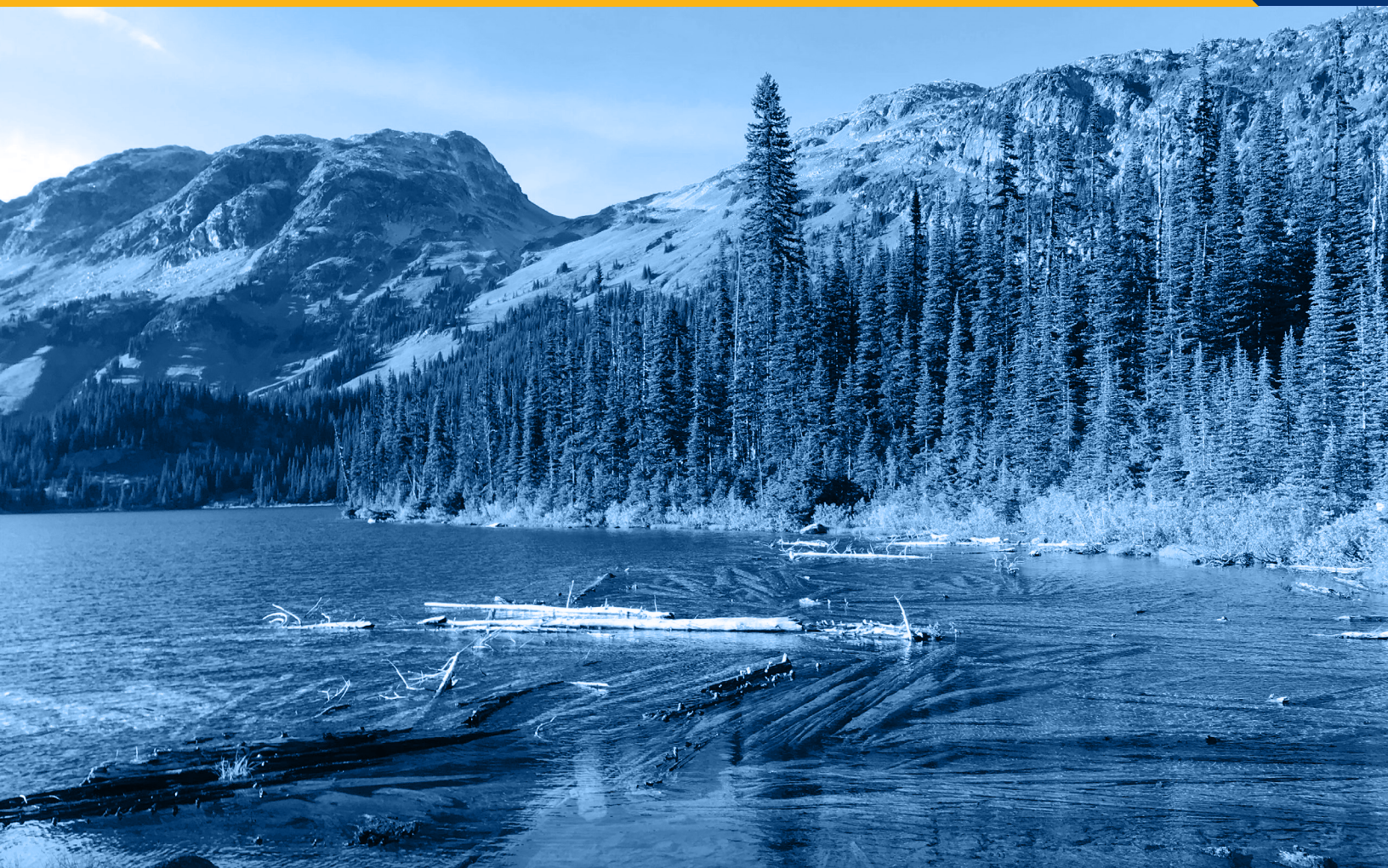


Háwint (Tenquille Lake) Visitor Use Management Strategy

PHASE 1



1. Introduction

1.1 BACKGROUND

Háwint (Tenquille Lake) is located within the unceded territory of the Líl'wat Nation and has always been sacred to Líl'wat Nation. The greater Tenquille Lake area, including the Birkenhead River watershed, is also within the unceded territory of N'Quatqua. Tenquille Lake, the surrounding mountains, and the Lillooet and Birkenhead River Valleys carry significant cultural, spiritual, wildlife, ecological, and recreational values. This is an important spiritual, cultural and food gathering area for Líl'wat Nation and N'Quatqua.

