

## Welcome!



*Honourable Ian Waddell,  
Minister of Environment, Lands  
and Parks*

Ian Waddell was appointed Minister of Environment, Lands and Parks on November 1, 2000.

He served previously as Minister of Small Business, Tourism and Culture from February 1998 to November 2000.

Mr. Waddell was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1996. He represents the riding of Vancouver-Fraserview.

He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and immigrated with his family to Canada as a child. He holds a bachelor of arts in history from the University of Toronto, a teaching diploma, a bachelor of laws degree, and a master's degree in international law from the London School of Economics.

A former assistant city prosecutor for the City of Vancouver and a criminal lawyer, Mr. Waddell was most recently a practising community lawyer and chair of the Fraser Basin Management Board.

Mr. Waddell served 14 years as a BC Member of Parliament in Ottawa. In 1979, 1980 and 1984 he was elected as the Member of Parliament for Vancouver-Kingsway. He was elected to a fourth term in Ottawa as MP for Port Moody-Coquitlam in 1988. □

## Carp Lake Windstorm

*by Rick Heathman, Prince George District*

Carp Lake Park is one of my favourites and on July 31 I took my sons and their friend out camping and fishing. We arrived in early evening, and around 7:00 p.m. it really clouded up and became so unusually dark that I had to turn the lights on inside the camper to shed the gloom. A little later I noticed a breeze start to blow offshore to the south, but after a few minutes it slowed and became quite still, then suddenly reversed and started to blow briskly onshore.

I went out to tie things down for the night. Suddenly I could hear a roar of wind and stems snapping like gunfire. I screamed at the kids to get out of the trees and we raced the short distance into a parking lot and watched as trees crashed to the ground, branches flew by like bullets, and people ran for their lives.

When the rain and hail subsided it was a scene of true devastation. Hundreds of trees had fallen across the roads, vehicle passage was impossible and even walking was difficult. Vehicles were crushed, trailers and campers were bashed in, tables flattened, tents ripped, boats ruined and the one-and-only motorcycle was bent in half. People were wet, it was cold and getting dark, and some had no shelter or couldn't use what they had due to overhanging trees.

The staff and permittees were soon on hand making the park buildings available as emergency shelters for the night and arranging for professional fallers to remove the downed trees. By 8:30 a.m. the fallers were hard at it with the campers pulling the cut debris aside, together making the roads passable by noon.

I was shocked at the speed at which the winds had come up, but I found out later that there had been a wind advisory on the news earlier in the day. The storm had been created by a major cold front that slid across the interior plateau lifting the moist summer air. Violent down-drafts from one of the huge "thunderheads" funneled into the bay and blew the trees out around the rim.

Although there were signs which might have alerted a weather-savvy person, the 100+ kilometer winds came on so suddenly that everyone was caught

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*There was no safety inside RVs ... minutes before a tree fell on it, a child had been sleeping in this camper.*

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- write to: VISIONS, BC Parks, PO Box 9398, Stn Prov Govt, Victoria, BC V8W 9M9 Canada

Articles from readers are welcome. Deadline for material in the next issue is January 8, 2001.

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**Minister**

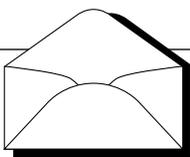
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# Letters

Last issue we printed a letter from Mr. John Phillion thanking BC Parks Marine Area Rangers for their assistance in his recent boating accident. The following relates to this letter. - Editor

*I would like to say 'job well done' to Gulf Islands Area Rangers Sarah Joannis and Dylan Evers and to Senior Park Ranger Hugh McDonald who was also on the scene in a work experience capacity. It is very rewarding to see the training and experience come together and effect a rescue of Mr. Phillion as he was in a very precarious position. Well done and thanks again from all of us at South Vancouver Island District and BC Parks.*

*Rick Whetter, A/Area Supervisor*

*Gulf Islands Area, South Vancouver Island District.*

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*("Carp Lake..." continued from page 1)*

off-guard. Contractors spent several weeks cleaning up the debris. The fire hazards were reduced, the trails reopened, the aesthetics were returned to normal and a small mountain of firewood was created. In the end there was over \$100,000 in losses to personal property while the park received about \$55,000 in damages.

