



Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu Management Plan

July 2011



Council of the
Haida Nation



Cover Photo: Owen Jones

Foreward

"Yah'guudang — respect for all living things — celebrates the ways our lives and spirits are intertwined and honors the responsibility we hold to future generations."

Haida Land Use Vision

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1.0 Introduction

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

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

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

Preparation of this management plan for Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K’adjuu¹ has been jointly undertaken by the Council of the Haida Nation and the Province of British Columbia’s Ministry of Environment (hereafter referred to as the “Parties”).

1.1 Management Plan Purpose

The purpose of this management plan is to:

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

1.2 Planning Area

Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K’adjuu has been used by Haida people and given them life since time immemorial.

Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K’adjuu is located on Moresby Island approximately 5 kilometres from Mitchell Inlet on the western coast of Haida Gwaii and 35 kilometres southwest of the community of Sandspit (Figure 1). It is part of an archipelago-wide system of protected

¹ Phonetic pronunciation is “Sky Tauw Siwai K’atjoo”

areas². In total, half of the land base of Haida Gwaii is now in protected status. Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu includes all of Takakia Lake, and three other smaller unnamed lakes and their tributaries (Figure 2). Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu covers 597 hectares from an elevation of about 500 metres up to 1,000 metres above sea level.

The freshwater lakes and the surrounding limestone outcrops are one of the most important locations on Haida Gwaii for rare and endemic³ plants.

Historically, overland access was achieved via a system of traditional Haida trails. Current access to Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu is primarily by floatplane or helicopter, although Forest Service roads on Moresby Island are in the vicinity, and overland hiking access is possible for those experienced in route finding. Takakia Lake is relatively small and floatplane access can be difficult for some aircraft under certain loads, but it is the only alpine lake accessible by floatplane outside of Gwaii Haanas (where landing floatplanes on lakes is prohibited).

Takakia Lake was the subject of a 1996 proposal by Queen Charlotte Power to use the lake as a water storage reservoir for a hydroelectric plant at the head of Mitchell Inlet. The project was not approved.

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

³ native to, or confined exclusively to a particular region.

