MANAGEMENT PLAN
If you would like more information about the 1995 Park Management Plan or about Kejimkujik National Park, please call the park administration office at (902) 682-2770. You may also write to the park Superintendent at the following address:

Superintendent
Kejimkujik National Park
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Cette publication est aussi disponible en français

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I am pleased to approve this Park Management Plan, which will guide the management of Kejimkujik National Park over the next 10-15 years. Protecting the park’s magnificent, pristine landscapes and wildlife while providing for public benefit, education, and enjoyment of its heritage resources is one of Parks Canada’s fundamental objectives.

This remarkable national park was set aside in 1974 to represent the Atlantic Coast Uplands Natural Region. A jewel on mainland Nova Scotia, it was developed to preserve an example of Canada’s natural history and to enable Canadians to discover and enjoy our heritage resources.

The last management plan was approved in 1978. The 1995 plan integrates the results of a comprehensive review of that plan. In accordance with the National Parks Act and the Parks Canada Guiding Principles and Operational Policies, the management plan’s primary objective is to maintain the park’s ecological integrity and biodiversity.

Public participation has been a significant milestone in the development of the management plan. Efforts have been made to reconcile differing public perspectives in accordance with the mandate set forth in the National Parks Act.

I would like to thank all of those who took part in this dialogue by expressing their points of view on the park and by sharing their experiences with us. The interest shown, and the dedication of park personnel themselves, will help ensure that Kejimkujik National Park is managed in a way that protects its rich heritage for the benefit of Canadians of today and tomorrow. Therefore, this heritage area will continue to be a rich symbol of our national identity.

Michel Dupuy
Minister of Canadian Heritage
RECOMMENDED BY:

Thomas Lee  
Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Parks Canada  

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Canadian Heritage, Atlantic Region  

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Superintendent,  
Kejimkujik National Park
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The stewardship of heritage resources is the primary intent of Parks Canada at Kejimkujik National Park. Environmental protection and sustainable ecological integrity are central to this stewardship role. Cultural and natural resource conservation measures aim to meet the needs of today's generation without jeopardizing opportunities for future Canadians.

Kejimkujik National Park represents the natural features and processes within the Atlantic Coast Uplands Natural Region in Canada. The Park is characterized by a myriad of lakes and rivers, undulating glacial landforms, a segment of Atlantic Ocean shoreline, and a large area of natural habitat which is one of the last vestiges of protected wilderness in the Province.

More than 50,000 person-visits and 200,000 visitor days are recorded each year. Approximately 17,500 campers visit Jeremys Bay Campground, and a growing population of environmental enthusiasts (now more than 9,500 annually) seek adventure and solitude in the Park's backcountry.

Within the Park, activities include canoeing, picnicking, walking and hiking, camping, swimming, cross-country skiing, and wilderness exploration. Throughout the broader region around the Park, there are other facility-based recreation opportunities, urban amenities, and a cultural heritage reflecting settlement patterns adapted to both central Nova Scotia and nearby coastal environments.

The Park Interpretive Program will strongly encourage environmental awareness, drawing upon the interrelationships between human and natural heritage, and reinforcing the importance of environmentally-sound ethics and practices. A sense of stewardship of the environment will be an important focus of the program. Its goal is to stimulate better use, conservation and understanding of natural and cultural resources.

Future visitor programs and activities will take place in ways that protect the Park's natural and cultural resources. Resource integrity, minimum cumulative impact, and sustainable visitor use will be central to future Park administration and management.

There are long term proposals in this Management Plan to provide modest new facilities such as hiking trails and backcountry campsites for resource-based activities. These will harmonize with evolving use patterns, the natural characteristics of the Park, and the future needs and wishes of Park visitors.

Increasingly the Park will be operated in a business-like manner. Those who use Park facilities and services will be expected to assume a greater share of the cost of providing those same facilities and services. The Federal Governments' policies of cost recovery will be applied.

An additional objective of Park management is to maintain essential services, while reducing long-term operation and maintenance costs. New ways of doing business which include more emphasis on cost-recovery, sharing of responsibilities, optimizing efficiency, and recycling will go hand-in-hand with the ongoing responsibilities for protecting the natural and cultural environment.

A goal of Parks Canada is to ensure that Park activities have a beneficial social, economic, and environmental effect on the local region. The Park will see greater co-operative involvement in the development of plans/activities for the ecosystem surrounding the Park, particularly where the integrity of the Park ecology is dependent on that larger ecosystem.

To support resource protection and management programs, there will be a continuation of and systematic scientific research and monitoring. An important part of this program will be co-operation with other agencies, universities, and technical schools. Natural and cultural resource management decisions will be based on scientifically-established knowledge balanced with practical common sense.
This management Plan contains proposals dealing with the following highlights:

1. Aboriginal history in the Park area will be given a higher profile, with more involvement of aboriginal people. There will be greater emphasis on determining, with native Mi’kmaq people, aspects of their culture and heritage to be presented for the appreciation of all visitors.

2. There will be more emphasis on scientific research and monitoring to be done as part of a multidisciplinary and problem-solving approach to the management of the greater ecosystem around the Park. Park forest management, endangered species studies, acid rain, ozone depletion, and climate change are candidates for co-operation with other agencies, interest groups, and individuals.

3. The protection of endangered and threatened species, petroglyphs and other cultural resources, as well as sensitive habitats and life-cycle stages that require special management are a high priority. Piping plover, Blandings turtles, and rare plant species are specific members of the Park ecosystem at risk. Special multi-disciplinary strategies must be carefully used to help individual species survive, and to sustain the greater ecosystem.

4. The level of Grafton Lake will be lowered over a three year period and Grafton Brook dam will be subsequently removed.

5. Frontcountry facilities of the Park including day-use areas, short walking trails, picnic areas and interpretive/rest stops will be maintained and improved as necessary.

6. Changes to Jeremys Bay Campground will improve the visitor camping experience and offer greater environmental protection. Measures include providing grey-water disposal facilities, beach upgrading, better vegetation protection, well-defined pedestrian paths, facilities for users with disabilities, ways to encourage the safe use of bicycles, enhanced interpretation and environmental education.

7. Appropriate services and facilities at the Seaside Adjunct will be provided. A minimum level of basic visitor services will be offered, thereby preserving the remote coastal atmosphere of this part of the Park. One of the first goals is vehicular access to the Park boundary, parking, and visitor orientation, from the vicinity of Southwest Port Mouton.

8. Determining the most appropriate level of services and facilities for the wilderness sector of the inland part of the Park. This will include providing a few more primitive campsites and improvements to portages and docking areas. Visitors will be encouraged to use the area in an environmentally responsible manner.

9. New ways of doing business regarding Park administration, operations and maintenance will be pursued. Volunteers and co-operative ventures become more important as the constituency of support for Park programs grows. Emphasis will be put on operating in a more business-like manner. Those groups and individuals who benefit directly from Park facilities and services will assume an appropriate and fair share of that cost through the payment of user fees.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Once implemented, the proposals within this Management Plan will show the Canadian public the need to take fuller responsibility for the care and management of our environment. As users become involved with the stewardship of National Park resources, they will carry with them an awareness of appropriate techniques for environmental protection well beyond Park boundaries.

This Management Plan is designed for use within a climate of fiscal responsibility. It has been developed with broad public consultation and will take shape as funding and resources become available. Implementation must be flexible and open-ended to changing needs in order to respond to a growing constituency of National Park supporters, clientele, and stakeholders.
1.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Kejimkujik National Park Management Plan Review

The first Kejimkujik National Park Management Plan was approved in 1978. This Management Plan has provided sound direction from that period to the present. However, over the space of these 15 years there have been a number of significant changes to the National Park, including the addition of a significant coastal component, and Parks Canada's policy for the management of National Parks. It is time to revisit the original plan and bring it up to date. This updated Plan will itself be the subject of formal review every five (5) years.

The Kejimkujik National Park Management Plan will guide the protection, use and development of the Park over the next 15 years. The direction contained in the Management Plan must be consistent with the National Parks Act which was amended in 1988 and the Parks Canada Guiding Policies and Objectives which itself has been the subject of extensive review.

This Management Plan sets forth a vision for the future of Kejimkujik National Park (see Section 3.0), as well as numerous objectives and proposed actions for achieving that vision. The Management Plan presents objectives and actions for the Stewardship of Heritage Resources in 4.0. A Land-Use Plan is presented together with a commitment to protect a significant portion of the Park in a Designated Wilderness Area. The Management Plan gives recognition to the importance placed on serving current and potential users well by analyzing the Park's market situation and proposing a marketing strategy in Section 6.0. Management objectives and actions are presented for Communications in Section 7.0 and for Visitor Services in 8.0. Similarly, objectives and actions are proposed for park administration and operations in Section 9.0. The document concludes with two chapters, one dealing with a strategy for implementation (Chapter 10) and the second with an environmental and socio-economic assessment.

Planning is a dynamic process. Situations change and new information becomes available which may render aspects of the plan obsolete. Five year reviews of park management plans is now a legislated requirement. These reviews will enable Parks Canada to adjust plans to accommodate new information, changing visitation trends, regional developments and public perceptions. Public consultation is a prerequisite to any major adjustments to the Park Management Plan.
2.0 PARK PURPOSE, VISION, AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Purpose of the Park in the National Park System

Kejimkujik National Park provides the only representation of the natural and cultural resources of the Atlantic Coast Uplands Natural Region which includes approximately half of the entire Province of Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic Ocean side. It is characterized by a myriad of lakes and rivers; undulating glacial landforms; a segment of Atlantic Ocean shoreline; various native plants, forests and animals; and a large area of natural habitat that is one of the few remaining areas of wilderness in the entire province.

The primary purpose of this National Park is to protect for all time a nationally significant and representative part of this Natural Region of Canada. The public is encouraged to understand, appreciate, and enjoy this heritage so as to leave it unimpaired.

A National Park is a special area set aside for public use and enjoyment in as natural a state as possible. Through the administration of a National Park System, Parks Canada protects representative examples of the country’s Natural Regions.

A Vision for the Future

The late W.F. Lothian, in his 1987 publication A Brief History of Canada’s National Parks, stated that “Canada’s heritage of outstanding wilderness areas was enhanced by the creation of Kejimkujik National Park”. As the competition for resources and land use increases, the value of protected areas has continued to grow proportionately. Protected areas, such as Kejimkujik National Park, are now and will become even more important places where the cycles of nature can continue relatively undisturbed. To leave a place equal in quality to the one which has been inherited is and must be the Vision for the Future.

By the year 2009, Kejimkujik National Park will be widely recognized as an important area for scientific research. The Park’s heritage resources will be managed using accurate scientific information. Systematic research and monitoring programs and cooperative initiatives will be in place. The Park’s natural resource management will be based on an understanding of ecosystem dynamics as well as the ecology of individual species. Ecosystem monitoring and the control of exotic plants will be continued along with reintroduction programs for certain species which have been extirpated.

Cultural resources will be managed in a manner consistent with principles established in the Cultural Resource Management Policy so as to allow continued appreciation of the human history of the Park and region. Evidence of this cultural heritage can still be found throughout the National Park and region. The popularity of the area for aboriginal peoples can be readily seen through reference to the etchings or petroglyphs found on slate outcrops along the shore of Kejimkujik Lake. Early settlers attempted to mine gold and harvest the forests of the region. Later, the focus shifted towards tourism as Kejimkujik Lake became a place where sportsmen tried their luck. The final chapter began in 1968 when the National Park was established. This human heritage, like that of the natural, warrants special attention so that this lineage can also be passed on to future generations.

Major facility development in this National Park is largely complete. Access will be provided to the coastal portion of the National Park. Further development will only be undertaken to achieve particular objectives and will be in keeping with the overall character of the National Park. The visitor experience in the wilderness portions of the National Park will be maintained through monitoring and control.
It is important that people discover and learn about their heritage and ecosystems. Accordingly, Parks Canada devotes a considerable effort to communicating the importance of environmental awareness and respect to Canadians. These efforts influence how people think and act towards the environments they find in National Parks and elsewhere. While the need to be good stewards is even greater today, there is evidence that environmental awareness has increased. The effort for this period will be to find the ways and means to continue to influence behaviour. The vision is that of a time when everyone accepts as a given their individual and collective responsibility to be good stewards and acts accordingly.

Guiding Principles

1. The protection of the resources, both natural and cultural, and the processes that interact with them is the highest priority. Management decisions that might affect these resources or processes will be made based on a sound understanding of the resource itself. Where there is uncertainty, the bias will always be towards protection.

2. The staff of Kejimkujik National Park will demonstrate through their actions leadership in environmental and cultural resource protection. Leadership at Kejimkujik involves many things including the application of knowledge-based decision-making processes, environmentally friendly practices, and the reaching out to visitors and others to promote a common concern for environmental protection.

3. Kejimkujik National Park will continue to serve Canadians as a place of inspiration, relaxation and recreation. Services and facilities that are consistent with the philosophy described in this Management Plan will be provided for the benefit, education and enjoyment of Canadians. Those who use and benefit from Park facilities and services will be expected to assume a greater share of the cost of providing those facilities and services.

4. National Parks and the residents of the region where the parks are located form a relationship not experienced by others who are further removed. Particular effort will be made by Park staff to ensure that this relationship is a positive one.

5. Park planning and management is never static. Park staff will be proactive in responding to constantly changing circumstances. Public involvement is a cornerstone in the efforts to sound decision making, the building of public understanding, and enabling Canadians to contribute their knowledge, expertise and suggestions. This Management Plan will be constantly monitored and updated as circumstances warrant. The public will play a meaningful role in this process.

6. There is an ever increasing recognition that land management cannot be undertaken in isolation. Collaboration and cooperation will become an increasingly important way of doing business. Park staff will actively seek out opportunities for cooperation with other governments, the private sector, the aboriginal community and educational institutions.

7. Kejimkujik National Park will be managed in a manner that demonstrates a commitment to fiscal responsibility. Investment and operating decisions will reflect the importance of controlling expenditures. Visitors who directly benefit from the use of the National Park will be expected to pay. Partnerships whereby common goals can be achieved through the pooling of resources will be sought.
Introduction

Parks Canada maintains the integrity of natural and cultural heritage by ensuring that management decisions affecting Park resources are based on appropriate cultural resource management and ecologically-sound practices.

Canada's National Parks feature our more significant and beautiful landscapes and allow the public to enjoy and learn about our rich natural and cultural heritage. National Parks are known as places to protect and study the natural ecosystems, processes and biodiversity essential for the preservation of our resources, and to enhance ecological integrity well beyond park boundaries.

As the custodian of these valuable and sensitive areas, Parks Canada must manage the balance between preservation and use, so that National Parks are maintained unimpaired for future generations. The task is complex, requiring scientific innovation, effective planning, public education, enforcement of the National Parks Act and efficient operation. This process must be based on comprehensive resource management objectives.

Resource Management Objectives:

1. To manage Park heritage resources to ensure their ecological integrity and the protection of features and species characteristic of the Atlantic Coast Uplands Natural Region.

2. To minimize human impact on the park while recognizing visitor safety and educational requirements.

3. To conduct and encourage selected research and monitoring of natural and cultural resources associated with the park, the ecological changes taking place, and the effects of human activities.

4. To co-operate with other landowners and interest groups to maintain optimal ecosystem integrity and share land use and research information.

Protection is Parks Canada's foremost responsibility. Detailed resource inventories and ongoing research and monitoring projects continue to provide information for resource protection and other scientific applications.

The effective protection of resources within National Parks also depends on protection of general ecosystem integrity which may include habitats and processes that cross Park boundaries. Parks Canada will maintain co-operative relationships with individual landowners and agencies outside Park boundaries to encourage effective conservation practices. For example, a major part of the Park area lies in the lower parts of the drainage basins for the Mersey, Little River and Grafton Brook. Pollution in one of these water bodies may impact on the Park.

Park visitors have expressed considerable support and interest in the Park's resource management projects. Currently, however, Kejimkujik Resource Conservation staff are unable to sufficiently address a number of key resource issues identified in the Park Conservation Plan because of limited resources. This in turn hinders the development of management strategies and effective resource protection. Staff will explore methods to strengthen the resource management programme and encourage more public awareness of Park projects.
3.0 STEWARDSHIP OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

A sound and well-administered law enforcement program is an important tool used to protect and manage our natural resources. Recent revisions to the National Parks Act, as well as funding through the Federal Green Plan to support new enforcement initiatives, indicate just how vital this responsibility is. Accordingly, the enforcement role will be tailored to meet changing conditions and needs.