In light of increasing recreation visitation, the Province, Líl'wat Nation, and N'Quatqua have taken this opportunity to undertake a planning process to guide future recreation management in the area. This Strategy is the initial outcome of this work, and recommends short and long-term actions to guide adaptive management. This document is Phase 1 of the planning process.

1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Visitor Use Management Strategy ("the Strategy") is to guide the long-term management of the Tenquille Lake area. Specifically, the Strategy aims to:

- Protect Líl'wat Nation and N'Quatqua cultural resources, values, and opportunities
- Protect wildlife habitat, sensitive species, and other important ecological values
- Provide recreational experiences and opportunities that align with Líl'wat Nation and N'Quatqua cultural values and interests, and that do not negatively impact these important values
- Provide guidance for recreation authorizations and activities in the project area

This Strategy does not address unresolved issues over jurisdiction between BC, Canada, Líl'wat Nation and N'Quatqua or infringements on Líl'wat and N'Quatqua land title and rights. Project partners acknowledge these issues and recognize they are outside the scope of this Strategy.

2. The Planning Process

2.1 PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN BC & LÍL'WAT NATION & N'QUATQUA

The Tenquille Lake Visitor Use Management Project ("the Project") is a partnership between the Province, Líl'wat Nation, and N'Quatqua. The partnership is built on a foundation of mutual respect and an acknowledgement of Líl'wat and N'Quatqua rights and title. The Province recognizes that this project is an important step towards realizing the goals of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and supports reconciliation with First Nations. The project working group formed in September 2020 and includes representatives from Líl'wat Nation, N'Quatqua, the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD), and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy's Conservation Officer Service. The planning process is guided by the Visitor Use Management Framework¹.

2.2 EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

Project partners have engaged local governments, stakeholder groups, the Líl'wat and N'Quatqua communities, and the public to understand the diversity of values, interests, and concerns with activities in the Tenquille Lake area. Engagement opportunities have included a public online survey, and an online survey for Líl'wat and N'Quatqua citizens. Local governments and stakeholder groups have been engaged through an initial written questionnaire, virtual workshops, and ongoing correspondence. The Pemberton Wildlife Association (PWA) has held a partnership agreement with Recreation Sites and Trails BC for

¹ <https://visitorusemanagement.nps.gov/VUM/Framework>

the management of the Tenquille Lake Recreation Site and Trails since 2003. The Pemberton Wildlife Association has been involved extensively throughout the planning process and has participated in technical working group discussions.

The Fraser Basin Council has assisted project partners as a facilitator and has also facilitated outreach and engagement with local governments, stakeholders, and the public.

3. KEY ISSUES

The following issue statements summarize shared concerns with the current situation in the Tenquille Lake area:

- » Many visitors to Tenquille Lake lack awareness and knowledge about Líl'wat and N'Quatqua culture and territories.
- » The impacts of colonization have created barriers for Líl'wat and N'Quatqua people to access, enjoy, and carry out their traditional use practices in this area. As a result, Líl'wat and N'Quatqua use, practices, and access to these areas are compromised.
- » Negative impacts from unmanaged and rapidly increasing visitation are occurring and may worsen if left unaddressed. Unmanaged visitor use can negatively impact important cultural places, sensitive ecosystems, and wildlife.
- » Visitors are creating new trails and campsites, trampling vegetation in sensitive alpine meadows, and cutting and gathering wood for fires. The cabin is often crowded and visitors do not have a guarantee that there will be space when they arrive. Vandalism has occurred at the cabin.
- » Human and dog activity can displace grizzly bears from significant high value habitat in the Tenquille Creek area.
- » Winter motorized use can negatively impact species such as mountain goats and wolverines through displacement from important winter habitat, leading to population declines. Winter motorized use can also negatively impact grizzly bears in the area, through disturbance to denning sites during early spring emergence. Noise from motorized use can also negatively impact other visitors.
- » Dogs are mostly off-leash, and can negatively impact wildlife through displacement and harassment. It is known that dogs increase the likelihood of human-bear conflicts and safety risks.
- » Mountain bikes have caused damage to the trails, which were not purpose built for bike use and are not maintained to withstand bike use.
- » The Branch 12 access road is overgrown, creating safety issues. There are no toilet facilities at the two main trailheads, leading to improper disposal of human waste.
- » Wayfinding signage is inadequate; hikers often miss the turn for the Branch 12 trailhead when leaving the lake, and may become disoriented on the trails.
- » The winter route passes through avalanche terrain, yet there is no information available at the trailhead. Trail markers along the Historic Tenquille Lake trail are difficult to see in the winter, and are often buried in snow, leading to safety concerns.
- » Líl'wat Nation, N'Quatqua, and the Province do not have adequate management capacity or resources to manage the existing and increasing levels of recreation use and impacts in the area, or to enforce regulations within the camping area.
- » The Pemberton Wildlife Association lacks capacity to meet increasing visitor demand.

