

Kootenay Region

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION STATEMENT

September 2004

**for Columbia Lake
Provincial Park**



**BRITISH
COLUMBIA**

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Columbia Lake Provincial Park Approvals Page

Foreword

This management direction statement for Columbia Lake Provincial Park provides management direction until such time as a more detailed management plan may be prepared. The park was designated to protect a grassland ecosystem and essential wetland habitat along the eastern shores of Columbia Lake. In addition, the park provides lakeshore recreation opportunities within a scenic and largely pristine area of the Columbia Valley.

Approvals:

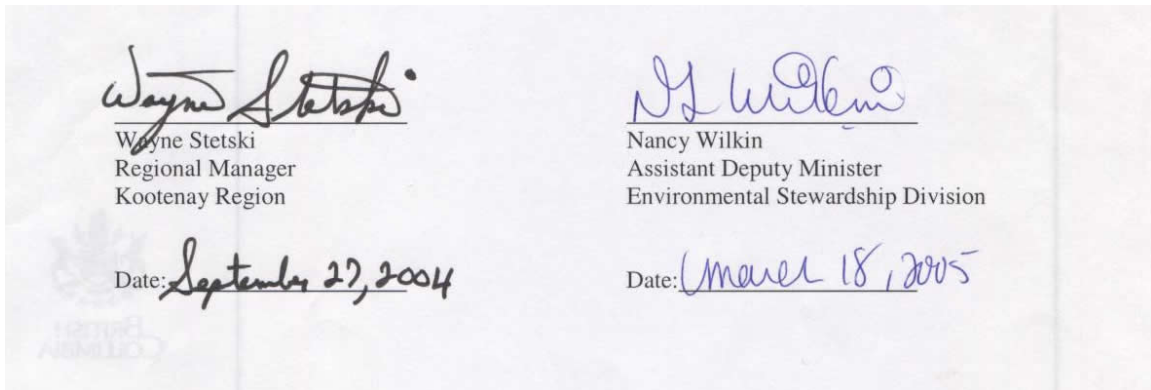


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Columbia Lake Provincial Park Management Direction Statement

Introduction

Purpose of the Management Direction Statement

Management direction statements (MDS) provide strategic management direction for protected areas that do not have a full management plan. MDS do not necessarily negate the need for future more detailed management plans. Management direction statements also describe protected area values, management issues and concerns; a management strategy focused on immediate priority objectives and strategies; and directional statements from other planning processes. While strategies may be identified in the MDS, the completion of all these strategies is subject to funding and funding procedures. In addition, all development associated with these strategies within the park is subject to the Environmental Stewardship Division's Impact Assessment Policy. This management direction statement is intended to provide direction and guidelines for managing Columbia Lake Provincial Park for the foreseeable future.

Context

- Columbia Lake Provincial Park is located in the Columbia Valley of south eastern British Columbia approximately 2 km south of Fairmount Hotsprings and 3 km east of Hwy 93/95. The 257 hectare park lies on the eastern shore of Columbia Lake within two ecosections, the East Kootenay Trench (250 ha.) and the Southern Park Ranges (7 ha.). Although small in size, the park contains a diversity of ecosystem types including wetlands, grasslands and a highly under represented biogeoclimatic subzone/variant, Interior Douglas Fir Kootenay Dry Mild (IDFdm2). With two large wildlife management areas nearby (Columbia Wetlands and the East Side Columbia Lake) protecting essential habitat for ungulates and waterfowl, wildlife management in the park is closely linked to adjacent areas.
- Established in 1988 by Order in Council #5, the park was considered to also have high potential for destination camping and day use given the good vehicle access to the scenic warm water lake opportunities of Columbia Lake and the close proximity to Fairmont Hotsprings (a major golf/hot springs destination resort). Although lacking any formal facilities (e.g., picnic tables, toilets, fire rings) the beach and foreshore areas of the park are popular among residents of Fairmont Hotsprings as well as tourists visiting the Columbia Valley.

