

Skeena District

# MANAGEMENT DIRECTION STATEMENT

July 2000

for Atlin Park and Recreation Area



BRITISH  
COLUMBIA

Ministry of Environme  
Lands and Parks  
BC Parks Division

# Atlin Provincial Park and Atlin Recreation Area

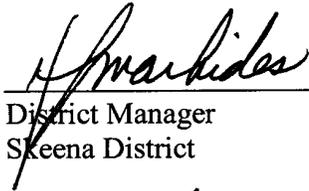
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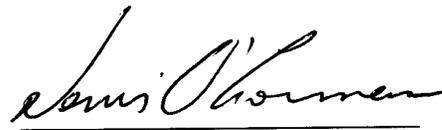
The Provincial Government established Atlin Provincial Park and Atlin Recreation Area in 1973 in recognition of their outstanding wilderness values.

Implementation will be dependent on available funding and agency priorities.

Approvals

  
District Manager  
Skeena District

Date: 6 July 2000

  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Parks Division

Date: 2000.07.17

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## **I. Introduction**

### **A. Purpose of Management Direction Statements**

Management Direction Statements provide strategic management direction for all protected areas that do not have a full management plan. MDS do not negate the need for future, more detailed management plans. Management Direction Statements also describe protected area values, management issues and concerns; management strategy focused on immediate priority objectives and strategies; and, directional statements from other planning processes.

### **B. Setting and Context**

Atlin Provincial Park and Atlin Recreation Area (hereafter collectively called Atlin Park) are located at the south end of Atlin Lake on the eastern slopes of the Coast Range. The name for Atlin Lake is derived from the First Nation word “aht-lah” meaning “big water”. The Class A Park, comprises some 232,695 hectares while the Atlin Recreation Area comprises 38,445 hectares. (Figure 1).

Atlin Park contains a spectacular variety of physiographic features including Atlin Lake itself with its aquamarine waters, treed shoreline and islands, rounded alpine highlands, tree clad valleys, rugged peaks, vast nunatak- studded glaciers (a nunatak is an isolated mountain peak projecting through a glacier) and unvegetated gravel outwash.

Atlin Park lies north of the 59th parallel. Thus, winter is the dominant season with only three to four months averaging over 10 degrees Celsius.

The Geology of the park is principally sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

Boreal forests at lower elevation give way to subalpine and alpine zones at higher elevations.

The town of Atlin, north east of the park, was established with the gold rush of 1898 and became accessible by road in 1950 with the completion of the road linking it with the Alaska Highway.

Recent years have seen increasing recreational use of Atlin Park consistent with a worldwide upswing in backcountry tourism.

## **II. Protected Area Attributes**

### **A. Conservation**

- serves as a major wilderness park in northwest BC
- significant representation of the Tahltan Highlands ecosection with minor representation of the Plateau and Boundary Ranges ecosections.
- contains Boreal White and Black Spruce (BWBS<sub>e</sub>), Spruce-Willow-Birch (SWB), Alpine Tundra (AT), Engelman Spruce-Subalpine Fir (ESSF<sub>xv</sub>) and Subboreal Spruce (SBS) biogeoclimatic zones.
- highest (water level to height of land) island in an inland lake in the world.

- special features include Atlin Lake (the largest natural lake in BC), over eighty islands including Teresa and Copper Islands, portions of the Llewellyn and Williston glaciers and Juneau Icefield, Warm Springs and Sloko Falls.
- significant mountain goat population and habitat.
- provincially significant lake trout in Atlin Lake and high fisheries values in most of the smaller lakes and watercourses in the park.
- several hot springs occur at the northern boundary of the park in the O'Donnel River Valley.
- provides for scientific study including glaciation and natural history.
- provides opportunities for an interpretation program relating to glacial history and ecology.

Wildlife - Mountain goat, Fanin and Stone sheep (summer range), Osbourne caribou, moose, grizzly bear, black bear, blacktail deer, wolf, and fox, beaver, Hoary marmot, and Arctic ground squirrel.

Birds - Bonaparte's Gull, Arctic Tern, Common Loon, Pacific Loon, Northern Shrike, Gyr Falcon, Lesser Golden-Plover, Wandering Tatter, Hudsonian, Godwit, Red Necked Phalarop, Smith's Longspur, Snow Bunting, Common Redpol, ducks, snipe, bald eagles, Spruce Grouse, Ptarmigan, swallows, thrushes, sparrows, chickadees, jays and robins.