Kejimkujik served a key role in research into the identification and understanding of the acid rain problem during the last decade. Through interagency and intergovernmental studies, the Park can play a scientific role of increasing global importance. The availability of a strong resource information base in a protected area such as Kejimkujik allows the study of phenomena such as global warming, and atmospheric and species change. There are also efforts to include public schools and universities as part of these studies.

Kejimkujik Ecosystem Management

Kejimkujik National Park is becoming internationally known as an important environmental research area. Continued ecosystem health is vital, since resource management initiatives within the Park can have far-reaching implications. In addition to increasing understanding of the forests, wetlands, lakes and rivers typical of southwestern Nova Scotia, systematic monitoring in Kejimkujik can provide valuable insights into such phenomena as acid rain impact, climate change, and the invasion of new plant and animal species. Similarly, long-term study of the roles of fungus, other vegetation, invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals may reveal important trends associated with local conditions and the global environment.

Recently Kejimkujik National Park was placed on the IUCN endangered wilderness list, because of the effects of acid rain from remote sources. Research and commitment to sustainable development by industry and governments, could result in the Park’s name being deleted from this list. This is but one example where management of the greater ecosystem around Kejimkujik National Park requires commitment from other groups and agencies.

To make full use of Kejimkujik as a center for ecosystem monitoring, it would be ideal to provide a field laboratory. Such a facility could also be used for some resource management, volunteer and interpretation activities.

Information obtained from scientific research and monitoring is indirectly valuable for industry and educators far beyond park boundaries, and will further establish and support Canada’s role as a world leader in environmental protection. Incorporated in Park Interpretation programmes, it will increase public understanding of our country, and our world conservation efforts.

Grafton Lake Drainage Basin Management

Management options for Grafton Lake have been evaluated in the context of park resource protection objectives, rare species conservation, biodiversity, public consultation and operational considerations. Analysis by Kejimkujik staff was further reviewed by a committee including university faculty and Environment Canada scientists. It was concluded that the most desirable option for Grafton Lake would be elimination of the obstruction caused by the dam on Grafton Brook, thus permitting the lake to revert to its natural pre dam (1938) configuration.
3.0 STEWARDSHIP OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

This approach would increase stream habitat area in the Grafton Lake watershed significantly, benefiting various fish species including brook trout. Rare Coastal Plain plant habitat would be increased as natural water level fluctuations resumed. Blandings turtles and other aquatic vertebrates and invertebrates would also be permitted natural access to high quality habitat. Grafton Lake would be reduced in size by approximately 30-40%. To minimize impact on aquatic species the drawdown will be carried out gradually over a three year period.

Potential opportunities for interpretation are anticipated as Grafton Lake reverts to its natural configuration. Careful documentation of the physical and biological changes during and following lake drawdown is of interest to the scientific community.

A restoration management plan will be necessary to identify specific ecological restoration needs, and to develop a strategy for removal of old hatchery ponds and dam spillway structures.

Petroglyphs and Other Cultural Resources

Cultural resources in the Park will be managed in accordance with Parks Canada Cultural Resource Management Policy. The principles of value, public benefit, understanding, respect and integrity will be applied to each situation. An evaluation will confirm which resources are to be considered as cultural resources and what it is that constitutes their historic value. All management initiatives for cultural resources will be consistent with the human history themes established for the Park.

The petroglyphs of Kejimkujik represent the lifestyle, art and observations of Mi’kmaq people in the 18th and 19th centuries. These faint images are inscribed in soft slate along the lakeshores. Many are revealed only during low water levels. The petroglyphs are fading due to natural erosion but the public can observe some of them during guided walks led by trained interpreters.

During the last few decades, graffiti and other vandalism have increased damage to the petroglyphs. Parks Canada has tried to control the problem using public education, rope barriers and signage on site. While the damage has been reduced, it has not been stopped and every year new graffiti is discovered.

A number of new strategies are being developed to improve petroglyph protection. The petroglyph sites are important to Mi’kmaq people and there are efforts to have them more involved in the management of these outstanding cultural resources. Initiatives will be implemented to determine with Mi’kmaq people how to preserve their heritage for all Canadians to appreciate.

A petroglyph moulding project has been completed. It will provide precise reproductions as a permanent record and research tool. Interpretive programs may use these duplicate casts to help educate and increase public understanding of aboriginal culture.

There is no simple answer for petroglyph protection in Kejimkujik. Efforts will be aimed at developing protection techniques, while fostering a broader recognition of these unique cultural features.

Additional research and analysis of the cultural resource information within the Park will be carried out in order to clarify the nature of known sites and attempt to locate previously-undetected sites. Non-aboriginal sites that were previously occupied within what is now the National Park, and 19th century farm Reserves to Mi’kmaq families, will be included in this evaluation.

An inventory of historical sites has been compiled for the Seaside Adjunct. This includes remnants of a former Loyalist homestead; various 19th-century households including a site once occupied by Free Black inhabitants; and remains of a large 20th-century farm once developed by the Kinney
family. Activities of the Kinney farm operation included attempts to change the St. Catharines River Lagoon environment which can still be interpreted from the landscape.

No aboriginal sites were found on the coastal Park property, although a Late Archaic projectile point was found on St. Catherines River Beach.

**Fish Management**

It is Parks Canada’s policy to manage park fish resources to maintain a viable population. Effective management in the context of acid rain and harvest pressure requires ongoing research coupled with relevant and practical regulations.

Recent monitoring of brook trout populations has provided valuable insights. Trout movement studies have shown the importance of higher pH streams in the eastern portion of the park for spawning success. However, water testing and egg survival studies indicate that acid conditions could be responsible for decreased trout productivity in the Peskowesk-Peskawa watershed.

Discussions with fish and game associations and individual anglers show there is an interest in designating some water bodies in the park for angling only by the catch-and-release method. Other fishers feel some areas should continue to be managed to allow a removable daily catch of fish.

Parks Canada will continue to study fish populations in Kejimkujik to ensure that complex ecological factors are more fully understood. Resource management staff are evaluating the option of designating the watersheds in the southern part of the park, including West River, Peskowesk and Peskawa Lakes, for only catch-and-release fly fishing. Fishing methods in other Park waters will also be evaluated. A management plan will be prepared to review current approaches and define an updated management strategy. Future practices will depend on the natural system being able to sustain a viable fish population. Anglers will pay the full cost of managing fish populations through user fees.

**Mammals**

Since the publication of the 1978 Kejimkujik National Park Management Plan, there have been significant changes in the status of the mammals in the park. The coyote has arrived from the west, the skunk has returned to the Kejimkujik area, and the white-tailed deer population has significantly declined in recent years. The American Marten has been re-introduced by Parks Canada to western Nova Scotia and monitoring is being carried out to determine success. Raccoons continue to be numerous around the campground area, although concern is growing that they are exerting critical pressure on a variety of vulnerable prey species including the rare Blandings turtle. Further study and active management may be necessary. Small mammal populations (hares, mice, voles, shrews, etc.) continue to fluctuate, as part of a natural process.

The complexity and number of resource management concerns in Kejimkujik National Park, including the Seaside Adjunct, dictates that study of mammal species be limited to problems and policy-related issues. At best, park staff have only enough resources to obtain a superficial understanding of population dynamics and changes to Kejimkujik’s ecosystems. Universities are being encouraged to research some mammal species.
3.0 STEWARDSHIP OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

Initiatives will include a study of raccoons and other scavengers which impact upon rare species. A coyote study is now in progress. The Marten re-introduction project has been followed up by monitoring and the release of a few additional animals. Additional information is being compiled on the status of the rare Southern Flying Squirrel which is found in the Kejimkujik area.

Piping Plover and Common Tern Management
Growing beach use and development in coastal areas has exerted pressure on remaining Piping Plover populations of eastern North America. Similarly, problems with modern society’s waste management has resulted in an increased number of scavenger species, such as gulls, crows and raccoons, which predate plover and tern nests and in some cases compete for nesting areas.

Until 1990 the Kejimkujik Seaside Adjunct had the largest nesting Piping Plover population in Nova Scotia. Recently, severe storms have reduced habitat and nest predation has increased. Management efforts are being focused to improve reproduction success. Measures to protect nesting plover have been implemented, including fencing and signage to minimize human disturbance during the nesting season. Wire nest enclosures and other measures to keep out predators are being evaluated. As visitor use grows, users will be redirected to areas less sensitive to impact.

Monitoring the piping plover population will be continued. Information will be shared with other agencies in both Canada and the United States in an effort to assist this species’ survival outside the Park boundaries.

Common terns are being considered as a management technique for enhancing the piping plover population. Common terns tend to protect nesting piping plovers. The common terns’ nesting success at the Seaside Adjunct has also been reduced because of competition from garbage-feeding birds, such as crows and gulls. The feasibility of re-establishing a colony of terns at the Seaside Adjunct will be investigated.

Rare Plant Management
Kejimkujik National Park features a variety of rare and significant plant species. The majority of these are included in the Coastal Plain Flora group usually found south of Nova Scotia along the eastern seaboard of the United States. Habitat requirements are quite specific. These plants, including the endangered Water Pennywort, are often associated with south-facing lakeshores and grow between high and low water-levels. Seasonal flooding helps eliminate other competitive species while some coastal plain plants receive nutrients carried in groundwater seepage. Some bladderworts, on the other hand, are almost fully aquatic.

Protection of these species outside National Parks, can be challenging because lakeshores are often developed for recreational purposes. The isolated nature of groups of these plants limits the opportunity for the genetic interchange so necessary for species adaptability. That is why several ‘stands’ of each species need to be protected.

The management strategy in Kejimkujik for these special plants includes designation of important habitats as Zone 1, Special Areas, to protect against inappropriate development. Parks Canada also co-operates with Provincial agencies and other conservation groups by exchanging information and supporting initiatives to protect important rare plant stands outside park boundaries.
3.0 STEWARDSHIP OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

Blandings Turtle Management

A small population of less than 200 Blandings turtles is found in the Kejimkujik National Park area of Nova Scotia. The species is also found in the Great Lakes region of mainland North America. This turtle species is generally under stress because its habitat is disappearing due to man’s activities.

Management of the Blandings turtle in Kejimkujik has required some careful research and protective measures for turtle safety and reproduction. Because the park was developed before a full understanding of Blandings turtle biology existed, facility planning was not always conducive to proper protection.

A number of steps are now being implemented to improve the survival chances of young Blandings turtles:

- Nests are being covered with screening to protect the eggs from foraging raccoons.
- Nests in vulnerable roadside locations are being moved to safer areas.
- Visitor access to natural nesting habitat is being restricted.
- Recently-discovered nesting habitat is being classified as Zone 1 (Special Area) to ensure long-term protection.
- Further study is being conducted on the Blandings turtle population and its habitat in the Park. On a broader scale, initiatives include the application of DNA genetic analysis techniques to see if the Nova Scotia Blandings turtle population has changed because of its isolation and to see if the species might serve as an indicator of climate change in the Northern Hemisphere.

Some management problems remain. A higher-than-normal raccoon population in the campground area still exerts heavy pressure on nesting turtles. Nests are sometimes destroyed before Parks staff can protect them. Improved garbage control in the campground and public education about the problem of feeding wildlife is expected to help control raccoon numbers. Studies are being undertaken to further the understanding of young Blandings turtles and their habitat.

Shellfish Management

Over the years, there has been clam harvesting at the lagoons of the Seaside Adjunct, where mollusc populations are small and may be vulnerable to excess exploitation as visitor use increases. If commercial demand for clams depletes stocks elsewhere, more harvest pressure could focus on the Adjunct populations. Harvesting is permitted for domestic use only. The appearance of pollution and algae-based paralytic shellfish poisoning along some parts of the North Atlantic coast may further contribute to increased harvest in the usually unpolluted park waters.

To ensure that there are healthy mollusc populations and to avoid impact from over-harvesting, a resource management plan is being implemented for Seaside Adjunct molluscs. Controlled harvesting of soft-shelled clams will continue on a permit basis as long as the stability of the resources can be maintained.

The harvesting of mussels and razor clams will not be permitted because of low numbers. To protect breeding stock, the use of boats for harvesting clams will not be permitted. These activities are monitored.
Pollution levels at the Seaside Adjunct are usually low. Paralytic shellfish poisoning has not yet been documented. Monitoring for pollution and human safety will be carried out at the Seaside Adjunct in co-operation with other Departments, including Fisheries and Oceans Canada. If a human health hazard is identified, restrictions on harvest will be applied.

**Integrated Resource Management**

Integrated resource management is the broader goal at Kejimkujik National Park. Regionally, this means that the values associated with protecting Kejimkujik National Park are one important element in a more complex natural environment.

Other important elements in a regional system of values include the proper regulation of trans-boundary species, and appropriate care in the use of chemicals on adjacent lands.

The challenge is to improve the understanding of the complexity of ecosystems. As progress is made in this direction, on an integrated basis, a planning and management strategy can be refined for the sustainable conservation of resources on a regional scale.

Parks Canada co-operates with Provincial departments, the Canadian Forestry Service, Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Environment Canada agencies such as the Inland Waters Directorates, the Atmospheric Environment Service and the Canadian Wildlife Service. Liaison with individuals and companies in the private sector, various regional interest groups, and international conservation agencies, will be strengthened. Study agreements will be maintained with a number of Canadian universities and community colleges.

National Parks can play a strong role in science and heritage education in schools. In addition to interpretive programs, presentations, and the distribution of publications (such as the Park Management Plan and the Resource Description & Analysis document) to high school and community libraries, students can be given better access to resource data at the park, and teachers and students can take part in environmental monitoring projects.

The benefits of shared information and involvement includes wider community understanding and determination of the environmental values important to the local and regional society, interconnected with Kejimkujik National Park.
4.0 LAND-USE ZONING

The National Parks Act requires that Parks protect unique and representative elements of Canada's heritage, while allowing use with minimum impairment of the resources. Careful land-use planning and management is therefore required. Effective National Park operation includes provision for species gene pool protection, landscape preservation, application of ecological integrity principles, visitor education and management of use.

One way of ensuring that Park resources are protected while providing compatible interpretive and recreational opportunities is by applying a land-use zoning system. The zoning classification, used in all National Parks, describes the management intent and visitor-uses appropriate for different areas. Other techniques for resource protection include the enforcement of laws and regulations.

Important resource values and significant features within Kejimkujik National Park are illustrated on maps in the Appendix of this Management Plan.

The Zoning Maps for the two sections of the Park were developed based on the resource values and visitor-use characteristics. More-detailed information about the natural and cultural resources in the Park is in the Resource Description and Analysis document. The zoning classification described in this Management Plan influences the Park Conservation Plan and specific resource management strategies.

The zoning classification for Kejimkujik categorizes all Park lands into one of four possible zones. Special Park resources and habitats are designated as Zone I areas, wilderness areas as Zone II, natural environment areas suitable for a variety of dispersed visitor-use activities as Zone III, and general outdoor recreation areas, or areas for heavy visitor use, as Zone IV. Zone V, in which service and larger urbanized administrative centres are found, is not applicable in Kejimkujik.

The land use zoning map in this plan shows the areas designated in each class. The following descriptions present the definition and management criteria for each of the four land classes and the Park areas designated in each.

**Zone I - Special Areas**

Areas that contain rare, outstanding or endangered species or features that could be impaired by human impact are designated as Zone I. Because it is imperative that these resources are protected, management programmes may range from surveillance to physical restriction of visitor access. There are two types of Zone I areas in the Park: special natural areas such as outstanding coastal plain flora and critical wildlife habitat, and unique cultural features. Boundaries of land use zones are based on biophysical land classification boundaries wherever these are appropriate.

**Management Guidelines**

Resource protection is the first priority in any Zone I area. Normally, natural resources will not be manipulated. However, exceptions may occur in circumstances where important species, natural processes, or habitats are threatened. Visitor access may be restricted on a seasonal or year-round basis if human impact threatens the ecological integrity of the area. Similarly, special cultural features will also be protected using appropriate methods.

