed that several family members would continue to use a portion of the property through a life estate \(^1\) (Parcel A Figure 3). Upon completion of the life estate, the use of the property will come to BC Parks. In addition, several family members own three parcels of private property (Parcels B, C & D Figure 3). The purchase agreement outlines the conditions of use and occupancy for parcels A, B and C (Appendix I). BC Parks also agreed at time of purchase that there would be no camping in the Cordero Point area.

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Figure 3: Purchase Agreement Properties

1 A life estate is a concept used in common law and statutory law to designate the ownership of land for the duration of a person's life. In legal terms, it is an estate in real property that ends at death. The owner of a life estate is called a "life tenant".
Existing Authorizations

- There are several existing authorizations permitting vehicle (truck and/or ATV) use of the old logging roads from the wharf and landing craft beach to access the private properties, the life estate property and the Crown land property south of the park.

Existing Authorizations (Adjacent Foreshore not within the park)

- Environment, Conservation and Recreation Reserve Notations, (ILRR\(^2\) #171269), to the Ministry of Environment, for UREP\(^3\)/Recreation Reserve over 500 hectares of unsurveyed foreshore or land covered by water being part of the bed of Gabriola Passage, Nanaimo District. Tenure commenced on April 2001 (no expiry date).

- Environment, Conservation and Recreation Reserve Notations, (ILRR #175395), to the Ministry of Environment, for Environment Protection/Conservation over 97.6 hectares of District Lot 416, and part of District Lot 344; together with unsurveyed foreshore or land covered by water being part of the beds of Pylades Channel, Wakes Cove, Gabriola Passage, and Strait of Georgia, all within Nanaimo District. Tenure commenced on April 2002 (no expiry date).

- Industrial Lease, (ILRR #154087), to TimberWest Forest Corporation, for Log Handling/Storage over 6.07 hectares of District Lot 344, Nanaimo District. Tenure term from December 1986 to December 2016.


- Industrial Reserve/Notation, (ILRR #175544), to Council of Marine Carriers, for Towboat Reserve over 12.9 hectares of unsurveyed foreshore between Kendrick and Valdes islands (Figure 2). Tenure commenced on November 1999 (no expiry date).

- Commercial Lease, (ILRR #153127), to the West Vancouver Yacht Club over 0.92 hectares of District Lot 88, Nanaimo District (Figure 2). Tenure term from December 1986 to December 2016.


\(^3\) UREP – Is a Use, Recreation and Enjoyment by the Public reserve designation.
1.6 The Planning Process

The initial management planning process commenced in 2002 and has included various studies and consultation with First Nations and the public, which have informed the draft management plan (2015).

Background Information Projects and Reports

In 2007, an Archaeological Inventory Assessment of Wakes Cove Park, Valdes Island, British Columbia [HCA 2007-038] was completed by Eric McLay and Bill Angelbeck of Coast Research by request of the Lyackson First Nation.

In 2008, Madrone Environmental Services completed the Coastal Douglas-fir Biogeoclimatic subzone Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping project. This work was undertaken for the BC Ministry of Agriculture and Lands (Integrated Land Management Bureau), BC Ministry of Environment (Environmental Stewardship Division), and Islands Trust.

Consultation

First Nations Consultation - First Nations consultation occurred throughout the management planning process.

Public Consultation – Public consultation consisted of telephone conversations, e-mail exchanges, informal (on-site) meetings and larger meetings by select invitation. The initial discussions included data collection, identifying management issues and obtaining recommendations on appropriate activities and use. Consultation included several stakeholders including previous property owners, adjacent landowners, local governments, other agencies, commercial users, the recreational boating community (kayaking and yachting), along with groups and individuals expressing an interest in Wakes Cove Park.

Note: Additional information will be added to this section in the final management plan
1.7 Relationship with First Nations

Le’eyqsun (Valdes) Island, including the park, is the homeland of the Lyackson First Nation and within the traditional territory of the other five members of the Hul’qumi’num Treaty Group (Cowichan Tribes, Chemainus, Halalt, Lake Cowichan and Penelakut First Nations), as well as the Snuneymuxw and Semiahmoo First Nations. The management plan encourages the expansion of relationships between BC Parks and these First Nations to ensure that management of the park considers their traditional uses and values.

Parks and protected areas are established without prejudice to aboriginal rights and title. Through their involvement in treaty negotiations, First Nations have the opportunity to define their aboriginal rights and title, as per section 35 of the Canadian Constitution Act (1982). The management plan will not limit subsequent treaty negotiations.

Wakes Cove Park includes cultural and natural values that are significant to First Nations. First Nations continue to practise their aboriginal rights within the park, which includes gathering and other cultural and spiritual activities.

All known and unknown archaeological resources in the park are protected under the Heritage Conservation Act and archaeological and impact assessments, which include First Nations consultation, are required prior to any significant park facility additions in the park.

1.8 Relationship with Community

In addition to BC Parks, several other government agencies, stakeholders, and interest groups have interests in and around Wakes Cove Park.

