

Okanagan Region

**MANAGEMENT DIRECTION
STATEMENT**

March, 2003

for **Graystokes**
Protected Area



Ministry of Water, Land
and Air Protection
Environmental
Stewardship Division

Graystokes Protected Area

Forward and Approvals Page

Forward

The Graystokes Protected Area protects a representative portion of the North Okanagan Highlands ecosystem, one that is poorly represented within British Columbia. Graystokes Protected Area was set aside for the protection of a portion of the Mission Creek drainage for water, conservation, biodiversity and recreation purposes.

Approvals



Drew Carmichael
Regional Manager
Environmental Stewardship Division

Date: March 23, 2003



Nancy Wilkin
Assistant Deputy Minister
Environmental Stewardship Division

Date: March 31 / 03

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Introduction

Purpose of the Management Direction Statement

A management direction statement (MDS) provides strategic management direction for a protected area. A MDS also describes protected area values, management issues and concerns; management strategies focused on immediate priority objectives; and directional statements from other planning processes. While strategies may be identified in the MDS, the development and implementation of all these strategies is subject to funding. In addition, all potential development associated with these strategies within the protected area is subject to the BC Parks' Impact Assessment Policy.

This MDS is in keeping with the direction outlined in the Okanagan-Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan (OSLRMP), as well as comments from government staff, stakeholders and interest groups. The MDS is intended to provide direction and guidelines for future management of the Graystokes Protected Area.

Setting and Context

The provincial Protected Areas Strategy (PAS) provided the framework for identifying areas that would contribute towards ecological representation within the province. As part of that strategy, the provincial government undertook many strategic level regional planning initiatives throughout the province. The Okanagan-Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan concluded that a number of protected areas should be established to protect natural, cultural, and recreational values. The Okanagan-Shuswap LRMP Table used the Protected Areas Strategy as a guide in the selection of protected areas and in providing direction for their management. With respect to Graystokes Protected Area, the OSLRMP plan provides the following specific management direction:

Principal values to be managed for are water, conservation/biodiversity and recreation (including snowmobiling).

- The restrictions on motorized recreation are to continue (i.e. no motorized recreation vehicles, including off road and all-terrain vehicles, except snowmobiles) and to be expanded to cover the entire protected area.
- Motorized trails will be designated to access lands north and east of the protected area.

Graystokes area was recommended to be set aside as a protected area by the Okanagan-Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan in 2000. It was formally established as a protected area on April 18, 2001 by an Order in Council under the *Environment and Land Use Act*. The *Park Act* and associated regulations apply as if the protected area is a Class A provincial park named and described in Schedule D of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act*. The intent is to transfer the protected area to Schedule D of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act* to establish it as a provincial park.

The Graystokes Protected Area is located approximately 45 km northeast of Kelowna and is an excellent representative example of the North Okanagan Highlands Ecosession. The

Graystokes Protected Area is approximately 11,958 hectares in size, with the majority of the area being comprised of spruce forests and wetlands.

The Graystokes Protected Area protects a unique complex of swamps, meandering streams and meadows as well as old growth spruce and sub-alpine fir. The area contains important grizzly bear (a provincially blue-listed species) habitat. The protected area was set aside to protect a portion of the Mission Creek watershed, which provides domestic and irrigation water to the City of Kelowna. The protected area provides a wilderness setting for a variety of recreational activities such as equestrian riding, wilderness hiking and camping, fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, and snowmobiling.