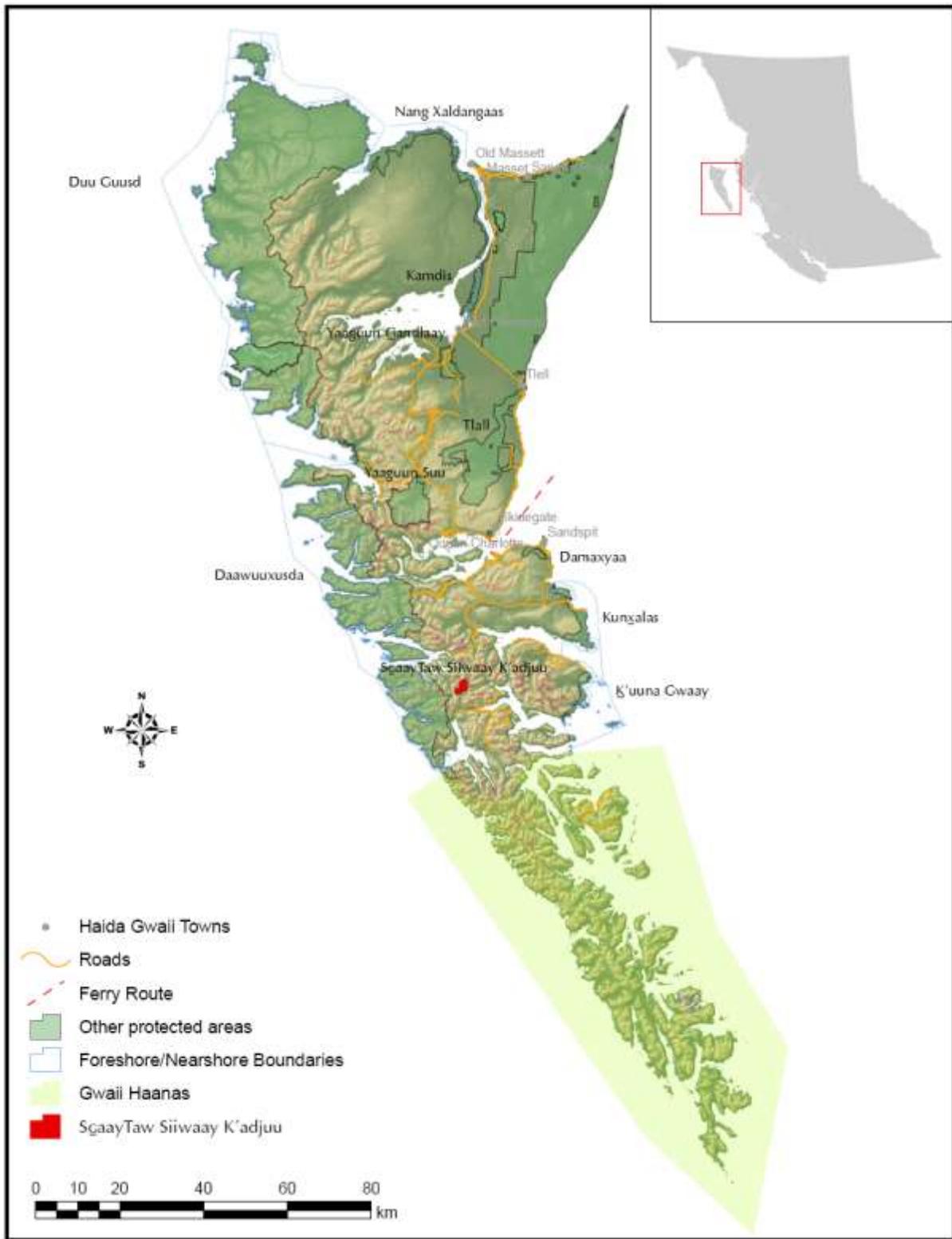


Figure 1: Regional Context Map

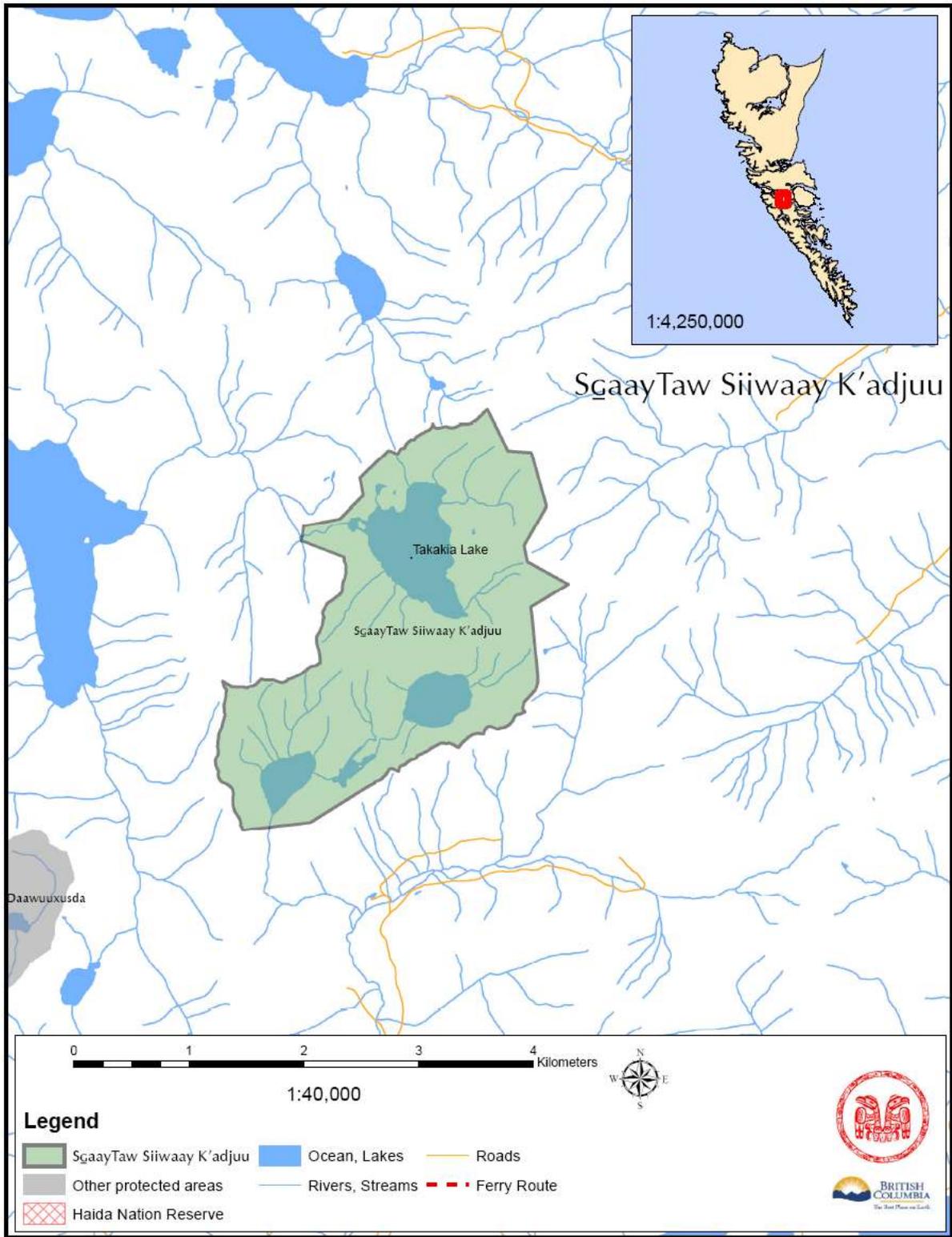


Figure 2: Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu Map

1.3 Planning and Policy Context

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

A brief chronological history is summarized below.

According to archaeological evidence, Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu has been occupied for at least 10,000 years by the Haida people although Haida oral history indicates much longer.

The Province of British Columbia recognized the Takakia Lake area as suitable for long term protection and identified it as a Goal 2 Study Area under the Protected Areas Strategy in 1996. The key special features noteworthy for this consideration included the presence of an excellent variety of high-elevation ecosystems and an opportunity to conserve an area with a high number of rare and endemic plant species associated with limestone outcrops. The Takakia Lake area had been previously the subject of proposals to create an ecological reserve in the area in the 1970s and 1980s.

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

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

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

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

Gwaii. This management plan is consistent with the intent of the *Haida Gwaii Reconciliation Act*.

In October 2010, the Haida Nation, at the Annual House of Assembly, adopted the *KaayGuu Ga ga Kyah ts'as – Gin 'inaas 'laas waadluwaan gud tl'a gud giidaa* (Haida Stewardship Law). The purpose of the Haida Stewardship Law is to ensure the well being of Haida Gwaii and create an economy that is respectful of the land, culture and people through establishing structures to manage the forests and the land, which include the manner in which humans interact with the natural world. This management plan is consistent with the intent of the Haida Stewardship Law.

1.4 Planning Process

The Parties initiated management planning for *Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu* in the fall of 2009 as part of a broader effort to prepare management plans for all eleven new protected areas on Haida Gwaii.

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

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

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

2.0 Values of Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu

2.1 Significance and Role in the Protected Areas System

Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu:

- is part of an archipelago-wide system of protected areas that now protects half of the land base of Haida Gwaii;
- protects a series of cirque-basin lakes within a high elevation alpine area in the Moresby Lake watershed in the rugged Queen Charlotte Mountain region of western Moresby Island; and,
- contains bedrock geology which is a mixture of intrusive granite and impure limestone and argillite which helps support a high percentage of rare and endemic plant species associated with the limestone outcrops therefore it is thought to be one of the top three or four areas on Haida Gwaii for rare and endemic plants.

2.2 Cultural Heritage

The people of the Haida Nation have occupied and collected food materials from Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu since time immemorial. Takakia Lake has longstanding cultural and spiritual importance to the Haida Nation as a sacred area and a location for the collection of medicinal plants.

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

The management plan provides for the continuance of Haida culture through traditional use of the area. Some examples of traditional use within Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu include hunting, trapping and food gathering. Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu also provides the setting for spiritual use.