Government Agencies

- The Islands Trust is a unique federation of local governments serving the Gulf Islands. They are responsible for land use planning and regulation, with a legislated mandate for preserving and protecting the Gulf Islands’ unique amenities and environment.
- The BC ministry responsible for archaeology has an interest in the cultural and archaeological sites in the park.
- The BC ministry responsible for Forest Recreation Sites and Trails BC has an interest in the creation of a marine network of access points and campsites along the coastline of BC.
- The BC ministry responsible for wildfire management has an interest regarding wildfire management and response on Valdes Island.
- Canadian Coast Guard has an interest in ensuring there is unimpeded navigation through Gabriola Passage. The Coast Guard also has jurisdiction over the construction of structures (docks, wharves and mooring buoys).
• Fisheries and Oceans Canada has an interest in Gabriola Passage as it is one of two near shore Marine Protected Area pilot projects under the Oceans Act, and the management of fish and fish habitat under provisions in the Fisheries Act. Fisheries and Oceans Canada has established a Rockfish Conservation Area in Gabriola Passage.

• Council of Marine Carriers has a Towboat Reserve between Valdes and Kendrick islands.

**Conservation and Recreation Interests**

The following groups have interest in preserving the natural habitats in Wakes Cove Park, supporting conservation and recreation in the park.

• Valdes Island Conservancy has interest in promoting conservation and sustainable practices on the island through strong communication with island residents on the importance and sensitivity of the island’s natural environments.

• The Wardill family has interest in management of park values as the former owners of the land and owners of private land in-holdings adjacent to the park.

• Valdes Island and Gabriola Island residents have an interest in any impacts to their property from park visitors, fire management and prevention, vandalism and illegal hunting.

• Council of BC Yacht Clubs has an interest in boating in the area and safe anchorages.

• Marine Parks Forever Society has interest in recreational boating and protecting safe anchorages along the BC coastline. The Society contributed funds towards the purchase of the parkland.

• The BC Marine Trails Network has an interest in the creation of a marine network of access points and campsites along the BC coastline.

• West Vancouver Yacht Club owns Kendrick Island and has a lease for a portion of the foreshore adjacent to the island.
2.0 Values and Roles of Wakes Cove Park

2.1 Significance in the Parks and Protected Areas System

Wakes Cove Park is significant to BC's protected areas system because it protects:

- a series of ecological communities\(^4\) associated with the Coastal Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic subzone which are under-represented in the protected areas system;
- four red-listed ecological communities and one blue-listed ecological community as well as habitat for several species at risk, including the red-listed Peregrine Falcon *anatum* subspecies;
- significant First Nations cultural values; and
- abundant and diverse marine life of Gabriola Passage as the result of strong tidal currents (up to eight knots) providing abundant nutrients to filter-feeding invertebrates like clams, mussels and barnacles.

Wakes Cove Park also provides:

- low-impact recreational opportunities for island visitors including hiking, nature viewing and exploring the old farm site; and
- marine recreational opportunities in and around the park including kayaking, canoeing, diving and access to the park’s sheltered bays, which provide small boat anchorage.

2.2 Biodiversity and Natural Heritage Values

The information in this section primarily stems from Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping projects completed by Madrone Environmental Services in 2008 for the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Ministry of Environment and Islands Trust.

Ecosystem Representation

Wakes Cove Park plays an important role in protecting significant representative rare ecological communities in the Southern Gulf Island Eosection included in the Coastal Douglas-fir moist maritime biogeoclimatic subzone (CDFmm), the only biogeoclimatic subzone found in Wakes Cove Park. Only 4.3% of the CDFmm biogeoclimatic subzone is protected in the provincial and federal protected areas systems. Additional lands representing the CDFmm biogeoclimatic zone is protected by other government agencies on their lands and on private conservation land.

\(^4\) BC Conservation Data Centre use the term ecological communities also known as ecosystems
Table 1 summarizes the representation of the CDFmm in Wakes Cove Park and shows its significance in the provincial protected areas system (BC Parks, 2015).

**Table 1: Ecosystem Representation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biogeoclimatic (BEC) Subzone</th>
<th>Total Area of CDFmm in B.C. (ha)</th>
<th>Total Area of CDFmm in Protected Areas (BC Parks and Parks Canada) (ha)</th>
<th>Percent of CDFmm in the Province that is Protected</th>
<th>Total Area of CDFmm in Wakes Cove Park (ha)</th>
<th>Percent of Province-wide Protection of CDFmm in Wakes Cove Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDFmm</td>
<td>245,307</td>
<td>10,522</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ecological Communities**

Wakes Cove Park supports a series of ecological communities that have very restricted provincial distribution. With a Mediterranean-type climate and a long growing season, the southern Gulf Islands and the southeastern part of Vancouver Island form a unique ecological region in Canada. This ecological region supports many rare ecosystems that are at risk because of intense human pressure on the area.

The park contains a diverse patchwork of ecological communities and anthropogenic (human impacted) sites including historic cultivated fields, old logging roads, and logged sites. The four ecological communities in the park are the red-listed Douglas-fir / dull Oregon grape, Douglas-fir / Alaska oniongrass, Douglas-fir / arbutus and in the wetter interior locations of the park the blue-listed western redcedar / slough sedge. Much of the shoreline area and the rocky outcrops contain sparse vegetation with only patchy tree cover of all ages including Douglas-fir, arbutus, Garry oak and Seaside juniper along with sensitive ground cover of grasses, moss and lichens. All ecological communities found in the park are shown on the map in Appendix II. Appendix III lists the park’s ecological communities and their status according to the BC Conservation Data Centre (2015).