4. Values and Roles of the Tenquille Lake Area

4.1 LOCATION

The geographic scope of this strategy is the Tenquille Lake area, located within the Coast Mountains of southern British Columbia, situated in the transition zone from coast to interior. This area encompasses Tenquille Lake and surrounding

mountains, including Goat Peak, Tenquille Mountain, Copper Mound, Mount McLeod, and Mount Barbour, as well as Háwint (Wolverine Creek) and upper Tenquille Creek (see Figure 1). The elevation ranges from river valley to the alpine, with forests, subalpine meadows, and rocky peaks. While the Strategy area itself is exclusively within Líl'wat territory, the Birkenhead Forest Service Road (FSR), which is used to access the trail to Tenquille Lake along Tenquille Creek, also lies within N'Quatqua territory. The Strategy area is adjacent to the Qwalímak/ Upper Birkenhead Conservancy, is approximately 25 kilometers from the Village of Pemberton, and is within the Squamish-Lillooet Regional District.

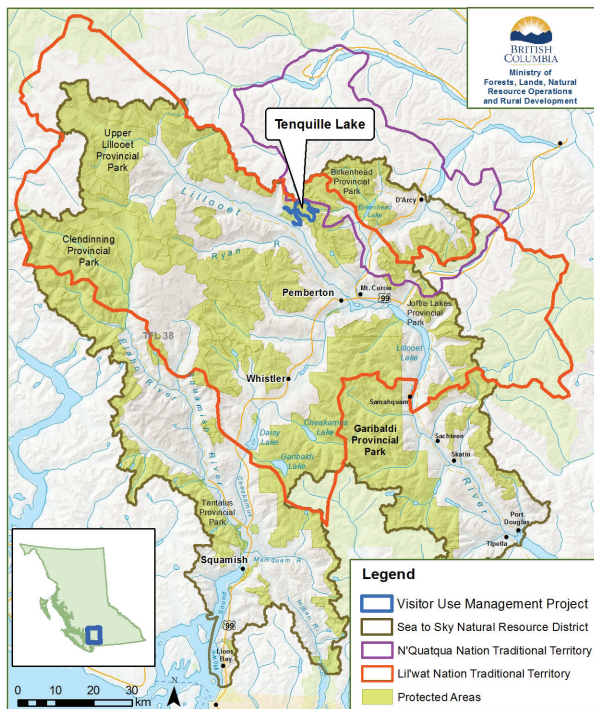


FIGURE 1: MAP OF THE TENQUILLE LAKE STRATEGY AREA, INCLUDING LÍL'WAT AND N'QUATQUA TERRITORIES

The Tenquille Lake Strategy area includes many trails and recreation features. Many trails have been established through the Province's *Forest & Range Practices Act (FRPA)* (most of which are managed through a partnership agreement with the Pemberton Wildlife Association), though there are also unestablished trails or routes, and scrambling routes to the peaks around Tenquille Lake. There is

a public cabin (built and maintained by the Pemberton Wildlife Association) and a campground at the west end of the lake. There are two main hiking trails into Tenquille Lake, accessed from the Lillooet North FSR and Branch 12 of the Hurley River FSR (see Figure 2).



FIGURE 2: MAP OF THE TENQUILLE LAKE AREA

4.2 IMPORTANT VALUES

Tenquille Lake is within the unceded territory of the Líl'wat Nation. As stated in the Líl'wat Land Use Plan², in English and in the Ucwalmícwts language: The Líl'wat have always been, and will continue to be, a people of the land – *I sqwéqwel's i Líl'wata Úcwalmicw sqwal'mínitas i skékel7a tmicw. Wa7 t'u7 wa7 tsúwa7s i Líl'watemca ti tmicwiha*. This area has high cultural significance.

The area to the east of Tenquille Lake, in the Birkenhead River watershed, is also within N'Quatqua territory. This area continues to be important to N'Quatqua members for hunting, and gathering plants, berries, and mushrooms. The Tenquille Lake area served as travel and trade routes connecting Líl'wat and N'Quatqua territories. Conflicts and wars between the Líl'wat and N'Quatqua peoples and the Tšilhqot'in also occurred in this area.