Fish - Lake trout, Round whitefish, Lake Whitefish, Arctic Grayling, Northern Pike.

The Conservation Data Centre lists the following rare elements as occurring within Atlin Park:

Scientific Name	Common Name	Prov List	Survey Site
<b>VERTEBRATES</b>			
<i>Coregonus sardinella</i>	Least Cisco	Red	Atlin Lake
<b>VASCULAR PLANTS</b>			
<i>Draba lactea</i>	Hilky Draba	Blue	Birch Mountain
<i>Epilopium horwemann II SSP</i>	Hornemanns willowherb	Blue	Atlin Lake/Sloko Lake
<i>Behringianum</i>			
<i>Lupus xuschei</i>	Yukon Lupine	Blue	Birch Mountain, North Slope
<i>Papaver alboroseum</i>	Pale Poppy	Blue	Lower Llewellyn Glacier

## B. Recreation and Tourism

The spectacular setting for Atlin Park provides for a variety of recreation opportunities, primarily focused on Atlin Lake itself and its environs. The park provides opportunities such as motorboating, kayaking, island and lakeshore camping, fishing, hunting, houseboating, scenic and wildlife viewing and photography. It also provides limited backcountry hiking opportunities such as a trail to a viewpoint overlooking the Llewellyn Glacier.

Tourism in Atlin, British Columbia, the ancestral home of the Taku River Tlingit First Nation, began with a gold rush and the influx of hundreds of fortune seekers into the Atlin

area in 1898. By 1900, the area contained eight to ten thousand prospectors. Five years later, the gold rush waned as thousands left the region. The impact of these prospectors and miners, however, continues to this day.

By 1900, engineers and construction gangs had developed Atlin's transportation links to the outside world. Travelers no longer climbed the Chilkoot Trail from Skagway and Dyea in Alaska. Now prospectors could travel by train to Carcross, paddlewheel boat to Taku City, tram to Scotia Bay and finally another boat across to Atlin. Thousands of tourists used this White Pass and Yukon route to the interior. By the mid-1920s over 9,000 visitors a year chose this route for a vacation. Atlin's first chapter of tourism ended suddenly when fuel prices rose and the Great Depression hit the north. The White Pass Railway opted to close its Atlin line in 1936.

Tourism began again in 1949 with construction of the Atlin road, linking the community with the Alaska Highway. Atlin remained quiet through the 1950s and 1960s. But visitor numbers steadily climbed in the 1970s as mining and tourism increased in the area and people sought alternative lifestyles. Tourism continues to grow in the Atlin area. This economic activity includes a wide array of services and clientele including adventure tourism, wilderness recreation, motor boating, kayaking, winter heli-skiing, big game guide outfitting, hunting and recreation vehicle traffic.

To date, recreation use has been primarily regionally based from Atlin and Whitehorse. Alaska Highway travelers and international tourists are making increasing use of the Atlin Park and Recreation Area. The National Geographic magazine featured the park in a recent article. Kayaking, houseboating and winter activities are gaining popularity.

A number of boat mooring sites and camping areas exist in the park, some with backcountry style toilets (Figure 2). The park also contains several unmaintained hiking trails (trail from Atlin Lake to Llewellyn Glacier and trail from Atlin Lake into Sloko Mountain Range). The historic Telegraph Trail was established along the Pike River and Atlin Lake with many sections overgrown and difficult to find.

The area within one kilometer of Atlin Lake is closed to hunting. The remainder of the park is closed for caribou and sheep, with limited entry hunting for goats and grizzly bear, and regulated hunting for other species.

Recently two small filming projects took place in the park.