**Vegetation**

Forest cover in the park is of mixed ages ranging from 40 to greater than 250 years old. The forests contain Douglas-fir with some western redcedar, grand fir mixed with some arbutus, big leaf maple, red alder and the occasional Garry oak and Seaside juniper. Most of the park consists of young forests between 40 – 80 years old due to extensive logging on the property in the 1950s; however, there are a few stands of mature trees (80 – 250 year old) and old-growth trees of over 250 years old throughout the park and these stands are likely to contain species at risk. In addition, rare species and rare ecological communities are found on shoreline areas and rocky outcrops where there has been little disturbance. A plant survey has not been completed for the park; however, the Conservation Data Centre reports the occurrence of the blue-listed poison oak in the park.
One of the greatest threats to biological diversity in protected areas in BC is the introduction of invasive and exotic species (non-native). Growing throughout the park are several invasive and exotic plant species including tansy ragwort, English ivy, common lilac, bull thistle and common foxglove. In addition, there are several varieties of domestic fruit trees and grasses growing in the park.

Wakes Cove Forest

Wildlife Species and Habitats

Wakes Cove Park protects a variety of habitats resulting in a diversity of wildlife species using the area including the red-listed Peregrine Falcon _anatum_ subspecies and several species of seabirds, ducks, geese and shorebirds that live in the intertidal and marine area. The riparian areas and shoreline provide habitat for the blue-listed Great Blue Heron _fannini_ subspecies. Bald Eagles nest in the old-growth trees in the area including three recorded nest sites in and adjacent to the park.

The homestead contains several old buildings and barns that are suitable habitat for blue-listed Barn Owls and there is evidence of cavity feeding birds throughout the park. Raccoon, Red Squirrel and Columbian Black-tailed Deer are common residents in the park.

Foreshore and Marine Areas

The Wakes Cove foreshore and marine areas contain significant natural, cultural, and recreation values while also being used for industrial purposes. Gabriola Passage, which lies between Gabriola Island and Valdes Island, is the smallest of three main passages leading from Georgia Strait into the calmer inner waters adjacent to the Gulf Islands. Approximately 120 metres wide at its narrowest point with an average maximum depth of 30 metres, Gabriola Passage’s tidal currents can run up to eight knots creating whirlpools, standing waves and rip curls.
Gabriola Passage is an area of incredibly diverse marine life as the strong tidal currents provide abundant nutrients to filter-feeding invertebrates like clams, mussels and barnacles. Other marine life in this area include: North Pacific Giant Octopus, Kelp Greenlings, Lingcod and several species of sculpins, anemones, sea stars, urchins, and rockfish. Gabriola Passage is designated as a Rockfish Conservation Area by Fisheries and Oceans Canada\(^5\) to protect several species of rockfish and their habitat. Every species of nudibranchs (soft bodied, marine gastropods often-called sea slugs) native to local waters are found in this area.

The foreshore and marine areas are home to many species of birds including several species of cormorants, gulls, loons, shorebirds and seabirds as well as dabbling and diving ducks. In addition, the area is home to several marine mammals including North American River Otters, Harbour Seals, California Sea Lions and the blue-listed Steller Sea Lions.

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\(^5\) See the Fisheries and Oceans Canada Website at: [http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/maps-cartes/rca-acs/index-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/maps-cartes/rca-acs/index-eng.htm)
2.3 Cultural Values

First Nations

Le’eyqsun (Valdes) Island, including the park, is the homeland of the Lyackson First Nation and within the territory of the other five members of the Hul’qumi’num Treaty Group (Cowichan Tribes and Chemainus, Halalt, Lake Cowichan, and Penelakut First Nations) as well as the Snuneymuxw and Semiahmoo First Nations.

The Lyackson community descends from four main ancestors – Thi’Xvulece, Swin’yleth, Swute’sé’Dick and Shulqvilum – who traditionally settled the winter villages of T’αat’ka, Th’āxel and Th’xwe’mksen – located, respectively, at Shingle Point, Cardale Point and Porlier Pass on Le’eyqsun (Valdes) Island (Figure 4A). These villages were home to the Lyackson First Nation for hundreds of years until the mid-1900s when community members moved onto Vancouver Island for economic reasons. Many of the Lyackson First Nation community members live in the Chemainus area, however, they still regard Le’eyqsun as their homeland and the community vision is to return to the island as they treasure it as a place for recreation, rest and renewal.

There are three Indian Reserves (I.R.) on Valdez Island (I.R. 3, I.R. 4 and I.R. 5) which comprise a third of the island (Figure 4B). Lyackson First Nation members continue to engage in their traditional land use practices on the island on a seasonal basis. In addition, Lyackson First Nation manages the forested Crown land adjacent to Wakes Cove Park through an agreement with the BC ministry responsible for forestry.

In 2007, Eric McLay and Bill Angelbeck of Coast Research completed an Archaeological Inventory Assessment of Wakes Cove Park providing information on the known cultural sites within the park. This study, along with consultation with Lyackson First Nation and this management plan, will be used in the management of Wakes Cove Park to ensure cultural values are respected and protected.