2 <https://lilwat.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/LLUP-Phase-1-August-2006-FINAL.pdf>

The importance of these places is reflected in Líwat and N'Quatqua oral history and in Ucwalmícwts place names, which describe geographic features and tell a story about each place.

Háwint, meaning “packrat,” is the place name for Wolverine Creek and the Tenquille Lake area³. This was a well-known hunting area, referred to as a “big hunting ground.” Historically, there was a Líwat skél7awlh (resource steward) for the area. Tenquille Creek and Háwint (Wolverine Creek) were significant hunting grounds before impacts of colonization disrupted Líwat access and use of the area.

Quleýsút, meaning “all alone,” is the place name for Mount Pauline, a peak above the Lillooet River west of Tenquille Lake⁴. Szénp, meaning “around the other side,” refers to a place approximately 3500 feet above the Lillooet River between Háwint (Wolverine Creek) and Tenquille Creek⁵.

The route connecting the Lillooet River and Birkenhead River Valleys is known as N'chat-quil-nash (In-cha-Qual-nash) incorporating meanings of “one’s self” and “to go.” This was an important area for gathering roots such as the yellow avalanche lily, glacier lily, wild sweet potato.

Today, Líwat Nation and N'Quatqua citizens continue to access the Tenquille Lake area to carry out cultural practices, connect with their territory, and carry out activities such as hunting and gathering. However, as noted above and explained below, this has been impeded by the impacts of colonization and the amount and types of public visitation in the area.

Tenquille Lake and the surrounding area provides important habitat for many wildlife species, in particular grizzly bear, black bear, mountain goat, wolverine, wolf, and deer. This area is home to the threatened South Chilcotin grizzly bear population. Monitoring and research has shown

3 [FirstVoices](#): Harry Wells Sr. said that Wolverine Creek is Háwint (“packrat”).

4 [FirstVoices](#): A hill along Lillooet River west of Tenquille Creek (Pauline Mountain). “Out of control (not knowing what one is doing; doing something for no reason; having no control over what one is doing).”

5 [FirstVoices](#): Zenp – “something put around something”.

that Tenquille Lake, and, in particular the Tenquille Creek area, is very important to grizzly bears year-round. Owing to the high quality habitat, there is a high concentration of grizzly bears in the area, including many mature females. Grizzly bears are very sensitive to human interactions and can be displaced by recreational use.

Mountain goats are also highly sensitive to human disturbance and can be negatively impacted by recreational activities such as hiking, skiing, and snowmobiling. Most disturbance is caused by human presence near important winter habitat, and noise associated with motorized vehicles. Mountain goat responses to disturbance may result in reduced foraging, increased energy expenditure, displacement from important seasonal habitats, and increased predation risk, all which ultimately affect their survival.

The area is a popular recreation destination for hikers, backpackers, mountain bikers, hunters and anglers, and in winter, skiers, snowshoers, and snowmobilers.

Líwat Forestry Ventures manages a forestry tenure in the Tenquille Creek area, accessed via the Birkenhead FSR. There are three registered traplines and numerous mineral titles in the area.



PROJECT PARTNERS AT TENQUILLE LAKE, SEPTEMBER 2021.



VIEW OF LÍL WATKWA7 (LILLOOET RIVER VALLEY) FROM THE TENQUILLE LAKE TRAIL.

4.3 HISTORY AND CONTEXT LEADING TO CURRENT RECREATIONAL USE

The Upper Lillooet River Valley, Birkenhead River Valley, and Tenquille Lake area has been home to the Líl'wat Nation and N'Quatqua for thousands of years. Líl'wat Nation and N'Quatqua never surrendered their title to their lands and did not consent to range of land acquisitions, settlements, and recreational and industrial uses that have occurred in their territories arising from colonization.

It is well documented that Líl'wat and N'Quatqua people were living and thriving in the area when settlers began to arrive. In 1827, Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) employees first reached the Birkenhead and Lillooet Rivers in search of a fur trade route from Fort Langley to the Upper Fraser

that bypassed the lower Fraser River canyons⁶. This route was explored again in 1846 by HBC employee A.C. Anderson, but was deemed unsuitable for horses and was never used by the HBC as a brigade trail⁷. In the 1850s, the newly formed Crown Colony of British Columbia constructed the Harrison-Lillooet Trail (or Douglas Trail), linking Port Douglas at the head of Harrison Lake to present-day Lillooet. The trail served prospectors seeking access to the interior gold fields and brought settlers to Port Pemberton, located at the north end of Lillooet Lake.