### **C. Cultural Heritage**

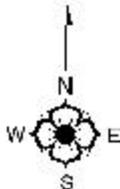
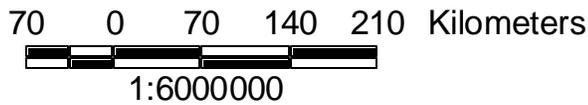
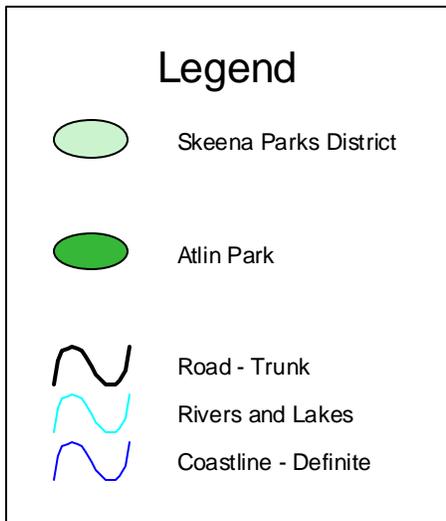
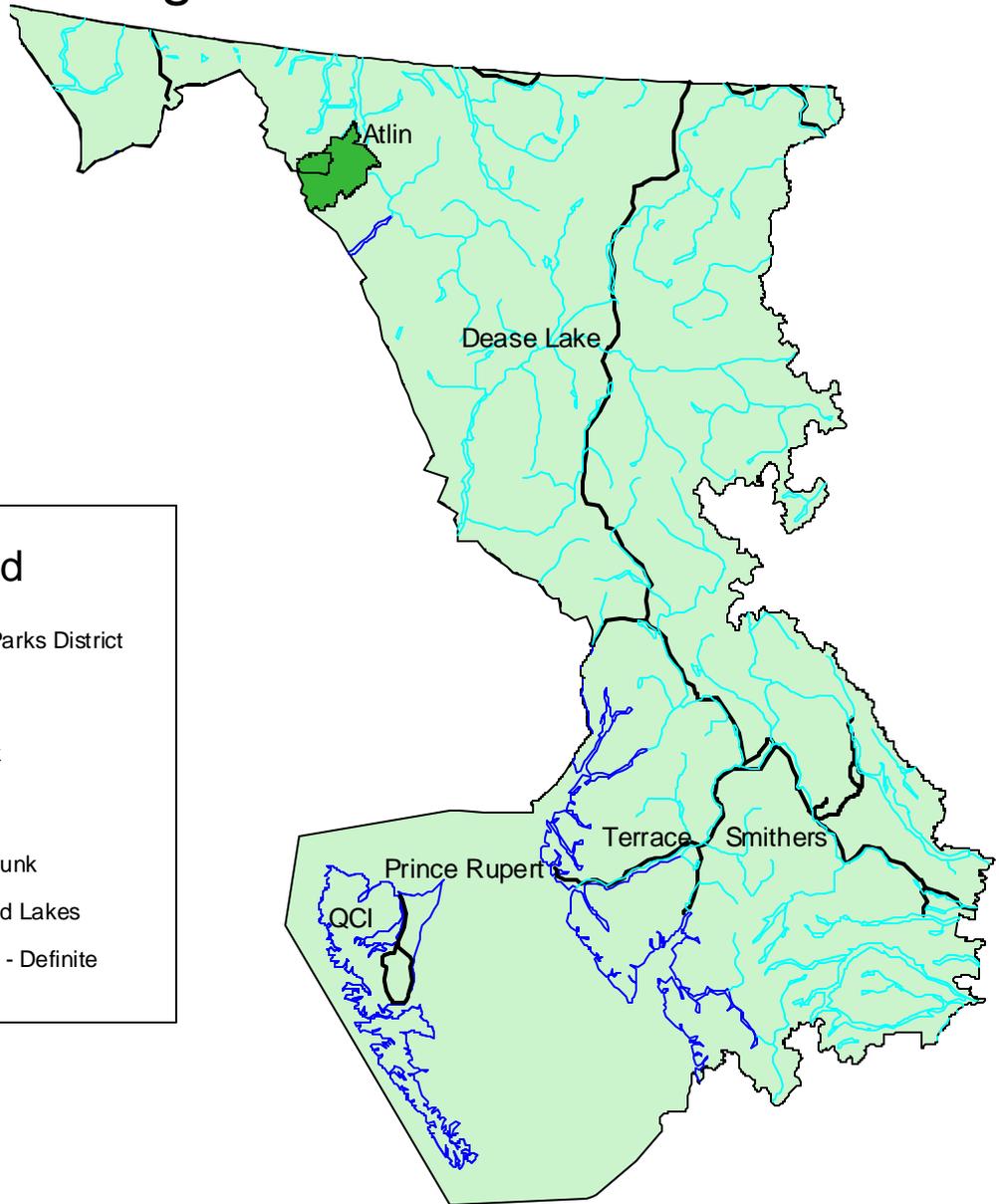
- Approximately twenty-two archaeological sites have been identified within the park boundaries on Copper Island and some of the other islands especially around the Second Narrows.
- The park is within the traditional territory of the Taku River Tlingit First Nation.
- Remnants of the historic Telegraph Trail and a line cabin are found within the park boundaries.
- While the gold rush history is centered primarily in areas adjacent to the park, this history provides a relevant context for the park itself.