The Lyackson First Nation wishes to have the park renamed with a name that is culturally significant to the Lyackson people reflecting their connection with the history and culture of this place.
Figure 4: Le’eyqsun (Valdes) Island Status Maps (Lyackson, 2015)
European Settlers

Captain George Henry Richards, captain of HMS Plumper, named Valdes Island in 1858 after the Spanish naval officer Cayetano Valdes y Florez Bazán, who first visited the area in 1792 as a lieutenant serving under Captain Alexandor Malaspina on the ship *Descubierta*.

In 1876, the land at the northern tip of Valdes Island was granted to retired British Navy Captain Baldwin Arden Wake. Captain Wake and his family homesteaded and farmed the land growing vegetables and raising sheep and cattle. In 1876, Captain Wake became a teacher at the Gabriola School where he rowed across the turbulent Gabriola Pass in a small boat twice daily. In 1880, Captain Wake drowned while returning from Nanaimo with a load of supplies. His small boat and some of his supplies washed up on Thetis Island, but his body was never found.

After Captain Wake’s death, his wife moved back to Esquimalt and his youngest son, Baldwin Hough Wake, continued working the farm. In 1881, Baldwin became a telegraph operator when the Telegraph Station was located on Valdes Island. Baldwin married an English woman named Amelia in 1884 while on a trip to England. Baldwin died accidentally in 1904 and Amelia remained farming the land and working as a telegraph operator until 1946 when she died. After Amelia’s death, ownership of the property passed from the Wake family to the Wardill family.

During the 1950s, extensive logging on the property created a network of roadways, many of which are now overgrown. In 1997, the Wardill family approached the BC government with a proposal to sell the property for future protected area status. On June 21, 2002, the property was established as Wakes Cove Provincial Park. As part of the purchase agreement, members of the Wardill family have retained three parcels of private land and one life estate.
**Homestead Buildings and Vital Spring**

Wakes Cove contains several original farm buildings including an old house, a barn and small sheds. Some of these buildings were built as far back as the early 1900s. Several dilapidated buildings were removed at the time of the park’s establishment. A surface water well, which is named Vital Spring, is located close to Dogfish Bay and was used as an additional source of fresh water for the homestead.

![Wakes Cove Old Farm Buildings](image)

**2.4 Recreation Values**

Wakes Cove Park is located within the popular Georgia Strait marine recreation corridor and provides marine opportunities for visitors travelling by small crafts, including pleasure boats, canoes and kayaks, with its great scenery and sheltered bays.

Presently there is no ferry service to Valdes Island as per an agreement between Islands Trust and the Ministry responsible for highways. However, there are roads on the island and island residents bring their vehicles over on barges. There are several old logging roads from the southern part of the island that continue into the park. These roads are gated at the park boundary; therefore there is no public vehicle access into the park.
The park offers a variety of recreational opportunities including hiking, picnicking, wildlife viewing, diving and scenic viewing. The old logging roads crisscrossing the park are closed to vehicles and are used as hiking trails. Biking is allowed on the old logging roads which are designated as multiuse trails. The park is not open to hunting\textsuperscript{6}.

Camping is not allowed in the park because of pre-existing commitments and the environmental and cultural sensitivities of the area. Camping facilities are being developed outside the park on both the east and west side of Valdes Island.

The marine area in and around the park offers a variety of recreational opportunities including fishing for salmon, rockfish and ling cod as well as scuba diving within Gabriola Passage. The park is close to other opportunities on the Flat Top Islands and Breakwater Island and these areas are considered among BC’s most spectacular dive spots, with rock walls up to 100 feet deep. Kayakers are known to launch from Cedar or Yellow Point on Vancouver Island, from Degnen Bay or Silva Bay on Gabriola Island or from Spanish Hills on Galiano Island to access the park and Valdes Island.

Existing recreational facilities in Wakes Cove Park include a 10-metre wharf (for dinghy tie-up only) and a 30-metre ramp installed in 2003 by BC Parks on the west side of Wakes Cove. Recreational boaters anchor in Wakes Cove and access the park from the wharf.

\textbf{BC Parks Wharf and Ramp in Wakes Cove}

\textsuperscript{6} Consistent with BC Hunting Regulations – Hunting in BC Parks http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/fw/wildlife/hunting/regulations/
2.5 Climate Change

Climate change is associated with generally warmer temperatures, greater temperature extremes and low humidity over the summer as well as longer and more intense periods of drought. These changes, combined with increasing storm intensity and rising sea level, are resulting in changes to species composition and ecosystem function across the landscape. The severity and extent of these changes will accelerate if measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and curb climate change are not implemented.

Protected areas have a role in mitigating the impacts of climate change by naturally storing carbon and providing a refuge for species that migrate when conditions become unfavourable in their existing habitats. Forest ecosystems such as those found in Wakes Cove Park also moderate the local climate, which helps species survive the effects of climate change. By protecting the island habitat, Wakes Cove Park plays a role in species and ecosystems adaptation in the face of natural disturbances and long-term impacts associated with climate change.