In Zone I areas where access is permitted, there will only be low impact footpaths. In some cases public access will only be possible when accompanied by Park staff.
Zone I Area Description

There are thirty-one Zone I areas in the Park, covering an area of approximately 16 square kilometers or 4.1 percent of the total Park area. These are explained in the Appendix. It should be noted that while most Zone I areas have not changed in zoning status since the 1978 Park Management Plan, those marked with an asterisk are modifications to the 1978 zoning scheme. In some cases these changes reflect the identification of important habitat from recent research. In others, consolidation of previously fragmented Zone I areas has been carried out to reflect gene pool management and ecological integrity needs.

At the Seaside Adjunct beach access to St. Catherine's River (Cadden) Beach and Little Port Joli Beach will be restricted during the Piping Plover nesting season using signs and periodic surveillance. Public access will be permitted at other times of the year.

Zone II - Wilderness Areas

This zone, comprising about 310 square kilometers, or approximately 77 percent of Kejimkujik National Park, was established to protect an area of major landscape features and processes that are to be retained in a natural state and can provide for a high quality wilderness experience.

Major natural features include lakes, rivers, post-glacial topography and vegetation representative of the interior of the Atlantic Coast Uplands Natural Region. Zone boundaries are based on biophysical land classification units.

Management Guidelines

In this zone, humans are temporary visitors, staying briefly to appreciate nature. Primitive developments such as foot trails and small dispersed campsites may be provided to permit access with little environmental impact. Management looks to maintain natural plant and animal communities, where human influence is not apparent and ecological processes are unimpeded.

Use and enjoyment of Zone II areas will be encouraged for those activities which are compatible with the protection of the resources and wilderness character of the area.

Warden cabins may be located in wilderness areas for use by Park staff. Use of motorized vehicles and equipment will not be permitted in Zone II areas, except where required for management or emergency situations.

Area Description

Zone II areas in the inland portion of Kejimkujik encompass the majority of lands west of Kejimkujik Lake and the lower Mersey River and mouth of Kejimkujik Lake.

A change to the 1978 Zone II configuration is being proposed. Peter Point is being re-designated from Zone II to Zone III. The area is surrounded by other Zone III land and features well-used trails, an adjacent parking lot and picnic tables, which are consistent with the natural environment area classification.

The Seaside Adjunct has been designated as predominantly a wilderness Zone II area to preserve its unique natural character. Exceptions will include portions of the St. Catherines River Beach and Little Port Joli Beach areas described in the Special Area Zone I discussion above, and two sites
Zone I - Specific areas or features which deserve special preservation because they contain or support unique, threatened or endangered natural or cultural features, or represent the best examples of the features of a natural region. Motorized access will not be permitted. In cases where the fragility of the area precludes any general access, every effort will be made to provide park visitors with off-site programs and exhibits demonstrating the special characteristics of the zone.

Zone II - Extensive areas which are good representations of a natural region and which will be maintained in a wilderness state. They offer significant opportunities for remoteness and solitude. Activities to provide the experience of wilderness will be encouraged only when they do not conflict with maintaining the wilderness itself. Consequently, limits may have to be placed on the number of users and the types of activities may have to be restricted.

Zone III - Areas maintained as natural environments, and which provide a range of opportunities for visitors to experience a park's natural heritage values through low-density outdoor activities and appropriate services and facilities. While motorized public transport may be permitted when required for access, non-motorized transport will be preferred. Controlled access by private vehicles may be permitted where it has traditionally been allowed. Park management plans may define provisions for terminating this practice or limiting use.

Zone IV - Areas capable of accommodating a broad range of opportunities for education, outdoor recreation and related facilities for visitor enjoyment, in ways that respect the natural landscape and the park environment. Motorized access will be permitted.

Please note a plotting error on the map portraying the Zoning plan for the inland portion of the Park, following Page 12. The road from Grafton Lake to the Mersey River at the Eel Weir should be highlighted in dark green to indicate its Zone 4 status.
Zone I - Specific areas or features which deserve special preservation because they contain or support unique, threatened or endangered natural or cultural features, or represent the best examples of the features of a natural region. Motorized access will not be permitted. In cases where the fragility of the area precludes any general access, every effort will be made to provide park visitors with off-site programs and exhibits demonstrating the special characteristics of the zone.

Zone II - Extensive areas which are good representations of a natural region and which will be maintained in a wilderness state. They offer significant opportunities for remoteness and solitude. Activities to provide the experience of wilderness will be encouraged only when they do not conflict with maintaining the wilderness itself. Consequently, limits may have to be placed on the number of users and the types of activities may have to be restricted.

Zone IV - Areas capable of accommodating a broad range of opportunities for education, outdoor recreation and related facilities for visitor enjoyment, in ways that respect the natural landscape and the park environment. Motorized access will be permitted.
adjacent to the east and west park boundaries along the access trails where some basic visitor amenities - for example, a washroom, orientation material and limited parking - can be provided.

**Designated Wilderness Area**

A large section of the Wilderness Zone in Kejimkujik National Park will be granted the additional status of Designated Wilderness Area. This will provide more federal regulatory protection of the wilderness character.

Rudimentary facilities for backcountry users as well as appropriate measures for public safety and Park administration, will be permitted in the Designated Wilderness Area. Motorized access will only be permitted for Park administrative and emergency purposes.

The Designated Wilderness Area includes a 163 square kilometre section of land and water resource features representing 41 percent of the National Park. Boundaries for this area were identified using easily-recognized landform features. The boundary of the Designated Wilderness Area follows natural topographic features and the western Park boundary. Its northern boundary follows Stewart Brook and Little River while the eastern boundary follows the shoreline of Kejimkujik Lake, and the portage between Minard Bay and Mountain Lake. Its southern boundary follows the shoreline of Peskowesk and Peskawa Lakes and Lucifee Brook. The western Park boundary also defines the western boundary of the Designated Wilderness Area (see Map).

The differences between the Designated Wilderness and Zone II are a result of the need to produce a legal boundary for the former. For all other purposes their management will be the same.

**Zone III - Natural Environment Area**

Zone III area is that natural environment capable of providing for and supporting moderate levels of outdoor activity. Zone III areas serve an important function as a transition between Zone II wilderness and more developed landscape.

Zone III land will be a prime focus for recreational activity of a dispersed nature for many visitors - for example, hiking on the Beech Grove Trail or canoeing on Jeremys Bay. Use of these areas may encourage visitors to eventually experience the wilderness of the Park.

**Management Guidelines**

Normally, the resources in Zone III areas will be managed with minimal interference. Users might picnic, hike, bicycle, canoe, or cross-country ski. There is limited camping and on-site interpretation. Controlled access by automobile or motorized watercraft may be allowed in addition to more traditional means. Management measures may be applied to minimize impairment, improve access and safety and enhance viewing opportunities along roads, trails and at viewing points.
4.0 LAND-USE ZONING

Area Description

Zone III areas in the Park cover approximately 70 square kilometers or 17.4 percent, including Kejimkujik Lake, its easternmost islands and the majority of lands to the east of Big Dam Lake and Kejimkujik Lake.

It is proposed that the roadway between the Eel Weir area on the Lower Mersey River and the Peskowesk Lake parking lot be managed as Zone III land. Current motor vehicle access controls to the foot of Peskowesk Lake will be continued during the summer to protect the wilderness character of the surrounding area during the busy visitor season. This change in description, from the "non-conforming" use within a Wilderness Area (Zone II) in the previous 1978 Management Plan, ensures that actual Park use is consistent with the appropriate zoning designation.

Zone IV - General Outdoor Recreation Areas

Zone IV areas, covering an area of approximately 7.0 square kilometers or 1.8 percent, provide a defined area for more concentrated visitor use, especially for motor vehicle access, camping and for Park administration facilities. The major developed areas of Kejimkujik National Park are in this zone.

Although this is the most developed of the four zones in Kejimkujik, the developments will remain in keeping with the natural aesthetics and quiet character of the Park. Boundaries are defined by the extent of existing and proposed developments and estimates of future requirements.

Management Guidelines

Resources and facilities in Zone IV areas will be managed to maintain high quality recreation and interpretation and to maximize visitor access and safety in a natural setting. Management may include selective vegetation removal to address safety hazards, provide vistas, improve visibility for drivers, and in some cases to clean up and restore areas impacted by natural or man-made factors. Management activities will maintain the natural character of the zone. Plant management and other restoration methods may be carried out to rehabilitate heavily-used areas.

This zone will function as a base and provide access to other zones, as well as providing a high-quality recreational experience in itself.

Recreational facilities will include a serviced beach, the Jeremys Bay semi-serviced campground, the Jim Charles Point Group Campground, an amphitheatre, a visitor centre, picnic areas, walking and bicycling trails, and most roads.

Zone IV areas also include the administration building and maintenance compound, the Mill Falls picnic area, the Grafton Lake operations field office, Jakes Landing canoe rental and launch facilities and a network of public roads and associated parking areas.
Designated Wilderness Area

Zone I - Special Preservation Areas

Zone II - Wilderness Area

The designated wilderness area includes both Zone I and Zone II areas within the outer boundary.
Parks Canada, Atlantic Region, has developed a marketing approach in which initiatives occur at three levels: Atlantic Region, sub-region, and individual park. Several marketing initiatives are currently being implemented concerning the five sub-regions and thirty-four National Parks and Historic Sites in the Atlantic provinces. These initiatives are designed to address and achieve the following objectives:

1. increase public awareness and understanding of the Parks Canada’s mission, mandate, offer, and socio-economic role;
2. influence use of park programs and services in accordance with service and resource capabilities;
3. ensure that programs and services continue to match evolving visitor needs and expectations; and
4. enhance Parks Canada’s role in regional socio-economic spheres.

Parks Canada has identified several key segments of the outdoor recreation and tourism markets as primary targets of marketing initiatives concerning the Parks and Sites within the region. Those primary segments are: visitors to the region on touring vacations; regional residents; group touring visitors and tour operators; conservation interest groups; and education interest groups.

The Mainland Nova Scotia sub-region will include: Kejimkujik National Park, Halifax Defense Complex National Historic Site, the Historic Sites of Fort Anne and Port Royal, Grand Pré National Historic Site, and Fort Edward National Historic Site. A marketing strategy was developed for this sub-region in 1993. It focuses on regional objectives and coordination to achieve these objectives for common target markets.

The thrust of the overall marketing concept concerning Kejimkujik National Park will be to portray the Park as an innovative leader in heritage preservation and as a provider of fine natural environment experiences. This will bolster constituency support and help achieve the Park’s mandate of heritage protection and enjoyment.

The main marketing initiatives which will affect Kejimkujik National Park have been identified within the sub-regional strategy. The strategy calls for increased co-operative initiatives with other parts of Parks Canada, as well as provincial and private outdoor recreation and tourism attractions.

Park Market Situation

Kejimkujik National Park has experienced a steady pattern of visitation, both in terms of overall visitors and campers, during the past several years. While frontcountry camping at Jeremy’s Bay has been very consistent during this period, backcountry camping in the Park has almost quadrupled.

Visitors to the inland portion of Kejimkujik National Park are unique when compared to visitors to other national parks in the Atlantic region, in that nearly 70 percent are returning and more than two-thirds consider the Park to be the main destination of their trip. Nearly 80 percent of all visitors to the Park are from Nova Scotia. Of these provincial residents, the most significant numbers of park visitors are from the Halifax/Dartmouth area (21 percent) and the Park’s surrounding local areas (9 percent).
Visitors to Kejimkujik traditionally come as family groups to camp. Nearly half of all park visitor groups are families and 70 percent camp during their visit. The average size of visitor parties is three and campers in the Park stay an average of three nights, primarily on weekends during June, July, and August.

The seaside portion of the Park has experienced a slow but steady increase in visitation since the property officially became part of Kejimkujik in 1988. This location will not be extensively promoted, to ensure its protection, until such time as appropriate visitor services and resource management mechanisms are in place.

Kejimkujik National Park plays a significant role in the regional tourism and outdoor recreation industries. It is a major regional attraction for Nova Scotia residents, especially those seeking an outdoor recreation experience in a protected natural environment. Many thousands of tourists visit Queens and Annapolis Counties annually to take advantage of opportunities for outdoor recreationists and tourists. In addition, a large volume of vehicle traffic travels through the area enroute to Halifax/Dartmouth or Cape Breton from the United States, New Brunswick, and central Canada.

Many visitors to the Park also spend time elsewhere in the area and most visitors consider Kejimkujik as their main destination. The other significant destinations in the region are the Annapolis Royal/Digby area, the Nova Scotia South Shore, the village of Caledonia, and the Upper Clements Theme Park. In addition, there are several facilities in the immediate vicinity where park visitors can stay in roofed accommodation.

**Park Product and Service Offer**

The primary product currently offered at Kejimkujik National Park is a rewarding outdoor recreation experience in a protected natural environment. Available experiences include:

| i) well developed, semi-serviced, frontcountry camping; |
| ii) soft adventure, backcountry camping; |
| iii) a diversity of waterway experiences including some of Nova Scotia’s most outstanding canoeing opportunities; |
| iv) a comprehensive natural environment and cultural history interpretation program; |
| v) high quality day-use opportunities characterized by beach use, picnicking, and sightseeing facilities, and frontcountry hiking trails; |
| vi) opportunities for exploring the pristine beaches, headlands, and lagoons of the Coastal portion of the Park. |

Additionally there is cross-country skiing in the winter season. Opportunities also exist for environmental education use by school and special interest groups such as scouts and community associations.
Comments from Park users and the general public have confirmed that, for the most part, the current product offering has been very successful in providing a satisfying experience.

The Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Situation

During the 1980's Kejimkujik National Park experienced steady visitation and camping attendance. However, general Canadian travel trends have changed. Overall domestic travel has increased by more than 20 percent, while overnight travel has increased only 5 percent. Pleasure travel constituted nearly 45 percent of all overnight travel in 1980, but has dropped to 37 percent. Kejimkujik obviously has countered national trends, primarily due to the special product offered and high repeat use by park supporters from within the province.

The Canadian population increased 11 percent during the 1980's. During this time, the proportion of those aged 50 and over increased from 20 percent in 1966 to 25 percent in 1986, and is expected to rise to 34 percent by the year 2006. Atlantic Canada may differ slightly as it currently contains a higher proportion of young people aged 5 to 19.

This aging scenario is having an effect on various aspects of the outdoor recreation and tourism industries. Recent studies elsewhere in Canada indicate that camping, as an activity for older adults, is declining. The older traveler is looking for more comfort and services including roofed accommodations. At the same time, younger adults aged 15 to 24 are decreasing their number of overnight trips. Impact is also evident concerning the duration of travel trips, as the average trip of four days has been reduced to approximately three. Adult only trips increased 13 percent during the 1980's while trips by families with children decreased 6 percent and parties of three or more decreased by 34 percent. These changes in the duration of trips and composition of travel groups is due in part to aging and changing family composition, economic conditions, and other related, contemporary societal issues.

The largest single travel market segment is currently the baby boom group, aged approximately 35 to 50 years. Faced with less available time and income for travel, this group is more often seeking sophisticated and exciting experiences from their affordable available travel opportunities. Trends indicate that as this group ages, several aspects of the outdoor recreation and tourism industries discussed previously may be further affected.

Considering the downward trends for camping, and changes in party composition, trip length and other vacation characteristics, Kejimkujik user patterns and level of use have fared well. Visitation and camping in the Park during the past decade is significantly better than national trends and while family travel has declined overall, nearly one half of Kejimkujik's visitor parties continue to be families. Kejimkujik National Park has continued to hold its visitation figures based largely on repeat use by provincial residents. Unless there is a significant change in character of the population of central and southern Nova Scotia, these principle types of Park user-groups are expected to be sustained.
5.0 MARKETING

Marketing Strategy

The Mainland Nova Scotia sub-regional marketing strategy includes a situation analysis addressing each park and site’s mission and objectives, visitation, service offer, promotional activities, general strengths and weaknesses, and overall current and future market and travel/tourism trends. Subsequently, an integrated marketing plan was developed for implementation in the sub-region during 1993/94. Marketing goals and objectives reflect all relevant park and site information including management and service plans.

Considering the support which current markets have provided Kejimkujik, Nova Scotia residents within the Halifax/Dartmouth and local areas to the Park will remain primary target markets. Family groups will continue to form the majority of these market segments. However, considering national trends, the potential market from which the Park has to draw appears to be shrinking. Fewer campers exist and this trend is not likely to reverse considering the aging Canadian population. The baby-boomer age group has less time to travel and when they do, many now seek more sophisticated and exciting experiences.