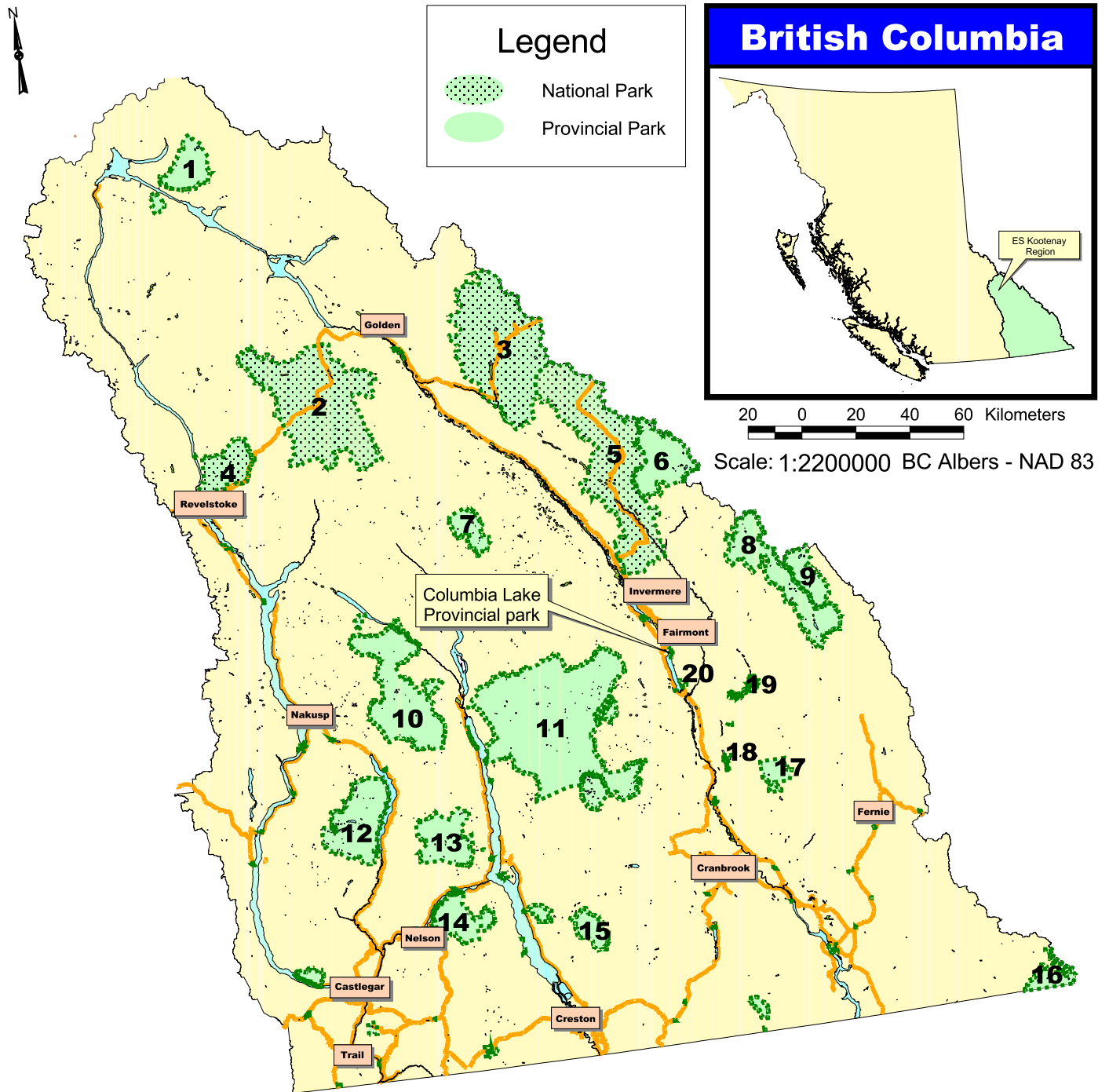
- There are six other provincial parks (Windermere Lake, Dry Gulch, James Chabot, Whiteswan Lake, Thunderhill, and Canal Flats), within a 40 km radius of Columbia Lake Provincial Park. The latter two, Thunderhill and Canal Flats, are located on Columbia Lake. Within a 100 km radius of Columbia Lake, the Regional District of the East Kootenay has two regional parks, Wycliffe and Tie Lake, that offer similar day use opportunities, but with a higher level of facility development than Columbia Lake Provincial Park.
- The park contributes to Goal 2 of the Protected Areas Strategy, namely by protecting special remnant ecosystems, protecting species at risk, and maintaining regionally significant recreation features.



Photo: View from the park looking to the south west across Columbia Lake.