Figure 1: Context

Graystokes Protected Area

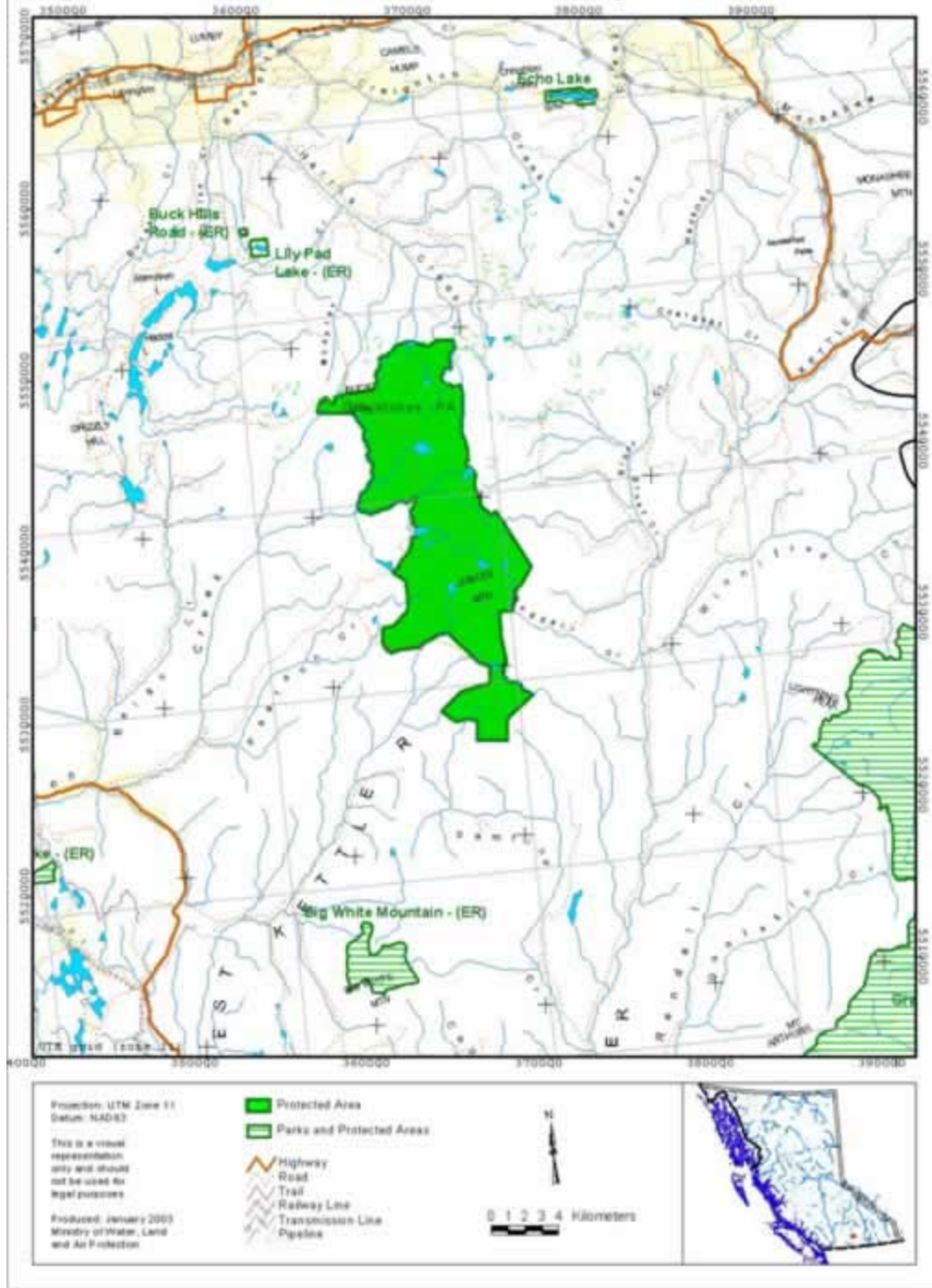
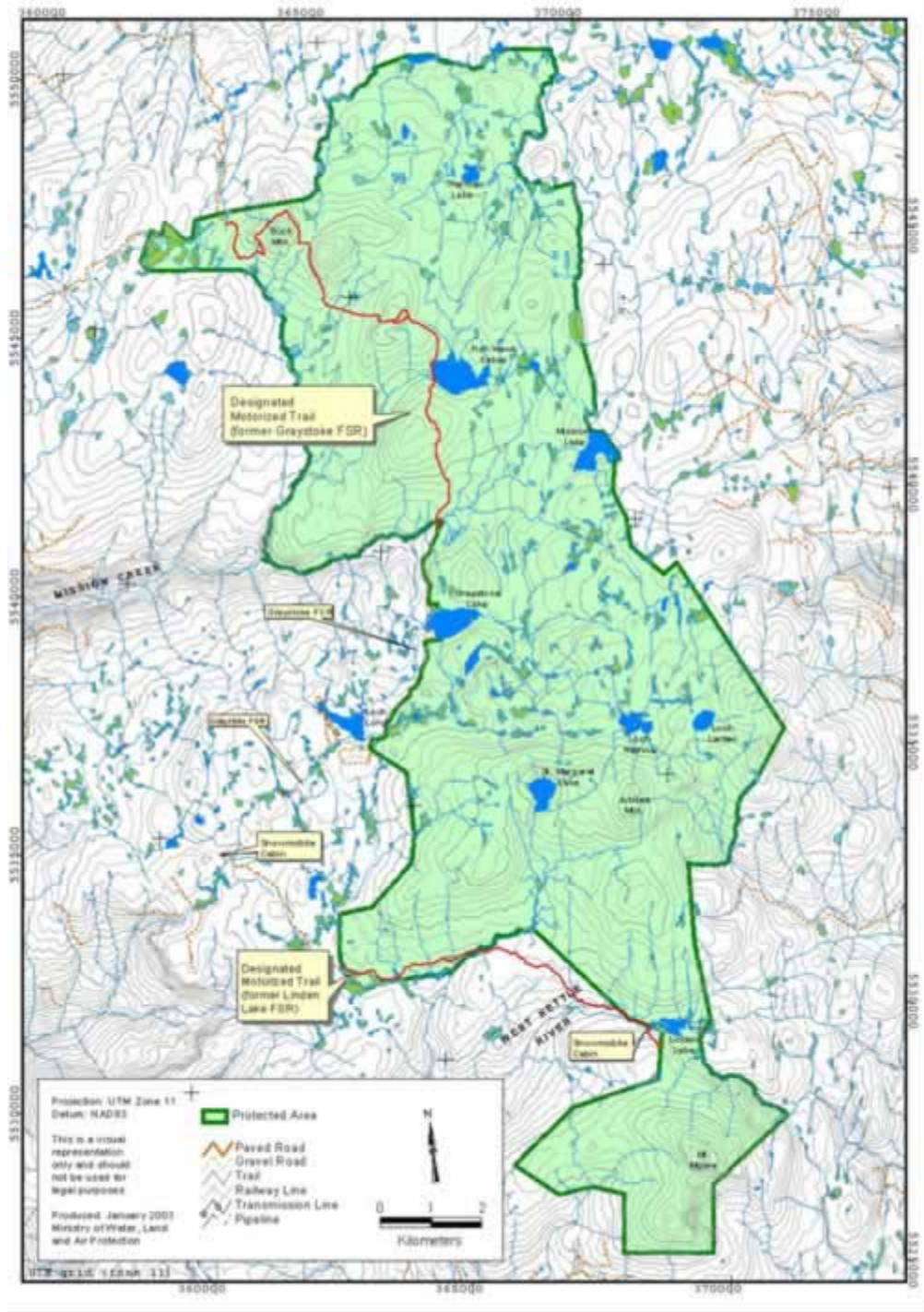


