Specific knowledge acquired on the park reserve’s ecosystems since 1992, how the park has been developed and used over the last few years, and how harmonious relationships with the surrounding communities have been developed and maintained must also be integrated into the plan. The recent setting up of a Follow-up Committee composed of local representatives to ensure a more transparent management of the Mi'kmaq Archipelago National Park Reserve, and bilateral meetings held with the Ekuanitshit and Notashkuan First Nations, for the efficient management of the two parks will continue to be based on its fundamental mission, namely to ensure the maintenance and re-establishment of the parks' ecological integrity. This is even more the case since the future is important impact in the future on the communities, which will have an ecological integrity. Parks Canada has also begun taking steps towards the management plan for the national development.

In virtue of the Canada National Parks Act, each park must have a management plan, which must be brought up to date every five years following consultation with the Canadian public. Today, the revision of the management plan has become the key tool employed by Parks Canada, in collaboration with the Park Management Follow-up Committee and the Ekuanitshit and Notashkuan First Nations, for the efficient management of the two Mi’kmaq parks.

The management of the park will continue to be based on its fundamental mission, namely to ensure the maintenance and re-establishment of the protected territory’s ecological integrity and, as mentioned in the Canada National Parks Act, “to protect for all time representative natural areas of Canadian significance in a system of protected territories” and “to encourage public understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of this natural heritage so as to leave it unimpaired for future generations.”

Why revise the plan?

Approved by the Minister of Canadian Heritage, the management plan is the key tool employed by Parks Canada to guide the conservation, heritage preservation, and long-term development of a national park. Published in 1984, the first preliminary management plan (1987) and a second management plan (1992) for the national park reserve permitted the development and heritage presentations on a personal basis or as a member of an organization, you will have the opportunity during the upcoming public consultation to make us aware of your concerns, your ideas and your viewpoints regarding the ecological vision, issues, guidelines and measures that we propose. Details on how to participate in this consultation is enclosed at the end of this document.

I cordially invite you to join us in reflecting on the future of Mi’kmaq Archipelago National Park Reserve. Please be assured that your comments and suggestions are of the utmost importance to us.

Stéphane Marchand
Director
Mingan Field Unit
Parks Canada

Published in 1984, the first preliminary management plan (1987) and a second management plan (1992) for the national park reserve permitted the development and heritage presentations on a personal basis or as a member of an organization, you will have the opportunity during the upcoming public consultation to make us aware of your concerns, your ideas and your viewpoints regarding the ecological vision, issues, guidelines and measures that we propose. Details on how to participate in this consultation is enclosed at the end of this document.

I cordially invite you to join us in reflecting on the future of Mi’kmaq Archipelago National Park Reserve. Please be assured that your comments and suggestions are of the utmost importance to us.

Stéphane Marchand
Director
Mingan Field Unit
Parks Canada

T his document was produced for public consultation on the revision of the management plan* for Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve* of Canada. It essentially presents the ecological vision, the issues, the strategic directions and the principal measures envisaged by Parks Canada, in collaboration with the Park Management Follow-up Committee and the Ekuanitshit and Notashkuan First Nations*, for the efficient management of the two mi'kmaq parks.

The management of the park will continue to be based on its fundamental mission, namely to ensure the maintenance and re-establishment of the protected territory’s ecological integrity and, as mentioned in the Canada National Parks Act, “to protect for all time representative natural areas of Canadian significance in a system of protected territories” and “to encourage public understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of this natural heritage so as to leave it unimpaired for future generations.”

Why revise the plan?

Approved by the Minister of Canadian Heritage, the management plan is the key tool employed by Parks Canada to guide the conservation, heritage preservation, and long-term development of a national park. Published in 1984, the first preliminary management plan (1987) and a second management plan (1992) for the national park reserve permitted the development and heritage presentations on a personal basis or as a member of an organization, you will have the opportunity during the upcoming public consultation to make us aware of your concerns, your ideas and your viewpoints regarding the ecological vision, issues, guidelines and measures that we propose. Details on how to participate in this consultation is enclosed at the end of this document.

I cordially invite you to join us in reflecting on the future of Mi’kmaq Archipelago National Park Reserve. Please be assured that your comments and suggestions are of the utmost importance to us.

Stéphane Marchand
Director
Mingan Field Unit
Parks Canada
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK

Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve* of Canada (MANPRC) is located about 225 km east of Sept-Îles off the Middle North Shore in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This insular territory of approximately 110 km² is made up of more than 1000 islands and coastal islets that extend over more than 150 km between Île aux Ferroquets to the west and the mouth of the Aguanish River to the east.

In virtue of the changes made to the Canada National Parks Act in 2000, the park boundaries have been established at the ordinary high-water mark; so excluding the part of the littoral between the regular high and low water marks. The Parks Canada Agency* gained ownership of Île aux Ferroquets in 1999, but this island is still not officially part of the territory of Mingan National Park Reserve of Canada. The same situation holds for Île à Calculot des Betchouanes.

The park represents the geology, fauna and flora of the East St. Lawrence Lowlands natural region within the Parks Canada network. Many features of significant interest such as erosion monoliths, fossils, several rare plants, and a wide variety of seabird species are found there.

The park territory is divided into two physiographically distinct regions: the first includes most of the sedimentary islands and islets, namely 32 islands with a surface area of at least 0.01 km² located in the West sector of the park known as the “Mingan Archipelago”; the second, igneous or metamorphic geological region includes the vast majority of the islands, islets and reefs (over 900) located in the East sector of the park. Two migratory bird sanctuaries* are found within the boundaries of the park reserve, namely the Betchouane (West sector) and Watshishou (East sector) sanctuaries.

The MANPRC faces six municipalities located on the coast: Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan, Mingan, Ekuannersit, Havre-Saint-Pierre, Baie-Johan-Beetz and Aguanish. The boundaries of the park’s ecosystems, its flora and fauna, as well as of its historical and archaeological resources. The resulting new knowledge acquired made it possible to identify the main points of interest, to define the conservation priorities, to better direct the heritage presentation* and to ensure the maintenance of the ecological integrity as well as the protection of cultural resources*.

PROTECTION MEASURES

Since its creation, a considerable amount of work has been done to ensure the protection of the park. Examples include raising public awareness of this natural heritage, enforcing laws and regulations on the national parks and on migratory birds, training staff and purchasing emergency environmental equipment, actions taken to limit catastrophes such as the oil spill in 1999. These protection measures led to a substantial increase in the nesting populations of various species of seabirds in the years following the creation of MANPRC.

The Parks Canada staff has ensured that the development and use of the protected territory has had the least possible impact on the environment. However, efforts to better protect some islands or ecological environments that are sensitive to park use must continue. Recently, Parks Canada put additional emphasis on the ‘greening’ of the park’s operations.

PARK DEVELOPMENT

Since 1984, Parks Canada has invested significant sums of money to set up visitor and interpretation services at Longue-Pointe de Mingan and Havre-Saint-Pierre, as well as...
various facilities such as docking areas, primitive campsites, trails and picnic areas on some of the islands located between Île-Sainte-Genevieve and Île aux Perroquets. However, the East sector, between Baie-Johan-Beetz and the Aeganish River, has not benefited from any development proposals, since this sector was not accessible by land at that time. Moreover, the Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan community has expressed its dissatisfaction in the past with what they considered to be the underdevelopment of the islands located at the west end of the park.