Figure 1: Context

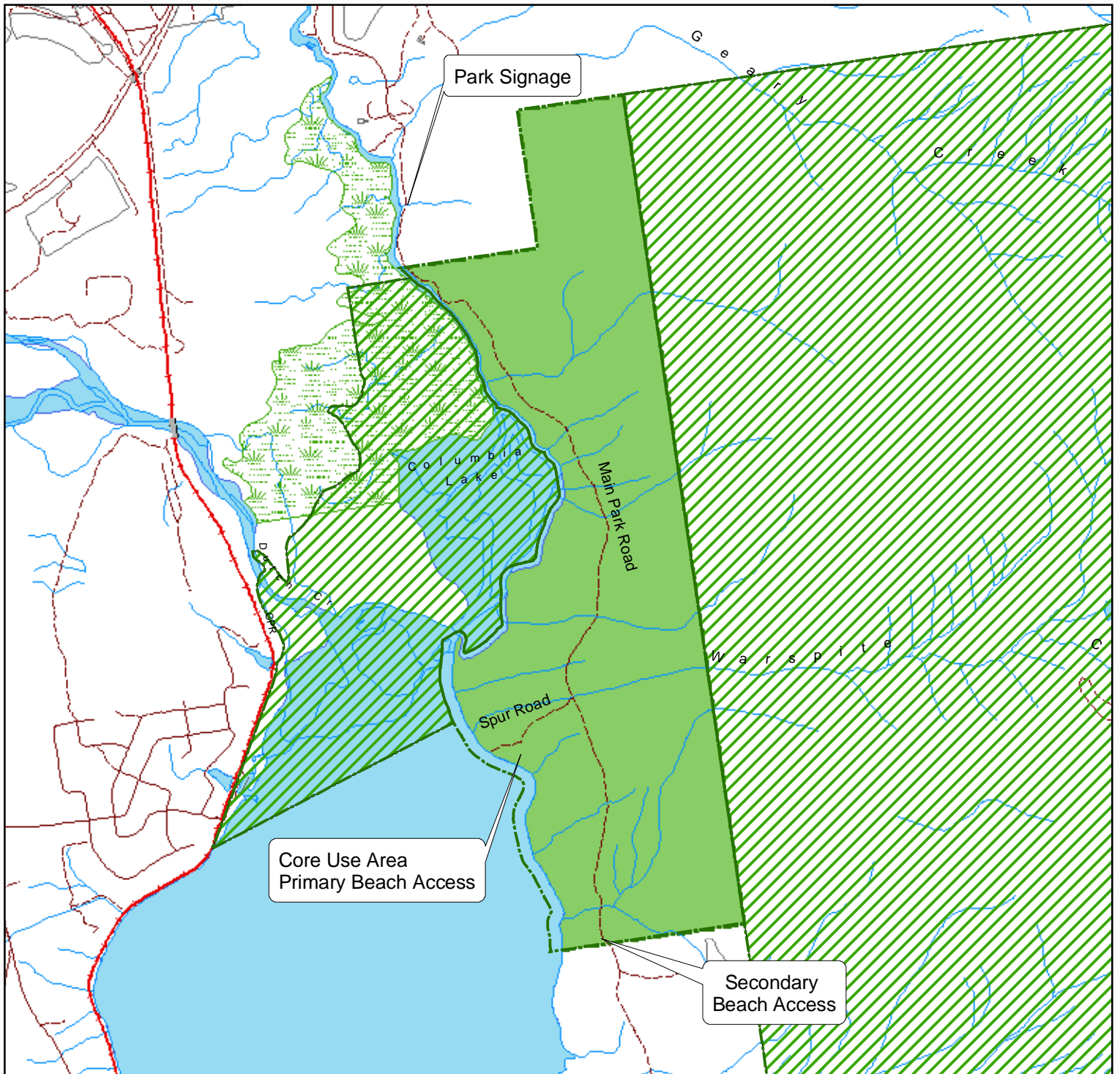
Columbia Lake Park





Major Provincial & National Parks - Kootenay Region	
1. Cummins Lakes Provincial Park	11. Purcell Wilderness Conservancy Park
2. Glacier National Park	12. Valhalla Provincial Park
3. Yoho National Park	13. Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park
4. Mt. Revelstoke National Park	14. West Arm Provincial Park
5. Kootenay National Park	15. Kianuko Provincial Park
6. Mt. Assiniboine Provincial Park	16. Akamina-Kishinena Provincial Park
7. Bugaboo Provincial Park	17. Top of the World Provincial Park
8. Height of the Rockies Provincial Park	18. Premier Lake Provincial Park
9. Elk Lakes Provincial Park	19. Whiteswan Provincial Park
10. Goat Range Provincial Park	20. Columbia Lake Eco-Reserve

Figure 2: Attributes

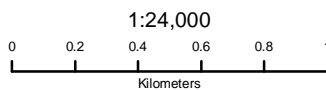
Columbia Lake Park



-  Columbia Lake Park
-  East Side Columbia WMA



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Projection: UTM Zone 11
Datum: NAD83

This is a visual representation
only and should not be used for
legal purposes

Protected Area Attributes

Conservation

- The park protects 8% of the considerably under-represented East Kootenay Trench Ecoregion (0.7% protected province wide). Thirteen protected areas include portions of this ecoregion, but only three other parks, Kikomun, Burges and James Gadsden, and Premier Lake exceed the park in representation of the EKT Ecoregion.
- Columbia Lake Provincial Park contributes close to 9% of protected areas representation of IDFdm2. This biogeoclimatic subzone/variant lacks notable representation within the protected area system (0.93%).
- Known species at risk within the park are Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep (blue-listed), badger (red-listed), and the great blue heron (blue-listed).
- The park retains a significant component of native grasslands and is integral in supplying winter range for Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. The Canada Land Inventory depicts the entire east side of Columbia Lake as representing the largest contiguous Class 1¹ ungulate winter range in the Upper Columbia sub-region, and one of the least impacted of the low elevation Class 1 Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter ranges in British Columbia.
- The park provides over-wintering habitat for a significant amount of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep from Kootenay National Park.
- Adjacent wildlife management areas protect large and contiguous natural areas that help maintain biodiversity associated with the wetland and grassland habitats of the much smaller Columbia Lake Provincial Park. For example, the adjacent Columbia Wetlands Wildlife Management Area supports habitat for numerous avian, reptilian, mammalian and insect species, many of which are becoming increasingly rare or endangered (see Appendix I). In addition, the Columbia Wetlands retain one of the last intact portions of the Pacific flyway in western North America, a key migratory route for waterfowl.
- In the global context, wetland ecosystems are extremely susceptible to environmental degradation because they are both difficult to replace or restore and have been subject to human alteration over the last hundred years.
- The ecosystem in and around Columbia Lake provides good to excellent habitat for a variety of fish species (e.g., mountain whitefish, burbot, kokanee, rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, bull trout, peamouth chubb, northern squawfish, large-scale sucker, reidside shiner, sunfish and longnose sucker).

¹ Class 1 is defined as winter range in which animals from surrounding areas depend on for survival. Classified by the Canada Land Inventory (2002).

Recreation

- Columbia Lake Provincial Park is used in summer by windsurfers, paddlers (canoeists and kayakers), and motorized water craft. The 2,758 hectare lake is the largest warm water lake (18°C in July) in the East Kootenay.
- Approximately 3 km of undeveloped beach area allows for non-consumptive recreation opportunities (wildlife viewing, paddling, nature appreciation).
- The wetland/marsh component of the park offers excellent opportunities for nature appreciation, viewing and photography. The upland areas are largely pristine and provide a panorama of exceptional scenic value, particularly east towards the Rocky Mountains.
- Hiking and mountain biking are also common in the upper grasslands on derelict logging roads and along the park access road.
- Fishing on Columbia Lake is popular year round (favoured sport fish are mountain whitefish, burbot, kokanee, rainbow trout, bull trout and cutthroat trout).