Wakes Cove Park’s Sensitive Shoreline
3.0 Management Direction

3.1 Management Vision

Wakes Cove Park contributes to the conservation of the Coastal Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic subzone and its associated species at risk and ecological communities at risk as well as the natural and cultural values on and around the northern tip of Valdes Island. It conserves and protects First Nations’ cultural heritage in the area highlighting their deep cultural and spiritual connection to the island. In addition, it provides low-impact recreational opportunities associated with the marine and upland environments that do not compromise the cultural or natural values of the park.
### 3.2 Management Objectives, Issues and Strategies

Table 2 outlines management issues and interests in Wakes Cove Park, as well as management objectives and strategies to address them.

**Table 2: Management Objectives, Issues, Interests and Strategies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Issues/Interests</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATURAL HERITAGE VALUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| To maintain the long-term natural diversity of terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the park and to conserve and protect natural values. | Need to ensure ongoing conservation and protection of species and ecological communities at risk. | • Initiate further research, with the assistance of external partners, on species at risk in the park and protect their critical habitat.  
• Initiate research on species and ecological communities at risk in the park focusing on disturbed areas.  
• Work with Fisheries and Oceans Canada to ensure protection of marine values.  
• Minimize visitor impacts on sensitive ecological values and areas by directing visitor use to the developed trail system and educating visitors through appropriate signage. |
| To reduce unnatural fuel loads and presence of invasive and exotic species. | Sensitive ecological communities and species at risk are threatened by the introduction of invasive and exotic species, long-term fire suppression and an unnaturally high population of deer. | • Assess presence of invasive and exotic species (e.g., ivy, clematis, lilac, bull thistle, fruit trees, and foxglove); initiate monitoring of the impacts and alteration to natural process or vegetative patterns, and plan for control and/or removal, as necessary.  
• Collaborate with Coastal Invasive Species Council/Invasive Species Council of BC, other agencies, stakeholders, and the public on the reduction and/or eradication of introduced invasive and exotic plants.  
• Assess and monitor the impacts of deer on sensitive ecological communities and species at risk. |
| **CLIMATE CHANGE** |  |  |
| To gain a better understanding of the effects of climate change on the park’s natural values. | Species and ecological communities at risk may be negatively impacted by climate change-related variations to precipitation and temperature regimes.  
Shoreline areas are at risk from sea level rise associated with climate change. | • Encourage ongoing research on species and ecological communities at risk to gain a better understanding of the effects of climate change on these sensitive ecological communities.  
• Use the BC Parks shoreline sensitivity model evaluation tool to consider areas that are likely to be impacted by climate change and sea level rise to guide park facility development.  
• Monitor vegetation and benthic communities at the shoreline to determine their response to any potential sea level rise.  
• Work with local First Nations in the protection of archaeological sites that may be at risk from sea level rise and increased erosion or wave action. |
## Objectives

**FIRST NATIONS CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES**

To conserve, protect, and respect cultural values and maintain First Nations social, ceremonial and cultural uses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues/Interests</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Traditional use and cultural practices have occurred and continue to occur on Le’eyqsun (Valdes) Island and the area is of high importance to First Nations. | • Continue building relationships with First Nations to assist in the identification and protection of cultural sites and values as well as First Nations’ cultural use of the park.  
• Ensure appropriate *Heritage Conservation Act* protocols are followed where any new cultural sites and values are identified.  
• Ensure that archaeological assessments are completed prior to any ground disturbance and development within the park in order to identify and protect cultural sites and values.  
• Work with Lyackson First Nation in the development of information signs on reduction of trespass on reserve land, the protection of archaeological and sensitive cultural sites and Lyackson First Nation cultural history and use of the area.  
• Support Lyackson First Nation in their submission to rename the park with a name that is culturally significant to Lyackson people to reflect their connection with the history and the culture of this place. |

**CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES**

To conserve, protect, and respect cultural values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues/Interests</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Lack of knowledge of European settlers’ cultural values within the park. Potential public safety concerns exist related to existing old farm buildings. | • Provide visitor information and interpretation of the park’s heritage values.  
• Document and photograph cultural values for inventory purposes.  
• Identify and mitigate potential physical safety hazards by conducting a safety assessment of existing structures. Repair as necessary to ensure integrity and public safety.  
• Secure non-structurally sound buildings and allow them to decay naturally. |