The construction of a marina at Havre-Saint-Pierre improved access for a larger number of visitors from outside the region, by providing a safe haven for boat operators and local recreational boaters. The expansion of this marina in the spring of 2003, a project involving both federal and private partners, will provide a secure shelter for the region’s commercial fishermen and docking for two search and rescue ships from the Canadian Coast Guard.

Although some of the site developments forecast in the 1992 management plan were not completed, most of the park users and residents appreciated the facilities that were built; these amenities made it easier for visitors to find their way around the park and to access some islands of particular interest, while providing support for the interpretation activities.

PRESENTATION OF THE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Visitor and interpretation services offered by Parks Canada enable the presentation of the MANPRC’s heritage values (mainly on islands in the West sector) through thematic exhibitions and interpretive talks presented at Havre-Saint-Pierre and Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan. These presentation activities were reinforced by outreach activities*, such as the school program aimed at primary school students and public access to an Internet site since 1998. A survey done in 1997 showed that 70% of visitors appreciated these communication activities.

However, the representatives of the Havre-Saint-Pierre and Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan communities deplore the fact that Parks Canada has not still ensured the heritage presentation of the Petite Île au Marteau and Île aux Perroquets lighthouses, which bear eloquent witness to the history of the MANPRC. The representatives of the Baie-Johan-Beetz and Aeganish communities also underlined the lack of interpretation tools in the park’s East sector.

As for the Innu communities, they have drawn no benefit from the park’s presence to date and the Mingan visitor services area has not been set up.

INCREASING VISITOR USE OF THE PARK

The MANPRC has earned notoriety since its creation; according to the available data, park use, estimated as at least 11 000 visit days* in 1984, has stabilized since 1996 to around 36 500 visit days. The highest level of park use is in the month of July with 47% of the visit days. There are also an average of about 1200 occupied night-sites in the serviced campsites available on the islands. The park is now considered to be a leading product for the North Shore.

According to a visitor satisfaction survey carried out in 1997, 97% of the visitors came from Quebec. The overall rating of their visit* was very high with regards to their educational experience, their visit in general and their recreational experience.

These results stem from agreements made between Parks Canada and the boat operators, and from marketing activities carried out by Parks Canada or by regional economic development organizations. Word of mouth from visitors satisfied with the MANPRC may also have helped attract other visitors.

However, local actors feel that marketing activities could be greatly improved through more concerted action.

A SPECIAL CHALLENGE: ENSURING VISITOR SECURITY

Parks Canada has ensured that the maritime transport services are safe. It has notably adopted prevention and intervention measures to respond to emergency situations. Finally, the staff has been trained to do search and rescue operations on land and sea. The arrival of the Canadian Coast Guard at Havre-Saint-Pierre in the summer of 2003 should help improve emergency services.

THE PARK: CREATING JOBS AND ECONOMIC SPIN-OFFS IN THE REGION

In 2002, the management of the park incurred payroll expenses of more than $1.8M divided up among approximately 37 persons/years. The park staff was made up of 73 employees, 80% of whom came from the Mingan region. However, there were not enough Innu among the staff, a shortcoming which must be corrected in the future.

As for the Innu communities, they have drawn no benefit from the park’s presence to date and the Mingan visitor services area has not been set up.

In the 2001 season, tourists from outside the park region spent approximately $4.5M in the North Shore for transportation, food services, lodging, services, etc. This corresponds to an estimated economic impact of approximately $2.5 M on Quebec’s GNP. The above-mentioned economic impacts can be considered as annual and sustainable.

FOR A SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION INTO THE REGION

Since the park’s creation, Parks Canada has informed and consulted the public on the future of the MANPRC, worked on developing service or collaborative agreements with some specific groups and set up various activities aimed at increasing community awareness of the park’s management objectives. However, it is important to note that in the last few years, the park has experienced some problems in integrating into the local community. One of the explanations for this situation is that the rapid turnover of the field unit’s management has interfered with the follow-up of several dossiers.

Changes to the Canada National Parks Act (2008) now permit residents, as stipulated in the regulations, to practice some traditional natural resource harvesting activities such as hunting hare and picking berries. The use of traditional campsites by the residents has also been defined.

The current government negotiations within the framework of the land claims by the Innu communities of the Mingan region should also promote a more harmonious integration of the park into the region. Finally, the recent creation of a follow-up committee for the management of the MANPRC reflects Parks Canada’s clearly stated willingness to improve the relationships between the park’s management and various regional organizations.
## Issues, Guidelines and Proposed Management Measures for the Next Few Years

### A Reserve with a National Park Vocation

In virtue of section 4.1 of the Canada National Parks Act, “the parks of Canada are hereby dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment; subject to this Act and the regulations, the parks shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

Section 4.2 of the Canada National Parks Act states that “Park reserves are established in accordance with this Act for the purpose referred to in subsection 4.1 where an area or a portion of an area proposed for a park is subject to a claim in respect of Aboriginal rights that has been accepted for negotiation by the Government of Canada.”

According to section 2.2 of the Canada National Parks Act, “nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from the protection provided for existing Aboriginal or treaty rights of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada by the recognition and affirmation of those rights in section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.”

It is therefore important to understand that the management of the MANPRC, including part of the territory that is an integral part of the Ekuaniitshu and Nutashkuan Innu communities’ land claims, will be influenced in one way or another by the results of the negotiations underway between the governments and these communities.

### ISSUES RELATED TO THE INNU COMMUNITIES ADJACENT TO THE PARK

- Changes to how the park is managed seem likely, if the negotiations underway lead to the signing of a final agreement and a treaty;
- Management of the park by Parks Canada must take into account the needs expressed by the Innu communities adjacent to the park in light of its previous commitments, its current financial capacities and its mandate.

### PROPOSED GUIDELINES

- Parks Canada intends to respect the ancestral rights or the rights stemming from treaties of the concerned Innu communities;
- Parks Canada intends to respect its previous commitments to set up a visitor services centre at Ekuaniitshu and to contribute to the presentation of Innu heritage on the Mingan Archipelago;
- Parks Canada intends to support the efforts of the two concerned Innu communities so that they benefit from the park’s social and economic spin-offs;
- Parks Canada wants to promote harmonious dialogue between the adjacent local communities with regards to park management.

### PROPOSED MEASURES

- Parks Canada, as a federal partner, will support the negotiations underway with regards to the Innu community’s land claims. However, Parks Canada will maintain the park’s conservation role while recognizing the potential contribution of the Innu in protecting and presenting the park. If an agreement or a treaty is signed, Parks Canada will adjust how the park is managed so as to respect the clauses of this agreement or treaty.
- Parks Canada will pursue its bilateral relations with the concerned Innu communities and will maintain the current follow-up committee so as to promote a constructive dialogue between the communities and the local organizations involved in the park’s management. For example, the management of the Mingan wharf, an important entry point for the park, will require close collaboration between local actors;
- Parks Canada will make adjustments to the park’s management so as to take the Innu reality into account, which involves drawing from their traditional knowledge, clearly defining and supervising recognized traditional activities, and promoting their development;
- Parks Canada will continue to support the Ekuaniitshu community in the implementation of the Maison de la culture Innu project. However, Parks Canada’s contribution to this project will be restricted to setting up a visitor services centre and to training visitor services and interpretation staff;
- Parks Canada intends to support the presentation of Innu heritage on the islands in collaboration with the Innu communities and other regional partners so as to generate positive social and economic impacts for these communities and for the region;
- Parks Canada, in collaboration with the Innu community of Nutashkuan, will examine how to help protect and present the East sector of the park, where the Watshishou migratory bird sanctuary is located.