Cultural Heritage

- First Nations have been present in the Columbia Valley for over 10,000 years and the area surrounding and including the park was extensively used by members of both the Ktunaxa and Shuswap cultural groups in the pre-colonial period.
- There are a total of 10 known archaeological sites (Borden unit classification) within the park boundary. These include sites associated with debris or waste material from past activity (e.g., tool or weapon making) or depressions that were created by human excavation and could represent former locations of storage pits, food processing facilities or semi-subterranean lodges.
- The Spirit Trail (also known as the Fairmont Trail and the Plains of Nativity) passes through the park. This transportation route was used by both First Nations and early European explorers (e.g., David Thompson and Father De Smet) as a means to travel along the length of Columbia Lake. Indigenous peoples included the Spirit Trail as one of their favoured routes to points east of Canal Flats, namely Whiteswan Lake and into the Kananaskis country.
- Numerous Traditional Use Sites (TUSs) have been identified in the park.

Significance in the Protected Area System

Special Recreational Features

- The park provides one of the few good public access points on Columbia Lake.
- The undeveloped, pristine lakeside setting offers recreation opportunities without high volumes of people. Alternative locations on Columbia Lake (such as Canal Flats Provincial Park) possess a high level of facility infrastructure and lack the undisturbed natural shoreline/upland characteristics evident at Columbia Lake Provincial Park.
- The park is an excellent staging area for hiking and biking opportunities along the entire east side of Columbia Lake.

- Currently, frontcountry parks, such as Columbia Lake Provincial Park represent less than 1% of the land area in the Columbia Valley.
- Sport fishing on Columbia Lake is a popular year round activity.

Special Natural Features

- Contains rare plant species not known to exist within other provincial parks (e.g., Gastony's cliff-brake and Hooker's townsendia).
- Protects some of the remnant terrestrial features of both the East Kootenay Trench Ecoregion and the IDFm2 biogeoclimatic subzone/variant.
- Retains essential winter range for ungulates, especially Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep (blue-listed) from Kootenay National Park.
- With increased development pressures on private land holdings on the east side of Columbia Lake (Lot 48), the park will undoubtedly become more strategic as a natural buffer between resort/residential expansion and the pristine landscape characteristics of Columbia Lake and environs.
- The adjacent Columbia Wetlands and East Side Columbia Lake wildlife management areas complement the park by providing essential habitat for avian and mammal species, many of which are rare and/or endangered.
- The park supplies essential spawning, rearing and over-wintering habitat for burbot (*lota lota*)². Blue-listed bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) are known to frequent the waters of Columbia Lake.

Cultural Heritage Significance

- Contains an abundance of known archaeological and traditional use sites.
- Preservation of the park's land base ensures that traditional use sites remain intact for perpetuity.
- Connected spiritually and traditionally to other sites located within provincial parks, namely Top of the World, Whiteswan Lake and Premier Lake.

Land Use, Tenures and Interests

Access

Turn off Hwy 93/95 at the Fairmont Creek Road (across from the Riverside Golf Resort). Travel east for 0.4 km. Turn right on the Columbia River Road. The park is located 1.6 km south along this gravel road (entrance signs are located just north of the park boundary). The main park road continues along the length of the park ending at Lot 48 (private property). Two rough gravel roads intersect the main road and allow for vehicle access within 20 metres of the lakeshore.

² Burbot populations in Kootenay Lake and the Columbia River below Hugh Keenleyside Dam were officially red-listed in late 1999. A freshwater member of the cod fish family, this species is poorly understood in western Canada. Columbia Lake appears to have a stable burbot population, but human developments along the lakeshore are a concern.

Existing Tenures, Alienations and Encumbrances

There are no existing tenures, alienations or encumbrances.

Adjacent Patterns of Land Use

- The resort community of Fairmont is located just north of the park. A high level of residential and resort development (golf courses, hotels) is prevalent in this area.
- The East Side Columbia Lake Wildlife Management Area borders the park (shared boundary of 2.6 km on the lakeside and 3.5 km on the eastern portion of the park). Vehicle and hunting restrictions (seasonal) are in effect within the WMA. The purpose of the WMA is to provide essential winter range for ungulates and lakeshore/wetland habitat for waterfowl.
- The owners of Lot 48, at the southern boundary of the Park, have obtained approval to construct a resort on the property. The proposed resort development on Lot 48 may necessitate establishing a road right-of-way in the park.
- Invermere Timber Supply Area abuts the park.
- Forest Licence A18978 (CP 210) is issued to Tembec Inc. A proposed harvesting area is located 600 metres from the park's eastern boundary (south of Warspite Cr.).

First Nations Interests

- Management of the park will require ongoing consultation with First Nations. Aboriginal Rights will be honoured and protected subject to conservation, health and safety concerns. Consultation with First Nations will be done before implementing any of the management strategies that potentially may affect First Nations interests.
- It is the request of the Ktunaxa Kinbasket Treaty Council that the Chief and Council of both the Columbia Lake and Shuswap (Secwepemc) Indian Band be consulted with reference to any future management planning of the park.

Other Agency Interests

- Regional District of the East Kootenay (issues surrounding local government).
- Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection
 - Environmental Protection (water protection, monitoring and reporting)
 - Environmental Stewardship: Biodiversity and Wildlife Division (focus on terrestrial and aquatic ecology, management of WMAs) and Fish and Fish Habitats Division
- Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management
 - Kootenay Region of MSRM (strategic planning and oversees implementation of the Kootenay Boundary Land Use Plan)
- Land and Water British Columbia Inc. (responsible for adjacent Crown land tenures)

Private and Public Stakeholder Interests

- *The Lions Club of Fairmont*
 - Interest: The club has proposed that minor facilities (picnic tables, bear-proof garbage receptacles) be installed at an accessible location of foreshore/beachfront-core use area.