2.3 Natural Heritage

Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu is entirely within the Skidegate Plateau terrestrial ecoregion (which is well represented by protected areas on Haida Gwaii), and contains representative examples of three of Haida Gwaii's Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) zones within a relatively small area. These are Coastal Western Hemlock, Montane wet hypermaritime (CWHwh2); Coastal Western Hemlock, very wet hypermaritime (CWHvh2); and, Coastal Mountain Heather-Alpine.

Due to the cliffs, runnels and other rock outcrops that provide important micro climates, and the interface between lowland and alpine plants, the area contains a high variety of listed⁴ species.

Many of the endemic plants found on Haida Gwaii occur at Takakia Lake. These include the lance-fruited draba (blue-listed), enemion savilei (blue listed), Queen Charlotte aven (red listed), calder's lovage (blue listed), alp lily (blue listed), whorled lousewort (blue listed), Net-veined willow (red listed), cordate-leaved saxifrage (red listed), Queen Charlotte butterweed (blue listed), Newcombe's butterweed (blue listed) and Queen Charlotte twinflower (blue listed).

The remote location of Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu provides an excellent opportunity to maintain biological diversity and natural environment values. Of concern though, is the potential introduction of non-native species which pose a threat to local ecosystems.

Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu provides protection to several alpine lakes and a high elevation ecosystem which are significant features on Haida Gwaii and will be important aspects of the area's management.

2.4 Recreation

The recreation opportunities in Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu are limited due to the remote nature and difficulty of access to the area. Day use, overnight use and multi-day use of the area does occur though albeit in low numbers. Visitors are attracted to the area's alpine landscape and recreational use focuses on Takakia Lake and includes hiking, camping, wildlife/nature viewing, photography and hunting.

2.5 Respectful Use of Natural Values

The Haida trap throughout Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu.

The province has issued one trapline license.

⁴ Blue list = list of ecological communities, and indigenous species and subspecies of special concern in B.C. Red list = list of ecological communities, and indigenous species and subspecies that are extirpated, endangered or threatened in B.C. (<http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/atrisk/faq3.html#1>).

3.0 Management Direction

3.1 Vision

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

Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu will remain as the ancestors of the Haida Nation have known it.

Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu and the remaining protected areas continue to provide the sustenance and spiritual values to this and future generations.

The Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu contributes to the protection of rare and endemic species, their habitat and high-elevation ecosystem features. Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu protects freshwater lakes in a unique alpine setting that also provide an access point for a small number of visitors.

3.2 Management Issues, Strategies and Performance Measures

Management strategies and objectives for Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu have been identified through a thorough analysis of key issues that may affect the balance between protection and use. The management plan will always consider the well being of the lands first.

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

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

Cultural Heritage

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

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

Overall Management Goal: Preserve and maintain Haida social, ceremonial and cultural uses.			
Objective	Issue	Strategy	Performance Measure
Identify, protect and maintain Haida cultural heritage features, archaeological sites and traditional use locations.	Many cultural heritage features, archaeological sites and traditional use locations are well documented, but information for some areas may be incomplete. Where there is limited information it is difficult to ensure that the values are protected.	Continue historical and ethnographic research, cultural heritage field mapping and inventory programs where knowledge gaps exist.	Completed historical and ethnographic research and cultural heritage field inventories.
	Certain uses can cause unintended disturbance to cultural heritage and traditional use sites and features.	Identify and report where cultural heritage features, archaeological sites and/or traditional use resources or sites exist within areas that have periodic human use.	Prior to any site specific development or within areas that receive recreational use, ensure cultural heritage sites and features identified.
		Identify and evaluate extent of threats and implement site specific protective measures which may include: - marking areas as off-limits; - focusing use away from sites; and/or, - public information/interpretation initiatives.	Appropriate measures established at sensitive sites.
Ensure that new uses are compatible with Haida traditional activities.	Many traditional and sustenance harvesting sites and activities are well documented, but information for some areas may be incomplete or withheld for traditional reasons and customs. Where there is limited information it is difficult to ensure that the values are protected.	Support efforts to identify and monitor traditional and sustenance harvesting sites and activities where knowledge gaps exist.	Completed inventories of traditional use and sustenance harvesting areas.
		Visitors respect traditional reasons and customs for privacy through dialogue and understanding with either Party.	Visitors are respectful people on the land.