As gold fever diminished, settlers were lured by the rich agricultural land in the Lillooet River Valley. Early British colonial policy recognized Aboriginal rights and title and forbade settlers from claiming land from Indigenous occupants unless it had been first bought by the Crown and then sold to the settlers. However, in British Columbia this law was largely ignored, and new settlers made the Pemberton area their home without the consent of the Líl'wat Nation. By 1914, a passenger railway was completed, connecting present-day Squamish to present-day Pemberton, bringing even more settlers to the area⁸. As the amount of new settlers increased, Líl'wat Nation and N'Quatqua populations were nearly decimated by the influx of new infectious diseases, and the Nations experienced devastating impacts while being displaced from their lands and resources.

In 1876, the Canadian government passed the *Indian Act*, controlling almost every aspect of Indigenous people's lives. The passing the *Indian Act* led to human rights abuses against Indigenous peoples across Canada, including banning ceremonial gatherings, forcibly sending Indigenous children to Residential Schools, and instituting a pass system that required passes for Indigenous people to leave and return to Indian Reserves⁹.

6 Anderson, Nancy M. 2011. *The Pathfinder: A.C. Anderson's Journeys in the West*. Victoria, BC: Heritage House. 106.

7 Ibid, P. 112.

8 Decker, Frances, Margaret Fougberg, and Mary Ronayne. 1977. *Pemberton: The History of a Settlement*. Pemberton, BC: Pemberton Pioneer Women.

9 Barron, F Laurie. 1988. *The Indian Pass System in the Canadian West, 1882-1935*. *Prairie Forum* 13(1): 25-42.

Many Indigenous people in BC, including Lil'wat and N'Quatqua leaders, protested the injustices they faced. This is most notably expressed in the 1911 Declaration of Lillooet Tribes. In response, Canada made further amendments to the *Indian Act* prohibiting Indigenous people to form organizations or take legal action against Canada. Meanwhile, new settlers were benefitting from colonial laws, policies and practices that encouraged and supported settlers to acquire lands for agricultural uses. Population decline from diseases, human rights abuses through the *Indian Act*, and favoured treatment toward new settlers all served to displace Lil'wat and N'Quatqua people from their lands and contributed to the loss of access to their traditional territories, including the Tenquille Lake area.

During the 1910's to 1930's there was a rush of prospecting and mining in the Tenquille Lake area. Trails were built to access the mines, and camps were built to support the mines. Recreational use by settlers began in the early 1910s, and by the 1940s the area had become a popular holiday destination for settlers and their descendants.

Tenquille Lake was stocked with rainbow trout from the Owl Creek Salmon Hatchery on the Birkenhead River in 1936. Pemberton settlers built a community cabin in 1944 that provided shelter for hikers, fishers, hunters, prospectors, trappers, skiers, mountaineering clubs, and settler families on holiday. In the 1970s, as forestry roads were built, additional trails were cut to mines and cabins in the area, namely from the Hurley River FSR, and from the Birkenhead FSR via Tenquille Creek¹⁰. The Village of Pemberton was incorporated in 1956 and the highway from Whistler was built in 1975¹¹.

By 2010 the community cabin at Tenquille Lake had become rundown and the idea to build a new cabin was proposed by the Pemberton Wildlife Association. With permits from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts in

10 Ross, Lex and Krista Walden. 2013. A Historical Account of the Tenquille Lake Area.

11 Decker, Frances, Margaret Fougberg, and Mary Ronayne. 1977. Pemberton: The History of a Settlement. Pemberton, BC: Pemberton Pioneer Women.

Squamish, the cabin was re-built in 2011 by the Pemberton Wildlife Association, with the support of Pemberton residents, local government, small businesses, and clubs.

Since the early 1900's, none of the above activities involved consultation with Lil'wat Nation or N'Quatqua nor acknowledgement of their rights and title, including the relatively recent reconstruction of the cabin. Permission to rebuild the cabin was neither sought from nor granted by Lil'wat Nation or N'Quatqua.

5. Existing Management Direction

Area specific management direction for the Tenquille Lake area can be found in the Lil'wat Land Use Plan (LLUP), the N'Quatqua Traditional Territory Land Use Plan, the Land Use Planning Agreement between Lil'wat Nation and the Province of British Columbia, the Sea to Sky Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP), the Sea to Sky Coordinated Access Management Plan, as well as through Provincial legislation, legal orders, and regulations. The Agreement established the Wolverine Creek, Owl Creek, and Owl Creek Pool A7x7úlmeew (Spirited Ground Areas) in the Tenquille Lake area and also provides management direction for cultural wildlands and cultural management areas. Important wildlife habitat is legally protected through provincial Wildlife Habitat Areas for grizzly bear and Ungulate Winter Range for mountain goats and deer.