- *Columbia Valley Field Naturalists Society (Wings over the Rockies Festival organizers)*
 - Interest: Seven days of ecologically based events in May that are high quality, creative and educational, a festival that is inclusive of a broad range of interests and outlets for discovering the world of birds. Among other locations throughout the Columbia valley, viewing is performed within the boundaries of Columbia Lake Provincial Park.

- *Rocky Mountain Naturalists*
 - Interest: Dedicated to the conservation and enjoyment of the Columbia Valley's wildlife and natural habitats. Interest is focused on conserving the natural habitat in and around Columbia Lake Provincial Park

- *Rocky Mountain Trench Natural Resources Society*
 - Interest: To encourage, support, participate in and initiate operations which will restore lost ecosystem function, with emphasis on the forage resource. Within Columbia Lake Provincial Park the Society's interest is the loss of native grassland habitat.

- *East Kootenay Conservation Program*
 - Interest: Involvement with private land stewardship within the East Kootenay. The focus of the program is to encourage the preservation/conservation of natural tracts of land (especially private). Currently, the program is identifying 8 key habitats in lower valley bottoms that are essential to wildlife/native plant species.

- *The Nature Trust of British Columbia*
 - *Interest:* Acquisition of private land holdings around Columbia Lake. Currently, the Nature Trust has approximately 6,437 hectares (6,246 hectares on the west side of the lake above Hwy 93/95 and 250 hectares on the east side). This land has been set aside as essential wildlife habitat for perpetuity.

- *Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Compensation Program*
 - *Interest:* Ecosystem restoration and inventories. Recent Terrain Ecosystem Mapping (TEM) for the East Side Columbia Lake Wildlife Management Area.

- *Fairmont Hot Springs Resorts Ltd.*
 - *Interest:* The Park provides a natural amenity for the use and enjoyment of the resort company's clients. The company is proposing to develop Lot 48 to the south, which may necessitate establishing a road right-of-way in the park.

Park Role Statement

The primary role of Columbia Lake Provincial Park is to protect a remnant grassland ecosystem and essential wetland habitat along the eastern shores of Columbia Lake. Situated within the rain shadow of the Columbia and Rocky Mountains and along the expansive post-glacial plain of the Rocky Mountain Trench, the park retains landscape features that are essential to the over-winter survival of ungulates. In addition, with over 3 kilometres of foreshore habitat along Columbia Lake, the park serves as an integral waterfowl nesting and staging area along the Pacific Flyway as well as providing essential habitat for fish species such as burbot.

Columbia Lake Provincial Park and the two neighbouring wildlife management areas collectively serve as unofficial ecological benchmarks that assist in informal monitoring of environmental impacts associated with an expanding human presence in the East Kootenay Trench.

The secondary role of the park is to maintain lakeshore recreation opportunities within a scenic and largely pristine area of the Columbia Valley. Unlike other lakes in the region that support large resort communities, such as Lake Windermere, Columbia Lake has retained many of its natural characteristics and biodiversity. Columbia Lake Provincial Park lacks the facility infrastructure evident in nearby lakeside provincial parks (e.g., James Chabot and Canal Flats), making it an ideal location for those seeking low impact outdoor activities in a relatively undisturbed environment.

Management Commitments and Issues

Management Direction from Previous Planning:

There has been no prior management direction for this provincial park.

Management Issues:

Theme	Issue
Developing a day-use area within the park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use is currently concentrated in one site (core use area). Lack of facilities (toilets, garbage receptacles, parking, designated campfire rings) has had a negative impact on park resources. • Access spur road to core use area has impacted native grasslands by creating opportunities for off road use and the creation of redundant roads.
Park access road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to a private landholding (lot 48) is through the park. Proposed resort development on Lot 48 may necessitate establishing a road right-of-way in the park.
Forest encroachment and loss of native grassland ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the past 70 years, forest in-growth has reduced native grasslands along the entire east side of Columbia Lake. Currently, the park has been divided into 4 strata which have varying degrees of increased forest cover³. • Fire suppression, climate change, external grazing pressures, and non-native/noxious weeds are contributing factors to forest in-growth. As much of the grassland and former grassland in the Columbia Basin occurs in settled areas and valley bottoms, and is privately owned grasslands in the park continue to increase in importance.

³ Excerpt from the Columbia Lake Park Strategic Vegetation Management Plan (Jeff Allen Forest Consultants: February 2003).

Theme	Issue
First Nations archaeological and traditional use sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of archaeological values is very pronounced within park and along the entire east side of Columbia Lake. • Illegal removal, vandalism, and unknowing destruction (off road use) are the primary sources of degradation.
Adjacent recreation use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational activities (4x4's, hunting, boating) creates added external pressure on park resources.
Lack of ecological baseline information/data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete inventories of all rare and endangered species have not yet been conducted.
Aircraft access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, the park is not listed in Schedule A of the Parks and Recreation Area Regulations. The lakefront area of the park is not suited for landing/departure of aircraft because of public safety issues and environmental sensitivity.
Uncontrolled recreational and non-conforming activities within park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off road use (4x4s, dirt bikes, ATV's, mountain bikes) has impacted native grasslands and may negatively effect wildlife movement and abundance within the park. • Although the park is designated as day use only, overnight camping does occur. Lack of facilities encourages waste accumulation and campfire scars. Native flora has been degraded in high use areas. • Hunting/discharge of firearms is also suspected, despite regulations prohibiting such activity. • Motorized water craft (jet skis, motorboats) can negatively impact wetland ecosystem through disturbance of wildlife and habitats such as nesting sites.