#### **D. Significance in the the Protected Areas System**

Atlin Park constitutes an outstanding wilderness park in BC's protected areas system. As noted, the park:

- comprises a combination of natural, cultural heritage and wilderness backcountry land and water recreation values that makes this park and recreation area among the most significant large protected areas in the system;
- presents for resident, national and international visitors wilderness recreation tourism opportunities on a scale and quality rivaled only by a few BC provincial protected areas including the Bowron Lake-Cariboo Mountains-Wells Gray parks complex, Garibaldi Park, Northern Rocky Mountains Park, Spatisizi-Tatlatui parks complex, Strathcona Park, Tatshenshini Alsek Park, Ts'il-os Park, and Tweedsmuir Park and Recreation Area.
- represents the Tahltan Highlands Ecosection and five biogeoclimactic zones,
- contains a spectacular variety of physiographic features,
- contains a portion of the largest natural lake in BC with over 80 islands and aquamarine waters,
- contains provincially significant lake trout and mountain goat populations,
- the Cathedral and Llewellyn Glacier are the sites for internationally important scientific glacialogy research; and
- contains significant cultural heritage resources.

# Atlin Provincial Park and Recreation Area Regional Location



**Figure 2 - Park Map**

Map available as a separate file for download due to the large file size (1.2 MB)

### **III. Land Uses, Tenures and Interests**

#### **A. Access**

No staturesd roads enter the park.

Access is presently via the road on the east side of Atlin Lake to Warm Bay, or by boat or aircraft to the backcountry.

#### **B. Tenures**

- No fee simple land exists within the park.
- The Recreation Area has moderate to high mineral potential for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, molybdenum and tungsten.
- Mineral Claims - The recreation area is designated under the Mineral Tenure Act - See OIC 379/89.
- Mineral exploration activity occurred in the Hoboe Lake Area from 1899 to 1910 with discovery of precious metals and porphyry style mineralization. Mineral exploration occurred in the South Williston Glacier Area from 1966 to 1989.
- Cominco Ltd owns Crown Granted mineral claims on D.L. 304 and 305 Cassiar District.
- All mineral tenures previously held in the recreation area, except the above noted Crown granted claims, have been forfeited. The recreation area is now designated as a no staking reserve, which precludes future mineral exploration activity until a final land use designation is made.
- Water Rights - Reserve in favor of Water Rights Branch below the elevation of 2225' cancelled Aug. 6, 1987, File # 0172824
- Park Use Permits as of July 1998
  - ⇒ SK9710005 Foundation Glacier & Environmental Research
  - ⇒ SK9710008 Fernie, Garth - Trapping
  - ⇒ SK9710009 MOF - Structure
  - ⇒ SK9710023 Antilla, Guy - Big Game and Angling Guiding
  - ⇒ SK9710038 RCMP - Structure
  - ⇒ SK9710100 Discovery Helicopters - Transportation
  - ⇒ SK9710126 McKenzie, Aaron - Angling Guiding
  - ⇒ SK9710127 Cascade Interlink Aero - General Rec. Guiding
  - ⇒ SK9710137 12831 Yukon Inc. - General Recreational Guiding
  - ⇒ SK9710146 McGee, Caroline - General Recreational Guiding
  - ⇒ SK9710147 Atlin Center for the Arts - General Recreational Guiding
  - ⇒ SK9710150 Gordon, Louise - General Recreational Guiding
  - ⇒ SK9710153 Atlin Wilderness Exploration - General Recreational Guiding
  - ⇒ SK9710065 Norseman Adventures Ltd. – Houseboat Tours and Recreational Guiding
- Rights-of-Way
  - ⇒ Telegraph Trail 100 feet wide along the Dominion Telegraph Line, and extending for a distance of 50 feet on each side of the Line of telegraph poles (see OIC 498/08)
  - ⇒ 1989 Campground Feasibility Study
  - ⇒ A study was completed by J.S. Peepre and Associates in 1989 assessing 17 possible sites. Some were north of Atlin, outside the park, and some south inside