Several people said they didn't know what to do when the winds hit and asked me what I thought they should have done.

After thinking about it for some time, I have some simple advice for anyone caught in trees during sudden severe winds... simply get down behind the biggest, strongest object you can find - a rock, a log or your vehicle - protect your face from flying debris, cross your fingers and wait it out.

But before you go, listen to a weather forecast and pay up your insurance because you might not have time to move your equipment, and trying to do that during high winds could get you injured or worse.

In spite of the storm, Carp Lake remains one of my favorite places, and it's even better now that the remaining trees are proven wind-firm and many campsites have a clear lake view! □

## Ecosystem Management and Parks

*by Dylan Evers,*

*South Vancouver Island District*

Ecosystem management is the new buzzword in the world of park management today. In 1997, BC Parks committed an ecosystem management approach for managing the provincial parks system. Ecosystem management is an approach that uses the available ecosystem knowledge to manage primarily for the ecological integrity of an area of land. This "new" concept in park management has a surprisingly long history in land management in North America. Components of ecosystem management, such as coordinated interagency land management, buffer zones for parks, research based decision making, and natural boundaries versus political boundaries, have been analyzed for over seventy years. Many of these concepts have been part of BC's resource management strategies for some time. However, ecosystem science has been concurrently developing.

In 1933 naturalist George Wright criticized the US National Parks strategy for protecting wildlife in

*(continued on page 3) ►*

*("Ecosystem..." continued from page 2)*

US Parks. He argued that parks were not fully functioning ecosystems because of the lack of natural boundaries and inadequate size. The administrative boundaries, and not natural boundaries, of designated parks often did not allow for year round habitat for migrating species, such as wolves, bears and elk.

In 1963 Starker Leopold raised concerns that parks could not be ecological units separate from outside park activity. In order to improve wildlife protection, Leopold stressed that the US National Park Service and adjacent land managers, coordinate increased training of park staff, and create buffers for around parks.

In 1979 biologist Craighead, studied the habitat needs for grizzly bears. In his conclusion he found that grizzly bears needed over 5,000,000 acres of protected habitat to support a healthy breeding population. Craighead's work outlined criteria for defining ecosystems to have adequate resources to support large carnivores.

In 1982 an international symposium was held to explore the concept of an International Biosphere Reserve focussing on exploring the relationships between parks and adjacent lands. The need for increased interagency cooperation, improved research, and buffer zones were discussed.

By the late 1980s the concepts of ecosystem management were gaining support amongst US land managers. The US Forest Service had begun a process to include the ecosystem concepts to improve management in National Forests.

In 1990 the US National Parks Service drafted an ecosystem management plan to manage the crown jewel of their National Parks System, Yellowstone National Park. Unfortunately the draft went under intense scrutiny from stakeholders, and it failed to be implemented.

In 1991 California became the first state to implement an ecosystem based approach to forest land management. Following their policy change, the US

Forest Service amended its policy for management within California to harmonize with the state policy.

In Canada during the 1990s there have been a number of policy initiatives for land management that reflect ecosystem management theory. Canadian and provincial environmental impact assessment processes encourage resource appraisals combined with public and stakeholder input into evaluations of projects which can impact public land (i.e. Parks). The Land Resource Management Planning Process (LRMP) in BC reflects the ecosystem management concepts, such as interagency cooperation, stakeholder input and resource and landscape analysis.

In 1994 Parks Canada formally produced its first policy statement

embedding the concept of ecosystem management. Parks Canada's new policy is dramatically illustrated in the management of the Gwaii Hanaas National Park. The master plan for the new park includes co-management measures, public input strategies, and interagency co-operation measures for adjacent land activities, such as logging and oil transport.