Management Direction

Priority Management Objectives and Strategies

Objective	Strategy
<p>Minimize visitor use impacts on park values in the core area of the park.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development deemed essential to the protection of park resources should incorporate appreciation and understanding of natural surroundings. • Designate/harden core use area without compromising park resources. • Designate a parking area (old gravel pit location) along the main park road. • Post signage notifying users of prohibition on off-road vehicle use. • Rehabilitate/restored damaged areas along the spur road and protect from off-road vehicle damage. • Address long term access issues through regional access planning processes of Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management
<p>Maintain park access road to serve park visitors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow management policy on protected area boundary amendments, should the park access road be proposed for non-park uses requiring boundary changes.
<p>Conserve natural ecosystems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and assess grassland ecosystem health through species inventory and acquisition of ecological baseline data. • Implement weed control (target knapweed infestations) and grassland restoration activities (conduct selective tree removal to reduce canopy closure). • Monitor adjacent land use activities (logging, resort development, off road use) for potential impact on the park. • Support horsepower/boating restriction application to the Federal Government (by East Kootenay Environmental Society and The Friends of the Columbia Wetlands) for the Columbia Wetlands WMA by extending the

Objective	Strategy
	<p>application to waterways within the park boundary, which includes the park's foreshore areas (shoreline out to 100 metres).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor off road use. Enforcement when appropriate. Use of fencing (e.g., split rail) and interpretive signage to restore damaged grasslands.
Protect First Nations cultural heritage values existing within the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer known archaeological and traditional use sites from current recreational activities using special feature zoning . • Work with First Nations to determine traditional uses. • Ensure access to traditional use opportunities and identify cultural values.
Maintain recreational values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote low impact (non-consumptive) recreational activities. • Study the feasibility of installing limited day use facilities in core use area. • Designate vehicle access roads and close redundant spur roads.
To ensure public safety and protect park values from the impacts of inappropriate aircraft access in the park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with affected stakeholders to determine appropriate landing restrictions.

Consultation and Future Planning

Planning and management of the provincial park will conform to the intent and directions as set forth in the Protected Areas Strategy. The Environmental Stewardship Division is accountable for planning, administration and management of the park through the application of regulations and policies.

Although no specific future planning is envisioned beyond the term of this management direction statement, the Environmental Stewardship Division will coordinate management of the provincial park with other agencies, the Regional District of the East Kootenay, various public stakeholders, and First Nations as required.

Zoning Plan

The Environmental Stewardship Division uses zoning as a tool to assist in the planning and management of a provincial park. In general terms, zoning divides a park into logical units for management. It applies uniform and consistent management objectives based on natural, cultural and recreational values, and existing and projected patterns of

access and recreation use in relation to specific conservation goals. The zones reflect the intended land use, the degree of human use, level of management and development permitted. The spectrum includes five zoning options: Intensive Recreation, Nature Recreation, Special Feature, Wilderness Recreation and Wilderness Conservation.

Columbia Lake Provincial Park is separated into three management planning zones (Figure 3): Special Feature, Natural Environment, and Intensive Recreation.

Special Feature Zone: The objective of this zone is to protect and present significant natural or cultural resources, features or processes because of their special character, fragility and heritage values.

The area encompassing the Special Feature zone represents a total of 27.55 hectares. The park contains seven distinct areas zoned as Special Feature. These are locations where known species at risk (vascular plants) occur and where cultural heritage values are significant. A substantial buffer has been incorporated into Special Feature zones to protect the integrity and emphasize the fragility of these sites. No facilities will be constructed where this zone occurs.

Nature Recreation Zone: The objective of this zone is to protect scenic values and to provide for recreation opportunities in a largely undisturbed natural environment.