the park. Three (one inside the park) were recommended as very suitable, with some initial land status research completed.

### **C. Existing Land Use Activities and Facilities**

Existing land use activities are noted in the earlier sections.

#### **Facilities:**

- Cabin at Pillman Creek - unknown status. Documentation indicates cabin was erected under a placer mining licence but without proper approval. Several letters requested removal of cabin.
- One historical telegraph line cabin at Pike Bay.
- Several trails. Historic remnants of telegraph trail, trail to Llewellyn Glacier, trail to Sloko lake.
- Research camps at The Cathedral and Llewellyn Glacier owned by the Foundation for Glacier and Environmental Research. (Small buildings and toilet facilities)
- Repeater sites located on Teresa Island.
- A number of marine mooring sites and backcountry camping areas on Atlin Lake.
- Tent frame structure held by RCMP on Atlin Lake.

### **D. Adjacent Patterns of Use**

There is historic and modern mining surrounding Atlin Park. Placer mining is currently taking place in several creeks that drain into Atlin Lake. American Boullion had requested permission to run a road through a part of the Park to access an ore body near the Tulsequah Glacier. Currently, Redfern Mines are contemplating reopening an old Cominco mine near the Taku River.

There is currently a heliski operation just outside the Recreation Area, operated by Klondike Helimajic Inc.

The Foundation for Glacier and Environmental Research may have structures for temporary camps outside the park.

B.C. Forest Service has a campsite on Atlin Lake at Warm Bay.

There is currently tourism, guided fishing, guided hunting, guided kayaking, and other recreational activities taking place within and outside park boundaries.

### **E. First Nations Interests**

The Taku River Tlingit First Nation has been approached to participate in the process for preparing this plan. Initial response indicates that the First Nation:

- asserts aboriginal rights and title to the park and that the provincial park status needs to be validated through the Treaty process.
- maintains camps, hunting areas, fishing areas, and major use sites within the park.
- is interested in a co-management agreement and a cooperative working relationship regarding the future development of the park area.
- is interested in sharing information on traditional use currently being assembled.

- is interested in developing accurate information for the park regarding to the Taku people.

#### **F. Other Agency Interests**

The Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources has an interest in the Recreation Area where there is historic staking of claims.

B.C. Environment has interests in the park's wildlife and fish. They have done creel surveys, and there have been mountain goat inventories, including proposals for transplanting goats.

#### **G. Private and Public Stakeholder Interests**

- First Nations
- Hikers, backcountry users
- Snowmobilers
- Hunting and angling guides
- Fishers, hunters
- Commercial Recreation Operators
- Companies offering air access into the park
- Community of Atlin

### **IV. Role of the Atlin Park and Recreation Area**

Atlin Park and Recreation Area play a major conservation role in the BC Protected Areas System. The park and recreation area satisfy the Protected Areas Strategy goal of representativeness as they protect a significant portion of the Tahltan Highlands Ecoregion and smaller portions of the Teslin Plateau and Boundary Ranges ecoregions. Atlin Park and Recreation Area also satisfy the Protected Areas Strategy goal of protecting special natural features, cultural heritage and recreation features. This latter role is exemplified in the conservation of the Llewellyn Glacier, Sloko River waterfall, vulnerable mountain goat populations, a portion of the Collins overland telegraph trail and archaeological sites.

Atlin Park and Recreation Area also serves the role of protecting and presenting outstanding outdoor recreation features, values and opportunities. This park and recreation area satisfies the four BC Parks recreation goals. Tourism travel, holiday destination and backcountry recreation opportunities are of primary importance. A secondary role is the opportunity in the park and recreation area for Atlin residents to enjoy local recreation activities.