BC Parks is currently applying ecosystem management concepts in both its resource planning and management. It is firmly embedded in our conservation principles. Moreover we have just finished developing an ecological integrity training course which all staff will attend.

Please contact me for references regarding this material:  
dylan\_eyers@hotmail.com □

**NAME THE PROTECTED AREA**

## Wilderness and Glacier-clad Mountains

by Roger Norrish,  
Victoria

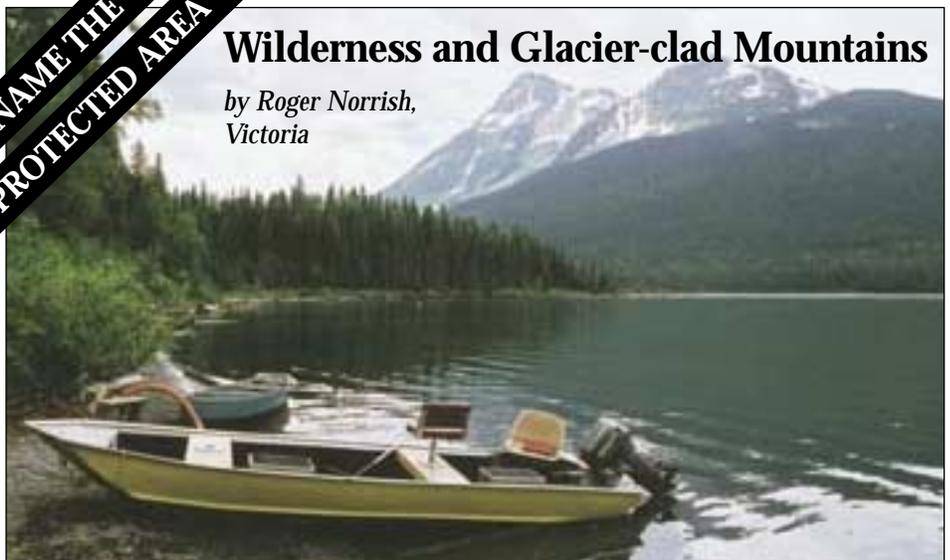


PHOTO: ROGER NORRISH

*Mountain and old-growth forest wildland, two large lakes, steep avalanche slopes, backcountry hiking and wildlife viewing define this protected area.*

This protected area lies in the east part of the Cariboo region. Established in 1995, this protected area covers 113,469 hectares and lies next to two other large but much older provincial parks. The three parks provide protection for one of the largest blocks of wilderness in British Columbia. The largest waterbodies in the park are Ghost and Mitchell lakes. These lakes drain west and eventually empty into Quesnel Lake. If you travel in the summer to this provincial park you may see a moose feeding in the backwater of the Mitchell River. Or if you hike into the high alpine country you will likely see beautiful wildflower displays. Here and there you may encounter waterfalls streaming down sheer rock faces from tarns and glaciers high above. If you are really energetic and climb to the Quesnel Highland ridges in the extreme south extension of the protected area, you can look south and marvel at the azure waters of Hobson Lake just outside the park. Can you name this protected area? Hobson Lake is contained within which famous provincial park established November 28, 1939? (Answers on page 8). □

Now is the time  
to start planning  
to attend...



...the one and only

## Wooden Broom Bonspiel

This year is extra special: it is the  
**25th Anniversary** of the first  
Wooden Broom Bonspiel!

The dates are different this year so  
mark these dates in your calendar:

**March 3 and 4, 2001**

(Saturday and Sunday)

**Kamloops**

The bonspiel is a wonderful social  
event and remember this is a **FUN  
EVENT**, so you do not need any  
previous curling experience! Don't  
miss out this year.

Even if you don't want to curl  
come and celebrate the 25th year of  
this great BC Parks tradition. We  
would sure like to see all those  
original curlers!

**A great time is guaranteed!**

Also, if you have any photos or  
memorabilia that you would like to  
pass on to the committee for this  
special year of the bonspiel, let us  
know. We would love to borrow  
them for the festivities this year.