**LAND USE AND INTERESTS MANAGEMENT**

To integrate adjacent land and foreshore use issues and interests in the management of the park.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues/Interests</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Potential impacts from development of adjacent four private properties surrounded by the park and industrial foreshore use. Interest to maintain biological connectivity. | • Continue building relationships with park neighbours to encourage the protection of biological connectivity.  
• Pursue the addition of the four private properties (including the three Wardill Properties and Kendrick Island) and two log handling foreshore leases when opportunities arise.  
• Continue to provide BC Parks authorization for vehicle use of the old logging roads to access the private properties, life estate and Crown lands. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Issues/Interests</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECREATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> any recreational development in the park will be guided by the BC Parks’ Impact Assessment Process and policies to ensure no adverse impacts to park values (e.g., cultural and environmental).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide for safe and low-impact recreational activities.</td>
<td>Need for public information signs and maps.</td>
<td>• Provide regulatory, interpretive and informational signage to deliver park messaging on public safety, First Nations cultural interests and appropriate activities in culturally and ecologically sensitive areas and on private property.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | Interest in the development of park facilities. | • Install a toilet adjacent to the wharf.  
• Develop a picnic site if demand for these facilities becomes evident.  
• Secure and close the Vital Spring well. |
| | Opportunity to maintain buildings and provide visitor accommodation. | • Consider the feasibility of using the farmhouse and the life tenancy buildings (when the life tenancy has ended) for fixed roof accommodation, other visitor services facilities (e.g., interpretation centre) or for park management purposes. |
| | There is a lack of knowledge of the trail and road system in the park, and continued interest in further development of trails. | • Establish an accurate inventory of all old logging roads and trails in the park and adjacent private land.  
• Create an access management plan to identify roads and trails to maintain, roads to keep as trails, roads to be used for biking and roads and trails to be decommissioned.  
• Develop a trail network in the park ensuring public safety and consideration for cultural and ecological values by relocating trails if necessary. Work to keep any relocated trails out of the special feature zone. |
| | Some existing and potential recreational activities may negatively affect the park’s cultural and ecological sensitive terrestrial and marine values. | • Do not allow horseback riding or non-authorized motorized vehicle use (dirt bike and ATVs) in the park.  
• Work with the Coast Guard to designate the park a ‘no sewage and grey water discharge zone’ and educate visitors.  
• Consider the addition of boat mooring facilities (e.g. stern ties or mooring bouys) in Wakes Cove to protect the marine values and increase access to the park.  
• Maintain a ‘pack-in pack-out’ garbage policy.  
• Do not allow open fires in the park. |
| **STAKEHOLDERS AND ADJACENT LAND OWNERS** | | |
| To maintain a good relationship with stakeholders and neighbours. | Collaboration with stakeholders and interested parties on the management of the park and surrounding properties is required to protect the park’s values. | • Work collaboratively with other agencies and stakeholders to help with the management of the park and other protected lands in the area. |
3.3 Zoning

In general terms, a zoning plan divides a park 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 park and provides visitors and managers with a quick visual representation and appreciation of how a particular park 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.

Wakes Cove Park contains three management zones: Intensive Recreation, Special Feature and Nature Recreation (Figure 5). In addition to the zoning descriptions below, the types of activities considered appropriate in these zones are further described in Appendix IV: Appropriate Uses Table.

**Intensive Recreation Zone (Terrestrial and Marine)** – The Intensive Recreation Zone is located at Wakes Cove and includes the homestead structures and the wharf area and associated foreshore. This zone covers the area where a majority of the recreational activities occurs and contains a few park facilities. This zone is approximately 10 hectares or 5% of the park.

**Special Feature Zone** - The Special Feature Zone follows the shoreline of Wakes Cove Park up to 100 metres wide along the eastern, western and northern boundaries of the park. This zone protects culturally and ecologically significant values including cultural sites, the sandstone galleries, peregrine falcon nesting habitat, and old-growth forests. This zone also includes the Life Estate property and its historic values. This zoning highlights the area’s sensitivity, restricts development and recreational activities to preserve cultural and ecological values and limits impacts to all of these sensitive areas. This zone is approximately 28 hectares or 14% of the park.

**Nature Recreation Zone (Terrestrial and Marine)** - The remainder of the park, including the marine foreshore, is zoned Nature Recreation to protect the park’s environment and scenic values and to provide for limited recreational opportunities in a relatively undisturbed natural environment. A large section of this zone contains habitat of high conservation value and management direction for this zone will ensure these values are not adversely affected by visitor use. This zone is approximately 167 hectares, or 81% of the park.
Figure 5: Wakes Cove Zoning Map
4.0 Plan Implementation

4.1 Implementation Plan

The management of Wakes Cove Park will conform to the directions set forth in this management plan. The implementation of the outlined management strategies is subject to the availability of resources. As capacity allows, BC Parks will facilitate discussions with Lyackson First Nation and stakeholders to identify and determine how to implement management strategies. Trail repair, monitoring of recreational use, and development and installation of signage will require close cooperation and involvement with the Lyackson First Nation and neighbours to ensure that the park is well managed and the park’s values are maintained and protected.

4.2 High Priority Strategies

The following strategies have been identified as high priorities for implementation:

- Install a toilet by the wharf.
- Secure and close the Vital Spring well.
- Secure non-structurally sound buildings and allow them to decay naturally.
- Continue building relationships with Lyackson First Nation on the protection of archaeological values and their cultural use of the park.
- Work with Lyackson First Nation on the development of information signs to reduce trespass on reserve land, protect archaeological and sensitive cultural values and inform visitors of Lyackson First Nation cultural history and use of the area.
- Support Lyackson First Nation in their submission to rename the park with a name that is culturally significant to Lyackson people to reflect their connection with the history and the culture of this place.

4.3 Plan Assessment

In order to ensure that the management direction for Wakes Cove 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, Lyackson First Nation and interested stakeholders 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.
5.0 References


BC Parks. 2015. Protected Areas System Overview (PASO), Interim GIS Analysis completed May 2015, internal document


6.0 Glossary

Blue List
List of ecological communities, and indigenous species and subspecies of special concern (formerly vulnerable) in BC.