### Nenei Minishitikua ka ishininkatetti pak assi

Nei ka mashinganaitkan kai itashet 4.1 takuukan mashinganikeni ka tshitapakiliki nenei pk ak ishininkatenni nete Kanata asisi, « nenei ka ishininkatanneni pk, tutukanu tshetshi minu-apashahut aunitshen ak taht ani Kanata assii, tshetshi minu-apashaht kie tshetshu minu- mishkutanamaishu. Tshishu ui minu- kanaunaiitkanima kie tshishu ui apashkanana miam ka itashet neta takuanitkani mishkanikani, tshetshi kanaunaiitkanu kie tshetshu neneiushnat tshepetuthe auentshen. »

Anite mashinganikani ka itashet 4.2 takuukan mashinganikeni ka tshitapakiliki nenei pk ak ishininkatenni nete Kanata asisi itshesh atshish kie « tutukanu nenei assia, miam aniite ka ishi- uitkanitkani nete kutek, nenei assia pk ak ishininkatenni e tatau Innuu ak natuutenat ukupimenanumuwu nenee kassiu kie ma apiashshu assiu e eshi-nupishten eski ek ak tutukanu nenee kassiu pk ak ishininkatenni e neta utshish-e-tshusianamu ak tshetshi natapishnatshu kie nenee Innua ». Anite mishakanikani ka itashet 2.2 nete takuanu mashinganikeni ka tshitapakiliki nenei pk ak ishininkatenni nete Kanata asisi ak ishininkatenni e takuanu kie natuutenat ukupimenanumuwu nete ishi-nupishten ak tshetshi natapishnatshu kie nenee Innua ».

Anite mishakanikani ka itashet 2.2 nete takuanu mashinganikeni ka tshitapakiliki nenei pk ak ishininkatenni nete Kanata asisi ak ishininkatenni e takuanu kie natuutenat ukupimenanumuwu nete ishi-nupishten ak tshetshi natapishnatshu kie nenee Innua ».

Anite mishakanikani ka itashet 2.2 nete takuanu mashinganikeni ka tshitapakiliki nenei pk ak ishininkatenni nete Kanata asisi ak ishininkatenni e takuanu kie natuutenat ukupimenanumuwu nete ishi-nupishten ak tshetshi natapishnatshu kie nenee Innua ».

Anite mishakanikani ka itashet 2.2 nete takuanu mashinganikeni ka tshitapakiliki nenei pk ak ishininkatenni nete Kanata asisi ak ishininkatenni e takuanu kie natuutenat ukupimenanumuwu nete ishi-nupishten ak tshetshi natapishnatshu kie nenee Innua ».

Ne ka ishininkatanneni « Parcs Canada » ak ishih utshiapamatu nenee e ishi-takuakmatak nenee pk ak ishininkatanneni tshishu ui ishi-nupishtenamu e nenee Innua-assia ak ishi- natuutenanamitshu pk ak ishih uetkek ak ishih tsetshu NaNakamitshu. Ne ka ishininkatenni « Parcs Canada » ak ishininkatenni « Parcs Canada » ak ishininkatenni « Parcs Canada » ak ishih uetkek ak ishih tsetshu NaNakamitshu.

### Provisions

- Parks Canada will continue to support the Ekuaniitshu community in the implementation of the Maison de la culture Innu project. However, Parks Canada’s contribution to this project will be restricted to setting up a visitor services centre and to training visitor services and interpretation staff;
- Parks Canada intends to support the presentation of Innu heritage on the islands in collaboration with the Innu communities and other regional partners so as to generate positive social and economic impacts for these communities and for the region;
- Parks Canada, in collaboration with the Innu community of Nutashkuan, will examine how to help protect and present the East sector of the park, where the Watshishou migratory bird sanctuary is located.

### Tshkaenu ka pet tshi ishi-natastshakitani

Ne ka ishininkatanneni « Parcs Canada » ak ishih uetkek ak ishih tsetshu NaNakamitshu. Ne ka ishininkatanneni « Parcs Canada » ak ishih uetkek ak ishih tsetshu NaNakamitshu. Ne ka ishininkatanneni « Parcs Canada » ak ishih uetkek ak ishih tsetshu NaNakamitshu. Ne ka ishininkatanneni « Parcs Canada » ak ishih uetkek ak ishih tsetshu NaNakamitshu.
To ensure the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage of the MANPRC, a statement of ecological priority (SEP) has recently been developed so as to establish an ecological vision of the park, namely a projection of what we hope the park will be like in the next 15 to 20 years. This statement also situates the park within the framework of its larger regional ecosystem, identifies the heritage values that the park must preserve, identifies the main stressors that affect its ecosystems, and describes the state of its ecological integrity. Finally, the EIS establishes the aims, objectives, strategies and indicators for the maintenance of the park’s ecological integrity.

**V** **ISI** **ON** **O** **F** **T** **HE** **MANPRC**

With the cooperation and support of the Mingan communities, the Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada protects the ecological integrity of a territory that is representative of the East St. Lawrence Lowlands natural region, and the associated cultural heritage. It also makes the discovery and the development of this natural and cultural heritage possible for all Canadians.

- The structure and functions of the park’s main landscapes (the forests, beaches, peat bogs, cliffs, lakes and marshes) are protected and continue to evolve naturally.
- The indigenous animal and plant species diversity in the park is preserved by ensuring viable population levels, particularly for species of interest such as the Mingan Island and the common eider and for species subject to traditional exploitation such as the snowshoe hare.
- The witnesses to human history found in the park are preserved.
- The marketing, visitor reception, communication and interpretation programs make it possible to understand the park’s role in the Canada-wide network and its ecological values, and encourage discovery, learning, reflection and leisure. Moreover, the messages communicated to the public present the cultural heritage of the local communities associated with the National Park Reserve.

**T** **AN** **E** **S** **I** **H-I** **S** **U** **-I** **A** **P** **A** **T** **A** **K** **N** **T** **A** **N** **ASSI** **N** **E** **T** **E** **T** **E** **N** **M** **I** **N** **I** **S** **H** **I** **T** **K** **U** **T** **K**

Ne ashit eshi-nitautshi aueshishat kie nipisha nete eshipesh.

- Ne ashit eshi-nitautshi aueshishat kie nipisha nete eshipesh.
- Ne ashit eshi-nitautshi aueshishat kie nipisha nete eshipesh.
- Ne ashit eshi-nitautshi aueshishat kie nipisha nete eshipesh.
AN ENVIRONMENT
WITH TRADITIONS TO PROTECT AND PRESENT

The presence of man on the territory; his history, culture and traditions are closely associated with the MANPRC’s heritage values. These values attest to the length of the human occupation and are reflected in the cultures of the region’s local communities. However, these cultures pass on traditional know-how and practices shaped by a close ties with nature. The cultural resources of the MANPRC bear witness to the ensuing characteristic ways of life.