The Upper Lillooet Access Planning Project (Gates for Grizzlies) (March 2018) established additional direction for public motorized access in the Upper Lillooet River and the Birkenhead River drainage. A locked gate was installed on the Birkenhead FSR at the Cerulean Creek bridge (at approximately 16km) to restrict public motorized access between July 15 and October 31 annually to protect grizzly bears.

5.1 CURRENT RECREATION MANAGEMENT

The Tenquille Lake Recreation Site, the Historical Trail, Branch 12 Trail, Mount Barbour Trail, Tenquille Creek Trail, and the Tenquille Lake cabin are managed by Recreation Sites and Trails BC, a branch of FLNRORD. Pemberton Wildlife Association is the partnership agreement holder with the Province and is responsible for maintenance.

Due to increased unregulated heli-biking on Mount Barbour, and subsequent damage to the alpine, the Province designated the area around Mount Barbour and alpine peaks surrounding Tenquille Lake as an Application-only area for heli-biking, through BC's *Permission Policy*. This means that any heli-biking activity must be applied for and authorized through the Province, thereby eliminating the option for unregulated private heli-drops for bikers in the area.

There are currently five adventure tourism tenures (licenses of occupation, authorized through BC's *Land Act*) in the Tenquille Lake area and surrounding mountains that are managed by FLNRORD.

6. A Shared Vision for the Tenquille Lake Area

The following long-term vision has been developed collaboratively by the Province, Líl'wat Nation, and N'Quatqua, with input from local governments, stakeholders, and the public. These statements describe shared aspirations for the future of the Tenquille Lake area. This vision reflects Líl'wat Nation and N'Quatqua's connection to the land, cultural and spiritual values, sensitive ecosystems, important wildlife habitat, and wilderness characteristics of these areas.

- * Collaborative management will continue between the Province, Líl'wat Nation and N'Quatqua and will protect cultural values, cultural heritage resources, wildlife, the environment, public safety, and minimizes visitor conflict.
- * Líl'wat and N'Quatqua citizens continue to access and use the Tenquille Lake area and feel comfortable doing so.

- * Visitors are aware they are within the unceded territories of the Líl'wat and N'Quatqua and have opportunities to learn about Líl'wat and N'Quatqua culture.
- * Líl'wat and N'Quatqua place names and Ucwalmícwts are used in signage and other information sources about the area.
- * The ecosystem in and around Tenquille Lake is healthy and functioning. Habitat within the area provides forage, security, and travel corridors for wildlife. Vegetation is diverse, robust, and thriving. The area is free from invasive species.
- * Wildlife populations are diverse and abundant. The currently threatened South Chilcotin Ranges grizzly bear population continues to recover.
- * On-site management is present. Líl'wat Nation and N'Quatqua have an active role in co-management with the Province.
- * Adequate resources support management, maintenance, education, and enforcement. The amount of time, energy, and resources contributed by volunteer organizations continues at sustainable levels.
- * Tenquille Lake remains a backcountry, wilderness destination. Visiting the area is a peaceful experience.
- * Tenquille Lake remains somewhat difficult to access; visiting this area requires moderate effort.
- * The trail network is well-organized and maintained to standards that support designated use. Facilities and infrastructure adequately support sustainable levels of designated use.
- * All visitors to the area are respectful and mindful of their impacts and avoid behavior or activities that may result in habituation of wildlife.
- * Education effectively achieves respect for N'Quatqua and Líl'wat history and cultural resources, the environment, wildlife, safety, and preparedness.
- * Visitors are well-prepared for backcountry travel, and arrive and leave the area safely.
- * There is a very high level of compliance from the public and from Adventure Tourism operators. Rules and regulations are well known and respected.
- * Adventure Tourism supports public infrastructure and does not negatively impact non-guided visitors.



7. Management Strategies & Actions

The focus of this Visitor Use Management Strategy is to identify and recommend feasible management actions that will help achieve the long-term vision for the Tenquille Lake area. Through an in-depth and collaborative process, the Province, Líl'wat Nation and N'Quatqua have determined that the current conditions and situation do not match the desired conditions, or vision, for this area. Project partners recognize that additional management actions are needed to ensure the protection of Líl'wat Nation and N'Quatqua cultural values, important ecosystems and wildlife habitat, at-risk species, and public safety.

The following management actions and appropriate activities have been developed by project partners, and incorporate feedback received from stakeholders, Líl'wat and N'Quatqua citizens, and the public. This Strategy is meant to guide adaptive management. The actions listed below will require further review after an initial year of monitoring, and may be adjusted in the future, depending on how successful they are at achieving the desired conditions.