Considering current economic constraints, travelers from all market segments will likely be looking for more affordable, close-to-home vacations. They will continue to be offered both the high quality frontcountry and backcountry camping experiences which they now enjoy. Increased awareness of the availability of nearby and affordable experiences will be aimed toward encouraging additional spring and fall use of the Park and region.

The growing involvement of Kejimkujik, and Parks Canada, in the area of environmental education and monitoring will be publicized, in order to gain environmental and conservation advocates among Park supporters.

The target markets outside Nova Scotia are seen as potential visitors interested in the soft adventure opportunities available in the backcountry of Kejimkujik and tourers looking for day-use opportunities. These visitors will be drawn primarily from the northeastern and mid-Atlantic United States, central Canada, and other Atlantic Canada provinces.

Visitors have expressed a high level of satisfaction with what is offered at Kejimkujik. Considering the shrinking market for the present primary product of frontcountry camping, additional services and products may be offered. In particular, the older Nova Scotia resident market can be more-actively pursued with enhanced services and opportunities. This means that future products will be directed toward satisfying the current park user as well as attracting new visitors to Kejimkujik National Park.
In achieving results relating to commemoration, protection and presentation of human and natural heritage, Parks Canada will lead by example, by continuing to foster environmentally-sound ethics and practices, and by communicating this approach at National Parks.

The reason the communications and interpretation program in Kejimkujik National Park is so essential, is that it encourages Park users to enjoy, appreciate, and understand natural and cultural values. These users in turn become educators and our most effective advocates. Encouraging a sense of stewardship for the environment is one of the best ways of getting enough people involved to make significant improvements to our 'environmental behaviour' as a nation.

The outstanding characteristics of Kejimkujik National Park, its special features and attractions, together with the location of its facilities, are what shape the communications and interpretation program. These factors, combined with dedicated human and financial commitments, guarantee Kejimkujik a special place in the system of National Parks across Canada.

Management Objectives

1. To communicate the natural and human heritage stories of Kejimkujik National Park as represented by the following themes:

   **The Inland Portion of Kejimkujik**
   a) Forest Ecosystems
   b) Freshwater Ecosystems
   c) National Parks
   d) Human History
   e) Special Plants & Animals
   f) Geological & Landscape Features
   g) Wetland Ecosystems

   **The Seaside Adjunct**
   a) Marine Ecosystems
   b) National Parks
   c) Special Plants and Animals
   d) Geological and Landscape Features
   e) Heathland Ecosystems

2. To encourage Park visitors to explore and discover Kejimkujik National Park in ways which will foster appreciation of its heritage values and protection of its resources.

3. To provide focal points for interpretive media which rely primarily on existing infrastructure and which consider the special needs of all Park visitors.

4. To investigate natural, historical and cultural elements of importance to Interpretation and to encourage selected research in co-operation with the resource management and monitoring program.

5. To encourage public understanding and support for the objectives of Parks Canada and management objectives specific to Kejimkujik.

6. To enhance environmental awareness in order to promote understanding of environmental issues and motivate informed decision-making.
6.0 COMMUNICATIONS AND INTERPRETATION PROGRAM

Program Direction

The Interpretation Program provides important opportunities for visitors to explore and appreciate National Parks. Kejimkujik’s Program introduces the public to the wealth of natural features and intriguing human history of the Park area and fosters appreciation of the natural environment. It stimulates wise use and understanding of this Park and improves public knowledge of Canada’s National Parks system.

The Visitor Center is a focal point for Park visitors. First-timers stop for orientation, back-country travellers must register and return their permits there and repeat visitors stop in to see what’s going on. Major Park themes are introduced at the renovated Center with its new exhibits. Year-round reception and orientation is provided. Fully accessible displays, reception, offices, and A/V programs ensure that the Center serves special populations.

Activity areas provide good opportunities to interpret Park landscapes. Interpretive media will be developed for Visitor Activity areas, including picnic sites and viewpoints, and at other facilities.

Kejimkujik’s Interpretation Program has been well received. Even so, fiscal restraint has imposed a recent reduction in guided events. Respondents to the Management Planning Newsletter have asked to have more such events. A minimum ten-week program of daily guided events and evening programs will be presented every summer. Park Interpreters will provide first-hand, on-site explanation of natural and historical features. In order to give coverage to all park messages some themes will be alternated from one year to the next.

Kejimkujik’s Interpretation Plan outlines themes and media approaches. The themes "Forest Ecosystems", "Aboriginal Inhabitants" (Human History) and "Marine Ecosystems", need more interpretation, and plans for these will be prepared. Planning for the Seaside Adjunct and initiatives to present more environmental issues will require further refinements to the themes and media approaches. Appropriate trails and media will be developed for under-represented themes.

There is a four thousand year history of aboriginal use of the area. This theme is very popular with visitors. Newsletter respondents suggest that Mi’kmaq history and culture should be interpreted by Mi’kmaq. A seasonal Mi’kmaq Park Interpreter hired to present Mi’kmaq Memories guided walks and other events dealing with aboriginal history, has been well received.

Guided walks to the petroglyphs will be presented regularly, stressing their fragility and importance. Evening Programs can be used to explain problems associated with the petroglyphs and seek the cooperation of visitors in preserving them.

Since families make up the majority of Park visitors, the Interpretation Program will emphasize this social unit. Visitor comments reinforce the importance of interpretation activities specifically for children. There will be special events prepared, mindful of the many keen and energetic youngsters in the audiences. Several regularly scheduled Bicycle Hikes and Voyageur Canoe Paddles will be offered for children each week during July and August. Programs will continue to cater to as many school groups as possible.

There has been very little interpretation of the Seaside Adjunct since the property was acquired. There is an orientation pamphlet which is available at the St. Catherines River access and the Park Visitor Center. The Adjunct is included in Evening Programs at the Outdoor Theatre. An Exhibit about the Seaside Adjunct is featured in the renovated Visitor Center and an Interpretive Plan has recently been completed. On-site orientation exhibits will be developed at access points and additional on-site media will be investigated to help implement the Interpretive Plan. Cooperative
activities with other agencies, to provide accurate orientation and additional interpretation of the Adjunct, will be sought.

During public consultations for the federal Department of the Environment’s Green Plan, Canadians stressed the importance of environmental education in resolving environmental problems over the long term. National Parks clearly have a role to play here. The Atlantic Region Environmental Action Plan identifies as a primary action "utilizing our considerable opportunities and programs for direct communication with the public to broaden both public awareness of environmental issues, and the actions being taken by Parks Canada to address them". The staff of Kejimkujik will continue to interpret environmental issues and will work to foster environmental citizenship.

Visitors are often unaware of the negative impact their actions may have on Park resources. There are specific ways to encourage visitors to act more responsibly and foster protection of resources. A program will be developed to educate backcountry users on low-impact camping practices. Outdoor theatre programs will regularly outline practices to reduce environmental damage and improve camping ethics in the Jeremys Bay Campground. Visitors will be actively discouraged from feeding wildlife and responsible handling of pets will be emphasized. All interpretive events will stress respect for wildlife and care of resources. Finally, the environmental citizenship role of parks will be emphasized so that the whole park experience creates a lasting environmental ethic and behaviour that influences the lives of visitors once they leave the park itself.

Resource studies and monitoring are often carried out in public-use areas. The public should be informed about the reasons for structures they might encounter, such as fences around rare plants, and trail closures. Interpretive media to explain resource work will be developed.

National Parks are ideally suited to be used as benchmarks for natural processes and for research on resources in unexploited circumstances. Indeed Parks management has been long-involved in such uses and its role will increase. The interpretation staff will communicate Kejimkujik’s role as a benchmark for scientific studies. Through cooperation with other Park staff and other agencies, there will be continued explanation of the research carried out in Kejimkujik.

Limited resources have meant that very little extension programming is possible. Existing efforts work well. The weekly radio program will be continued with increased involvement of other Park staff. The weekly newspaper column will continue with a broad environmental awareness theme.

The Interpretation staff and program at Kejimkujik has had difficulty meeting its traditional role of communicating the natural and cultural features of the area because of limited resources. The new responsibilities of preparing messages for the Seaside Adjunct, communicating the role of National Parks and meeting other commitments will greatly stretch the present resources. To fulfill all of these obligations the level of interpretation at Kejimkujik needs to be broadened and more innovative approaches explored. A portion of the cost of providing programs and services of a personal nature will be assessed to the user.
Visitor Activities

Since the Park’s establishment, Parks Canada has developed a variety of recreational activities, as well as fine visitor services and support facilities. Because of these, a large number of visitors are able to appreciate the Park’s natural phenomena and cultural heritage.

The bulk of Park visitors come during the summer. Most first-time visitors stop at the Visitor Centre for orientation. Repeat visitors usually head to the Jeremys Bay campground first, to get settled in; or to their favourite beach or day-use area. Backcountry users are keen to find the wilderness and leave the modern world behind them. Many people come to learn, and take part in special events, or guided interpretation activities.

Inland, Park visitors are attracted to Kejimkujik National Park as a place to quietly experience the great natural outdoors and perhaps cycle, hike, canoe, swim, bird watch, picnic, or camp. At the Seaside Adjunct, users are keen on the coastal natural environment—the sand beaches, shallow lagoons, and scores of shorebirds. Exploring the cool salt waters and searching for life in tidal pools is a relatively new opportunity for visitors to Kejimkujik.

In winter, the designated trail routes are popular among cross-country skiers. Winter camping, although not a major activity, is enjoyed by a small, yet dedicated segment of Park visitors.

Those planning a long camping stay in the region generally prefer the Park, which is their main destination. From here they may take scenic drives or single-day excursions to regional attractions. Those who stay in hotels or motels in regional centres also have a wide array of recreation and educational vacation opportunities. The National Park is a major drawing card for regional tourism.

Management Objectives

The visitor services concept is to provide Park clientele with a distinctive, attractive and affordable package of opportunities in a splendid outdoor setting. These facilities, activities and programs will be tailored to current and future visitor needs. Any charges for using facilities or services will be set in a manner that is fair, equitable and affordable to the user; and at the same time reflects the real cost of providing the service. All facilities will be constructed and maintained in a manner that respects the Park’s prime objective of environmental and cultural resource protection.

Management objectives for the visitor services program are:

1. To ensure that the essential needs of visitors are met, allowing a high level of enjoyment and satisfaction.
2. To encourage visitors of varying interests, skills and backgrounds to use and explore the park in all seasons.
3. To ensure that the needs of visitors with disabilities are addressed in the planning and delivery of services.
4. To explore all possible avenues for visitors to appreciate and enjoy the park’s scenery, natural features and services.
5. To promote canoeing as an ideal way to appreciate the park.
7.0 VISITOR SERVICES AND PARK USE

6. To encourage visitors to be environmentally-sensitive, so as to ensure that the wilderness atmosphere and character is not compromised.

7. To strengthen the park’s standing as an active partner in the regional tourism market.

8. To collect revenues through the implementation of user fees for selected services and facilities that confer personal benefits to the users and that reflect the real cost of providing the service or facility.

Park staff remain determined to provide visitor activity groups with improved and new services and facilities. That is why this Management Plan is closely linked to a more-specialized Visitor Services Plan which pinpoints peoples’ main interests and physical abilities, and outlines specific strategies for discovering the wealth of features and opportunities available.

Access and Circulation

The inland portion of the Park will continue to have only one vehicle entrance at Maitland Bridge, off Highway No. 8. The main Park Road terminates at Kejimkujik and Grafton Lakes, where a large day-use area offers a variety of visitor opportunities. Access to Jeremys Bay Campground is provided off the main Park Road.

Secondary roads for visitor use and enjoyment include the Peskowesk Road to the south and the road to Big Dam Lake, to the north. These routes will continue to offer seasonal access, as deemed appropriate for resource protection. No new roads will be constructed within the National Park.

Motor vehicle access to the Seaside Adjunct will be provided only to its perimeter, ensuring limited development. Currently visitors use a parking lot on the St. Catherine's River side of the property and proceed on foot to the seashore environment. This may cause too many people to be channeled to environmentally-sensitive areas in this sector of the Park, resulting in significant negative impact, particularly for the Piping Plover habitat. Therefore, as an early priority, vehicular access and appropriate parking facilities will be provided from the Southwest Port Mouton side, to the eastern sector of the Park. An access study will be undertaken to define the parameters of road access and related facilities, such as parking requirements.

A modest system of trails will be provided to encourage visitors to experience and enjoy the Seaside Adjunct.

Careful planning and design of any new facilities will incorporate access requirements and standards for physically-disabled visitors, at both the inland and coastal portions of Kejimkujik National Park. In general, non-motorized circulation within the Park will be encouraged wherever appropriate. The use of all-terrain-vehicles and skidoos is not permitted because of the negative impacts on wildlife, the environment, and the visitor experience.

Services for Persons with Disabilities

In 1991 the federal government approved funding for a three year initiative to plan and implement retrofitting of services and facilities at Parks Canada’s properties for users with disabilities.

Varied projects, including retrofitting of washroom and shower facilities, and upgrading trail and day-use areas will be carried out.
7.0 VISITOR SERVICES AND PARK USE

The new Visitor Centre is fully accessible, incorporating many features for visitors with special needs.

Mill Falls is a very scenic and popular day-use area. A new trail alignment has been constructed from the kitchen shelter to the river. A new viewing platform overlooks the falls and is accessible to visitors with special physical needs.

Other developments include upgrading existing facilities to include a wheelchair accessible playground and accessible boat docking facility.

Park Entrance

During the summer, line-ups occur at the entrance gate. Since there is no through lane, people who have already obtained their entrance passes must wait in line, while newly-arrived visitors obtain theirs. Methods to improve this situation will be explored.

A project is underway to make the Park entrance on Highway No. 8 more attractive and enticing to motorists touring along the Kejimkujik Scenic Drive. The Park entrance will be made more identifiable.

Backcountry Use

Much of the character of Kejimkujik National Park is defined by its backcountry. Backcountry users cite the scenery, the wildlife, and the peace and tranquillity as the most enjoyable aspects of their visits. The majority insist on preserving the "wilderness" atmosphere of backcountry trips. Kejimkujik's backcountry will be managed so that its wilderness character is not compromised.

The seasonal closure of the Peskowesk Road will remain in effect during the peak visitor season in order to preserve the wilderness character of the area.

Backcountry use at Kejimkujik has increased dramatically, from about 2500 camper-nights per year in 1980 to over 10,000 camper-nights in 1993. The Park's mandatory registration system has helped distribute visitors, and facilitates searches, etc., in the event of an emergency.

To minimize environmental impact, each backcountry campsite has been given a specific capacity. Prior to 1991 capacities varied from two to eight persons. During 1991 modifications were made so that each site can now accommodate a maximum of six people. In addition, three sites have been designated as large group sites with a capacity of ten, to provide a backcountry experience for larger groups. This also simplifies trip planning and overall management of the backcountry.

The policy of a group size limit of ten for the group sites and six for all other sites is considered to be the most responsive to current visitor needs while retaining the wilderness character. Backcountry use and its impact on the environment will continue to be monitored and changes will be made as required.

Use is not evenly distributed throughout the backcountry. Because of its accessibility and configuration (a loop trip) the Big Dam/Frozen Ocean route is very heavily used and has reached its development limit. Island sites in the eastern part of Kejimkujik Lake are also heavily used, especially during busy weekends, when not all of the requests for them can be accommodated. Other areas of the backcountry can tolerate some increase in use. A limited number of additional sites will be constructed in places where level of use is not a problem. New sites will be carefully chosen so they will not detract from the experience at existing sites; their environmental and cultural resource
impact will be minimized; and they will be located along existing maintenance routes. Poorly-lo­
cated sites will be moved; and those exhibiting excessive impact will be repaired or re-located. Less-
used canoe routes will thus offer alternatives to the heavily-used routes.

The trail system will be completely re-examined. A loop trail will be constructed in the Peskowesk
area of the Park. Some of the little-used existing trails will then be phased-out. Measures to address
problems with spring flooding of the Channel Lake Trail will be implemented, if feasible, or alterna­
tives will be selected.

Mason’s Cabin, at Pebbleloggetch Lake, has served as a backcountry campsite for many years. It is
used mostly in spring and fall at present, and by skiers in the winter. This use will continue.