Figure 2: Features

Graystokes Protected Area



Protected Area Attributes

Conservation

- Situated in the North Okanagan Highland Ecosection. Graystokes contributes 36% of the overall protected areas system representation of the North Okanagan Highland Ecosection.
- Contains portions of three biogeoclimatic zones; AT, ESSF, Water.
- Contains four sub-zone variants: 31% of the site is AT unp (Alpine Tundra). 21% is ESSFdc 1 (Englemann Spruce, Sub-alpine fir - dry and cold). ESSF xc (Englemann Spruce, Sub-alpine fire - very dry and cold) covers 46% of the protected area and Water 1.6%. Graystokes is a significant contributor to the protected areas system representation of both ESSF variants as indicated in the table below.

BEC Variant	BEC variant in Province (ha)	Hectares of BEC variant in protected areas	% of BEC variant in protected areas	Hectares of BEC variant protected within Graystokes	% of BEC variant protected in Graystokes	% of provincial protected area occurrence within Graystokes
AT unp	16,815,709	3,779,027	22.47%	3,711	0.0221%	0.10%
ESSFdc 1	170,315	13,341	7.83%	2,557	1.5012%	19.17%
ESSFxc	235,057	45,447	19.33%	5,508	2.3434%	12.12%
WATER	2,300,373	292,496	12.72%	186	0.0081%	0.06%

- Contains undisturbed old growth forests (Sub-alpine fir, Englemann Spruce and Douglas-fir).
- Protects a large unique complex of interconnected streams, meadows and bogs.
- Protects important sub-alpine and alpine ecosystems.
- Provides important recovery area for grizzly bears (provincially blue-listed species). The Graystokes Protected Area falls within the Granby area population unit of the grizzly bear habitat resource management zones recommended in the LRMP.
- Provides habitat for species commonly found in ESSF zones including mule deer, white-tailed deer, marten, fisher and moose.
- Provides important food sources for ungulates during the summer when lower elevations in the Okanagan become hot and dry.
- Based on areas of similar biogeoclimatic variants, the protected area potentially contains 5 red- and 5 blue-listed species (see Appendix II for the Conservation Data Centre complete listing).
- Protects high elevation flower meadows during July and August.
- Contains a significantly important Snow Course Reserve – a marked location, free from encroachment, where snow depth and snow water equivalent are measured on a regular basis during the winter and spring.
- Key watershed protection for Mission Creek drainage, which supplies irrigation and domestic water to Black Mountain Irrigation District that services the City of Kelowna.

- Important high value rainbow trout recreational fishery. The protected area contains ten productive rainbow trout lakes, with the majority of the lakes supporting natural populations (Loch Larsen has had previous fish stocking). The lakes do not contain any non-game fish species.
- Contains an old burn south of Jubilee Mountain, which occurred between 1905 - 1910.