For more information contact  
**Mona Holley**, at 387-4599 or  
Mona.Holley@gems1.gov.bc.ca □

# Empire Valley Ranch

by Leigh Patterson

(Article courtesy of Ducks Unlimited)

Ducks Unlimited (DU) has been given a unique opportunity to lend its know-how to an area of British Columbia that has provincial and national significance with a rare grassland ecosystem and important wildlife species.

"This is by far the biggest project we've worked on with DU," says Herb Carter, Area Supervisor, South Chilcotin, BC Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, in reference to the Empire Valley Ranch project. BC Parks acquired the 11,000 hectare Empire Valley Ranch in 1998 to be included as part of the Churn Creek Protected Area. The ranch acquisition made the 36,000-hectare protected area one of the largest of its kind in Canada. Churn Creek Protected Area borders the western bank of the Fraser River and is located 100 kilometres southwest of 100 Mile House. One of five large protected areas across BC, it has been established primarily for the conservation of grassland ecosystems, providing a fragile habitat for a diverse array of flora and fauna.

Under the Caribou-Chilcotin Land Use Plan, Empire Valley Ranch, established in the early 1900's, continues to be a working ranch, with haying and cattle ranching operations. Water controls regulating water levels on the three large irrigation lakes on the ranch had fallen into disrepair and BC Parks, with the support of the provincial Water Management Section, approached DU for its recommendations for upgrades.

"I have a high level of respect and confidence in the work DU does," says Carter, "so we went to DU for engineering and management advice, knowing at the same time they might be interested in the value of the area as waterfowl habitat."

DU was definitely interested. Situated in a semi-arid grassland area, the water storage reservoirs made it an excellent area for staging waterfowl. One lake is of particular interest because its mid-level elevation is depended on by a variety of wildlife.

According to Carl Pentilchuk, engineer, Pacific Region, DU "provided an initial biological investigation to assess the wetlands, then suggested an appropriate water level regime to include wildlife, specifically waterfowl, but not detrimental to the ranching operations." Topographical surveys followed of all three reservoirs, and this past spring, DU initiated a design. "DU provided excellent drawings for upgrading the structures," says Carter.

"The plans called for excavating the old dams and removing the rusted corrugated steel culverts. The new culvert, built to the highest standards, is now encased in concrete and installed into the dam. Since the catwalks aren't exposed, maintenance is minimal," Carter comments.

Pentilchuk says as far as DU is concerned, "the project is a plus for us." He adds, "in the past, the reservoirs were drained in the summer. Now we will have better controls in place so at least a metre of water will be there at all times for the ducks."

Construction on the ranch's irrigation systems began on September 1, 2000, using local contractors and materials from central interior BC. Funded by BC Parks, the dams and controls should be complete on all three reservoirs by the end of October. Ongoing operation and

(continued on page 5) ►



BC Lake Dam

*("Empire Valley Ranch" continued from page 4)*

maintenance of the works will be done by BC Parks, with DU continuing on in an advisory capacity.

Carter is pleased with how the project is proceeding and says that BC Parks is proposing to install information boards at the site, describing the historical significance of Empire Ranch and DU's role. He is also planning a presentation this fall to the Churn Creek Protected Area Local Advisory Group, which guides the management of the protected area.

"DU is doing an incredible job," Carter says. "The interaction we've had with them has been excellent, and we are looking forward to continuing this positive working relationship." □

## Mayer Lake: Managing an Ecosystem in Naikoon

*by Erin Parr, Skeena District*



*Efforts are being taken to revitalize the crabapple population.*

### What is an Introduced Species?

An introduced species is a species that now exists in an area where it was not previously found, due to human action. Humans may introduce flora or fauna into an area for varying reasons such as for agriculture, hunting or domestic pet purposes. Others may be introduced accidentally, particularly with our present-day travel being rapid and widespread. While the extent of arrival methods and reasons for an introduced species vary, their effect

on the natural ecosystem also varies. Many of these species show minimal effects on their new habitat and others may even be beneficial in some applications, such as agriculture. However, it has been suggested that up to 15 percent of introduced species become invasive species with devastating ecological and economic results. An introduced species is determined to be "invasive" when it out-competes native species for the natural resources and dominates the ecosystem. This can occur when the

new species preys upon native species to the point of extinction, diseases accompany the new species, there is a lack of predators of the new species, or combinations of these and other effects.