**Bicycling**

Kejimkujik offers a range of bicycling opportunities on both paved and secondary roads, some of
which are closed to vehicular travel. Bicycling is also permitted on the multi-purpose trail between
Jeremys Bay Campground and Merrymakedge Beach. Bicycling on other park hiking and walking
trails is prohibited.

About 26 percent of visitors use bicycles. Most prefer the secondary roads and the Merrymakedge
Trail to the paved roads. Bicycles are rented at the recreational equipment concession at Jakes Land­
ing.

The existing opportunities for bicycling will be maintained and use of bicycles in designated areas
will continue to be encouraged as an appropriate form of recreation in the park.

All-terrain bicycle use has increased on walking and hiking trails. In the interest of safety, signs
have been erected at trail heads to advise visitors where bicycling is allowed.

There is an ongoing problem with children using bicycles on the walking trails in the vicinity of
Jeremys Bay Campground. Incidents of bicyclists causing safety concerns, and interfering with the
enjoyment of walkers are common. The safety of the bicyclists themselves and environmental
damage to the trail are also concerns, since these trails were not designed for bicycle use.

As a means of addressing this problem, the section of Slapfoot Trail from the Meadow to the Jim
Charles section of the campground will be designated for walkers only. A new section of trail, built
specifically for bicycles, will be constructed connecting the campground with the Slapfoot Trail, at a
point between the campground and the existing river crossing at Jakes Landing.

In addition, Park staff are appealing to the better judgment of parents and guardians. Their co-opera­
tion in teaching young children to respect the safety of others, by observing signs and regulations,
will be sought. Periodically, safety awareness initiatives, for young cyclists, will be offered as part
of the special events program at the Park.

**Jeremys Bay Campground**

In general, people value the non-commercial, natural character of Jeremys Bay Campground. Even
so, a significant portion of camping parties feel that providing electrical or water hook-ups is impor­
tant for their camping experience. It has also been suggested that electrical hook-ups would elimi­
nate the problem of ‘generator noise’ in the camp­ground.
The aging population, and the trend toward increasing use of motorhomes, are additional significant factors to be considered here. Regional businesses cite the importance of encouraging private campground operations outside the National Park and feel that supplying services, such as water, sewer, and electricity, could hinder such development.

Kejimkujik National Park cannot be everything to everyone. Water and sewer services will not be provided at individual campsites, primarily because it's too expensive. A decision on whether or not to provide electricity to a portion of the campsites will be determined after due consideration is given to the following factors:

- cost and potential revenue comparisons;
- user demand including seasonability;
- environmental quality assessments;
- impact on the present quality user experience.

Jeremys Bay Campground is usually full on holiday weekends and during a 1 month period in mid-summer. Frontcountry camping while remaining at a relatively-stable plateau of approximately 22,000 site-nights per season for over a decade has shown a significant increase over the last several years. Consequently, the provision of ways to meet this demand is being considered.

Over the years the campground has been the brunt of considerable environmental damage. Site boundaries have spread due to the increase in the amount and types of equipment that people use. Many trees have been damaged by inconsiderate campers using nails to put up clothes lines or hang various items. Trees have been injured due to bark removal. Ground cover between sites has been destroyed by indiscriminate roaming and bicycle use throughout the campground. The lack of proper 'greywater' disposal facilities has undesirable ecological effects.

Educational programs to modify camper behaviour and undesirable practices will be undertaken to heighten awareness of, and respect for, local environmental needs. A major project to rehabilitate and upgrade the campground will be required in the future. Selective planting, facility upgrading, site relocations, new trail construction, and proper greywater disposal will be emphasized. When this redevelopment occurs, over a period of several years, it will be the most logical time to decide whether or not electricity will be supplied to some Park campsites.

**Campsite Reservations**

During 1989 a computerized reservation system was initiated for frontcountry campsites in the Jeremys Bay Campground. This service offered the advantages of assuring visitors who were travelling some distance to get to the Park, that a site would be available; and it gave everyone the same opportunity to obtain a frontcountry campsite.

However, at the end of the operating season the system was discontinued due to high costs, and many operating problems. There were also problems with the system's ability to meet the needs of different types of users. All of the weekends during July and August were booked very quickly. This made it impossible for other people to obtain a reservation for more than a five-day period.

The viability of offering some type of reservation service at Jeremys Bay will continue to be assessed. Designing a reliable, economical system which meets the needs of a variety of Park users is the challenge.
Reservations for the backcountry campsites will continue. This system assures wilderness users of the opportunity for access to the backcountry upon arrival (subject to the Fire Index), and helps to minimize the potential for environmental impact.

**Group Safety and Leadership**

The Park’s high standard of facility development and careful control of visitor use has resulted in the perception among visitors that there is little or no risk involved in travelling in the backcountry at Kejimkujik. This perception is false. Some parties are poorly prepared for their trips and some group leaders are inexperienced in backcountry travel.

An education program will be developed to introduce the backcountry, outline the risks and the leaders’ responsibilities, as well as stress low impact camping practices. Ways to make this program available to leaders and groups before they leave for the backcountry will be examined. The availability of professional guide services, operating in the nearby area will also be made known.

**Camping at the Seaside Adjunct**

Due to the relatively small size of the coastal portion of Kejimkujik National Park, and its proximity to regional centres, overnight accommodation is not considered to be essential. The small amount of camping that previously occurred has been discontinued.

It is expected that the nearby Thomas H. Raddall Provincial Park will service campers when it is opened.

**Picnic Areas**

Picnicking remains a popular park activity. The rehabilitation of picnic areas will be carried out. The Mill Falls kitchen shelter has been remodeled to improve the natural lighting, enhance the views of the river and improve the access. Rehabilitation will also occur at the Mersey River, Jakes Landing, Merrymakedge and Eel Weir picnic sites. A number of free-standing charcoal barbecues have been erected at picnic sites.

These measures should offer improved service to regional residents, as well as prolonging the stay and enhancing the outdoor experience of day-visiters driving through the region.

**Group Camping**

Since the last plan, the group campground has been upgraded. The most significant improvements have been the replacement of the vault toilets with flushing ones and the addition of an all-season water tap replacing the hand pump. A small playground has also been added at Kedge Beach at the bottom of the hill.

The group campground will continue to be operated for organized groups.

**Winter use**

Opportunities for winter use will continue to be offered and promoted when there are favourable snow conditions. The practices of ploughing some of the sites in the Meadow Area of Jeremys Bay
7.0 VISITOR SERVICES AND PARK USE

Campground for winter camping and enclosing the kitchen shelters to serve as warm-up areas may continue.

The practice of designating specific trails and secondary roads for cross-country skiing and snowshoeing will continue. A number of the cross-country ski trails may be groomed.

A winterized tent with a stove is erected seasonally at the Eel Weir parking lot to operate as a warm-up shelter and emergency overnight shelter for those skiing to Mason's Cabin. In 1991, the fire tower cabin was made available for overnight use by skiers. The need for providing seasonally-operated overnight shelters for skiers at Peskowesk Brook and in the Big Dam area, will be evaluated.

Park staff will continue to coordinate the provision of skiing instructional clinics, special winter events and recreation activity days.

Motorboats

Public comments on motorboating reveal several clear opinions. Many people advocate no motorboat use in order to preserve the wilderness character of the lake. Others feel that motorboating allows people who cannot canoe, to still enjoy Kejimkujik Lake. There is also a concern for the visitor experience, e.g., canoeists do not want to hear the distracting sound of a motorboat.

Most people appreciate the need for security patrols by Park wardens, and the access requirements of maintenance crews (e.g., delivering wood to remote sites and islands).

Public use of motorboats is, in fact, very low. Some fishermen use motorboats, particularly in the Spring. Most of the motorboating activity actually involves Park-related maintenance, research, and patrol activities.

Motorboating will continue to be permitted on Kejimkujik Lake and the Mersey River below Jakes Landing, including George and Loon Lakes, for those who bring their own crafts. The 15 km/h. speed limit will continue to be enforced.

Private Sector Development

It is the intent of Parks Canada to support the efforts of the private sector in the region adjacent to national parks. Often this support comes in the form of providing information about visitation to national parks and other heritage areas.

Earlier in this planning process Parks Canada, with permission, informed the public about a proposal to construct a roofed accommodation resort adjacent to the Park with a potential road linkage to the existing main Park road near Jakes Landing. Parks Canada carefully evaluated this proposal, and the public response to it.

Departmental staff were faced with the task of determining whether or not the potential road would primarily benefit existing and possible future Park users or the developer. Environmental parameters came under close scrutiny. The precedent that this private proposal represented was also considered, including the impact on existing Park and area infrastructure.

Public opinion (of those who participated) was almost equally-divided between those in favour of, and those against the resort itself being built adjacent to the Park. The majority of respondents were not in favour of the road linkage.
Parks Canada recognizes that the proposed resort could have potential benefits for visitors to Kejimkujik National Park and the surrounding region. However, given the cost of road construction and maintenance, the precedent consideration, possible negative environmental implications and public opinion regarding the proposed road, Parks Canada has decided not to allow the road connection to the proponent’s property.

Roofed Accommodation

For many visitors who have Kejimkujik National Park as their primary destination, being in the Park is their priority. Other visitors choose to stay at locations in the adjacent region. A few prefer to stay in motels at Annapolis Royal, Liverpool, or Bridgewater and combine a day trip to the National Park, with other regional destinations.

The public review of this Plan suggests that there is interest in additional roofed accommodation services in proximity of the Park. This interest has not, however, been translated into significant concrete results over the last number of years.

Parks Canada has a part to play in recognizing and supporting tourism and the role of tourism in presenting an image of Canada to visitors, in helping to maintain a sound and prosperous economy, and in fostering sustainable development which benefits local communities. The National Park is seen as a magnet drawing people to this region. It is not necessary, however, to expect all services that these visitors may wish to have access to available within the National Park. Parks Canada feels in this regard that the location for commercial services and facilities, such as a lodge and cabins, should be outside Kejimkujik National Park. Information on a variety of accommodation establishments in the region will continue to be made available to tourists.

Regional Tourism Integration

Over the years, Kejimkujik National Park has played an ever-increasing role in the development of tourism in southwestern Nova Scotia. The new coastal component of the National Park will be managed in a complementary, integrated manner, with other agencies and the private sector playing equally-important roles with Parks Canada.

In 1991, Highway Number 8, from Liverpool to Annapolis Royal was officially designated as the "Kejimkujik Scenic Drive" by the Nova Scotia Tourism and Culture Department. Both the North Queens Board of Trade and Parks Canada fully endorsed this initiative. Park staff also helped to prepare an attractive brochure to lure out-of-Provence visitors and Nova Scotians to this region. As well, its attractions are widely-promoted in the Provincial Tourism Guide.

Park staff have co-operated with local area businesses on a variety of advertising initiatives, which have proven to be beneficial for businesses and tourists.

Through the redevelopment of the park Visitor Centre, a separate area has been provided for display of information and brochures from local area businesses and attractions.

Parks Canada has developed a regional Marketing Plan which evaluates the untapped potential of Kejimkujik National Park and other regional features and attractions. Implementation of the recommendations of the Marketing Plan will be given priority and will complement initiatives undertaken by the private sector and other agencies within the region of southwestern Nova Scotia.
Introduction

The main objective of Park administration is to operate Kejimkujik National Park efficiently, and offer effective service to the public. The National Park program intent of resource protection, sustainable use, and visitor enjoyment makes up the framework for day-to-day operations.

The Park is administered under the provisions of the National Parks Act, Regulations, and Parks Canada Guiding Policy and Objectives. This Management Plan serves as a particular application of the policy of Parks Canada.

Service Plans translate the conceptual direction of this Management Plan into a more-detailed offer of service to the public, together with an implementation strategy. They will guide Park operations in the fields of resource conservation, interpretation, and visitor management, all of which effect the business of Park administration and operations.

As Federal property, the Park is also administered under the terms of other instruments of the Federal government, such as Treasury Board guidelines, the Financial Administration Act, Public Service Employment Act, and Departmental Directives. The Park will continue to be administered in this way.

Management Objectives

The objectives for Park Operations business are as follows:

- To establish and maintain high-quality standards of operations and maintenance for optimum visitor protection and enjoyment of resources.
- To help to promote commitment to Parks Canada’s Mission for Kejimkujik National Park, through greater awareness of operating practices that contribute to the Park Purpose.
- To ensure enjoyable and safe use of Park property and facilities, while encouraging stewardship of natural and cultural resources.
- To encourage involvement by aboriginal peoples in the operation of Park facilities and development of Park services.
- To ensure that prudent fiscal management is pursued and that personal services provided to users are done so in a cost recoverable manner.

Park Administration

The management functions for Park operations (administration, general works, visitor services, resource conservation, and communications and interpretation) will be conducted from two locations. The overall Park Headquarters will remain at the Park Administration Building in the inland portion of the National Park, at Maitland Bridge.

A scientific laboratory, library, law enforcement facilities, records facilities, and research office space are situated in the former Fish Hatchery facilities at Grafton Lake. Field research facilities and a field laboratory are currently envisioned for the former residence at Grafton Lake.
Some Park management functions are currently initiated from an adjunct office in Liverpool, namely: resource protection, law enforcement, public safety for the Seaside Adjunct and liaison with regional communities. As visitor use of the coastal portion of the Park increases, it is expected that there will be a gradual response to offer greater services. Functions such as resource management, visitor services, communications, interpretation, facility provision and maintenance, as well as administrative co-ordination duties will gradually increase. The situation will continue to be monitored to determine how and where these services will be provided.

**General Works and Maintenance**

All General Works functions are currently administered from the Park Administration Building. Park maintenance functions, and equipment for Park operations, are centralized at the Maintenance Compound in the Headquarters Area. Storage facilities for equipment, tools, and supplies are for the most part, located in the Maintenance Compound; with minor facilities found at Grafton Lake, and the Adjunct Office in Liverpool.

This overall business arrangement is not expected to change significantly. The location and facilities for General Works and Maintenance work well for current Park operations.

Due to the relatively low level of proposed development for the Seaside Adjunct, the General Works responsibilities related to this section of the National Park are expected to be administered from the Park Headquarters Area near Maitland Bridge.

The facility maintenance and recapitalization program will ensure that assets are maintained to recognized standards, and that facilities remain serviceable over their economic lifespan.

Preventative maintenance will continue to be the administrative strategy to minimize operating costs. Excessive costs that are attributed to the age and condition of facilities, vehicles, and equipment, will be eliminated by regularly updating the Maintenance Management schedule. All equipment and use will reflect the latest advances in energy conservation.

Health and safety measures will be a sustained priority in all aspects of Park operations.

**Backcountry Maintenance Concerns**

The increase in numbers of backcountry users has led to continuing maintenance concerns. Campsites and portages require more cleaning and in some cases rehabilitation has been necessary. It has become more difficult to supply enough firewood to meet demand. Efforts will be continued to educate all users about minimal impact camping and their responsibility in stewardship of the backcountry. Firewood supply will be more closely analyzed.

Maintenance provisions for the seaside portion of the National Park will be developed and implemented.

**Cost Recovery and Financial Management**

Parks Canada fees are based on the Federal Government’s policy on cost recovery. Two principles will be emphasized including fairness and appropriateness. Services that are provided for the benefit of specific groups or individuals should be financed through user fees. The Park will be periodically
examining and updating its user fees consistent with this policy and in consultation with affected constituencies.

The performance of concessionaires in the Park is reviewed regularly with respect to the level of service and the quality of facility maintenance.

Recognizing the long-term reality of fiscal restraint, the priority will be the most cost-effective use of financial resources. Regional considerations, past commitments, and socio-economic effects on local communities will always be carefully considered in Park administration and operation.

**New Ways of Doing Business**

Programs administered by other agencies and departments which can benefit Park operations and provide cost savings will be explored to a greater degree. These opportunities may include regional economic development agreements administered by the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA), Employment and Immigration Canada, and/or other government agencies; affirmative action employment initiatives; the Environmental Action Plan and Atlantic Green Plan; training and education programs; and agencies that exist to serve a support role (e.g. Public Works Canada).

Volunteer assistance and co-operative initiatives are also avenues for potential project achievement. These options become more effective as the constituency of support for the National Park program grows; and they further enhance the commitment to Park management objectives. Various ways to enable the public to become more actively involved with Kejimkujik National Park as volunteers, will be further explored, particularly where the skills of regional residents are already established.