Recreation / Tourism

- The recreational settings represented in the protected area include forested slopes and plateau, upland meadows and rolling sub-alpine and alpine areas.
- The protected area is somewhat remote yet accessible via rough logging roads.
- The wet and boggy nature of the area limits recreation use during some seasons.
- Recreational/tourism opportunities of the protected area are associated with wildlife viewing, hiking, informal camping, hunting and fishing, cross-country skiing, horse riding, and snowmobiling
- A Guide Outfitter operates within the protected area.
- The protected area forms an important part of the Kelowna Snowmobile Club trail system. The snowmobile club has a trail network of approximately 27 5km, which falls both in and outside the protected area.
- During the summer months, the area provides opportunities for horseback riding and packing into higher elevation areas such as St. Margaret Lake, Jubilee and Moore mountains, hiking into alpine areas, fishing at numerous lakes and opportunities to view wild flowers in sub-alpine and alpine meadows.

Cultural Heritage

- Currently, there is no inventory of cultural sites for the protected area.

Education and Research Role

- An excellent educational and interpretive example of the importance of protecting sensitive wet meadows and alpine ecosystem complexes.

Significance in the Protected Area System

- Graystokes Protected Area is the largest contributor to the representation of the North Okanagan Highland (NOH) Ecoregion. The North Okanagan Highland (NOH) Ecoregion is under-represented in the protected areas system (4% of the ecoregion is covered by protected areas). Graystokes contributes 36% of the overall protected areas system representation of this ecoregion.
- The protected area contains 19.2% of all the Englemann Spruce-Sub-alpine Fir dry - cold (ESSF dc1) variant protected within the province, and 12.1% of all the Englemann Spruce-Sub-alpine Fir very dry - cold (ESSF xc) variant protected within the province.
- The protected area contains extensive undisturbed old growth stands of sub-alpine fir, Englemann spruce and Douglas-fir. The area protects a large unique complex of wet meadows, streams and bogs not normally found in the area.

- The protected area provides potentially important grizzly bear recovery habitat as part of the Granby Grizzly recovery area.
- Provides a variety of recreational opportunities with the main focus being on snowmobiling.

Other Land Uses and Interests

Access

- The main access point to the protected area is from Highway 33 northeast of Kelowna to the Three Forks public road. This road leads to the Graystoke Forest Service Road (FSR), designated a wilderness road, which provides access to the protected area. The Graystoke FSR presently runs along the western edge of the protected area, terminating at the protected area boundary, midway between Graystoke Lake and Fish Hawk Lake. The road formerly extended north past Fish Hawk Lake and Buck Mountain to Crown land north of the protected area. The portion of the former FSR in the protected area was partially deactivated prior to protected area establishment.
- Secondary access points are from the Graystoke FSR to the former Linden Lake FSR and from Highway 33 to the 201 road into Damfino Creek which provides access to the Moore Mountain area.
- Other less used access points are via the Kettle Valley, Harris Creek, West Bruer and Grizzly Hills Forest Service Roads.
- There are a number of old trails that provide access into Paradise Meadows and the Buck Hills area.
- Ministry of Forests placed a Section 105 order under the Forest Practices Code in 1997 to restrict motorized recreation use within the Graystokes area to a number of designated motorized access vehicle corridors. This order closed all other areas within the regulated boundary to the operation of motorized recreational vehicles except snowmobiles. The Section 105 order was replaced with the establishment of the protected area with its management under the *Park Act* and regulations.
- In winter, the Snowmobile club utilizes approximately 275 km of trails in and outside of the protected area. Up to 60 km of the trails are groomed. All of the main snowmobile trails are signed and mapped.
- There are no maintained trails within the protected area during the summer season. However, there are un-maintained trails to Jubilee and Moore mountains.

Existing Tenures, Alienations and Encumbrances

All existing liens, charges, and encumbrances (other than those applying to commercial logging, mining or energy exploration and development), will continue to be authorized through issuance of park use permits (PUPs). This policy recognizes all existing *Land Act* tenures, special use permits (SUPs), water rights, trapping licenses and other legal tenures and rights. Some of the tenure holders will require motorized access into or through the protected area.

Existing tenures within the protected area:

- 3 guide/outfitters – Guide Certificates expire in 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively.
- Portions of 5 trap lines.

- Trapline cabin located at Loch Larsen.
- Communications tenure – Riverside Forest Products (located near Buck Mountain)
- Pioneer Outdoor Club – a cabin owned by the Day family in the southeast corner of the protected area near the former Linden Lake FSR (Land Tenure and Ministry of Forests SUP).
- Snow course reserve – (Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection, Environmental Protection Division) Located on the north side of Graystoke Lake.
- Black Mountain Irrigation District – Provincial Water Licenses. (2 main water reservoir sites within the protected area - Graystoke and Fish Hawk lakes). Black Mountain Irrigation District holds 8 different Water Licenses for the purposes of water storage. The Irrigation District requires road access to Fish Hawk dam and reservoir.
- 4 grazing tenures either fully or partially fall within the protected area.
- Kelowna Snowmobile Club – Cabin at Linden Lake (SUP with Ministry of Forests).