Unfortunately, despite research efforts, scientists often can't predict the effects of an introduced species on the native ecosystem.

### How are they affecting Naikoon Park?

Concern is growing over the current situation at Mayer Lake in Naikoon Park where beavers are causing excessive damage to the native crabapple stands. In addition to the damage caused by beavers, the crabapple trees are suffering due to deer browse on new growth, preventing regeneration. With the extensive damage occurring to the crabapple, there is potential for significant effects on the entire ecosystem around Mayer Lake. This ecosystem supports the red-listed giant black stickleback, suspected of occurring nowhere else in the world.

Studies have shown that of the species of freshwater fish in Canada, the United States and Mexico that are either extinct or at risk of extinction, 68% are in decline partly due to introduced species. With the Mayer Lake ecosystem supporting such an important species of freshwater fish, a decision has been reached to attempt to protect the trees from the introduced beaver.

### What can we do?

Currently, the North Graham Island Streamkeepers, with the support of BC Parks, is conducting assessments of damage, and beaver activity and habitation around the lake. They are studying water quality and monitoring the physical properties of the shoreline to help determine if crabapple tree loss is negatively affecting the stickleback habitat. With the results of their study, BC Parks can then make informed decisions on how to manage the Mayer Lake ecosystem.

*(continued on page 6) ►*

("Mayer Lake..." continued from page 5)

In the meantime, physical barriers of wood and mesh will be used to prevent further damage to the trees, while crabapple seedlings will be grown and planted on-site to replace lost regeneration.

Although the beaver is an introduced species and there is concern about its effects, we do not know to what extent it impacts the island's watercourses and habitats. While efforts are being taken to revitalize the crabapple population, the question of controlling the introduced species has been raised. This may seem like the obvious solution to this problem, however, there are difficulties and risks associated with controlling actions.

In some areas, trapping has proven to be an effective control of beaver populations. However, without a large-scale study, we cannot be sure if this will solve the problem over the long-term. Often, attempts to control or eliminate introduced species are not effective, time consuming, and very costly. Even worse, the efforts may have detrimental effects on non-target species. This is why BC Parks is investing in the study of Mayer Lake to determine the best course of action.

While we know that the best way to reduce the effects of introduced species is to prevent their arrival, we can use cases such as these to learn more about adaptive management and prevent further damage. If you would like to help protect the crabapple population and its related ecosystem at Mayer Lake, please contact Janet Gray with the North Graham Island Streamkeepers at (250) 557-4455 or [jagr@qcislands.net](mailto:jagr@qcislands.net) for more information. □



# Bear Watching Etiquette – A New Strategy

by Pamela Ronalds, Thompson River District

The beauty and wilderness values in the Clearwater Valley attract about 300,000 visitors to Wells Gray Provincial Park each year. One of the most memorable events for visitors is the sighting of a bear. Many bears can be seen on the roadside in spring and early summer as they come out of hibernation to feed on the abundant vegetation growing along the road's edge. These bears draw visitors to the park, but also create the potential for problems or a tragic event if visitors are not responsible around these powerful, wild animals. Recently, the Thompson River District of BC Parks developed a new program called, 'Bear Watching Etiquette' for Wells Gray Park to address the growing concern of bear/human interaction.

In the past, the slogan, 'A fed bear is a dead bear' has been used to educate park visitors about bears, but a more informative program was needed in Wells Gray to ensure the sustained safety of the public as well as the bears. It is necessary for visitors to understand that not only is feeding bears unacceptable, but close human presence also causes problems. Visitors need to learn which activities help to habituate a bear and eventually lead to the bear's destruction.