Finally, the park and recreation area provide a special secondary role of education and scientific research because of the international glaciological studies occurring in the park.

## **V. Management Commitments and Issues**

### **A. Management Direction from Previous Planning**

No known regional or sub regional land use planning exists over the park area or adjacent areas. A Land and Resource Management Plan for the Atlin/Taku area is currently under active consideration by the Provincial Government and may commence shortly.

An “Interim Policy Statement” for Atlin Park was prepared in 1976. This statement, while still relevant in some respects, does not provide the clarity of direction to deal with currently emerging issues.

An “Annual Management Plan” has been prepared for the park in recent years.

“A Fire Plan” has been prepared for the park.

### **B. Management Issues**

#### **Protection of Values**

- damage to the park’s environment caused by recreation and commercial use, and unpermitted and uncontrolled uses.
- presence of forest disease and pest damage in the park’s forests as indicated by the large numbers of dead trees in the park.
- decrease in mountain goat population in the Teresa Island and Torres Channel areas of the park.
- decline of sheep population in the Sloko Range
- reduction in the size and numbers (in heavily fished areas such as the Second Narrows) of Lake trout in Atlin Lake attributed to increasing angler pressure.
- threat to the survival of wildlife populations wintering in the park caused by increasing outdoor winter recreation activities and heliskiing in adjacent areas.

#### **Visitor Service**

- demand for some enhancement of facilities for picnicking and camping in the park.
- some local demand for trail development
- lack of statistical information on park use and visitor satisfaction

#### **Other**

- increasing demand for recreational, winter and commercial activities
- increasing applications for commercial permits
- little monitoring and enforcement by B.C. Parks staff.
- desire for greater involvement by the Taku River Tlingit First Nation and the community of Atlin in managing the park.
- need to consider upgrading the Recreation Area to full Class ‘A’ Park status.
- limited information on Taku River Tlingit use in the park (past and present)

## **VI. Management Strategy**

### **A. Overall**

Atlin Park will be managed as a major wilderness park in BC's protected areas system. The overall objective is to preserve the park's fish and wildlife, natural processes, cultural features, spectacular features and the wilderness character.

A variety of recreation, education, scientific and cultural uses will be permitted consistent with the wilderness nature of the park (see table 1). Uses not noted on table 1, require prior approval by BC Parks. Where existing or proposed human activity threatens ecological integrity, or has a potential impact on fish and wildlife, natural processes, cultural features, spectacular features or wilderness character, use will be limited or not permitted. If in doubt, a proposed use will be rejected based on the premise that a conservative approach will best protect the park values for future generations.

A case in point is ongoing pressure to permit heliskiing use in the park and recreation area. Heliskiing use has potential to negatively impact on the mountain goat population. Helicopters can disturb mountain goats by eliciting a predator type escape response, breaking down social groups, resulting in injury or death and reducing kid survival. These effects could be significant in the harsh winter season in the Atlin area where temperatures are extremely low, snow is deep and food sources for mountain goats difficult to find. Any application to permit heliskiing will be closely evaluated to ensure that the use does not compromise park values, particularly goat populations and the wilderness environment.

Uses that can occur elsewhere will be directed to locate outside the Park. For example, such uses may include provision of services in the adjacent community of Atlin, large motor vessels or commercial ventures more suited to other areas in Northern BC and the Yukon, or using the park as a staging area for recreational activities outside the park.

Traditional sustenance, medicinal and ceremonial uses by the Taku River Tlingit First Nations will continue to be recognized as an aboriginal right subject to conservation and public safety.

### **B. Priority Management Objectives and Strategies**

1. **Objective:** protect the park's biological diversity and ecological values with special attention focused on mountain goat, sheep, lake trout and forest cover.