Natural Heritage

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

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

Overall Management Goal: Protect and maintain the diversity of terrestrial ecosystems.			
Objective	Issue	Strategy	Performance Measure
Identify and protect regionally important, and rare and at risk ecosystems, ecological communities and species. ⁵	Lack of inventory of the values results in unintended impacts on the protected area’s rare and at risk ecosystems, ecological communities and species.	Identify research and inventory needs. Support programs designed to fill information gaps with emphasis on rare and at risk ecosystems, ecological communities and species.	Number of initiatives underway that enhance information. Comprehensive knowledge base achieved.
	Introduced species are displacing and harming native flora and fauna.	Where necessary, limit access to protect rare and at risk ecosystems, ecological communities and species.	Access restrictions in place where appropriate.
		Evaluate presence, distribution and threat of introduced species.	Presence, distribution and threat of introduced species is documented.
		Undertake prevention initiatives and introduced species control programs on a co-ordinated and priority basis. Mechanical and biological methods are preferred. Monitor and report on efficacy of efforts.	Control programs in place. Target species controlled or removed. Disturbance and predation levels reduced. Monitoring reports completed.
		Support efforts in on-going introduced species research, education and public information programs.	Programs supported.
	Without knowing the effects of global climate change and sea level rise on ecosystems, ecological communities and species, it is difficult to know how to mitigate negative impacts to these values.	Support programs designed to monitor environmental change and impacts.	Monitoring programs supported.
		Initiate adaptive management practices and processes if required.	Adaptive management initiated.

⁵ To recognize the likely occurrence of distinctiveness on Haida Gwaii, rare is applied to Conservation Data Centre (CDC)-listed species and ecological communities as well as identified locally rare or at risk species and ecological communities.

Recreation

Key issues which support provision for recreational opportunities in Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu are described. These issues relate primarily to potential impacts from recreational use. Identified strategies focus on resolving or managing these issues (Table 3).

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

Overall Management Goal: Provide for limited commercial and public recreational use in a largely undisturbed natural environment.			
Objective	Issue	Strategy	Performance Measure
Identify opportunities for appropriate wilderness recreation.	There is a need to determine appropriate and respectful approaches to recreational visits in Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu. Where there is limited information it is difficult to ensure that the values are protected.	Develop a baseline inventory of current and potential recreational use.	Completed baseline inventory of recreational opportunities and use.
		Implement a Backcountry Recreational Impact Monitoring (BRIM) assessment on any current recreation sites.	Bi-annual backcountry site inspections completed with BRIM reports every four years.
	Managing for low levels of recreational use will be required to provide adequate protection for Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu values.	Do not develop any formal land-based access.	No trails developed to location.
		Do not develop facilities.	No facilities developed.
		Minimize promotional and marketing materials.	No development and distribution of promotional information and materials.
		Allow for commercial aircraft access as jointly reviewed and adjudicated by the Parties.	All commercial aircraft operations under permit.

Respectful Use of Natural Values

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

Table 4. Goals, Objectives, Issues, Strategies and Performance Measures for Respectful Use of Natural Values⁶

Overall Management Goal: Provide for compatible opportunities where appropriate.			
Objective	Issue	Strategy	Performance Measure
Identify appropriate uses support the delivery of economic benefits.	Development of local run-of-the-river hydroelectric projects ⁷ may be permitted if the development does not conflict with ecological well being or other management objectives for Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K’adjuu.	Specific proposals will be considered for further evaluation and approval.	All projects are compliant with management plan direction.
	The nature of economic benefits for the Haida Nation in Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K’adjuu has not yet been defined.	Utilize an appropriate government to government forum to access economic opportunities for the Haida Nation.	Develop and maintain an economic plan for protected areas on Haida Gwaii that assists Haida individuals and businesses to take advantage of economic and employment opportunities.