New ways of doing business in the administration and operation of Kejimkujik National Park will become a definite part of its future management, as the Park program matures to provide enhanced resource protection and visitor services to a growing clientele.
The Management Plan serves as a guide for decision-making. As a conceptual framework it indicates general direction for the long-term management of Kejimkujik National Park. The Plan identifies the general nature and timing of required service delivery. It assists in identifying specific types of actions to be implemented, several of which can contribute to the fulfillment of a particular concept.

The Plan also provides a conceptual basis for the preparation of capital expenditure forecasts for the recapitalization of infrastructure, the conduct of additional research and studies, and general resourcing requirements for refinements to service delivery. In addition to the above multi-year capital implications, there are also Park operational implications and forecasts to be prepared in greater detail as part of concept implementation.

Designing the strategy for implementing the Management Plan is the responsibility of the Park Superintendent and staff. Additional professional and support services may be called upon from the Headquarters and Regional offices to help identify all detailed actions required, and financial and personnel resources necessary for achievement of Management Plan objectives.

The implementation of this management plan is dependent on the availability of finances. The Park will be expected to operate in a more business-like manner including the imposition of fees for certain services which benefit specific groups or individuals. The Park will periodically examine and update its user fees consistent with this policy and in consultation with affected constituents.

The strategy presented below shows the relative priority assigned to various plan proposals and actions at the time of plan documentation. Required actions for plan implementation are listed within eight categories: Heritage Protection; Heritage Experience; Reach and Receive Visitors; Recreational Opportunities; Accommodation; Access; Operational Support; and Management, Administration, Finance and Personnel. The categories have in some cases, been subdivided into groups of First, Second and Third Priorities; but within each, individual listings are not ranked. Further, the strategy presented here is merely a general framework for reference when making more specific decisions about future actions. In other words, all projects/ actions within the First Priorities group do not necessarily require completion before selecting from other groups. Project/actions to be implemented will depend upon certain needs at the time of approval.

Heritage Protection
First Priorities
- Continue the identification and implementation of procedures and standards that may be required for the protection of Zone 1 and Resource Values Areas.
- Conduct the required level of Environmental Assessment and Review Process (EARP) on all plans, projects, developments and operational procedures emerging from the implementation of this Management Plan in order to prevent or minimize adverse impacts.
- Continue to improve knowledge and methods to protect rare, endangered or significant resources such as the Piping Plover, Blanding's turtles, petroglyphs, and the coastal plain flora habitat.
- Begin baseline documentation of Grafton Lake resources and implement strategy for ecological restoration of the drainage basin within the park.
- Participate actively as an intensive monitoring site in DOE's integrated environmental monitoring program.
9.0 STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- Continue the long-term monitoring activities necessary to determine the health of and changes to the Park's ecosystems.
- Provide the necessary resources and infrastructure to ensure that compliance with environmental protection regulations of the National Parks Act can be enforced.
- Manage human/wildlife interaction to ensure protection of wildlife while providing for the safety and security of Park visitors.
- Ensure that plans, resources and infrastructure to prevent and control fire and pollution within the Park are in place.

Second Priorities
- Promote and participate in a cooperative management regime with adjacent land owners to ensure ecological integrity of Park resources and to further the concept of sustainable development.
- Manage brook trout and their habitats within the Park to ensure perpetuation of sustainable naturally-regenerating populations.
- Continue efforts to determine whether the goal of attaining naturally regenerating populations of the American Pine Marten in the Park as a result of the reintroduction program was met.
- Continue research necessary to understand the effect the recently arrived coyote has and will have on the Park ecosystem.
- Continue to foster and encourage close cooperation with educational institutions and other organizations in gaining a better understanding of the Park ecosystem and its individual components.

Third Priorities
- Determine the effect that the raccoon population and other scavengers is having on vulnerable prey species, particularly in the Jeremys Bay Campground area and at the Seaside Adjunct.
- Determine the status of the rare Southern Flying Squirrel in the Park.
- Protect from further deterioration those sites with heavy visitor impacts and take measures to rehabilitate them.
- Ensure that indigenous wildlife species are protected within the Park's natural environment.

Heritage Experience
First Priorities
- Continue to introduce both first time and repeat visitors to major Park themes through a variety of accessible media on a year-round basis at the Visitor Reception Centre.
- Continue and enhance the summer program by offering a variety of guided events that provide first-hand, on-site explanation of the Park's natural and historical features and the importance and consequence of environmental citizenship in making daily decisions.
9.0 STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- Continue to provide and improve interpretation of aboriginal culture by involving Mi’kmaq people in Park programming.

- Utilize the Park’s communications opportunities more fully to deliver messages on environmental stewardship, environmental citizenship, Parks as benchmarks for scientific research; and to inform the public more fully about research and monitoring taking place at Kejimkujik.

- Rationalize and improve backcountry hiking opportunities in the Park by providing more looped-trail and overnight opportunities in the Peskowesk-Peskawa areas and phasing-out inappropriate or little-used trails.

- Explore opportunities for cooperatively providing services and interpretation at the Park’s coastal segment with other government agencies and the private sector.

- Maintain and improve the backcountry reservation system.

- Evaluate media effectiveness and carry out refinements accordingly.

- Maintain the existing system of popular and well-used front-country self-guiding interpretive and walking trails.

- Continue the practice of establishing size limits for backcountry camp sites based on periodic assessments of environmental impact.

Second Priorities

- Renovate media, displays, and exhibits on a periodic basis, to address the needs of repeat visitors and/or update messages.

- Provide a limited number of additional backcountry camping sites in selected areas and relocate/rehabilitate existing poorly located or badly-impacted sites.

- Develop interpretive media for visitor activity areas that currently have none, to present messages about the Park or other environmental concerns.

- Develop on-site orientation exhibits at access points to the Seaside Adjunct.

- Develop a program to educate backcountry users on low-impact camping practices.

Third Priorities

- Develop and provide additional interpretation of the Forest and Marine Ecosystems.

- Develop appropriate trails and media for under-represented Park themes.

Reach and Receive Visitors

First Priorities

- Continue to provide accessible year-round reception and orientation in both official languages at the Visitor Reception Centre.
9.0 STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- Realign the entrance kiosk area to provide for a through-traffic lane.
- Redesign the Park entrance on Route 8 to make it more attractive and identifiable to motorists travelling the Kejimkujik Scenic Drive.
- Participate in the development of the sub-regional marketing plan for Mainland Nova Scotia.
- Continue active involvement in local Tourism associations and Boards of Trade.
- Participate in selected local tourism promotion ventures.
- Explore potential for cooperating with Acadia National Park for the purpose of increasing awareness among their users of Kejimkujik and our Canadian Park System.
- Explore opportunities to maximize revenue in the most cost-effective manner.

Recreational Opportunities

First Priorities
- Continue to maintain major day-use and picnic areas at Mill Falls, Merrymakedge, Jakes Landing and Mersey River with smaller sites at other selected areas.
- Continue the upgrading program to make the major day-use sites accessible.
- Continue to provide canoe and bicycle rentals through a concession.
- Continue to provide canteen services at Merrymakedge through a concession.
- Examine the need for lifeguard services at Merrymakedge, as well as the most cost-effective methods of delivery of this service.
- Continue promotion of cross country skiing in the Park, using existing roads and trails.
- Continue the program of enclosing summer kitchen shelters for winter use.
- Continue the prohibition of snowmobiles and ATVs in the Park.
- Motorboat use will continue to be permitted only in the Mersey River system below Jakes Landing, including Kejimkujik, George and Loon Lakes.
- Develop a new loop trail in the southern section of the Park.

Second Priorities
- Examine bicycling in the Park and surrounding area to identify alternatives to the use of existing walking trails and educate users to the conflicts between walkers and bicyclists.
- Identify those walking trails on which bicycles will not be allowed.
9.0 STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Accommodation

First Priorities
- Maintain the existing level of semi-serviced camping at Jeremy’s Bay.
- Monitor and rehabilitate damaged areas.
- Refurbish selected service buildings to make them accessible, safer and more satisfactory, particularly for users requiring special services, and to provide adequate opportunities for grey water disposal.
- Eliminate camping at the Seaside Adjunct.
- Maintain the existing level of Group Camping facilities at Jim Charles Point.
- Examine ways to reduce all costs (including capital, operations, and maintenance) and increase revenue in campground operations.
- Determine the feasibility of continuing winter camping at Jeremy’s Bay.
- Establish several new backcountry campsites.

Second Priorities
- Prepare a plan for major rehabilitation of Jeremy’s Bay Campground.
- Evaluate the feasibility of establishing a campground reservation system for Jeremy’s Bay.

Third Priorities
- Rehabilitate Jeremy’s Bay Campground.
- Assess the demand for roofed accommodation in the Park and surrounding area.

Access

First Priorities
- Maintain existing paved and unpaved roads at the current standard.
- Continue to seasonally close the Peskowesk Road from the Eel Weir to Peskowesk Lake.
- Prepare a motor vehicle access/parking plan for the Seaside Adjunct.

Second Priorities
- Develop motor vehicle access and parking to the eastern sector of the Seaside Adjunct.
9.0 STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Third Priorities
- Improve motor vehicle access and parking to the western sector of the Seaside Adjunct.

Operational Support
First Priorities
- Maintain the existing Administrative infrastructure at Maitland Bridge.
- Examine opportunities for co-location of Seaside Adjunct operations with the Thomas H. Raddall infrastructure.
- Examine the feasibility of reducing or eliminating the provision of staff housing units.
- Facility maintenance and recapitalization will be carried out to approved standards.
- Emphasize training to keep staff abreast of changing technologies, changing working conditions and to ensure that staff are capable of responding effectively to emergencies.
- Eliminate where appropriate facilities that are no longer useful.
- Emphasize safe and healthy working conditions and attitudes.

Second Priorities
- Rehabilitate the former residence at Grafton Lake to serve as a field laboratory.

Management, Administration, Finance and Personnel
First Priorities
- Continue to manage both the inland and seashore components of Kejimkujik National Park from the Maitland Bridge headquarters.
- Consistent with the character of the Park as described in the plan encourage proposals for private-sector initiatives that will supplement appropriate leisure services and development, or that will provide existing services at the same or improved levels with reduced costs.
- Seek out and encourage partnership opportunities.
- Examine opportunities for shared provision of like services with others where cost benefits can be realized.
- Maintain an awareness of activities/developments taking place in the Park area and position the Park in a way that it is fully-integrated into the surrounding area yet maintains its distinctiveness and acts as an advocate of environmentally-sound and sustainable practices.

Second Priorities
- Conduct periodic socio-economic and marketing analysis to support plan proposals and to ascertain the Park's contribution to the well-being of the surrounding area and it's stakeholders.
10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT

The effects of any proposed program, project, or initiative under the management or jurisdiction of Parks Canada are considered early in the planning stages. The results of this Environmental Assessment and Review Process are incorporated in the decision to proceed with, reject, or modify the proposed action. Existing facilities and operational activities are included in the screening procedures.

Environmental Impact

All of the conceptual proposals within the Management Plan, together with their anticipated cumulative impact, have been assessed and several will require screening:

1. Provision of a field laboratory
2. Protection measures for petroglyphs
3. Rare plant management
4. Removal of camping at the Seaside Adjunct
5. Education and wilderness users
6. Projects arising due to regional integration initiatives
7. Backcountry maintenance procedures
8. Activities of the General Works program
9. Ecosystem research and monitoring
10. Grafton Lake drainage basin management
11. Gamefish management
12. Mammal research
13. Piping Plover and Common Tern management
14. Blandings Turtle management
15. Mullusc management
16. Communications program
17. Seaside Adjunct limited access
18. Services for people with special physical needs
19. Backcountry campsites construction
20. Bicycling and hiking trails
21. Campground rehabilitation
22. Marketing strategy
23. Creation of a through-lane at the vehicle entry kiosk area

It is also possible that some of these initiatives will require further study and a full environmental screening, together with the identification of mitigating factors. For example, when providing
limited access to the boundary of the Seaside Adjunct from the village of Southwest Port Mouton, there will be further concerns for parameters such as parking lot construction, a short section of road alignment, and their effect on natural habitats.

Similarly, the development and implementation of a marketing strategy for Park management must minimize all aspects of irreversible impact on the integrity of ecosystems.

The rivers, lakes, and streams in Kejimkujik National Park are sensitive habitats. Many were used as Mi’kmaq travel routes and, as such, are heritage waterways. Before development occurs along any of the waterways within Kejimkujik National Park, potential sites will be carefully investigated to identify the significance of impact on either the natural or cultural resources, or features.

In conclusion, the majority of proposals in the Management Plan are deemed to be environmentally appropriate. When specific design features, or operating procedures, are identified, these will be subject to more-detailed scrutiny as the need arises.

Socio-Economic Impact

Since 1983, Kejimkujik National Park has been attracting approximately 50,000 visits annually.

There are a number of benefits arising from the National Park and many of these take on a local and regional influence. In addition to the recreation and nature appreciation opportunities, the Park plays a role in the tourism sector of the regional economy.

The recurring nature of expenditures at Kejimkujik National Park results in economic impacts of similar magnitude from year to year. During the fiscal year 1989/90, for example, Parks Canada spent $2.2 million to operate and maintain visitor and administrative facilities, and support the resource protection program of Kejimkujik National Park. Approximately $800,000 was spent on goods and services. Ten percent of this budget was spent within 50 kilometres of the Park. This portion is considered high due to the limited economic diversity of the local area. Furthermore, $1.4 million was spent on wages and salaries primarily in the local or regional areas.

Kejimkujik National Park is located in an area with a minimum level of tourist infrastructure. The largest community in the local area is Caledonia with a population of 400. The lack of a fully-developed tourist infrastructure in the region means that the amount of money that visitors inject into the local economy is less than if the area were more-developed.

Kejimkujik National Park is the sole destination for many Park users. Many visitors purchase supplies in their home communities before arriving at the Park. Three out of every ten visitors to the Park also visit Caledonia during their trip. On average, about $40 per party per day is spent within 50 kilometres of the Park. Other park-related spin-off tourist visits to nearby regional areas include: Upper Clements Theme Park (10 percent), and the south shore of Nova Scotia (20 percent).

Visitors to Kejimkujik spent approximately $1.3 million in Nova Scotia in 1989. This resulted in an economic impact of 18.5 person-years of employment, $440,000 of labour income, and an impact on the Provincial gross domestic product of $743,000.

Further contribution by the private sector to develop opportunities for visitors could be beneficial for the local area. This view is balanced by the perspective of visitors who come to the Kejimkujik area specifically because it is relatively undeveloped, and offers a wilderness type of vacation experience.
The proposals arising as a result of the updating of the Kejimkujik National Park Management Plan will require an additional investment of $1.5 million from Parks Canada budget. None of the proposals requires additional operations or maintenance resources. The new initiatives will significantly enhance the visitors’ experience; some will involve minor construction and in some situations further studies are needed before decisions are made on future Park management.

When considered together, the economic impact associated with all proposals is positive. Once all plan proposals have been implemented, over 11 person-years of employment will have been created. Furthermore, approximately $300,000 in labour income will have been generated, and Nova Scotia’s gross domestic product will increase by approximately $460,000.

Should more visitors come to the Park and region because of the increased level of service, there will be further positive economic impact associated with their expenditures. In addition, the investments of the private sector to satisfy the needs of an increased number of visitors will be positive.

Kejimkujik National Park will continue to offer a variety of benefits and services associated with the protection, understanding, and appreciation of our natural environment.
APPENDICES / ZONE I AREA DESCRIPTIONS

Note: Asterisks indicate modifications to the 1978 Zoning designation.

1. The Hemlock stand near Dennis Boot Lake features some of the largest old-growth Hemlock trees in the Park. Also present are areas where large Hemlocks have been blown down by high winds, illustrating the effects of powerful natural forces.

2. The Innis Brook floodplain is a fragile area containing one of the best examples of old-growth Red Maple floodplain in the Park. Correspondingly, the floodplain provides important habitat for a variety of wildlife species.

3. Atkins Meadow bog is a large undisturbed site to the west of Channel Lake. It features stands of Curly Grass Fern, a plant uncommon to inland Nova Scotia. The bog also serves as a research site for measuring the influence of natural versus man-caused aquatic acidification.