Adjacent Patterns of Land Use

- Forest harvesting activities occur on the lands in the vicinity and adjacent to the protected area.
- Riverside Forest Products (Lumby) has previously harvested trees to the north and northwest of the protected area. They have proposed harvesting plans in the vicinity of the protected area over the next 5 years.
- Riverside Forest Products (Kelowna) has previously harvested trees to the west and east of the protected area. They have proposed harvesting plans in the vicinity of the protected area over the next 5 years.
- Tolko Forest Products (Lavington) has previously harvested trees to the north of the protected area (not directly adjacent).
- Weyerhaeuser Forest Industry (Lumby) has previously harvested trees to the southeast of the protected area. They have proposed harvesting plans in the vicinity of the protected area over the next five years.
- Riverside Forest Products has two blocks of land adjacent to the protected area, which are deferred harvesting areas (won't be harvested for the next 15 - 20 years). The first block is located adjacent to Linden Lake on the east side of the protected area and is in the area of the West Kettle River. The second block is north of the first block and is adjacent to Loch Lost Lake on the west side of the protected area and encompasses the Stevenson Creek area.
- Other protected areas in the vicinity of the Graystokes Protected Area include the Big White Ecological Reserve about 16 km south, Myra Bellevue Protected Area approximately 35 km south, and Granby Provincial Park about 18 km south east.
- A private cabin is adjacent to the protected area on the west side of the Graystoke FSR approximately 2 km past the Snowmobile Club Chalet.
- The Kelowna Snowmobile club has a chalet and parking area west of the protected area near the Graystoke FSR.
- The Big White Mountain Ski Resort is located approximately 16 km south of the Graystokes Protected Area.

Aboriginal Interests

- Interests of the Okanagan First Nations are unknown at this time.

Other Agency Interests

- Ministry of Forests for management of grazing tenures and assistance in managing forest health issues including invasive weeds. Spruce beetle and balsam beetle are present in the area, but not currently a management issue in the protected area. Also in the future, there is a need to monitor the area for invasive weeds, such as spotted knapweed, scentless camomile and tar weed.
- Ministry of Forests, Protection Branch manages wildfire responses.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries – Liaison with Ministry of Forests, Environmental Stewardship Division and ranchers who utilize the protected area for grazing purposes.
- Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management (Aquatic Information Branch) - Continue data collection from snow course located in the protected area.
- Ministry of Water Land and Air Protection - Environmental Protection (Water Management) dealing with any *Water Act* issues including working with Black Mountain Irrigation (responsible for the operation and maintenance of the reservoirs within the protected area).
- Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection - (Environmental Stewardship Division) working with the Mission Creek Enhanced Watershed Advisory Committee (currently in the early stages).
- Ministry of Water Land and Air Protection - Fish and Wildlife Science and Allocation Section – potential recovery area for Grizzly Bears, and fisheries inventories.

Private and Public Stakeholder Interests

Stakeholders are listed in Appendix III. Overall interests include:

Private Interests:

- Okanagan First Nations.
- Management of grazing licenses that overlap the protected area.
- Management of forest health issues.
- Fire management for ecosystem health and protection of adjacent private holdings.
- Big game guide outfitting.
- Black Mountain Irrigation District – protection and maintenance of water supply source within the protected area; access to the Graystoke reservoir and to the Fish Hawk dam and reservoir

Public interests:

- City of Kelowna and Central Okanagan Regional District (the protected area contributes drinking and irrigation water).
- Casual outdoor recreation (hiking, camping, horseback riding, snowmobiling, all terrain vehicle trail use and backcountry skiing).
- Recreational clubs (snowmobile and equestrian).

- Fishing and hunting.
- Nature conservation and ecosystem management (non-governmental groups and organizations).
- Nature viewing – club sponsored and casual.

Role of Graystokes Protected Area

The primary role of Graystokes Protected Area is to protect a representative sample of the North Okanagan Highland Ecoregion and its associated flora and fauna. This site protects important old growth stands of Engelmann spruce and sub-alpine fir. The area is comprised of a large and unique complex of interconnected streams, wet meadows and bogs. The site potentially contains provincial red- and blue-listed plant species including the short-rayed aster (*Aster frondosus*) (Appendix II). The area also provides important grizzly bear habitat and may be important for grizzly bear recovery.

The Graystokes area plays an important role in protecting the Mission Creek watershed, which is a source of water for surrounding communities. Black Mountain Irrigation District has two water reservoirs within the protected area and utilizes the water for domestic and irrigation purposes.