From the Archaic period (~6000 years ago) to the historic period, the inhabitants of the Mingan region have left behind vestiges that bear witness to the adaptation of man to both the forest and the coastal and island environments. Traces are found in these areas that testify to the presence of the first nomadic occupants and to the activities of the Basque fishermen, whose ovens are among the oldest European remains in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Vestiges of 17th-Century Euro-Canadian dwellings bear witness to the exploitation of wildlife resources in the seigneurial era while testifying to the first contacts between Europeans and Aboriginal peoples. Moreover, the territory was marked by the exploitation of terrestrial and marine wildlife by the British merchants and notably by the powerful Hudson’s Bay Company (HBC), whose trading activities stimulated the active participation of both the Innu and white trappers. Then, with the arrival of the Jersey fishing companies, the settling of the Acadian fishermen, and the end of the HBC’s territorial monopoly, came the rise of the first coastal villages in the middle of the 19th century, whose residents would draw part of their subsistence from the islands.

The turn of the 20th Century would also see the establishment of the navigational aid stations at Île aux Perroquets (1888) and later at Petite Île au Marteau (1915), where some families would lead an unusual way of life associated with the lighthouse keepers. In the 20th Century, when Brother Marie-Victorin started to discover and document species as well as the most sensitive and diversified environments and restore ecosystems altered by human use; inform, increase awareness and involve the employees, residents, partners and visitors in the conservation issues and management measures aimed at maintaining the park’s ecological integrity.

ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION
ISSUES

- Limited knowledge of the natural processes of the ecosystems and of some natural components;
- Impact of the development and use of particularly sensitive ecosystems in the park;
- Impact of irregular activities on the park’s ecosystems and management;
- Impact of recent changes to the Canada National Parks Act (clearer definition of the MANPRC’s boundaries and authorization for traditional harvesting of renewable resources);
- Impact of changes made to law enforcement at MANPRC (from now on the park wardens will only enforce the National Parks Act or other relevant laws and only within the boundaries of the MANPRC);
- Impact of human activities on the lands and waters adjacent to the park (pollution, climate changes, oil exploration, etc.);
- Lack of a follow-up program on the indicators of the health of the ecosystems;
- Need for employees, local communities, partners and the public to understand and support the park’s ecological integrity objectives;
- Not enough concerted action between the park and the actors involved in managing the larger regional ecosystem in relation to sustainable development and the preservation of biodiversity.

PROPOSED GUIDELINES

- Improve the level of knowledge of the park’s ecosystems;
- Work in collaboration with local and regional partners and authorities so as to reduce the effect of internal and external stressors on the park’s ecosystems and so maintain their structures and functions;
- Prevent the deterioration or the loss of the park’s species and ecosystems and promote their restoration;
- Develop and ensure the implementation of an ecological monitoring program so as to regularly produce a report on the state of the park;
- Stimulate the interest and contribution of the employees, residents, partners and visitors to maintain the park’s ecological integrity;
- Support the park’s ecological integrity.

PROPOSED MEASURES

- Pursue the legal proceedings so that Île aux Perroquets, owned by Parks Canada, becomes an integral part of Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve;
- Collaborate with local actors in finding solutions to the problem of how to protect the nesting bird populations on Wreck and Maison islands;
- Review the closing dates for some islands or sectors that are closed for protection purposes during the breeding period so that these periods are adapted to the reproduction cycles of the species present;
- Complete the acquisition of basic knowledge on the park’s ecosystems and develop an ecological monitoring program based on reliable indicators that permit the assessment of the state of the park’s health on a regular basis;
- Establish cooperation mechanisms with the local communities in the Mingan region to manage the park’s ecosystem;
- Evaluate all of the park’s activities so as to determine their conformity with Parks Canada’s policy and define, as required, the measures aimed at supervising irregular activities;
- Define the carrying capacity of the park’s ecosystems and cultural resources with regards to current or proposed uses and introduce mitigation measures (redirecting visitors to other sites, or suggesting they visit at different times, etc.) if the capacity is exceeded;
- In collaboration with the groups concerned, supervise the authorized traditional activities, especially those associated with the harvesting of natural resources, so as to protect the habitats and the population levels of the species in question;
- Collaborate with the scientific community, with those responsible for adjacent territories and with local organizations so as to support their efforts to ensure the sustainable development and the preservation of the biodiversity of the greater Mingan ecosystem and so as to maintain the ecological ties that exist with the park;
- Preserve the park’s rare and threatened species as well as the most sensitive and diversified environments and restore ecosystems altered by human use;
- Inform, increase awareness and involve the employees, residents, partners and visitors in the conservation issues and management measures aimed at maintaining the park’s ecological integrity.
The Mingan region is a daughter of the sea, grouped together under the park's overall theme, the park's network. On the other hand, the presentation is MANHSC, which is to represent the East St. Lawrence. One hand, it is based on the raison d'être of the heritage presentation. How can we enrich and ensure an visitor's encounter with the resource to ensure an and maintain ecological integrity, and to conserve and discover the sedimentary rocks that provide a bedrock for the islands of the archipelago, and it also recalls the influence of the ocean on the landscape, the vegetation, the fauna and the humans who have occupied the territory. How can we communicate the characteristics of this national park extending over more than 150 kilometres and made up of thousands of islands, isles and reefs to the thousands of visitors who visit the park every year? How can we influence the coastal population divided up among several localities in efforts to maintain ecological integrity, and to conserve and present the territory? How can we develop the visitor's encounter with the resource to ensure an enriching and significant visitor experience? Such is the challenge posed by heritage presentation. In this framework, interpretation programs offered by Parks Canada staff have been developed, exhibitions have been set up, and partnerships have been developed with the surrounding communities, but much still remains to be done.

ISSUES RELATED TO CULTURAL RESOURCES

- Recognition of cultural resources as traces of the long-standing human occupation of the territory;
- The need for knowledge of the local communities' cultures so as to increase public awareness of how man interacts with nature;
- The essential involvement of local communities in collecting and making an inventory of their traditional know-how and practices;
- The necessity of knowing about the cultural resources found throughout the territory;
- The deterioration of some aspects of cultural heritage.

Proposed guidelines

- Improve the public’s level of appreciation, understanding and respect for the MANPRC’s cultural resources by considering them to be a national heritage;
- Make known the traditional know-how and practices of local communities from the following dual educational perspective:
  - Traditional knowledge and practices as methods of local management of resources and as ways of acting on the ecosystem, including their impact on its conservation or its fragilization;
  - Traditional know-how and practices as components of an identity and a local culture that create a sense of belonging;
- Improve the public’s level of appreciation, understanding and respect for the MANPRC’s cultural resources found throughout the territory;
- The deterioration of some aspects of cultural heritage.