4. A small rocky island in Channel Lake supports nesting Barn Swallows and a Common Loon nest site.

5.* Glode Island and nearby Glode Point have been identified as important habitat for the rare Blandings Turtle population found in the vicinity of West River.

6. A significant stand of old-growth Hemlock located along the north side of Big Dam Lake has been identified as an I.B.P. (International Biomonitoring Programme) study area and an important Park resource feature.

7.* Heber Meadow area features important Blandings Turtle nesting habitat, and rare coastal plain bladderwort species along its shoreline. The Heber Meadow Zone I area has been expanded to include the endangered Water Pennywort habitat immediately north of Meadow Beach.

8. In coves on the eastern shoreline of Indian Point and on Ell Island, there is excellent aquatic plant habitat. Coastal plain species include endangered water pennywort, rare bladderwort and panic grass.

9. The west side of Indian Point has both sand and cobble beaches as well as muddy flats - an ideal habitat for coastal plain plants. This particular area supports a concentration of meadow beauty (rare in Canada), and also has subulate bladderwort and panic grass.

10. The Pine Tree site, at the tip of Indian Point, was in use during the Woodland period. The site may have been used as a workshop for the production of tools from quartz quarried nearby. Artifacts, including knives, scrapers, a hammerstone, projectile points and a large quantity of discarded stone flakes, have been found there.

11.* The Mersey River and braided islands in this vicinity display examples of swamp milkweed and provide important summer and winter habitat for the Blandings Turtle. The extent of this zone has been extended upstream on the Mersey River to include turtle hibernation sites.

12.* The Fairy Bay shoreline area supports a rich diversity of plants including rare coastal plain panic grass species, button bush, catbrier and endangered water pennywort. The boundary of this zone is being extended northward to protect shoreline habitat. The area contains important aboriginal cultural features including petroglyphs and a 19th century Mi'kmaq cemetery.
13. A number of small islands in Kejimkujik Lake, Cobrielle Lake and Peskawa Lake have been designated as Zone I in recognition of their significance as waterbird habitat. Common Tern, Loons, and Black-backed Gulls nest on these islands.

14. A climax sugar maple/white ash stand covers a large portion of Peale Island, and is the only such stand in the Park. The rare Ribbon Snake has been observed along the shoreline of the island.

15. Petroglyphs, similar to those in the Fairy Bay area, are found on the tip of Peter Point. In recent years damage to these petroglyphs has become more evident and special management procedures may be necessary to reduce this trend.

16. Grafton Lake, the associated Minard Brook and Sweeney Brook drainage basin, and the adjacent perimeter of Kejimkujik Lake have been recognized as special areas where important features are to be protected. The watershed features lower acidity levels and serves as a refuge for sensitive aquatic species. The area also provides important habitat for Blandings Turtles and rare coastal plain flora. While the present Zone 1 classification will be maintained, a Zone IV corridor will accommodate the presence of the Eel Weir Road.

17. The land between the base of Peter Point and Snake Lake is excellent habitat for coastal plain plants. Rare plants such as Bartonia and a high-quality stand of panic grass are found near Peter Point; swamp loosestrife and smooth alder are found near Snake Lake. These areas will remain Zone I.

18. The small cove on George Lake displays examples of rare and endangered water pennywort, giant reed grass, bladderwort and Bartonia, all important coastal plain plants.

19.* The Eel Weir and vicinity is one of the more important cultural sites in the Park. Major settlements occurred at both ends of the one kilometre section of the Mersey River, with sporadic use of the area between these camp locations. The Zone I area includes the remains of V-shaped rock walls (former eel weirs) in the river. Projectile points, scrapers, ceramic pots and animal remains indicate a period of previous occupation of approximately 4000 years. Petroglyphs are located nearby. The Zone I has been expanded at the south end to include a settlement area on the east bank. Sites north of the bridge have been redesignated as a Resource Value Area because of extensive disturbance that has already taken place.

20.* The wetland bog-fen area between Mountain Lake and North Cranberry Lake has been consolidated into a larger Zone I area. It features excellent examples of the rare Scheuchzeria-Sphagnum association, bog fern, and swamp loosestrife. As such, this area fulfills the need for Zone I status previously assigned to the Channel Lake bog, which is traversed by a hiking trail and does not feature such a range of notable natural features.

21.* Contiguous geographically with the bog fen wetland area north of Mountain Lake, but on a higher elevation, the old-growth sugar maple-yellow birch forest habitat area represents a new Zone I area for Kejimkujik. Traversed by the Fire Tower service road, this complex of forest stands represents a magnificent addition to the Park’s range of carefully-protected mature forests.

22.* The extreme southeast end of Peskowesk Lake contains a significant variety of rare and uncommon plant species including stands of inkberry, bog fern, meadow beauty, slender-leaved goldenrod, beak rush, swamp St. John’s wort, catbrier and subulate bladderwort. Further up the south shore of Peskowesk Lake grow galingale and the rare grass *Muhlenbergia uniflora*. This Zone I area represents a consolidation of important habitat.
23. The Red Maple stand traversed by the Peskowesk Road includes a plant community of rare chain fern and white water smartweed within 175 metres of the Peskowesk Brook Bridge.

24.* Mud Lake is a shallow, moderated acid water body in the southern portion of Kejimkujik. It is an excellent example of lake succession and features a variety of significant plant species including humped bladderwort and swamp loosestrife, both coastal plain plants, along with quillwort and bog fern. Mud lake is a new Zone I designation.

25. In shallow water near the end of the canoe portage between Upper and Lower Silver Lakes is the only community of spike rush in the Park. This plant is rare and has a range similar to coastal plain flora.

26. The only known community of dwarf chain fern in Kejimkujik is found along the stream at the north end of Big Red Lake.

27.* At White Beach is a former campsite of the Woodland period with a possible 17th-century Historic era component.

28.* A multi-component campsite of the Late Archaic to Historic era is located at the end of the Little River portage at Frozen Ocean Lake. It contains extensive undisturbed deposits. A primitive campsite will be removed from this area.

29.* The site of Jim Charles’ cabin is of particular significance to the 19th-century history of the area. It was part of the first grant of reserves along the lakeshore. Joseph How authorized its transfer to John Jeremy in 1842. Later it became the home of Jim Charles, a well-known Mi'kmaq guide. Remains of the house, an outbuilding and a well are still visible.

30.* A 1.5 km portion of St. Catherine’s River (Cadden) Beach at the Kejimkujik Seaside Adjunct has been designated as Zone I to protect endangered Piping Plover nesting habitat.

31.* A 1 km portion of Little Port Joli Beach at the Seaside Adjunct has been designated as Zone I to protect the sensitive dune system and to prevent disturbance to Piping Plover nests.

NOTE:

Lexie Cove, near the tip of Indian Point, has been re-designated from Zone I status to that of a Resource Value area because the cultural resources are limited and adequate resource protection can be identified through the environmental screening process and other measures.
Established in 1967, the 381 square kilometer Kejimkujik National Park is representative of the interconnected lakes, streams and low rolling topography of inland Nova Scotia - an area identified as the Atlantic Coast Uplands Natural Region. The role of the Park in the National Parks system is to protect a designated portion of this area under the authority of the National Parks Act "unimpaired for the benefit, education and enjoyment of present and future generations."

The Kejimkujik Seaside Adjunct was acquired in 1985 and designated as part of Kejimkujik National Park in 1988. It covers approximately 22 square kilometers along the coastal portion of the Atlantic Coast Uplands Natural Region and includes two significant headlands, long white sand beaches and associated lagoons.

The inland forest cover of the Park includes mixed coniferous and deciduous vegetation. While much of the forest has been logged years ago, superb stands of large old growth hemlock, and combinations of sugar maple and yellow birch may still be found. The coastal plain flora, a group of plants including the endangered water pennywort are an important Park resource. The habitats of two rare reptiles - the ribbon snake and the Blandings Turtle - are protected in Kejimkujik. Similarly, nesting areas for the endangered Piping Plover are protected at the Seaside Adjunct.

The Park is rich in wildlife, due in part to the mixed nature of the forests and the varied habitat available. Numerous lakes, rivers and lagoons contribute to the biological productivity. Large mammals, including the white-tailed deer, coyote, bobcat, and black bear are considered common. Smaller mammals include beaver, porcupine, red fox, mink, raccoons, the recently introduced American marten, fisher, southern and northern flying squirrel, chipmunk and a variety of mice, shrews and voles, among others. Grey and harbour seals can be seen along the coast at the Seaside Adjunct.

Kejimkujik lies in the centre of a traditional Indian canoe route between the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Coast. The earliest inhabitants of Kejimkujik were Late Archaic Indians, from about 4500 years ago. Their campsites lie along rivers and lakeshores. The Mi'kmaq may be descendants of these people. Petroglyphs and some farm sites remain as traces of historic Mi'kmaq life in Kejimkujik. European occupation included a few farms, gold mining and logging. Since the early 1900's, the area has become an important focus for outdoor recreation activities. More recently the Park has also been used as a research area for monitoring air pollution and its effect on the environment.

Some 165 species of birds have been recorded in the Park. Besides the Piping Plover, notable species include the common loon, common tern, ospreys, a variety of hawks, owls, waterfowl and perching birds.

The reptile and amphibian habitat in Kejimkujik is quite a rich one, with five species of snakes, including the rare ribbon snake, three turtle species including the Blandings turtle and thirteen amphibian species.

Fish in Kejimkujik include the brook trout, favoured as a game fish by anglers, and as an indicator of environmental conditions by scientists. Yellow and white perch are also common along with white suckers, eels, the introduced brown trout, lake whitefish and a range of smaller freshwater species. Typical estuarine fish species are found at the Seaside Adjunct.

The southern aspect of Kejimkujik apparently favours a large variety of terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates. Rare dragonfly species have been identified although research is incomplete to date. The Seaside Adjunct features soft-shell clam populations which sustain some harvest by man. Mussels, razor clams and other mollusca are also present.

Important resource values and significant resource features found within Kejimkujik National Park are identified on the maps labelled Resource Value Areas, for both the inland and coastal portions of the Park.
APPENDICES / SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INPUT

Hundreds of people participated in the first phase of the management planning process in 1991. There was a high level of interest in the current national park management program and its future long-term direction. Many ideas, suggestions and comments were recorded at formal open houses, and documented as a result of mail-in responses from the public.

What People Said

In general there is a high level of satisfaction with many aspects of the current management program and the services available through Park staff of Parks Canada. People consider Kejimkujik to be a place for good family-oriented outdoor experiences. They think of the Park as an important model for properly dealing with environmental issues and raising awareness of environmental concerns.

People feel that preservation of the natural environment should take precedence over all other considerations. Additionally, the National Park is for tourism, for promoting the local economy and enhancing business in the regional area. People feel that Kejimkujik National Park is not a place for private development and luxuries which are obtainable elsewhere.

Many public comments dealt with the general theme of environmental protection. Scientific research into resource and heritage conservation was felt to be very important. It should be combined with effective legislation on issues such as habitat preservation and the mitigation of ecosystem degradation. Zoning regulations were cited as one tool for protecting the wilderness character of the Park. Any changes to the Park, such as improvements to visitor facilities, should be confined to existing areas already zoned for this type of development in order to protect the resources. Suggested locations for additional facilities included: near the campground, beach, or day-use areas. The public endorsed the protection of fragile and sensitive sites in the Park, such as cultural features and Blandings turtle nesting areas.

In order to maintain its rustic character, all future Park facilities should have a low impact. The wilderness characteristics of the Park should be given the highest priority. In general, the public felt that resource protection was a high priority for Park management.

The main focus in the future should be placed on education, appreciation, and awareness of natural processes. There is a valuable role for scientific research. More emphasis should be placed on aboriginal history. There were suggestions to have more involvement of aboriginal peoples in Park-related programs.

Protection of endangered populations, such as piping plover, should be a high priority. Protected habitats for wildlife and protected forests were endorsed as major concerns. Some endorsed greater penalties for those who carelessly or intentionally destroy natural resources. Spectacular scenery and wild coastal landscapes should also be protected.

Various opinions about Grafton Lake were provided. Some felt that the dam has created an artificial environment. There were suggestions for a fish ladder, and a more modern dam. Others felt that removing the dam would cause significant disturbance. Recreationists and naturalists want to continue to enjoy the fishing, canoeing, hiking and other educational and enjoyment opportunities that the Grafton Lake area offers to Park visitors.

There was great concern for proper protection of the Mi'kmaq cultural resources. Fencing the petroglyph sites was suggested, with supervised visits to these areas. Replicas of the petroglyphs were recommended. One suggestion was to relocate authentic specimens to a Visitor Centre. Special conservation measures were endorsed, together with the involvement of aboriginal people in petroglyph protection and interpretation.
RESOURCE VALUE AREAS

Significant Forest Cover

Hardwood
1. Maple, Oak, Birch, Beach
2. Red Maple
3. Maple, Birch
4. Old growth Red Maple
5. Old growth Sugar Maple, Oak, Birch

Softwood
1. Pine, Spruce
2. Old growth Hemlock
3. Larch
4. Spruce, Hemlock, Pine

Significant Ground Vegetation

1. Scheuchzeria-Sphagnum association
2. Curly Grass Fern
3. Wood Fern association
4. Coastal Plain association
5. Bog Orchids
6. Corema association

Notable Glacial Features

Kames
Kames, Deltas, Eskers

Eskers

Important Faunal Habitats

Blandings Turtle

Avifauna

A. Cobbielle Lake Islands
B. Peskawa Lake Islands
C. Channel Lake Island
D. Kejimkujik Lake Islands
E. Grafton Lake Islands and Shoreline

Heritage Cultural Site
RESOURCE VALUE AREAS

Headland Ecossections
1 Port Joll
2 St. Catherines River
3 Port Mouton

Dune Formations

Saltmarsh Habitat

Avifauna Habitat
1 Piping Plover Nesting Habitat
2 Osprey Nesting Area
3 Sharptail Sparrow
4 Duck and Goose Feeding & Nesting Area

Significant Estuarine Habitat

Seal Haulout Area

Brackish Water Headpond

Heritage Cultural Site [H]
Providing education, appreciation and awareness of the importance of environmental protection, thereby involving everyone as stewards of natural and cultural resources, should be the main focus of future Park marketing and management initiatives. Promotion and advertising should be done in a manner compatible with resource protection. Solitude and wilderness were cited as Kejimkujik’s greatest assets. The Park cannot be all things to all people. Features such as golf, tennis, waterslides, and cable television were felt to be inappropriate. Specific restrictions should be placed on development so as not to change the basic character of the Park from what it is today.

There were a number of specific suggestions on promoting the Park, including pre-trip planning and packaged opportunities for a whole day’s events. The use of Kejimkujik during the fall, winter, and spring was encouraged. Marketing and advertising might include several interesting historic sites in the Annapolis Royal area such as Fort Anne and Fort Royal Habitation, as well as Upper Clements Theme Park. Similarly, day excursions to the Seaside Adjunct could include packages of opportunities in the regional area, including family entertainment and attractions in Liverpool. Specific target groups for Park promotion should include the older, wealthier, and more-widely-travelled tourists from outside Nova Scotia and Canada. Providing roofed accommodation, either within or near the Park, was suggested as a technique for a wider range of clientele to take advantage of the beauty and features that the Park has to offer.

There was a concern that the wilderness would become accessible to only those who are young and hardy. There was support for access to many areas and facilities by disabled people. While closing the Peskowesk Road at the Eel Weir during the summer months was seen as helping to preserve the wilderness aspect of the Park, it was also felt to be restricting access for elderly or disabled people who are unable to canoe or portage during the best time of the year.

Many people believed that interpretation is a key element of the Park program and that it should be expanded. They suggested more school programs, more children’s programs at the Park, additional interpretation during the shoulder season, specific programs for teens and seniors, and more information on marine life. People were particularly interested in aboriginal human history, forest interpretation, fish management, acid rain, and former land-use history of the Park and region. A bookstore was suggested, and improved orientation was felt to be needed.

There should be less emphasis on the distinction between natural and cultural resource interpretation and more linkages between the two fields. A condensed version of the Park Resource Description and Analysis document was requested. Public information and awareness was cited as the most effective tool for environmental protection. In general, the Park interpretation program was highly praised and supported by the public. Various additional media techniques for expanding upon this valuable program were suggested.