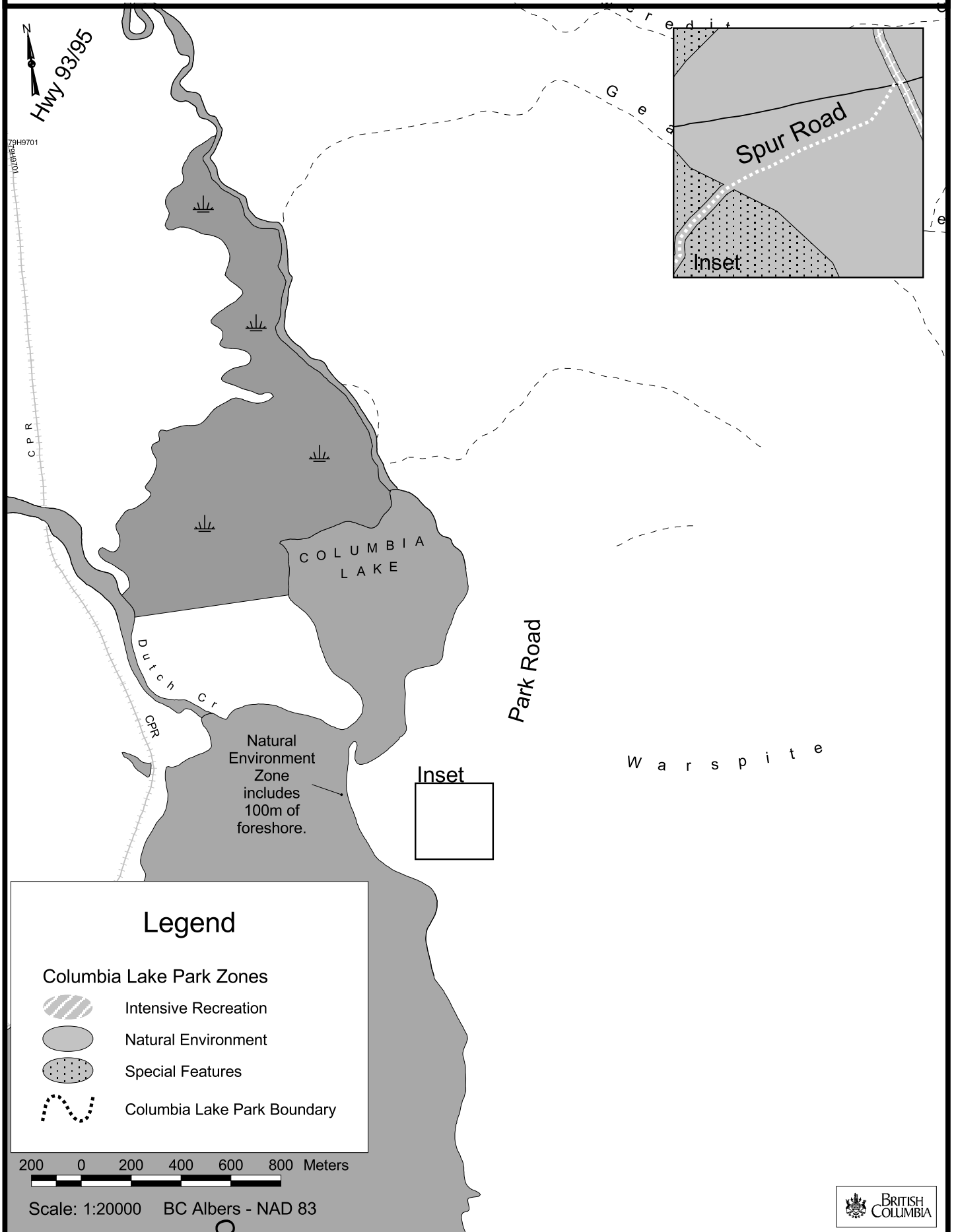
The area encompassing the Natural Environment Zone is 259.40 hectares. This includes areas that are frequented by park visitors (core use area) and the immediately adjacent landscape.

Intensive Recreation Zone: The objective of this zone is to provide for a variety of readily accessible, facility-oriented outdoor recreation opportunities. This zone includes all of the main park road and adjacent roadside parking, as well as any future day use facility development.

The area encompassing the Intensive Recreation Zone (core use area and road) is 3.42 hectares

Figure 4: Zoning

Columbia Lake Park



Appendix A: Table of Acceptable Uses, Activities and Facilities.

Activity/Use/Facility	Acceptability
Aboriginal traditional activities and uses	Y
Hunting	N
Fishing	Y
Hiking	Y
Paddling	Y
Windsurfing	Y
Bicycling	Y
Picnicking	Y
Pet/Domestic Dogs (on leash)	Y
Adventure Playground	N/A
Wheelchair Access (land)	Y
Wheelchair Access (water)	N
Trapping	N
Grazing (Domestic Livestock)	N
Recreational Gold Panning/ Rock Hounding	N
Commercial Recreation (facility-based)	N
Commercial recreation (non-facility based)	M
Backcountry Huts	N/A
Water Control Structures	N/A
Fish Stocking and Enhancement	N1
Road Access	Y
Off-road Access (snowmobiling)	N
Off-road Access (motorized)	N
Off-road Access (mechanized activities)	N
Motorized Water Access	Y
Aircraft Access	Y
Fire Management (suppression)	Y
Fire Management (prescribed fire management)	N1
Fire Management (prevention)	Y
Forest Insect/Disease Control	N1
Noxious Weed Control	Y
Exotic Insect/Disease Control	N1
Scientific Research (specimen collection)	N1
Scientific Research (manipulative activities)	N1

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
N1= allowed for expressed management purposes only
N2= present and allowed to continue, but not normally allowed
N/A= not applicable

Appendix B: Flora Species at Risk in Rocky Mountain Forest District

(shading indicates confirmation in Columbia Lake Provincial Park).