ISSUES RELATED TO THE HERITAGE PRESENTATION OF THE PARK

- The heritage presentation of the Petite Île au Marteau and Île aux Perroquets lighthouses has not yet been completed;
- The heritage presentation of the Innu culture, both at the Mingan visitor services centre and in the islands, still has to be developed;
- Currently, a synthetic presentation of all of the park’s particularities and heritage values is not available anywhere in the park;
- The East sector of the park has not benefited from any form of presentation to date;
- The exhibitions presented at Havre-Saint-Pierre and Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan visitor reception and interpretation centres are outdated;
- The partnership between Parks Canada and the Minganie Research Centre and Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan Visitor Reception and Interpretation Centre must be improved;
- Visitors who want to discover the islands on their own currently have no specific educational tools;
- The maintenance and improvement of the quality of the services offered by park staff presents a challenge, since the human and financial resources are limited.

PROPOSED GUIDELINES

- Increase the involvement of local communities in the presentation of their respective cultures;
- Create ties with regional economic actors and develop fruitful partnerships (by promoting non-profit organizations) to present the natural and cultural value of the park as a whole and of the Mingan region;
- Make sure that visitors can have a visitor experience that lets them understand the park’s raison d'être, to appreciate all of the heritage values and to therefore help maintain the park’s ecological integrity;
- Improve outreach methods.

AN ENVIRONMENT TO KNOW AND APPRECIATE

The presentation of natural and cultural heritage is an integral part of Parks Canada’s mandate. On one hand, it is based on the raison d’être of the MANPRC, which is to represent the East St. Lawrence Lowlands natural region within the Canadian national parks network. On the other hand, the presentation is rooted in the messages of national importance grouped together under the park’s overall theme, the Mingan region is a daughter of the sea. This quotation by Brother Marie-Victorin evokes the marine origin of the sedimentary rocks that provide a bedrock for the islands of the archipelago, and it also recalls the influence of the ocean on the landscape, the vegetation, the fauna and the humans who have occupied the territory.

ISSUES RELATED TO CULTURAL RESOURCES

- Diversity the services offered by park staff (i.e. guided tours of the islands) in the Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan sector;
- Develop a self-guided interpretation program adapted to clientele visiting the East sector of the park;
- Put at least one main interpretation centre at the public’s disposal, a synthetic site where visitors can discover and understand all of the national park’s characteristics;
- Renew the exhibitions presented in the visitor reception and interpretation centres at Havre-Saint-Pierre and Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan;
- Harmonize, at the Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan Visitor Reception and Interpretation Centre, the two services offered by Parks Canada and the Minganie Research Centre;
- Develop a partnership approach, in collaboration with non-profit organizations, so as to present the cultural resources of Petite Île au Marteau and Île aux Perroquets;
- Provide educational tools adapted to the needs of self-guided visitors (campers, picnickers, hikers, kayakers, etc.);
- Collaborate with the communities so as to present their respective cultures;
- Do outreach by participating in community activities, setting up activities with local communities, adapting the school program and improving the park’s Internet site;
- Ensure the protection of the major cultural resources (archaeological sites, Basque ovens, navigational aid buildings, etc.).

PROPOSED MEASURES

- Integrate the knowledge acquired about the cultural resources into the park’s heritage presentation program;
- Get the collaboration of the local communities in carrying out a study on the traditional savoir-faire and practices present on the MANPRC territory;
- Make an inventory of the archaeological resources in the East sector of the MANPRC;
- Ensure the protection of the major cultural resources (archaeological sites, Basque ovens, navigational aid buildings, etc.).

PROPOSED GUIDELINES

- Close the exploratory phase that has focused on the study of the territories and the communities and on the presentation of the natural and cultural resources of the MANPRC territory;
- Make known the traditional know-how and practices of local communities from the following dual educational perspective:
  - Traditional knowledge and practices as methods of local management of resources and as ways of acting on the ecosystem, including their impact on its conservation or its fragilization;
  - Traditional know-how and practices as components of an identity and a local culture that create a sense of belonging;
- Improve the public’s level of appreciation, understanding and respect for the MANPRC’s cultural resources by considering them to be a national heritage;
- Make sure that visitors can have a visitor experience that lets them understand the park’s raison d’être, to appreciate all of the heritage values and to therefore help maintain the park’s ecological integrity;
- Improve outreach methods.
AN ENVIRONMENT TO DISCOVER

So that visitors can discover the park’s many natural and cultural resources, Parks Canada offers a warm welcome, clear information and precise directions while taking the various abilities and interests of visitors into account. Educational messages are at the heart of each action taken with the public so as to make them aware of the values associated with the territory’s ecological integrity. Recreational and outdoor activities complement the educational experiences offered to visitors.

We seek therefore to offer visitors varied and interesting products that must, however, respect the characteristics of the environment. The services, facilities and site development, both on the coast and on the islands, are thus designed to take into account the protection of resources, to promote the presentation of the park’s heritage values and to meet visitors’ needs.

The island context makes access to the MANIFSC and, therefore its management and park use, more complex. The vast majority of visitors gain access to some of the islands through the services of private boat operators who have service agreements with Parks Canada. The island context is also a source of potential risks for boaters, thus requiring the development of special measures to limit the risks of incidents and to ensure visitor security.

Whether to maintain existing services or to introduce new activities, Parks Canada works closely with regional tourism agencies through service or collaborative agreements.

ISSUES RELATED TO VISITOR SERVICES

- Ensure periodic updating of knowledge on visitors so as to offer services that take into account both visitor needs and expectations as well as ecological integrity and presentation objectives;
- Improve the management of park use, of the offer and of the demand through a rational distribution of activities and services throughout the territory and depending on the season; this distribution will limit the impacts on the ecological integrity and guarantee a high quality experience for visitors that takes the carrying capacity of the environment into account;
- Pursue the management of the risks inherent in the practise of recreational and outdoor activities in the park so that they may be practiced safely and while respecting a code of ethics in terms of public peace;
- Strengthen the ties between the partners and businesses that collaborate with Parks Canada and promote collaboration with actors who share Parks Canada’s vision so as to increase the quality of services aimed at the public.

PROPOSED GUIDELINES

- Know and identify how the territory is habitually used and the needs and expectations of the different segments of the clientele so as to offer a high quality product that is well adapted to the demand while remaining compatible with the maintenance of ecological integrity;
- Offer high quality reception, information and orientation services in the various sectors of the park, so as to contact as many visitors as possible, and to better inform them and increase their awareness of Parks Canada’s values;
- Manage human activity in the park so as to promote the discovery, appreciation, and understanding of the territory and its adequate and respectful use;
- Manage security and public peace risks through the introduction of preventive measures and through the establishment of intervention measures adapted to the island context;
- Increase and diversify opportunities to collaborate with local actors so as to ensure an overall high quality offer of services;
- Collaborate with regional marketing activities while communicating appropriate messages about the park’s mission and on the service offer.