Many comments dealt with visitor services. Activities such as walking and canoeing were endorsed. More skill development programs for canoeing and wilderness travel were endorsed. More recreation opportunities for young teen-agers were requested. A limited number of additional backcountry sites was suggested due to a concern for the wilderness character of this important segment of the Park.

More short, looped hiking trails, approximately one to two kilometres in length and containing resting benches at intervals, were requested.

Additional access roads leading into Kejimkujik National Park were not endorsed by most of the public respondents.

Motorboating should be retained on Kejimkujik Lake especially for senior and disabled citizens.
There was a general feeling that the campground size should not be expanded, given the relatively few nights that it is full. Although some would prefer electricity at campsites to alleviate cold, damp conditions in spring and fall, others felt that electricity would be inappropriate. Water should be available in centralized areas with paths leading to these locations. Additional visible security was important to some. The theme of energy conservation, recycling, and proper disposal of solid food waste and grey water should be emphasized.

A number of conveniences in the campgrounds were requested including: dry firewood, electrical outlets and hooks for clothing in washrooms, winter showers, baby change areas, and a noise-free environment. Separate areas for the use of generators was suggested. Loud radios were condemned. Comments for and against a grocery store and laundry facilities were received.

Privacy between campsites was important. This could be achieved by proper spacing, planting, and separating tenting sites from sites for recreational vehicles. Campsite improvements could include: providing some pull-through sites, level tenting pads, and better site drainage.

There were mixed views on whether or not additional bicycle trails were necessary. A separate bicycle trail between Jeremys Bay and Jakes Landing was suggested. Safety for both hikers and bicyclists should be a high priority. Bicycling should not be allowed on the hiking trails. Better signage, educational programs and enforced regulations were suggested.

There was a wide range of suggestions for the future management of the coastal component of the Park. In general, people felt the seaside environment should be kept as natural and undeveloped as possible. Vehicle access should not go beyond the Park boundary, with a parking lot and information facility provided. A trail system and viewpoints should be developed. There were a few suggestions to purchase more land to facilitate access. A co-operative management approach was recommended involving the Seaside Adjunct, Thomas H. Raddall Provincial Park and Summerville Beach. 'Seaside Adjunct' was felt to be an awkward phrase, often requiring explanation. Other name suggestions included: 'Kejimkujik Atlantic', and 'Kejimkujik by the Sea'. Auxiliary staff and an advisory board were suggested for future management.

Various suggestions for signage improvements pertained to bicycle trails, portages, hiking trails, fishing areas, and the Seaside Adjunct. In particular, highway signs directing people to the seaside portion of the Park were requested.

One of the main criticisms of the Park area was the lack of adequate roofed accommodation. Other people felt strongly that commercial accommodation in the region would spoil the beauty of the Park. There were mixed feelings about a specific private sector business venture being proposed adjacent to Kejimkujik National Park. A road connection to the Park, from the proposed private development, was generally not felt to be appropriate.

It was felt that a reservation system for some frontcountry campsites should be provided, enabling people to plan ahead and giving greater opportunity for distant travellers to be assured of a site. Some did not favour a reservation system.

Some additional backcountry sites were felt to be needed, but these should be provided with great care to both the wilderness and the wilderness experience.

There were suggestions for improvements to the Kejimkujik Scenic Drive. One suggestion called for a short driving road along the lakeshore of Kejimkujik Lake.

Selling firewood in the campground was felt to have contributed to problems regarding the loss of vegetation. One idea was to include the cost for firewood with the general camping fee and take the
sale of firewood away from the private sector. Another suggestion was to confine campfires to only cooking needs, since the smoke contributes to air quality problems.

A fair amount of interest in angling resulted in several suggestions to help conserve fish populations. The catch-and-release method, the use of barbless hooks, and daily-catch limits were supported as being appropriate. A few comments suggested no fishing be allowed in the Park, while others did not support the catch-and-release technique.

Safety in the backcountry was a public concern. Group leaders should be required to have a mandatory course on backcountry travel, low-impact camping and safe canoeing. The option of a private guide service was suggested.

The canoe rental service was judged to be excellent; the equipment was found to be safe and well-maintained.

There was some interest in the idea that volunteers become more involved with Park monitoring, promotion, and interpretation.

The rigid enforcement of rules to protect the environment and ensure visitor safety was endorsed by many members of the public. Areas of concern included protection of the petroglyphs and recreational cycling. Some felt that groups damaging campsites should be banned from camping for a few years. In general there was a high expectation that good environmental stewardship should be part of a national park holiday.

Suggestions for campsite maintenance included the trimming of overhead branches, well-maintained tent pads, and adopting whatever methods will allow vegetation and trees to re-grow. Defined trails within the campground were felt to be one method to lessen deterioration and damage to vegetation.

On the subject of user fees, there was a range of comments. Some felt the fees were too high, that the Park entrance and camping fees should be combined, and that fees should be established in proportion to the level of service being offered. Some felt that all Park services should have a user-pay principle.

Some felt that Kejimkujik National Park has been a leader in regional tourism relationships and that this role should be maintained and expanded. More package tours within the region should be organized and promoted. Opportunities exist for greater regional co-operation in visitor services, interpretation and recreation programs, and these should be jointly marketed.

Comments were received on the socio-economic impact of Park-related developments. The employment opportunities resulting from direct Park employment and indirectly from private enterprise locating near the Park were recognized and cited as being valuable. Promoting the local economy was considered to be in line with the current mandate of Parks Canada. Enhanced facilities at the Park would help to stimulate additional tourism business in the area. It was felt that care should be taken by governments where and how they spend public money.

One comment was that on-the-job training initiatives in local private industries were felt to be useless because of the attractive pay and easy workload that the Park provides. It was suggested that government should not unfairly compete with local private industry, but should pay comparable wages.

The overall management, direction, and administration of the Park were felt to be excellent. Park staff were commended for having done a splendid job at Park administration.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCESS</td>
<td>A way or means of approach or admittance to a site or one of its areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADAPTATION</td>
<td>The process of gradual change in a system in order for it to coexist with change outside it, in its environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/V</td>
<td>Audio-visual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BACKCOUNTRY</td>
<td>The area of a park which is less-accessible for visitors and that is usually kept in its primitive state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIODIVERSITY</td>
<td>The variety of life and its processes in an area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIOPHYSICAL</td>
<td>Pertaining to the biological (living) and physical (non-living) components of the natural environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUFFER AREA</td>
<td>A part of land which alleviates the adverse effects of the use of one area or another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMPGROUND</td>
<td>A portion of land made of a number of campsites; it may include roads, parking lots, sanitary facilities, water supplies, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADA'S GREEN PLAN</td>
<td>A co-ordinated package of actions to help Canadians work together in a partnership to achieve within this decade, a healthy environment and a sound, prosperous economy. More than one hundred initiatives, based in sciences, and confirmed in public consultation, are identified in this comprehensive approach to a full range of environmental challenges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNITY</td>
<td>An aggregate of species at a certain stage of development that is adapted to a particular set of site, climate and disturbance conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONCEPT</td>
<td>A general statement of the manner in which a site or one of its areas will be developed, managed and used in order to progress toward achieving objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSERVATION</td>
<td>Taking action to maintain and enhance essential ecological processes, biological diversity and life support systems of our environment and natural resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORRIDOR</td>
<td>A strip of land containing at least one transportation axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY-USE</td>
<td>Relative to an activity done or a facility used during daytime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Ecological integrity is the capability of supporting and maintaining a balanced, integrated adaptive community of organisms having a species composition and functional organization comparable to that of the natural habitat of the region (from Karr and Dudley 1981).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOSYSTEM</td>
<td>An interdependent system of living organisms with their physical and geographic environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENDANGERED SPECIES</td>
<td>An indigenous species of fauna or flora identified by COSEWIC (Committee of the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada), that is threatened with imminent extirpation or extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range within a province, the Natural Region or Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>The sum of all external conditions and influences affecting the life, development and ultimately the survival of an organism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Impact</td>
<td>Effects on any natural and cultural resources that result from human intervention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmentally-Sensitive Area</td>
<td>A small area containing natural and/or cultural resources which are particularly susceptible to impact from development and use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension Program</td>
<td>An interpretive program carried out off-site to create an awareness and understanding of heritage resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extinct Species</td>
<td>A species that no longer exists anywhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extirpated Species</td>
<td>Any indigenous species of fauna or flora no longer known to exist in the Natural Region or Park but existing elsewhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greywater</td>
<td>Dirty water resulting from use such as dishwashing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage</td>
<td>Cultural and natural resources that are passed down from preceding generations and that are important to protect for future generations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Coherence or unity of structure and function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpretation</td>
<td>An educational activity which aims to reveal meanings and relationships through the use of original objects, by first-hand experience and by illustrative media, rather than simply to communicate factual information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td>International Union for the Conservation of Nature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance Compound</td>
<td>Area set aside within the park boundaries for maintenance functions and normally including storage buildings, garages and a workshop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>The management act of observing (on a periodic or permanent basis) the cultural and natural resources to detect natural or artificial changes through measuring previously designated indicators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>A relatively large area containing representative samples of major natural regions, features, or scenery of national or international significance, whose ecosystems are not materially altered by human exploitation or occupation, and that is protected by the highest competent authority of the surrounding nation(s) (after IUCN CNPPA definition).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Process</td>
<td>A natural continuing phenomenon marked by a series of changes that succeed one another in a relatively fixed way; e.g. coastal process, erosion process, successional process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Regions</td>
<td>In order to guide the development of a system of National Parks that are representative of Canada’s landscapes and natural phenomena, thirty-nine distinct National Park Natural Regions were identified, based on physiography and vegetation. The goal is to protect an outstanding representative sample of each Natural Region.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## Glossary of Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
<td>Process of planning and implementing measures directed towards the maintenance or modification of natural heritage resources in order to achieve stated objectives of preservation and/or use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Native Species</td>
<td>A species that is neither native nor naturalized to the Natural Region and that has been introduced as a result of human activity within historical times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open House</td>
<td>An informal meeting which allows the public to review and comment on a particular policy or proposed initiative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overnight</td>
<td>Relative to an activity done or a facility used at night; e.g., overnight docking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park System</td>
<td>A group of parks and similar territories administered by the same level of government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Process</td>
<td>Series of steps in the development of a plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies</td>
<td>Explicit expressions of intent designed to guide and constrain management actions. They are essentially management rules that represent the &quot;what&quot; of management direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation</td>
<td>The act of protecting a natural and cultural resource against eventual damage through control of human activity or natural phenomena.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>An area not accessible by car which is intended to accommodate camp use for a small number of people and that has simple facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare Species</td>
<td>An indigenous species of fauna or flora that, because of its biological characteristics, or because it occurs at the fringe of its range, or for some other reasons, exists in low numbers or in very restricted areas in the Natural Region or the Park, but is not a threatened species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representativeness</td>
<td>The concept or principle that each national park should be managed as a representative example of a National Parks Natural Region in terms of both structure and process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource</td>
<td>Any element having a cultural or natural significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Guiding</td>
<td>Relative to any facility equipped with devices which, without the services of a guide or interpreter, present to the visitors a significant story of the area or interpret certain features along a given route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Serviced</td>
<td>Relative to any area equipped with a limited range of facilities to meet the needs of the users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitive Area</td>
<td>Part of land having an especially vulnerable ecological integrity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serviced</td>
<td>Relative to any area of a park equipped with a comprehensive range of facilities to meet the needs of the users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUSTAINABLE</strong></td>
<td>This concept holds that human economic development must be compatible with the long-term maintenance of natural ecosystems and life-support processes. A strategy to implement sustainable development requires not only the careful management of those lands and resources that are exploited to support our economy, but also the protection and presentation of our most important natural and cultural areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THEME</strong></td>
<td>A subject or topic constituting the basis for interpretation and recurring in an area so often as to characterize it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THREATENED SPECIES</strong></td>
<td>An indigenous species of fauna or flora that is likely to become endangered in the Natural Region or Park if the factors affecting its vulnerability do not become reversed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERSON-VISIT</strong></td>
<td>A person-visit occurs each time a person enters a park for the purposes of heritage appreciation or recreation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VISITOR/USER</strong></td>
<td>Any person entering the park who effectively takes advantage of a park facility or service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VULNERABLE SPECIES</strong></td>
<td>Any indigenous species of flora or fauna that is at risk because of low or declining numbers, occurrence at the fringe of its range or in restricted areas, or for some other reason, but is not a threatened species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>SCIENTIFIC NAME</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping Plover</td>
<td>Charadrius melodus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blandings Turtle</td>
<td>Emydoidea blandingii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook Trout</td>
<td>Salvelinus fontinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-Tail Deer</td>
<td>Odocoileus virginianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote</td>
<td>Canis latrans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Pine marten</td>
<td>Martes americana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skunk</td>
<td>Mephitis mephitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccoons</td>
<td>Procyon lotor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Flying Squirrel</td>
<td>Glaucomys volans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crows</td>
<td>Corvus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulls</td>
<td>Subfamily Larinae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Tern</td>
<td>Sterna hirundo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Pennywort</td>
<td>Hydrocotyle umbellata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bladderworts</td>
<td>Utricularia spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft-Shelled Clams</td>
<td>Mya arenaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mussels</td>
<td>Mytilus edulis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Razor Clams</td>
<td>Ensis directus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemlock</td>
<td>Tsuga canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Maple</td>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curly Grass Fern</td>
<td>Schizaea pusilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn Swallows</td>
<td>Hirundo rustica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Loon</td>
<td>Gavia immer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Plain Bladderwort</td>
<td>Utricularia radiata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panic Grass</td>
<td>Panicum dichotomiflorum var. puritanorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Beauty</td>
<td>Rhexia virginica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subulate Bladderwort</td>
<td>Utricularia subulata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine</td>
<td>Pinus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp Milkweed</td>
<td>Asclepias incarnata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button Bush</td>
<td>Caphalanthus occidentalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>SCIENTIFIC NAME</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat Brier</td>
<td>Smilax rotundifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-Backed Gull (greater)</td>
<td>Larus marinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Maple</td>
<td>Acer saccharum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Ash</td>
<td>Fraxinus americana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribbon Snake</td>
<td>Thamnophis sauritus septentrionalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartonia</td>
<td>Bartonia virginica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp Loosestrife</td>
<td>Decodon verticillatus var. laevigatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth Alder</td>
<td>Alnus serrulata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Reed Grass</td>
<td>Phragmites communis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheuchzeria-Sphgnum</td>
<td>Scheuchzeria palustris var. americana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Birch</td>
<td>Betula allegheniensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ink Berry</td>
<td>Ilex glabra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bog Fern</td>
<td>Dryopteris simulata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slender-Leaved Goldenrod</td>
<td>Solidago galetorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beak Rush</td>
<td>Rhynchospora capitellata fidiscutiens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp St. John’s Wort</td>
<td>Triadenum virginicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galingale</td>
<td>Cyperus dentatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhly Grass, One-flowered</td>
<td>Muhlenbergia uniflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain Fern</td>
<td>Woodwardia virginica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Water Smartweed</td>
<td>Polygonum robustius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humped Bladderwort</td>
<td>Utricularia gibba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quillwort</td>
<td>Isoetes acadiensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spike Rush</td>
<td>Eleocharis robbinsii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Chain Fern</td>
<td>Woodwardia aerolata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat</td>
<td>Lynx rufus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Ursus americanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>Castor canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcupine</td>
<td>Erethizon dorsatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Fox</td>
<td>Vulpes fulva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMON NAME</td>
<td>SCIENTIFIC NAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink</td>
<td>Mustela vison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher</td>
<td>Martes pennanti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Flying Squirrel</td>
<td>Glaucumys sabrinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipmunk</td>
<td>Tamias striatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey Seal</td>
<td>Halichoerus grypus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbour Seal</td>
<td>Phoca vitulina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osprey</td>
<td>Pandion haliaetus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Perch</td>
<td>Perca flavescens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Perch</td>
<td>Marone americana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Sucker</td>
<td>Catostomus commersoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eel</td>
<td>Anguilla rostrata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Trout</td>
<td>Salmo trutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Whitefish</td>
<td>Coregonus clupeaformis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Canada

Contains a minimum of 50% recycled fibres

Contient une proportion minimale de 50% de fibres recyclées