The Bear Watching Etiquette is designed to give visitors a solid set of guidelines to follow to avoid habituating the bear, putting themselves or other visitors at risk. The intent of the program is to make sure the bear/human interaction is brought to a minimum and keeps bears wary of human presence. BC Parks does not want bears to become more familiar with humans and their activities increasing the chance of a tragic event for the visitor or the bear.

"Bear Watching Etiquette" is based upon:

- Asking the visitors to use good judgement when they see a bear on the roadside.
- Not causing stress to the bears.
- Not causing bears to get close or to changing their behaviour.
- Respecting the park as the bear's home.

The main guidelines have been signed and posted on every information board and parking area throughout the park. These signs and their visibility give BC Parks and Park Facility Operators (PFO) the ability to enforce these guidelines should there be a blatant disregard by any park visitor. The signs clearly state that **'Failure to follow these guidelines can lead to the destruction of a bear and/or your eviction from the Park or fines levied under the Park Act.'**

Information on this issue does not however stop at the posted signs. The Park Naturalist gave a bear talk in the summer on Saturday evenings. She dedicated a section of her evening to describing the Bear Watching Etiquette program and the activities that are not acceptable when a bear is spotted. Her bear program was the most popular naturalist program in the park and a great way to give the information to the public. Also, brochures on Bear Watching Etiquette were drafted this past year. The brochures provide an in-depth explanation about the bears and how visitors should conduct themselves. Versions in English and German should be available to the public for 2001.

During the 2000 season, the Park Rangers, PFO staff, Naturalist and even some visitors hit the roads with an educational goal in mind for the program's

(continued on page 7) ►



*("Bear Watching..." continued from page 6)*

inception year. We talked to many people about the program and the bears. Most visitors were receptive to the set of guidelines and the reasons supporting the rules. Many of the visitors come to Wells Gray to see the bears and are willing to assist in protecting them. Voluntary compliance is our favored strategy.

Fortunately, no bears were destroyed or relocated in Wells Gray Park this summer and no incidents regarding bears were reported to the staff, despite heavy visibility of the bears along the roadside in May, June and early July.

From an educational standpoint, the program was a success in its first year. All visitors have the opportunity to learn detailed information about bears and how to conduct themselves near these majestic creatures. Education is the primary step towards voluntary compliance and conservation. Bear Watching Etiquette is a big step forward.

If you would like more information regarding the Bear Watching Etiquette program in Wells Gray Provincial Park, please contact: BC Parks: Thompson River District, 1210 McGill Road, Kamloops, BC V2C 6N6 (250) 851-3000. □

## Masters Project Helps BC Parks

by Sandra Sajko, Victoria

In the spring of 1999 Alice MacGillivray, who was then leading the "Levels of Management" project, started her thesis to complete a Masters Degree in Leadership and Training from Royal Roads University. Alice needed a project that would help an organization solve a problem. BC Parks became the sponsoring organization. Her challenge was to help frontline staff set priorities in a system context, guided by electronically accessed, integrated information – in particular, information used for the Park Annual Management Plan (AMPs) process. The project had two distinct aspects: researching how to complete a data-integration project, and delivering useful products.

Alice's research findings indicated that although it may seem simpler for organizations to look at ideas (or programs, or protected areas, or species) in isolation, the costs are huge. Physicist David Bohm describes the repairs as "trying to reassemble the fragments of a broken mirror to see a true reflection." At the same time, much is written about specialized information technology (IT) tools



Alice MacGillivray

which help organizations look at their business in a more holistic way. Business managers and IT specialists do not appear to be talking to each other, nor understanding each other's needs. As a result, data integration success stories – though sometimes spectacular – are relatively rare.

With Alice's research as background, surveys were conducted with Parks staff to identify and analyze our information needs. With advice from IT staff and other experts, Alice completed a number of products, wrapped up her thesis, and formally ended the "Levels of Management" project in spring, 2000. One significant component of Alice's work is a series of Oracle Discoverer workbooks. Each workbook is designed to meet a need – such as improving data accuracy, setting priorities, or measuring and reporting on performance.