Goal/ Desired condition	Short term Management Actions (2021-2022)	Long term Management Actions (Summer 2022 & beyond)
<p>1. Lílwat Nation & N'Quatqua have an active role in managing recreation in the Tenquille Lake area, in collaboration with the Province.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue shared decision-making throughout VUM project • Continue Lílwat Skél7awlh (stewards) program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lílwat Nation manages/runs site operator • Lílwat & N'Quatqua leads cultural awareness training for site operator
<p>2. Cultural values (including Ntákmen) and cultural heritage resources are protected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) • Continue monitoring by Lílwat Skél7awlh (stewards) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on AOA findings, consider additional actions as needed • Conduct ongoing monitoring
<p>3. Increase awareness and respect for Lílwat Nation & N'Quatqua territories. Increase education on Lílwat and N'Quatqua territories, culture, history, and place names.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install signage to acknowledge Lílwat Nation & N'Quatqua territories • Update websites (Rec Sites and Trails BC, Pemberton Wildlife Association) • Develop & install cultural interpretive signage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop & install 'cultural journey' kiosk • Celebrate the Lílwat Skél7awlh (stewards) seasons with ceremony
<p>4. Lílwat and N'Quatqua citizens continue to access and visit the Tenquille Lake area, and feel comfortable doing so.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase information about accessing the area • Utilize reservation system for Lílwat & N'Quatqua's exclusive use of cabin/campground at certain times & increase information on these opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore additional opportunities for Lílwat & N'Quatqua to utilize the Tenquille Lake area for youth and educational programs
<p>5. Wildlife populations are diverse and abundant. The South Chilcotin grizzly bear population continues to recover. Rare and at-risk species are protected. Habitat provides forage, security, and travel corridors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close the Tenquille Creek trail and promote public access via Branch 12 & Historic trails • Prohibit dogs at Tenquille Lake and on trails • Designate the Tenquille Lake Rec Site as non-motorized year-round 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourage winter motorized use within, and 500m from, important winter mountain goat habitat outside Rec Site • Increase information on <i>Wildlife Act</i> motorized closures

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

<p>6. The ecosystem is healthy & functioning. Vegetation is robust, diverse, and free from invasive species. Tree cutting is minimized.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow camping only in designated sites • Install signage to discourage camping outside designated sites • Provide firewood for cabin users • Prohibit campfires within Rec Site, with the potential exception of communal fire pit(s) & wood managed by site operator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on invasive species surveys, consider additional actions
<p>7. Education effectively achieves respect for N’Quatqua and Lílwat history and cultural resources, wildlife, the environment, and backcountry preparedness. Visitors arrive safely and are well-prepared.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop & install cultural interpretive and educational signage • Develop avalanche mapping & install signage • Improve wayfinding signage & winter trail markers • Conduct brushing on the Branch 12 road • Hire a site operator to provide in-person education • Develop & install bear aware signage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with regional education initiatives (i.e. Sea to Sky Destination Education Initiative, Adventure Smart, Bear Aware) • Conduct brushing on the Branch 12 road every 2-5 years. Maintain 4x4 wilderness road standard until future timber harvesting occurs; deactivate to same standard post-harvest.
<p>8. Visitors are respectful and mindful of their impacts, & avoid behavior or activities that may result in habituation of wildlife.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop & install bear aware signage • Install educational signage about wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote citizen science opportunities
<p>9. Tenquille Lake remains a backcountry, wilderness destination where visitors can experience solitude & closeness to nature. Visiting the area requires moderate effort.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit overnight stays at cabin & campground (see Goal #11) • Define appropriate activities (see Section 7.2) 	