#### **Strategies:**

- work with the local Conservation Officer, Fish and Wildlife staff, Department of Fisheries and Oceans and licensed guides staff to improve inventory and assess populations of mountain goat, sheep and lake trout species in the park e.g. mountain goat surveys every 3-5 years.;
- develop management solutions and prescriptions to any identified problems concerning mountain goat, sheep and lake trout species which may include but are not limited to motorized access restrictions, maintenance of conservative harvest levels, further hunting restrictions and reduced limited entry harvest levels, angler restrictions, and reintroduction of sheep or goat populations in specific areas;

- work with Ministry of Forests to determine the extent of forest disease and pest problems in the park and recreation area - consider biannual balsam bark beetle surveys;
  - develop management solutions and prescriptions to any identified forest health problems which may include but not be limited to monitoring of bark beetle outbreaks in the park and recreation area; and
  - update the Fire Management Plan for the park.
2. **Objective:** manage for current use levels for outdoor recreation, cultural heritage, education and scientific research use in the park, and for a modest expansion of use. Activities that rely on non motorized access will be given priority. Total commercial use will be allowed to expand by no more 300-user days over year 2000 permitted use levels prior to the full management plan for the park being approved.
- Strategies:**
- Monitor existing levels of use and impacts. - e.g. field inspections of lakeshore campsites and other area during high use periods and completion of impact assessments on Atlin Lake camping sites.
  - If considered necessary, implement strategies to limit impacts on specific sites (e.g. implement no trace camping, camping in designated sites only, establish limits of acceptable change/use, close specific camping sites where impacts are significant).
  - Place additional backcountry toilets in high use areas and signage if necessary.
  - Establish permitted use levels for all commercial operators. e.g. number of trips, number of guests.
  - Consider request for proposals for five-year permits to allocate commercial recreation opportunities and establish maximum user days for all commercial permits.
  - Assess need and feasibility of upgrading existing trail to Llewellyn Glacier, Sloko Lake, and establishing a new trail on Teresa Island (including bear hazard assessments.)
  - Consider expansion of existing commercial operators or establishment of new commercial operators (e.g. heliskiing) only where the use is consistent with the overall management strategy for Atlin Park i.e. will not threaten or risk ecological integrity, natural processes, or the wilderness character of Atlin Park.
3. **Objective:** Establish and maintain enhanced monitoring of park values and use.
- Strategies:**
- Establish stronger B.C. Parks presence, e.g. field inspections, meetings in community.
  - investigate feasibility of establishing volunteer warden program with residents of Atlin.
  - work in cooperation with the local Conservation Officer, RCMP and Government Agent
4. **Objective:** Undertake increased communication and consultation with the community of Atlin.
- Strategies:**
- consult with community organizations such as the Atlin Planning Commission, Atlin Board of Trade etc. (e.g. on any new or expanded uses in the park.)

- establish semi-annual meetings in the community to provide updates on activities and discuss issues/concerns.
5. **Objective:** Undertake increased consultation and cooperation with the Taku River Tlingit First Nation (TRTFN) and ensure that traditional uses are recognized and accommodated.
- Strategies:**
- work with the TRTFN to identify interests, traditional uses, and planned activities in the park.
  - establish a formal protocol with TRTFN to facilitate increased First Nation involvement in the stewardship and protection of the park.
  - work with the First Nation to develop management strategies for sites that have special cultural and spiritual significance
  - work with the TRTFN to develop improved information for the public regarding First Nations and the park.
6. **Objective:** Establish appropriate communications and extension services for Atlin Park.
- Strategies:**
- update park brochure and signage to reflect current management direction and First Nation use and interests.
  - consider other mechanisms to inform park users given its remote location, lack of services, and lack of permanent B.C. Parks presence.
7. **Objective:** Support upgrading of the Recreation Area to a Class A Park.
- Strategies:**
- develop technical analysis required to support the planning process
  - lay groundwork for public and First Nations support to upgrade the Recreation Area
  - participate in any strategic land use planning processes undertaken by the province (e.g. LRMP) which could lead to upgrade to Class ‘A’ Park status.
  - if a land use process is not likely to commence in the near future investigate the possibility of upgrading the status of the recreation area in the next 1-2 years on an ad hoc basis.

### C. Consultation and Future Planning

During preparation of this management direction statement the following consultation activities were undertaken

- meetings with permit holders
- a public open house in Atlin
- questionnaire mail-out to every household in Atlin
- several initial meetings with Taku River Tlingit First Nation representatives.

Overall a number of key themes emerged in public comment:

- the wilderness character of the park needs to be maintained with limited backcountry type facilities;
- limits may need to be established in the future particularly for commercial uses;
- protection of the area’s wildlife is very important;

- there needs to be more involvement of the community of Atlin in managing the park (e.g. volunteer wardens);
- there needs to be a greater presence by BC Parks including regular patrols of lakeshore camping sites.