The Parks Information Management

Systems Steering Committee (PIMSSC) then asked the Business Research and Evaluation section to conduct a Business Process Review on AMPs, to ensure basic access to the Discoverer workbooks by staff (Phase 1) and to look at future improvements to AMPs data and process (Phase 2).

The majority of BC Parks staff was introduced to the workbooks at the 'all officer' meetings this fall. The AMPs Business Process Review Working Group is assessing the success of these sessions and the reference material provided, and is just starting to plan for Phase 2 which is subject to PIMSSC approval.

Alice graduated with her Masters Degree in May 2000 and her work has been referenced in several periodicals and conferences. Credit is due to many people, including Bob Dalziel as the sponsor, MELP and BC Parks Information Systems staff, and many other participants in BC Parks. Alice developed the tool to allow staff to access valuable information; the AMPs Business Process Review Working Group recommended ways the information could be accessed by staff. All staff are now encouraged to use the workbooks, and steps are being taken to make ongoing improvements to AMPs information and process.

As one BC Parks staff person said: "This is the first all encompassing, province-wide, systematic process BC Parks has ever had. The ability to view and analyze information in different ways is a huge step forward. Because it is so far reaching, it has been the first to reveal opportunities to improve the flow of information and decision-making among sections and up and down through the organization. It is also important because it builds on, and revitalizes the long standing annual management planning (AMP) process."

If you have any questions about the Discoverer workbooks, please get in touch with your Operations Officer or AMPs data contact in your district, or the AMPs program contact in headquarters. □

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# E-Team Work Crews: Not Just for Trail Building Anymore

by Andrew MacLeod, E-Team Communications

Within BC Parks, the Environment Youth Team has become well known for building stairs, digging pit toilets and grubbing trails. Often, when faced with a messy “grunt” job requiring six strong backs and endless hours of labour, Parks has counted on the E-Team to get it done.

Last summer the Strathcona District put an E-Team to work collecting data on wetlands at Elk Falls Provincial Park. They followed the Wetland Keepers manual, and produced a report that will be used in management of the park.

“It worked out very well,” said Bill Zinovich, a resource assistant in the district. “It was a nice report.”

A second crew made a vegetation survey at Englishman River Falls, and Zinovich said he would be keen to have E-Team crews doing similar conservation work in future years.

“There are other opportunities for E-Teams to do that kind of work,” he said. “It’s a good fit for both the agency and the E-Teams.”

“It was a great educational experience,” said Iesha Adams, a 19-year-old student in Environmental Assessment at North Island College who worked on the Elk Falls crew. “It took all the theory I’d learned in the year before and let me apply it and made it make sense.”

In South Vancouver Island District (SVID), a crew traveled to 17 provincial parks to collect data for ecosystem mapping.

E-Team Safety and Project Monitor Bud McFarland wrote: “This entails interpreting aerial photographs ... to identify areas of significant vegetation types. In these identified areas, the crew will establish plots of 5.64 metres within which they will conduct soil samples and identify the plant species present.”

The crew also recorded the presence of animal signs, beaver dams, woody debris and any sensitive areas. The data was to be compiled onto plot cards and transferred to base maps by an E-Team intern in the

SVID office. It will be useful for creating management plans and assessing the impact of future facility developments.

“I’m proud of what these crews have accomplished,” said acting E-Team manager Ben Finkelstein. “Parks got some good work done and a number of youth got excellent training and work experience. I look forward to Parks continuing to provide E-Team participants with diverse experience.” □



Supervisor Randy White on right, and crew, compiling project data and writing final report. Iesha Adams is fourth from the left.

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## **NAME THE PROTECTED AREA:**

Answers (from page 3): The protected area is Cariboo Mountains Provincial Park. The famous park containing Hobson Lake is Wells Gray Provincial Park.

# Season's Greetings

From BC Parks