The Graystokes area is close to the City of Kelowna and provides a unique opportunity for residents to be in a wilderness setting within a short period of time. The area has high recreational values with a wide range of activities occurring in the area. Recreation activities ongoing within the protected area include wildlife viewing, snowmobiling, fishing, hunting, wilderness camping, horseback riding, hiking and backcountry skiing.

Management Commitments and Issues

Management Direction From Previous and Ongoing Planning

The Graystokes Task Force originally provided management direction in the 1970's for the Graystokes area. The Graystokes Task Force recommended that Graystokes plateau be divided into three management zones (recreation and range, water reservoir protection and watershed preservation, and low impact forest harvesting). In 1991 the Mission Creek Coordinated Resource Management Plan (CRMP) gave further direction for the management of the area and initiated a monitoring program to assess damage to the environment resulting from off-road vehicle use. Subsequently, in 1997, Ministry of Forests placed restrictions on motorized recreation activities within the Graystokes area.

The Okanagan-Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan (OSLRMP) recommended establishment of the Graystokes Protected Area. The specific direction outlined in the OSLRMP for the management of the protected area has been incorporated into this management direction statement.

Management Issues

The following are over-riding management issues that have been identified through previous documentation and consultation with agencies and stakeholders:

- Inadequate resource inventory of natural and cultural values to establish sensitive sites.
- Inadequate knowledge of the impacts of human activities on conservation values.
- Need for increased public understanding of the conservation values.
- Inappropriate access and activities (e.g. type, intensity, location and timing) that are incompatible with the conservation objectives.
- Ability to monitor and enforce activities (both permitted and non-permitted users) within the protected area.

The following table lists specific issues, by theme, requiring management action:

Theme	Issue
Protecting Natural Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of inventory on the natural values. • Lack of detailed knowledge on the use of the protected area by grizzly bears. • Impacts of tenured users on the natural and cultural values (e.g. impact of cattle grazing activities on wild ungulates and around water reservoirs). • Management of public motorized vehicle access. • Habitats degraded from past recreational uses. • Impact of motorized recreational activities on sensitive wet meadow and alpine ecosystems. • Need to develop a vegetation management strategy to deal with forest health issues. • Need to develop a specific fire management plan. • Management of unorganized camping at several lakes. • Garbage left by all user groups. • Maintenance of ecological integrity.
Protecting Recreational Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of permissible activities. • Ability to monitor and enforce permitted activities. • Need to communicate with recreational clubs (ATV and snowmobile). • Need to identify and sign motorized vehicle routes through the protected area. • Need for interpretive information signage at access points – explaining natural values, permissible activities and safety hazards. • Need to assess impacts to backcountry camping locations.
Protecting Cultural Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little is known of the cultural values. • Need to inventory cultural values.
Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to identify and mitigate public safety hazards • Lack of public safety information (due to the nature of the area, users can become disoriented easily).
Visitor Information / Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to provide accurate and up-to-date visitor information concerning recreational opportunities and conservation values.
First Nations Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown First Nations information on the area. • Need for enhanced communication with appropriate First Nations concerning their interests in the protected area.
Recognized Tenures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to establish the extent of motorized access by tenure holders and their impacts on the protected area. • Black Mountain requires access to reservoirs located in the protected area.

Management Direction

Management Objectives and Strategies

The following table lists specific strategies, by theme, to achieve management objectives:

Objective	Strategy
Protection and management of the PA's natural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake inventories of the natural values (flora and fauna), and complete inventories on key recreational fishing lakes. • Undertake recreation impact assessments prior to allowing expansion of recreation activities. The assessments may require further limiting of some recreational activities. • Development of a vegetation management strategy to deal with such issues as emulating the impacts of wildfire on the ecosystem, retention of old growth stands of Engelmann spruce and sub-alpine fir. • Development of a range management strategy in consultation with Ministry of Forests and range tenure licensee to ensure the continuation of good range habitat for ungulates, as well as ensuring water quality. Implementation of range enclosures to monitor effects of cattle grazing within the protected area. • Work with the Ministry of Forests and forest companies to minimize the potential of wind throw within the protected area resulting from forest harvesting activities on adjacent lands. • Maintain sustainable wildlife harvest levels for hunters and the guide/outfitters. • Work cooperatively with the Mission Creek Enhanced Watershed Advisory Committee, and the Black Mountain Irrigation District.
Management of Recreational Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the Ministry of Forests to maintain road access to the protected area, and where appropriate, de-activate logging roads no longer needed for operational purposes. • Minimize impacts of recreational activities by limiting the provision of recreation infrastructure and services (no formalized trails, camping or visitor facilities) other than those necessary to provide basic visitor information. (This does not include present snowmobile trails) • Restrict motorized vehicles, other than snowmobiles, to the designated motorized trails providing access to lands north and east of the protected area. Close/gate all non-status roads not required, including the routes to Mount Moore, St. Margaret Lake and Loch Katrina. The north/south designated motorized trail will follow the former Graystoke FSR; the east/west designated motorized trail will use the former Linden Lake FSR as far as Linden Lake. A suitable route will be identified to extend the designated motorized trail from Linden Lake to the land east of the protected area. Develop suitable monitoring programs and enforcement. Encourage public reporting of violations in the protected area. • Work with recreational organizations (ATV and snowmobile) to promote conservation values and gather input. • Implement an impact assessment on high use camping areas (Graystoke and Fish Hawk lakes) and take appropriate steps to minimize identified impacts. • Monitor recreational use and take appropriate management action should conflicts arise. • No new visitor facilities will be built in the protected area.