PROPOSED MEASURES

- Compile park use data in collaboration with the partners and on an annual basis so as to adjust to the needs of the service offer;
- Do periodic studies so as to learn more about visitor needs and expectations and to evaluate their level of satisfaction with the services offered;
- Evaluate the potential for extensive use of the East sector of the park while paying special attention to the conservation issues in this environment;
- Manage park use and adapt the offer of services to the established indicators of the carrying capacity of the ecosystem and of the cultural resources;
- Become more involved and multiply contacts with regional economic and tourism actors so as to promote sustainable development and joint action in the region;
- In concert with the region’s tourism actors, design a marketing plan and promotional tools so as to create a common vision that meets the park’s visitor management concerns;
- Improve signage on the islands and on land so as to make it easier for visitors to find their way around and to increase their awareness of the vulnerability of the natural and cultural resources while reducing the inherent risks of some recreational activities;
- Continue the inspections and take the necessary measures so as to offer the public safe facilities and services;
- Promote universal access in some areas of the park;
- Regularly update the operational plan for emergency measures adapted to the island context and work in close collaboration with the Canadian Coast Guard and other concerned organizations.
The federal government is committed to promoting sustainable development and to serving as an example in environmental matters. To promote the application of this concept both inside federal organizations and in industry, legal tools such as the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, the Oceans Act have been integrated into the federal legislation.

Through its network of protected areas, Parks Canada ensures the preservation of part of Canada’s natural territory. Parks Canada also manages its facilities and operations soundly so as to help preserve the ecological integrity of the national parks. Also, when installing and maintaining site developments as well as when carrying out daily operations, better ecological methods and products are used so as to minimize negative impacts on the environment.

**Issues Related to Environmental Assessment and Management**

- It is important to rigorously apply the environmental assessment process from the beginning of the planning process. This practice ensures that the MANHSC’s natural and cultural resources are well protected. So the introduction of new site developments or activities, both on land or on the islands, minimizes the impacts on the environment.
- Environmental management of the MANHSC should be improved notably by the introduction of an official and measurable system.

**Proposed Guidelines**

- Ensure that all new development projects and all new park uses are subject to the environmental assessment process as quickly as possible so as to eliminate, or otherwise minimize the potential negative impacts on the park’s ecosystems and cultural resources;
- Improve the environmental management of the park’s operations, namely ensure the greening of the operations.

**Proposed Measures**

- Adopt adequate measures aimed at limiting the negative impacts of the activities while taking into account the carrying capacity of the environment;
- Improve the procedures for applying the environmental assessment process, particularly with regards to the environmental monitoring of the projects or activities so as to ensure the efficiency of mitigation measures;
- Update the environmental management plan* so as to promote recycling, reduce the production of greenhouse gases, prevent the contamination of the environment and limit the impact of operations on the park’s ecosystems;
- Develop communication strategies and tools so as to inform and increase the awareness of the employees, local populations, partners and visitors about the necessity of adopting a responsible attitude and preventive measures regarding environmental protection.

*MANHSC
**A SHARED MISSION**

**IN THE MINGAN REGION**

The Action Plan on ecological integrity of the Minister of Canadian Heritage pointed out that the national parks of Canada were set up to protect for future generations territories that give Canadians a profound sense of their identity.

Integrating Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada into the local community must become a top priority so as to help the park reach its objectives concerning the maintenance of its ecological integrity, and to promote the presentation of its natural and cultural heritage for the benefit of the Canadian public. The integration of the park reserve into the local community should also favour the sustainable development and the preservation of the biodiversity of the Mingan region.

The preservation of the park’s natural and cultural heritage for future generations as well as its social, economic and environmental impact depends on the collective will and action of a group of partners, including the citizens of the Mingan region, and public and regional organizations.

**ISSUES RELATED TO REGIONAL INTEGRATION**

- Earn the support of communities in the Mingan region so as to ensure the maintenance of the ecological integrity of the park, which is part of the Mingan region’s larger regional ecosystem;
- Integrate the management of the park into that of the adjacent territories so as to promote sustainable development and the preservation of the Mingan region’s biodiversity.

**PROPOSED GUIDELINES**

- Promote transparent management of the park among authorities from local communities and regional organizations;
- Develop and maintain a high level of collaboration with the organizations of the population concerned;
- Inform, increase awareness and involve the local population in efforts to preserve and present the park’s natural and cultural heritage;
- Have a positive social and economic impact on the region (i.e. promote the creation of a boat operators association);
- Promote greater regional collaboration regarding sustainable development and the preservation of biodiversity.

**PROPOSED MEASURES**

- Improve the relationship between the park and the other federal and provincial departments working in the region;
- Improve relationships with local communities and organizations through methods such as the park management follow-up committee, bilateral joint action tables, partnership projects, etc.;
- Improve communications with the milieu by communicating the results of scientific research, the park’s strategic guidelines, the identified management measures aimed at reaching the targeted objectives, etc.;
- Promote the development of partnership agreements with the milieu to reach common goals aimed at maintaining the park’s ecological integrity, preserving regional biodiversity, carrying out marketing activities, improving visitor services and access to this island park, and presenting its heritage values to the public;
- Promote training for our partners in the activity areas of the park’s management programs (ecological integrity, public security, heritage presentation, etc.);
- Introduce the following methods so as to promote the integration of young people, students and residents of the Mingan region into job openings at MANHSC:
  * adequately inform employment agencies in the region;
  * introduce the occupations pursued at MANHSC;
  * take advantage of employment programs offered by other organizations.
In virtue of the National Parks Act, the possibility of creating wilderness areas at MANPRC was closely scrutinized. However, Parks Canada has come to the conclusion that, for the time being, this would not be an appropriate measure because the territory is still only classified as a “national park reserve”, and the potential future development of the park is limited to extensive site developments and activities, namely those having a minimal impact on the environment.

The zoning* in the 1992 management plan has been revised so as to ensure the park’s ecological integrity. This revision is based on an analysis of all of the scientific knowledge acquired on the ecosystems and cultural resources since its creation.

The proposed changes to the current zoning plan will enhance the level of protection of some of the park’s ecosystems and adapt the zoning to current uses.