Ecoregion
The Ecoregion Classification system is used to stratify BC’s terrestrial and marine ecosystem complexity into discrete geographical units at five levels. For a complete explanation of this complex classification system, visit http://www.env.gov.BC.ca/ecology/ecoregions/index.html/

Ecosystem or Ecological Communities
An ecosystem or ecological communities are a dynamic complex of plant, animal and microorganism communities and the nonliving environment interacting as a functional unit. Ecological communities vary enormously in size: a temporary pond in a tree hollow and an ocean basin can both be ecological communities.

Ecosystem-at-risk
An extirpated, endangered or threatened ecosystem or an ecosystem of special concern (formerly called vulnerable).

Exotic Species
Species that have been moved beyond their natural range as a result of human activity. Exotic species are also known as alien species, foreign species, introduced species, non-indigenous species and non-native species.

Herbaceous
An ecosystem group in BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer: ecological communities dominated by herbaceous vegetation. Shrubs generally account for less than 20% of vegetation cover, and tree cover is generally less than 10%.

Invasive Species
Species those are not native to an area and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Red List
List of ecological communities, and indigenous species and subspecies that are extirpated, endangered or threatened in BC Red-listed species and sub-species may be legally designated as, or may be considered candidates for legal designations as Extirpated, Endangered or Threatened under the Wildlife Act (see http://www.env.gov.BC.ca/wld/faq.htm#2). Not all Red-listed taxa will necessarily become formally designated. Placing taxa on these lists flags them as being at risk and requiring investigation.

Species at Risk
An extirpated, endangered or threatened species or a species of special concern (formerly called vulnerable).

Towboat Reserves
The Towboat reserves were put in place at the request of the Council of Marine Carriers (CMC) to protect harbours along the BC Coast to ensure harbours of refuge (temporary shelter during inclement weather or when waiting for favorable tides) remained available for commercial marine traffic - e.g. tugs towing booms and barges up and down the coast. These harbours needed to be of adequate size, be located along commercial navigation routes and provide adequate shelter to accommodate the tug and the load being towed.
Appendix I: Private Property Conditions of Use And Occupancy

Site A - Life Estate Property

- Area: 0.61 hectares delineated on the ground by a split rail cedar fence.
- Structures: two cabins and out buildings including woodsheds and an outhouse.
- Tenure: Occupancy is permitted to the four listed Wardill family members and is not transferable. The life estate commenced on March 2002 and will terminate on the earliest to occur: either the death of the last of the listed family members or the eightieth anniversary of the agreement’s commencement date (March 2082).
- Restrictions:
  - recreational use only;
  - no harvesting or removal of the natural resources (e.g., trees, rocks, etc.);
  - sheep or other farm animals are not allowed and all pets must be restrained on a lead no longer than two meters;
  - fires for clean-up purposes only will be allowed from November 1st – April 30th;
  - access will be granted though park use permits;
  - no commercial activities; and
  - no construction of new buildings, without BC Parks’ approval.

Site B - West Covenant Lands (Lot A Plan VIP 73632) – Private Property

- First Right of Refusal: In the event that the property owner or family wishes to sell the property, the province will be given first right of refusal.
- Area: 2.35 hectares delineated on the ground by a split rail cedar fence.
- Restrictions:
  - recreational use only;
  - no harvesting or removal of the natural resources (e.g., trees, rocks, etc.) permitted except for construction of one residence;
  - sheep or other farm animals are not allowed and all pets must be restrained on a lead no longer than two meters;
  - fires for clean-up purposes only will be allowed from November 1st – April 30th;
  - access will be granted though park use permits;
  - no commercial activities;
  - may not construct any sewage disposal system without BC Parks’ approval; and
  - in the event that the property is sold and BC Parks is not the owner, the new owners must secure their own source of water within the property boundary.
• Building restrictions:
  ▪ main floor, 1,200 square feet maximum and second floor, 800 square feet maximum;
  ▪ maximum height, 30 feet based on average elevation of lot;
  ▪ wood siding and roofing will be of natural tones; and
  ▪ building will conform to Islands Trust Rural Land Use Bylaws.

Site C - East Covenant Lands (Lot A Plan VIP 73632) – Private Property

• First Right of Refusal: In the event that the property owner or family wishes to sell the property, then the province is given first right of refusal.
• Area: 2.02 hectares delineated on the ground by a split rail cedar fence.
• Restrictions:
  ▪ recreational use only;
  ▪ no harvesting or removal of the natural resources (e.g., trees, rocks, etc.) permitted except for construction of one residence;
  ▪ sheep or other farm animals are not allowed and all pets must be restrained on a lead no longer than two meters;
  ▪ fires for clean-up purposes only will be allowed from November 1st – April 30th;
  ▪ access will be granted though park use permits;
  ▪ no commercial activities;
  ▪ may not construct any sewage disposal system without BC Parks approval; and
  ▪ in the event that the property is sold and BC Parks is not the owner, the new owners must secure their own source of water within the property boundary.
• Building restrictions:
  ▪ 700 square feet single floor dwelling;
  ▪ maximum height, 20 feet based on average elevation of lot;
  ▪ wood siding and roofing will be of natural tones; and
  ▪ building will conform to Islands Trust Rural Land Use Bylaws.