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

<p>10. Trail network is well-organized and maintained to meet trail objectives. Facilities and infrastructure adequately support the intended types and amount of use. Visitor conflicts are minimized.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct trail work as needed • Remove or relocate old toilet(s) • Define appropriate activities • Prohibit mountain biking on trails and within Rec Site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve signage for the Mt. Barbour trail • Install interpretive signage about sensitive alpine vegetation • Explore options to install a toilet near Branch 12 turnoff or along Lillooet FSR • Identify trail objectives for main trails • Install new food caches at campground
<p>11. Identify visitor capacities and manage public visitor use within these levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit overnight stays at cabin & campground • Implement through fee for service, reservation system, & site operator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue adjusting visitor capacity, manage with fee/ reservation • Expand site operator position
<p>12. Rules and regulations are well-known and respected. There is a very high level of compliance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install new signage at campsites & trailheads • Post information online 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek assistance with messaging from Tourism Pemberton & local governments
<p>13. Increase on-site management, enforcement, and education (as feasible).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hire site operator • Continue Lilwat Skél7awlh (stewards) program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek long-term, continuous funding to expand Lilwat Skél7awlh (stewards) program at Tenquille Lake
<p>14. Adequate resources support management, maintenance, education, and enforcement. Volunteer effort is sustainable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce fee for service model (cabin & campground) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue fee for service model (cabin & campground) • Seek long-term funding to support additional enforcement and on-site management
<p>15. Adventure Tourism operators support public infrastructure & facilities, and do not negatively impact non-guided visitors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not allow commercial use of cabin or campground • Require commercial operators to contribute towards maintenance of Rec Site & trails if using area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue a moratorium on future/new Adventure Tourism tenures within the Tenquille Lake area

7.2 APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES

The following table identifies activities that are considered appropriate within the Tenquille Lake recreation site and on trails. Project partners have determined these activities are compatible with the desired conditions for the Tenquille Lake area.

TABLE 2: APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES WITHIN TENQUILLE LAKE RECREATION SITE AND TRAILS

Activity	Appropriate?	Rationale
Hiking	Yes	
Camping	Yes (only within designated sites)	Minimize impacts to sensitive vegetation and wildlife habitat
Large groups at campsite; commercial use of campsite or cabin	No	Visitor experience
Fires at campground	No	Impacts to environment (wood cutting), increased wildfire risk
Dogs	No	Negative impacts to wildlife, increased risk of human-bear conflict, visitor experience
Mountain biking	No	Visitor conflict, increase in human/bear conflicts; trails not built or maintained for bike use (erosion)
Backcountry skiing, snowshoeing	Yes	
Snowmobiles (winter motorized use)	No	Negative impacts to wildlife (displacement of mountain goats from important winter habitat & disturbance to grizzly bears during early spring emergence)
Horses	Not within Rec Site	Negative impacts to environment (damage, invasive species)
Fishing	Yes	As per Provincial regulations
Hunting	Not within Rec Site	As per Provincial regulations
Target shooting	Not within Rec Site	As per Provincial regulations
Fly-in access	No	Visitor experience, noise, negative impacts to wildlife
Drones, speakers, generators	No	Visitor experience (noise), impacts to wildlife

8. Implement, Monitor, Evaluate, and Adjust

8.1 IMPLEMENTATION

A collaborative approach will be taken to implement the actions outlined in this document, subject to available funding and staff resources. An implementation committee will guide this process. Where possible, the Province, Líl'wat Nation, and N'Quatqua will collaborate with local governments, stakeholders, and/or community organizations to support the goals of this Strategy.

8.2 IMPORTANT INDICATORS FOR MONITORING

Indicators are specific resource or experiential attributes that can be measured to track changes in conditions so that progress toward achieving and maintaining the long-term vision can be assessed.

The Province, Líl'wat Nation, and N'Quatqua have identified indicators, as well as objectives for each indicator, that reflect the desired conditions for the Tenquille Lake area. These are attributes related to environment and wildlife, at-risk species, Líl'wat and N'Quatqua culture and connection to the land, safety and preparedness, and compliance.

Indicators will be monitored to track the changes in conditions at Tenquille Lake. The indicators may change once monitoring has begun, as the indicators themselves will be assessed and

evaluated over time to determine how well they reflect the current state in relation to the desired conditions. This will likely involve a trial-and-error process to refine the list of indicators that meet the goals of the Strategy. Monitoring efforts will coordinate with existing initiatives and utilize established monitoring protocols where possible. Through monitoring, it will be possible to track changes in conditions and determine if the situation is trending towards the desired conditions, or away from them.

8.3 EVALUATE AND ADJUST

The Visitor Use Management Framework is meant to be iterative, and guides adaptive management. The Province, Líl'wat Nation and N'Quatqua will take a phased approach to implementing this Visitor Use Management Strategy. As the initial management actions are implemented, monitoring will provide important information. After the initial phase of monitoring, project partners will reassess the current state and determine what additional management strategies and actions are needed. Project partners acknowledge that new information may arise that may influence the desired conditions, indicators, and management actions.

Project partners recognize this is a new approach to managing recreation in the Sea to Sky corridor and seek to learn from the process. Ultimately, this document will guide the Province, Líl'wat Nation and N'Quatqua in the long-term, adaptive co-management of the Tenquille Lake area.