Management of Cultural Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an overview assessment of the cultural values and determine if a detailed management strategy is needed.
To ensure Graystokes is safe for public use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake an assessment of public safety hazards and take appropriate mitigation measures to minimize, reduce or eliminate identified hazards. • Provide adequate signage and public information on the natural hazards of the area and ways to minimize public safety incidents (bear awareness, need for map and compass use in area).
Provision of Visitor Information and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to visitors on the importance of the area for the protection of sensitive wet meadow complexes, alpine ecosystems, and watershed values. • Install signage at all access points and along the designated motorized trails notifying the public that motorized vehicle use is prohibited except on the designated motorized trails.
First Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the local First Nations to determine their traditional use and interest in the protected area and develop strategies to manage these interests.
Scientific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage scientific research that benefits management objectives.
Manage Tenures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Mountain Irrigation District is responsible for maintaining the access to their dams/reservoirs to a standard that is passable by 4 wheel drive vehicles. • Determine the access requirements for tenure holders. • Ensure tenure users are aware of conservation values. • As per the Okanagan-Shuswap LRMP, put existing tenures under park use permit.

Integration with Other Land Use Planning Processes

This management direction statement, future management direction statements, and all resulting management actions will follow the intent and criteria set out by the Okanagan-Shuswap LRMP for the Graystokes Protected Area. Management of the protected area should be coordinated with land management of other levels of government, including First Nations, and other compatible stakeholders in the area. This will be done within the confines of the *Park Act* and BC Parks' Conservation Program Policies.

Consultation and Future Planning

Local groups will continue to be consulted to determine promotion, information and volunteer strategies. In addition, the Environmental Stewardship Division will work with the appropriate Okanagan First Nations to determine heritage and cultural values and strategies for these activities. Future planning will not compromise the ecological integrity of natural or cultural values within the protected area, especially where there are species or communities that are considered at risk in the province. Integrated planning with other agencies, adjacent land managers and interest groups will ensure ecosystem integrity and promote long-term stewardship of the area.

Zoning Plan

The entire protected area is zoned as Natural Environment to provide for backcountry recreation opportunities in a largely undisturbed natural environment. The objective of the protected area is to provide for a variety of recreational activities without interfering with the ecological integrity of the site. Access to sensitive sites may be restricted to maintain the conservation values of the area.

Appendix I

Acceptable Activities, Uses and Facilities in Graystokes Protected Area

Activity/Use/Facility	Acceptability
Aboriginal traditional activities and uses	Y
Hunting	Y
Fishing	Y
Trapping	N2
Grazing (domestic livestock)	N2
Utility corridors	N
Communication Sites	N2
Horse Use/ Pack Animals	Y
Guide Outfitting (hunting)	Y
Guide Outfitting (fishing)	Y
Guide Outfitting (nature tours)	Y
Guide Outfitting (river rafting)	N
Cat-Assisted Skiing	N
Camping (informal)	Y
Commercial Recreation (facility-based)	N
Commercial Recreation (non-facility based)	Y
Backcountry Huts	N
Water Control Structures	N2
Fish Stocking and Enhancement	N1
Road Access	N
Off-road Access (snowmobiling)	Y
Off-road Access (motorized use on designated motorized trail) –	Y - only on former Graystoke FSR and former Linden Lake FSR to Linden Lake and along route to be identified from Linden Lake to lands east of protected area
Off-road Access (mountain bikes)	Y
Motorized Water Access	N
Aircraft Access	N
Fire Management (suppression)	Y
Fire Management (prescribed fire)	Y
Fire Management (prevention)	Y
Forest Insect/Disease Control	M
Noxious Weed Control	M
Exotic Insect/Disease Control	M
Scientific Research (specimen collection)	M
Scientific Research (manipulative activities)	M

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

Appendix II - Conservation Data Centre Red- and Blue-Listed Species

- CDC found no confirmed species occurrence records within the boundaries of Graystokes Protected Area. (Species information provided by the CDC has not been entered into their main database and therefore has not been confirmed).
- The following information was gathered from the CDC preliminary data report and the Penticton and Vernon Forest Districts species tracking lists.