### PROPOSAL FOR ZONING CHANGES FOR THE WEST SECTOR OF THE PARK (BETWEEN ÎLE AUX PERROQUETS AND ÎLE SAINTE-GENEVIÈVE)

The proposed changes to the current zoning in the West sector of the park are presented and explained in the following table. The most important changes are proposed for Île aux Perroquets (zoned for the first time), Île Nue de Mingan (adjusted for protection and use purposes), the southern half of Île Niapiskau (improved preservation of biodiversity) and an adjustment to zone III on Île Quarry. Also the zoning of several small islands and islets that are important seabird nesting areas will be changed from zone II to zone I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Island</th>
<th>Proposed Zone</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Île aux Perroquets</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>The presence of buildings requires a zone III, although natural and cultural resources of interest are present on the island. Nesting of Atlantic puffins, razor-billed auklets, and black guillemots. However, special management measures must be introduced to provide for future use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Nue de Mingan</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Île Nue de Mingan is one of the park’s unique landscapes, its ecosystems are of great interest and have physical and biological components sensitive to any kind of use. The majority of this island comes under zone I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Basque ovens area</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Archaeological components of great interest in the southwest part of the island, namely the Basque ovens, deserve a high level of protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Areas open to visitors</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>The current zone II in the northeast part of the island will be transferred to the northwest side, since the wharf, rudimentary facilities and staffed interpretation activities are located in this area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Quarry</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Zone III of Île Quarry has been reduced to its true size to adequately cover the area occupied by the visitor reception services and facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Areas open to visitors</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>No site developments requiring a zone II planned on this island. Not enough visitors, sensitive resources nearby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L’Îlot</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Nesting of common eiders, and occasionally of black-legged kittiwake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caye à Cochon</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Colonies of common and Arctic terns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grande Île (total)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>No site developments requiring a zone II planned on this island. Not enough visitors, sensitive resources nearby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochers de granite</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Colonies of common and Arctic terns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Niapiskau</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>This part of the island is one of the sections of the park that is the most representative of the park’s biodiversity in terms of landscapes, geology and geomorphology, and especially, of flora, and it is not used by visitors. It will be included in a zone I except for the littoral, which is used for hiking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Southern half except for Anse des Bonnes Femmes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Large colonies of common and Arctic terns and of ring-billed gulls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cayes à Meck</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Nesting of herring gulls and common eiders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île aux Goélands</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Large colonies of common and Arctic terns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caye à Foin</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Large colonies of common and Arctic terns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Herbée</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Large colonies of common and Arctic terns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Saint-Charles</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Reduce zone II somewhat so as to change the zoning of the site occupied by the colonies of plants of interest, which could be designated as endangered or vulnerable in Quebec, to zone I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- East and west of Baie de Saint-Charles</td>
<td></td>
<td>Large colonies of common eider, black-legged kittiwake, double-crested cormorants and nesting of great blue heron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île à la Chasse</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>No site developments requiring zone III on this island are planned in the medium term. Not enough visitors and presence of plants of interest that could be designated as endangered or vulnerable in Quebec in the area initially a zone III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île à Mouton</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>This area is used periodically for the nesting of terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petite Île Sainte-Geneviève</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Nesting of common eiders, and occasionally of black-legged kittiwake.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*For the purposes of this document, “zoning” refers to the regulatory framework used by Parks Canada to manage land use and activities within a park. It is a critical tool for protecting and preserving natural and cultural resources. Zoning helps to ensure that the park’s ecological integrity is maintained, while allowing for responsible use by visitors. The revised zoning plan reflects the most recent scientific knowledge and is designed to enhance the level of protection for the park’s ecosystems and cultural resources.*
A strategic environmental assessment within the framework of the management plan as well as specific environmental assessments of the projects and activities stemming from this management plan will ensure the best possible mitigation of the environmental impacts.

**CONCLUSION**

The guidelines and proposed measures in this document will be re-evaluated in light of the public’s comments and suggestions. They will then be more precisely defined during the revision of the Management plan, which will begin in autumn 2003.

The revision of the management plan should take the park’s operational framework into account as well as the fact that Parks Canada’s human and financial resources are presently limited, and that they must be devoted to managing the park. However, the development and presentation of the park’s presence in a coastal environment, both on a regional and national scale, must take into account partnership opportunities with agencies interested in the development of the Mingan region and of the North Shore, or with the promotion of tourism in Quebec and Canada.

---

**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

**Information meetings:**

So that the population and actors interested in the revision of the Management Plan for Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada are well informed, Parks Canada representatives will hold public information meetings from June 9 to 20, 2003.

These meetings will take place at Havre-Saint-Pierre, Ekuanitshit, Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan, Nutashkuan, Aguanish, Baie-Johan-Beetz, Sept-Iles and Quebec. The dates, places and times will be published later.

We would like to know your opinion:

If you would like to submit a brief, recommendations, suggestions or comments on your own behalf or on behalf of a group, please send them to us before August 22, 2003.

**For information and correspondence on the public consultation:**

Public Consultation
Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada
3 passage du Chien-d’Or
P.O. Box 6000, Upper Town
Quebec (Quebec) G1R 4V7
Telephone: 1 800 463-6769
Fax: (418) 648-5561
E-mail: parkscanada-que@pc.gc.ca

The documentation for this public consultation is also available on Parks Canada’s Internet site at: www.parkscanada.gc.ca/mingan

---

**TAN ETENITAMEK**

Tshika natshishkuukanatu auenishenat tshetsi ani kai anitshenat ka tsi ani 

**U’i patshihinimek tshina mshaiknuan tshina uenishkeke na tatamiteke tshetsi ani kai ani tshitsi tshitsi tshetsi ani kai ma 
**

The documentation for this public consultation is also available on Parks Canada’s Internet site at: www.parkscanada.gc.ca/mingan

---

**ZONING FOR THE EAST SECTOR OF THE PARK**

According to the 1992 management plan, the islands and islets of the East sector, namely those to the east of Ille Sainte-Geneviève as far as the Aguashish River, are zone II—Wilderness. No change of zoning is currently planned.

It is important to mention that current knowledge of the natural and cultural resources of this sector are restricted mainly to the seabird populations, however plant or cultural components that require a higher level of protection may be found. In the future, we must try to learn more about this sector.

The management of the East sector, including the Watshishou migratory bird sanctuary, must ensure the protection of all of the natural and cultural resources of each of the islands and islets of this sector, including the nesting sites of several seabird species, as well as restricting disturbances during the nesting period. Parks Canada and the Canadian Wildlife Service must collaborate to regulate access so as to reach the conservation objectives of this sector of the park.

For the moment, no site developments have been made in this sector of the park, which was not easily accessible in the past.

The potential for extensive use, such as for short and long sea kayaking excursions and mini-cruises for whale-watching and discovering this special environment, has started to emerge in the last few years; however authorized activities must be supervised. Parks Canada might consider setting up some rudimentary facilities to serve visitors to this sector, but the sites chosen must not have any natural or cultural resources of interest that could be affected by these types of use. Some islands could be closed on a temporary or permanent basis, as needed, to ensure their protection by regulations.
Glossary

Heritage Presentation

Ecosystem

Cultural Resources

Biodiversity

related to interpretation and visitor activities, that programs, facilities, and services, including those for the status and non-status Indian peoples of Canada. “First Nations Peoples” is also used to designate both Canada. Many Indians have also adopted the “First definition. For instance, “members of First Nations” some as offensive and inappropriate. Although the concept. A Guide to Green Government, 1995.

and energy consumption, and the sustainable adopting better environmental practises. The the ecological development of operations consists in development strategies, environmental stewardship or the ecological integrity of

rule on the state of its ecosystem. The EIS is an Document whose purpose is to define the ecological values of a national park, to describe the main change and supporting processes.

features, buildings, engineering works, artifacts and associated record. The number and type of users that a site can support considering the biophysical capacity of the natural area and its social and cultural capacity, which refers to the quality of the experiences one wants to offer to the users and their satisfaction.

Cultural Resources

According to Parks Canada’s definition, a cultural resource is a human work or a place that gives evidences of human past, either natural or cultural meaning, that has been determined to be of historic importance. This definition applies to a wide range of resources comprised for the purpose of future generation preservation of its ecological integrity.

Ecological Integrity

Ecological integrity means “with respect to a park, a condition that is determined to be characteristic of its natural region and likely to persist, including abiotic components and the composition and abundance of native species and cultural communities, rates of change and supporting processes.

PARKS CANADA. Canada National Parks Act

Ecological Integrity Statement (EIS) Document that defines the ecological values of a national park, to describe the main ecological problems which the park must face and to rule on the state of its ecosystem. The EIS is an integral part of the park’s management plans, and confirms Parks Canada’s commitments with regards to the protection of the park’s ecosystems and the preservation of its ecological integrity.