Scientific Name	English Name	G Rank	Subnational	COSEWIC	BC Status
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	southern maiden-hair	G5	S1	E (May 2000)	RED
<i>Agoseris lackschewitzii</i>	Pink agoseris	G4	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Arabidopsis salsuginea</i>	saltwater cress	G4G5	S1		RED
<i>Aster ascendens</i>	Long-leaved aster	G5	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Astragalus bourgovii</i>	Bourgeau's milk-vetch	G5	S3		BLUE
<i>Astragalus filipes</i>	Threadstalk milk-vetch	G5	S3		BLUE
<i>Atriplex argentea</i> ssp. <i>Argentea</i>	silvery orache	G5T5	S1		RED
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Blue grama	G5	S1		RED
<i>Braya purpurascens</i>	purple braya	G4G5Q	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Calamagrostis montanensis</i>	plains reedgrass	G5	S1		RED
<i>Carex incurviformis</i> var. <i>incurviformis</i>	curved-spiked sedge	G4G5T4T5	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Carex rostrata</i>	swollen beaked sedge	G5	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Carex scoparia</i>	pointed broom sedge	G5	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Carex sychnocephala</i>	many-headed sedge	G4	S3		BLUE
<i>Castilleja cusickii</i>	Cusick's paintbrush	G4G5	S1		RED
<i>Castilleja minor</i> ssp. <i>minor</i>	annual paintbrush	G5T5	S1		RED
<i>Delphinium bicolor</i> ssp. <i>Bicolour</i>	Montana larkspur	G4G5T?	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Delphinium sutherlandii</i>	Sutherland's larkspur	G?	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Draba porsildii</i>	Porsild's draba	G3G4	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Draba ruaxes</i>	coast mountain draba	G3	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Eleocharis rostellata</i>	beaked spike-rush	G5	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Epilobium glaberrimum</i> ssp. <i>Fastigiatum</i>	smooth willowherb	G5T?	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Epipactis gigantea</i>	giant helleborine	G3	S2S3	SC (1998)	BLUE
<i>Erigeron trifidus</i>	three-lobed daisy	G2G3	S2		RED
<i>Gaura coccinea</i>	scarlet gaura	G5	S1		RED
<i>Gayophytum ramosissimum</i>	hairstem groundsmoke	G5	S1		RED
<i>Glyceria pulchella</i>	slender mannagrass	G5	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> var. <i>nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's sunflower	G5T5	S1		RED
<i>Hypericum scouleri</i> ssp. <i>Nortoniae</i>	western St. John's-wort	G5T?	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Juncus arcticus</i> ssp. <i>Alaskanus</i>	arctic rush	G5T?	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Lomatium triternatum</i> ssp. <i>Platycarpum</i>	Nine-leaved desert-parsley	G5T?	S2		RED
<i>Megalodonta beckii</i> var. <i>beckii</i>	water marigold	G4G5T4	S3		BLUE
<i>Melica bulbosa</i> var. <i>bulbosa</i>	Oniongrass	G5T5	S2		RED
<i>Minuartia austromontana</i>	Rocky Mountain sandwort	G4	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Muhlenbergia andina</i>	foxtail muhly	G4	S1		RED
<i>Muhlenbergia glomerata</i>	marsh muhly	G5	S3		BLUE

Scientific Name	English Name	G Rank	Subnational	COSEWIC	BC Status
<i>Pellaea gastonyi</i>	Gastony's cliff-brake	G2G3	S2		RED
<i>Phacelia lyallii</i>	Lyall's phacelia	G3G4	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Physaria didymocarpa</i> var. <i>didymocarpa</i>	common twinpod	G5T4	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Plantago eriopoda</i>	alkali plantain	G5	S1		RED
<i>Poa laxa</i> ssp. <i>banffiana</i>	Banff bluegrass	G5?T1	SH		RED
<i>Potamogeton strictifolius</i>	Stiff-leaved pondweed	G5	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Potentilla ovina</i> var. <i>ovina</i>	sheep cinquefoil	G5?T5?	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Salix boothii</i>	Booth's willow	G5	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Scirpus pallidus</i>	Pale bulrush	G5	S1		RED
<i>Scolochloa festucacea</i>	Rivergrass	G5	S2		RED
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little bluestem	G5	S1		RED
<i>Sphenopholis intermedia</i>	slender wedgegrass	G5	S2		RED
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>	prairie wedgegrass	G5	S1		RED
<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	scarlet globe-mallow	G5?	S1		RED
<i>Stuckenia vaginata</i>	sheathing pondweed	G5	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Townsendia hookeri</i>	Hooker's townsendia	G5	S2		RED
<i>Trisetum wolfii</i>	Wolf's trisetum	G4	S2S3		BLUE

Appendix C: Fauna Species at Risk in the Rocky Mountain Forest District

(shading indicates confirmation in Columbia Lake Provincial Park).

Scientific Name	English Name	G Rank	Subnational	COSEWIC	BC Status
<i>Acrocheilus alutaceus</i>	Chiselmouth	G5	S3	DD (1997)	BLUE
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	White-throated Swift	G5	S3S4B,SZN		BLUE
<i>Ardea herodias herodias</i>	Great Blue heron, <i>herodias</i> subspecies	G5T5	S3B,S4N		BLUE
<i>Argia vivida</i>	Vivid Dancer	G5	S2		RED
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	G5	S3B,S2N	SC (1994)	BLUE
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern	G4	S3B,SZN		BLUE
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk	G5	S2B,SZN		RED
<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Painted Turtle	G5	S3S4		BLUE
<i>Colias meadii</i>	Mead's Sulphur	G4G5	S3		BLUE
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	G5	S3B,SZN		BLUE
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Prairie Falcon	G5	S2B,SZN	NAR (1996)	RED
<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Sandhill Crane	G5	S3S4B,SZN	NAR (1979) <i>G. canadensis</i> tabida assessed	BLUE
<i>Gulo gulo luscus</i>	Wolverine, <i>luscus</i> subspecies	G4T4	S3	SC (1989) WESTERN POPULATION ONLY	BLUE
<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Fisher	G5	S3		BLUE
<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Lewis's Woodpecker	G4	S3B,SZN	SC (NOV 2001)	BLUE
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Long-eared Myotis	G4	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Numenius americanus</i>	Long-billed Curlew	G5	S3B,SZN	SC (1992)	BLUE
<i>Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi</i>	Cutthroat Trout, <i>lewisi</i> subspecies	G4T3	S3SE		BLUE
<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	Flammulated Owl	G4	S3S4B,SZN	SC (NOV 2001)	BLUE
<i>Ovis canadensis</i>	Bighorn Sheep	G4	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog	G5	S1	E (May 2000)	RED
<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Bull Trout	G3	S3		BLUE
<i>Tamias minimus selkirki</i>	Least Chipmunk, <i>selkirki</i> subspecies	G5T1T3	S1S3		RED
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	Badger	G5	S1	E (May 2000)	RED
<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>	Sharp-tailed Grouse, <i>columbianus</i> subspecies	G4T3	S2S3		BLUE
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Grizzly Bear	G4	S3	SC (MAY 2002)	BLUE