Comments from the Taku River Tlingit First Nations are noted in the section on First Nation Interests.

Given the size and importance of Atlin Park in the Protected Areas System, preparation of a full management plan should be undertaken as soon as resources in B.C. Parks permit. Unfortunately this will not likely occur for 3 - 5 years given other higher priority planning projects. In the interim, this Management Direction Statement will provide needed direction.

As noted earlier, consultation will continue with The Taku River Tlingit First Nation, community groups and permit holders on planning and management for Atlin Park.

The priority for preparing a management plan for Atlin Park and Recreation Area is ranked as high.

#### **D. Zoning**

B.C. Parks has established a five category zoning system for protected areas ranging from intensive recreation to wilderness conservation. Each zone prescribes a number of criteria's such as objective, use level, and access.

The park is divided into two zones: Atlin Lake is zoned as natural environment; the remainder of the Park is zoned as wilderness recreation (Figure 3).

Consideration may be given to establish a wilderness recreation zone on a portion of Atlin Lake itself (possibly surrounding a group of small islands) to provide for a non-motorized area for wilderness kayaking and nature appreciation.

The objective of the natural environment zone is to protect scenic values and to provide for backcountry recreation opportunities in a largely undisturbed natural environment. Use of powerboats and snowmobiles is currently permitted on Atlin Lake.

The objective of the wilderness recreation zone is to protect the remote undisturbed natural landscape and to provide unassisted backcountry recreation opportunities dependent on a pristine environment where no motorized activities will be allowed except air access for drop off only.

Recreation activities such as hiking, backpacking, kayaking, nature appreciation, fishing, wildlife viewing and cross-country skiing are permitted throughout the park.

Hunting, fishing and trapping are permitted in certain areas, and under specific conditions. (See annual hunting and fishing regulations).

**Figure 3 - Zoning Map**

Map Unavailable

## Appendix 1– Activity/Use Matrix for Atlin Park and Recreation Area

Activity/Use/Facility	Acceptable Uses
First Nations Aboriginal Rights	Y
Camping (designated sites) - <i>user maintained</i>	Y
Camping (non designated sites) - <i>no trace camping required</i>	Y
Backpacking	Y
Nature appreciation and education/wildlife viewing/ photography	Y
Non motorized water access - <i>canoeing not recommended on Atlin Lake</i>	Y
Motorized Water Access - <i>subject to zoning and limits on size and number</i>	Y
Aircraft Access - <i>for drop off and high level sightseeing</i>	Y
Hunting - <i>subject to regulations</i>	Y
Trapping - <i>existing trappers only with valid licenses</i>	Y
Horse Use/ Pack Animals - <i>subject to prior approval</i>	N <sub>1</sub>
Guide Outfitting (hunting) - <i>existing licensed guides only</i>	Y
Guide Outfitting (fishing) - <i>licensed guides only</i>	Y
Guide Outfitting (backcountry) - <i>licensed guides only</i>	Y
Cross Country Skiing	Y
Snowmobiling - <i>Atlin Lake only</i>	Y
Scientific Research - <i>permit required</i>	Y
Commercial Filming - <i>permit required</i>	Y
Fire Management - <i>subject to fire plan</i>	Y
Backcountry Huts	N <sub>1</sub>
Facilities for commercial recreation	N
Recreational Gold Panning/Rock Hounding	N
Mineral Exploration	N
Cat-Assisted Skiing/Ski hills	N
Heliskiing	M
Grazing (domestic livestock)	N
Utility corridors	N
Communication sites - <i>exception for RCMP repeater</i>	N <sub>2</sub>
Water Control Structures	N <sub>1</sub>
Fish Stocking Enhancement	N <sub>1</sub>
Road Access	N
Off-road Access motorized/mechanized	N
Forest Insect/Disease Control	N <sub>1</sub>

Y = allowed subject to conditions identified in the management direction statement or management plan

M = may be permitted if compatible with protected area objectives

N = not allowed

N<sub>1</sub> = allowed for express management purposes only

N<sub>2</sub> = present and allowed to continue, but not normally allowed