Site D - Parcel A, DD 769 15-1- Private Property

• The purchase agreement does not contain any conditions of use or occupancy on this parcel of land.
• Area: 6.07 hectares
### Appendix II: Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping

#### LEGEND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Primary Ecological Communities</th>
<th>Secondary Ecological Communities</th>
<th>Stand Ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>50% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape</td>
<td>50% Douglas-fir / arbutus</td>
<td>40 – 80 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>90% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape</td>
<td>10% Douglas-fir / arbutus</td>
<td>40 – 250 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>70% Douglas-fir / arbutus</td>
<td>30% Cliff – Rocky Outcrops</td>
<td>40 – 250 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>60% Douglas-fir / arbutus</td>
<td>40% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape</td>
<td>&lt; 40 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>100% western red cedar / slough sedge</td>
<td></td>
<td>40 – 80 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>90% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape</td>
<td>10% Wallace’s selaginella / Reindeer Lichens</td>
<td>40 – 80 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>90% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape</td>
<td>10% Rocky Outcrops</td>
<td>40 – 80 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>70% Douglas-fir / arbutus</td>
<td>30% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape</td>
<td>40 – 80 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>100% Douglas-fir / arbutus</td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 15 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>80% Douglas-fir / arbutus</td>
<td>20% Wallace’s selaginella / Reindeer Lichens</td>
<td>80 – 250 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>70% western red cedar / slough sedge</td>
<td>30% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape</td>
<td>40 – 80 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>100% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape</td>
<td></td>
<td>80 – 250 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>90% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape</td>
<td>10% Douglas-fir / arbutus</td>
<td>80 – 250 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>90% Wallace’s selaginella / Reindeer Lichens</td>
<td>10% Rocky Outcrops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>80% Cultivated Field</td>
<td>20% Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape</td>
<td>40 – 80 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix III: Ecological Communities Status

Wakes Cove Park ecological communities’ status (CDC, 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecological Community</th>
<th>Provincial Conservation Status</th>
<th>B.C. List Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-fir / arbutus</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-fir / dull Oregon-grape</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-fir / Alaska oniongrass</td>
<td>S1</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>western redcedar / slough sedge</td>
<td>S2S3</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace’s Selaginella / Reindeer Lichens</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Provincial Conservation Status**

Provincial Status applies to a species’ or ecological community’s conservation status in British Columbia. The number in parenthesis is the year the status rank was last reviewed.

The status ranks have the following meaning:

SX = presumed extirpated
SH = historical (species)/possibly extirpated (communities)
S1 = critically imperiled
S2 = imperiled
S3 = special concern, vulnerable to extirpation or extinction
S4 = apparently secure
S5 = demonstrably widespread, abundant, and secure.
NA = not applicable
NR = unranked
U = unrankable

For a full discussion of the ranking system, how ranks are assigned and what all ranks mean, visit the NatureServe site.

**B.C. List Status**

Ecological communities are assigned to one of four provincial lists depending on their Subnational Conservation Status (see table above). The lists are as follows:

**Extinct**: Ecological communities that no longer exist.

**Red**: Includes any ecological community that is Extirpated, Endangered or Threatened in British Columbia. Extirpated ecological communities no longer exist in British Columbia, but do occur elsewhere. Endangered ecological communities are facing imminent extirpation or elimination. Threatened ecological communities are likely to become endangered if limiting factors are not reversed. Placing ecological communities on these lists flags them as being at risk and requiring investigation.

**Blue**: Includes any ecological community considered to be of Special Concern (formerly Vulnerable) in British Columbia. Ecological communities of Special Concern have characteristics that make them particularly sensitive or vulnerable to human activities or natural events. Blue-listed ecological communities are at risk, but are not Extirpated, Endangered or Threatened.

**Yellow**: Includes ecological communities that are apparently secure and not at risk of extinction.

**No Status**: Includes ecological communities that have not been ranked (i.e. Provincial Conservation Status Rank is SNR).
Appendix IV: Appropriate Use Table

The following table summarizes existing and potential future uses in Wakes Cove 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 park in the future.

Please note that appropriate uses may be geographically restricted (i.e., only allowed in certain areas of Wakes Cove 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 important to review relevant sections of the management plan when interpreting the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriate Use Table Legend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Y</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition of BC Parks’ authorizations**

- Park Use Permit
- Contract
- Volunteer or Stewardship Agreement
- Letter of Authorization
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Activities in Terrestrial and Marine Intensive Recreation Zones</th>
<th>Activities in Terrestrial and Marine Nature Recreation Zone</th>
<th>Activities in Special Feature Zone</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recreational Activities/Uses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping (designated sites)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping (wilderness style-undesignated sites)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Recreation (facility based)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Use of existing houses or outbuildings may be appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Recreation (nature and cultural tours)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>BC Parks authorization required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Fisheries and Oceans Canada regulations apply within the park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiking/Walking</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseback Riding</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Following BC Hunting Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land-based Motorized Activity (e.g., 4x4, motorcycles, ATV)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>BC Parks authorization required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorized Boat Access</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biking</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>On designated trails only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recreation Facilities/Infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration buildings and compounds</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Use of existing homestead buildings or houses may be appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Launches</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Wharves and Docks</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Park Marine Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Roof Accommodation</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Use of existing houses may be appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mooring Buys</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Park Marine Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic Area</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads (vehicle use)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>BC Parks authorization required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor Information Buildings</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Use of existing homestead buildings or houses may be appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Activities/Infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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