3.33.3 Zoning

Zoning assists in the planning and management of protected areas. In general terms, zoning divides an area into logical units to apply consistent management objectives. The management unit identified in Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K’adjuu are in accordance with Haida Gwaii Yah’guudang - respect for all living things - and reflect the intended land use, the acceptable level of development and use, and the level of management required (Figure 3).

The following unit has been identified within the Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K’adjuu and uses that have been deemed as appropriate for this unit are identified in Appendix 1.

Management Unit Type 4

Management Unit Type 4⁸ covers the entire protected area. The intent of this unit is to maintain natural biodiversity and ecological processes. Due to the significant occurrences of

⁶ Natural resource uses and developments must be consistent with the cultural, natural and recreational purposes of Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K’adjuu.

⁷ May only supply power to approved uses in Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K’adjuu or nearby communities that do not otherwise have access to hydro-electric power.

⁸ This unit corresponds with BC Parks Special Feature Zone.

rare and endemic plants and high-elevation ecosystems though, recreational access will be managed for low use.

Management activities will focus on protecting habitat for at risk species.

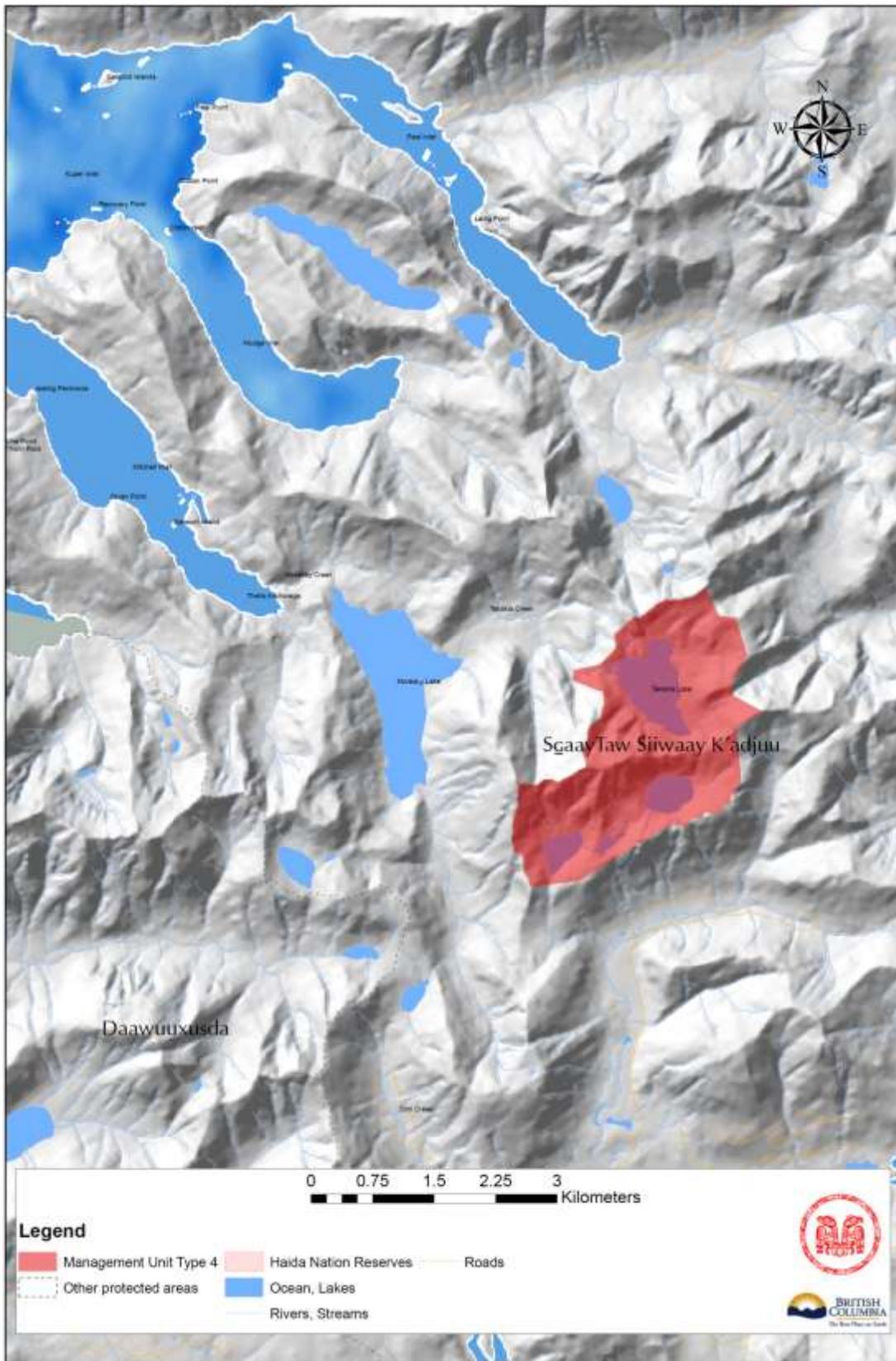


Figure 3. Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adju Management Zone Map

4.0 Plan Implementation

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

4.1 Implementation Resources

The Parties will develop and maintain a collaborative workplan for the protected areas. Items to be included in the workplan will include a description of the resources available during a given time period including staff and any additional operating or project funds that may support identified initiatives. The Haida Nation will dedicate staff and resources as funding allocations permit. The Ministry of Environment will seek project-specific funding to implement priority strategies and monitor key performance measures, subject to provincial government funding availability. Specific projects will be evaluated for priority in relation to the overall protected areas system. Many of the initiatives contemplated are not funded as part of core ministry activities so jointly seeking funds from available funding sources either provincially or externally will be considered.

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

4.2 Priority Implementation

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