PARKS CANADA. Lignes directrices pour la rédaction des énoncés d’intégrité écologique. 1998.

Ecosystem

Structured unit consisting of a well-defined geographic area, characterized by certain ecological conditions (climate, soil, etc.), which provides a natural support for biological communities.


Interpretation Plan

Each management plan states the park’s purpose and objectives and describes its role in the network and in the national system. It provides a framework for preparing more detailed plans with regards to ecosystem management, interpretation, visitor services and risk assessment for visitors in accordance with the law. Approved by the Minister of Canadian Heritage, it is tabled in Parliament every five years.

Migratory Bird Sanctuary

A migratory bird sanctuary designates a zone where “No person shall take, sell, trade, barter or exchange any wild migratory bird, its eggs, nest, or part of a nest or tag them with the nests of migratory birds, or have in his possession a live migratory bird, its nest, or eggs of a wild migratory bird.” Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations.

National Park

In virtue of the Canada National Parks Act, national parks are dedicated spaces in Canada for public benefit, education, and enjoyment, and the parks shall be maintained and made use of so as to kee them in Park Reserve. The agency's mandate is to conserve, protect and develop the national parks and the other national heritage areas, such as the heritage, and the cultural heritage. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Canadian Heritage.

Sustainable Development

Operation that consists in meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.


Visit

The entrance of a person into the land or sea portion of a protected heritage area for recreational, educational or cultural purposes during opening hours. Local, commercial and transit traffic as well as returns in the heritage area or during the same day that are not new visits are excluded.

Visit Day

Represents a day or part of a day that a person spends in a protected heritage area during his visit or stay. The sum of the visit days provides an adequate indicator of a protected territory’s use.

Visitor Experience

All of the activities and services associated with the encounter between the visitor and Parks Canada’s heritage resources (national parks, historic sites, canals or marine conservation areas). The visitor experience is based on the spirit of the place, on the specific knowledge to acquire and the ability of the interpreter to stimulate the visitor’s reflection by visiting these areas.

Wilderness Area

Wilderness areas are huge areas of a national park that exist in a natural state or that are capable of being maintained and made use of so as to leave them present without compromising the ability of future generations to use them.

naturally and non-naturally protected heritage area themes, messages and stories. PARKS CANADA. Guiding Principles and Operational Policies, 1994, p. 118.

Carrying Capacity

This complex idea can be defined in several ways. In this document, we use the following operational definition. The number and type of users that a site can support considering the biophysical capacity of the natural area and its social and cultural capacity, which refers to the quality of the experiences one wants to offer to the users and their satisfaction.

Appropriate Visitor Activity or Use

An activity or use which is consistent with Parks Canada’s objective for the protection of the ecological and/or commeromotive integrity of protected areas is designated as appropriate. This activity is especially suited to the particular conditions of a specific record. All heritage areas and provides visitors the means to appreciate, understand and discover protected heritage area themes, messages and stories. PARKS CANADA. Guiding Principles and Operational Policies, 1994, p. 118.

Biodiversity

The vast number of species and ecosystems on the earth as well as the ecological processes in which they take part are divided into three components: species, ecosystems and genetic diversity.

Biodiversity

Cultural Resources

Heritage Presentation

Zoning

The national parks zoning system is an integrated approach by which land and water areas are classified according to ecosystem and cultural resource protection requirements and their uses. Parks Canada provides opportunities for suitable to provide opportunities for visitor experiences. This system comprises the following five zones:

Zone I Special Preservation

Zone II Wildness

Zone III Environmental

Zone IV Outdoor Recreation

Zone V Park Services

Aimuna

La mise en place du Management des espèces migreuses est une initiative programmée dans le cadre de la Stratégie canadienne en matière de biodiversité. Elle vise à assurer la conservation des espèces migreuses menacées ou vulnérables, en prenant en compte les aspects écologiques, culturels et socio-économiques. La convention internationale de la Convention des Nations Unies pour la Conservation des Espèces et des Écosystèmes de la Terre (CITES) et la Convention sur la Diversité Biologique (CBD) sont les bases juridiques sur lesquelles repose le Plan de gestion des espèces migreuses au Canada. Le Plan de gestion des espèces migreuses est élaboré en consultation avec toutes les parties prenantes concernées, notamment les organisations non gouvernementales, les communautés autochtones, les organismes de gestion de la nature, et les organismes gouvernementaux. Il vise à assurer la conservation et la gestion durable des espèces migreuses au Canada, en respectant les principes de la biodiversité et en répondant aux besoins des populations canadiennes. Le plan comprend des mesures concrètes pour la conservation des espèces migreuses, la sensibilisation et la mise en œuvre de programmes de gestion des espèces migreuses au niveau national et international. La mise en œuvre du Plan de gestion des espèces migreuses est soumise à une évaluation continue et régulière, afin de s’assurer de son efficacité et de sa mise en œuvre à long terme. Des rapports annuels et des réunions de consultation sont organisés pour faire le point sur les avancées et les défis. Le Plan de gestion des espèces migreuses est un outil essentiel pour assurer la protection et la gestion durable des espèces migreuses au Canada. La mise en œuvre de ce plan offre une contribution majeure à la conservation des espèces migreuses au Canada et à l’équilibre écologique global.
tshishikuan Takuaikan mashinaikanit ka itashtet 4.2

Nete ka taht antishen an Missisissip

Isîh-iumutak nenum 3 ke tahtetu takuaikan

mishinatut ak takwaikanit. Nete tshekuan

mishinatut ak tahtetshikukanit. Nenei assia

uui tshekuan miu-ntaheutu ak tahtetshikukanit.

Mishinatut ak tahtetshikukanit. Nenei assia

issishuemakan. Tshishiku, peiku auen ka tat anite

assit ka tahtetshikukanit. Nenei assia uui tshekuan

mishinatut ak tahtetshikukanit. Nenei assia

uui tshekuan miu-ntaheutu ak tahtetshikukanit.

Mishinatut ak tahtetshikukanit. Nenei assia

uui tshekuan miu-ntaheutu ak tahtetshikukanit. Nenei

assia uui tshekuan miu-ntaheutu ak tahtetshikukanit.

Mishinatut ak tahtetshikukanit. Nenei assia

uui tshekuan miu-ntaheutu ak tahtetshikukanit. Nenei

assia uui tshekuan miu-ntaheutu ak tahtetshikukanit.

Mishinatut ak tahtetshikukanit. Nenei assia

uui tshekuan miu-ntaheutu ak tahtetshikukanit. Nenei

assia uui tshekuan miu-ntaheutu ak tahtetshikukanit.

Mishinatut ak tahtetshikukanit. Nenei assia

uui tshekuan miu-ntaheutu ak tahtetshikukanit. Nenei

assia uui tshekuan miu-ntaheutu ak tahtetshikukanit.

Mishinatut ak tahtetshikukanit. Nenei assia

uui tshekuan miu-ntaheutu ak tahtetshikukanit. Nenei

assia uui tshekuan miu-ntaheutu ak tahtetshikukanit.