Category	Latin Name	Common Name	Red or Blue Listing
Vascular Plants	ASTER FRONDOSUS	Short-Rayed Aster	Red List
Vascular Plants	TRisetum WOLFII	Wolf's Trisetum	Blue List
Vascular Plants	STELLARIA UMBELLATA	Umbellate Starwort	Blue List
Vascular Plants	AGOSERIS LACKSCHEWITZII	Pink Agoseris	Blue List
Vascular Plants	EPILOBIUM OREGONENSE	Oregon Willow herb	Blue List
Plant Communities	ARTEMISIA TRIDENTATA/ CALAMOGROSTIS RUBESCENS	Vasey big sage/ Pinegrass	Red List
Plant Communities	ELYMUS SPICATUS/ PULSATILLA OCCIDENTALIS	Bluebunch wheatgrass/ Pasqueflower	Interim Red
Mammals	URSUS ARCTOS	Grizzly Bear	Blue List

Appendix III – Stakeholders Contacted for the Graystokes Protected Area

Contact	Affiliation
Conservation	
Clive Johnson	LRMP (South Okanagan-Similkameen Environmental); Director with the Okanagan Similkameen Parks Society
Reg Volk	Spokesman for the Joe Rich Community Group
Erin Nelson	LRMP (Okanagan Naturalist Club)
Lloyd Manchester	LRMP (Canadian EarthCare Society)
Recreation	
Isabel Pritchard	Recreation Representative on the South Okanagan LRMP. Friends of the South Slopes and Backcountry Horsemen
Herb Pressel	Backcountry Horsemen
Pat Whiteway	BC Snowmobile Federation
Ross Suttcliffe	Central Okanagan Naturalist Club (Hiking Group)
Cole Haddad	President of the Kelowna ATV club
Darlene Culbert	Visitor Services Manager (Penticton Information Centre)
Kelowna Chamber of Commerce	Kelowna Tourism
Sportsmen Assoc.	
Ron Taylor	LRMP Rep. (BC Wildlife Federation)
In-Park Tenures	
Mark Hubbard	LRMP Rep., Guide Outfitters Association
Ken Day	Cabin Owner – Pioneer Outdoor Club
Roy Quesnel	Range license
Hilary Flatt	Range license
Russell Abel	Range license
Gary Andrews	Range license
Utilities	
Phil Ruskowsky	Black Mountain Irrigation District
South East Kelowna Irrigation District	South East Kelowna Irrigation District
Bruce Wilson	Rutland Water works
Adjacent Landowners and Tenures	
Tilman Nahm	Cabin Owner
Len Bawtree	LRMP rep for the North Okanagan Livestock Association
Harold Waters	Riverside Forest Products - Lumby
Mike Dorian	Riverside Forest Products - Kelowna
Debbie Zandbelt	Tolko Forest Product – Lavington Div.
Paul Wery	Weyerhaeuser - Lumby
BC Government	
Daryl Hunt	Roads, MoF (Penticton)
Vic Wright	Range, MoF (Vernon)
Margot Hollinger	Forest Health Officer, MoF (Penticton)
Rick Specht	Forest Health Officer, MoF (Penticton)
Jerome Jang	Timber Officer, MoF (Penticton)
John Pethybridge	Range (weed management), MoF Penticton
Kevin Murphy	MAFF (Resource Stewardship Argologist)

Rob Dinwoodie	Range (weed management), MoF Vernon
Daryl Flindt	GIS operator (MoF Vernon)
Roger Venables	Recreation, MoF Penticton
Dave McIntosh	Recreation, MoF Vernon
Barb Duncan	Land and Water BC
Orville Dyer	Wildlife Biologist WLAP
Ron Smith	Ministry of SRM
Jane Bender	Water Management WLAP
Brian Jantz	Fish and Wildlife (WLAP)
Brian Harris	Ecosystem Section (WLAP)
Phil Epp	Ecosystems Section (WLAP)
Grant Furness	Ecosystem Section, (WLAP)
Marta Donovan	Biological Information Coordinator – BC Conservation Data Centre (CDC)
Greg Betz	BC Parks (Area Supervisor)
John Meeson	Regional Planner – Environmental Stewardship Division, WALP
Tom Ethier	Fish and Wildlife (Science and Allocation Section, WLAP)
Brian Robertson	Ecosystem Section (WLAP)
Nelson Grant	Ministry of SRM (Planning) Old Growth Management committee
Alison Chutter	Water, Land and Air Protection