4.3 Reporting

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

4.4 Management Plan Review

In order to ensure the management of Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K’adjuu remains relevant and effective, an adaptive management approach will be used. Adaptive management involves a five-step process of planning, action, monitoring, evaluation and revision of the

management plan to reflect lessons learned, changing circumstances and/or objectives achieved.

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

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

Appendix 1 – Appropriate Uses Chart

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

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

Activity/Facility	Management Unit Type 4 ⁹
Cultural Heritage	
Cultural, Ceremonial, Food Gathering and Social Uses	Y
Natural Heritage	
Fire Management ¹⁰	Y
Forest Insect/Disease Control	Y
Noxious Weed Control	Y
Scientific Research	Y
Recreation	
Administrative Buildings and Compounds	N
Aircraft Access	Y
Backcountry Huts and Shelters	N
Boat Launches	N
Boating (Motorized)	Y
Boating (Non-motorized)	Y
Camping – backcountry or boat accessible	Y
Campsites and Picnic Areas – road accessible	N
Commercial Recreation (facility-based)	N
Commercial Recreation (no facilities)	Y
Fishing	Y
Heli-hiking	Y
Hiking/Backpacking/Walking	Y

⁹ This unit covers 597 hectares of land and no hectares of marine foreshore in Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K’adjuu.

¹⁰ As per fire management plan.

Activity/Facility	Management Unit Type 4⁹
Hunting ¹¹	Y
Interpretation and Information Buildings / Signs	Y
Mechanized Off-road Access (non-motorized – i.e., mountain biking)	N
Motorized Off-road Access (i.e., 4x4, motorcycles)	N
Pack Animal Use	N
Trails (hiking)	Y
Wildlife/Nature Viewing	Y
Respectful Use of Natural Values	
Angling Guiding	Y
Commercial Botanical Forest Products	N
Commercial Filming	Y
Communication Sites	N
Grazing (domestic livestock)	N
Guide Outfitting ¹²	Y
Independent Hydro Electric Power Project & Infrastructure	Y
Trapping	Y

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

¹¹ The management of black bear hunting will be consistent with outcomes of negotiations between the Council of the Haida Nation and Province of British Columbia. If required, changes will be reflected in amendments to this management plan.

¹² The guide outfitting certificate is owned by the Council of the Haida. There will be no commercial black bear hunting.

Sgaay Taw Siiwaay K'adjuu Management Plan

Approved by:



April Churchill
Vice President of the Haida Nation

July 29, 2011

Date



Brian Bawtinheimer
Director, Parks Planning & Management Branch
BC Parks

August 2, 2011

Date

Back Cover Photo: Owen Jones

