OCTOPUS ISLANDS PROVINCIAL PARK

PURPOSE STATEMENT AND ZONING PLAN

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Approved by:

Dick Heath

Regional Manager

Environmental Stewardship Division

Date: <u>F2/-</u> 33/33____

Nancy Wilkin

Assistant Deputy Minister

Environmental Stewardship Division

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Primary Role

The **primary** role of Octopus Islands Park is to provide a marine recreation experience for boaters traveling the Inside Passage. The Inside Passage is a popular route for long distance boaters heading to the North Coast or Alaska and safe anchorages with a natural setting have been established for this purpose. Octopus Islands is also part of the BC Marine Trail Association network, which is a series of campsites, resting areas and safe havens designed and cared for by recreational kayakers and boaters. Once connected, this marine trail will extend from Vancouver to Prince Rupert and down into Puget Sound.

Located on the northeast side of Quadra Island, this 748 hectare park protects Waiatt Bay and Bodega Anchorage. Recreational opportunities include swimming, hiking, fishing, scuba diving, kayaking, boating, canoeing, camping, and nature appreciation. The park includes a portage trail to Small Inlet on the west side of Quadra Island, which is also a provincial park. From the portage trail, a hiking trail leads to Newton Lake, where swimming opportunities exist. Access to Octopus Islands Park is by boat only, and wilderness camping is allowed but no facilities are provided.

Secondary Role

The **secondary** role is to protect the natural environment in which people come to recreate. Although this protected area is relatively small, Octopus Islands Park makes a contribution to the representation of the under-represented Coastal Western Hemlock xm2 biogeoclimatic variant, which has only 4% protected provincially. This ecosystem has been highly modified and not much remains intact.

Octopus Islands Park also contributes 2% to the representation of the Outer Fiordland Ecosection (OUF) and 5% to the Johnstone Strait *Marine* Ecosection (JS), both of which are under-represented in the protected area system.

The marine portion of the park (441 ha) with its numerous bays and islets serves as habitat for harbour seals, harbour porpoises, marine invertebrates, groundfish, salmon, and octopi.

Management Issues

Known Management Issue	Response	
Encroachment on park with the installation of a wharf and dock facility by a private landholder	Work with land owner to legalize access to property.	
Potential development of private land and impacts on park values including portage route	Pursue acquisition of private land between Waiatt Bay and Small Inlet to complete and protect portage route.	
Impacts on upland ecosystem as a result of increasing camping use	Monitor impacts and develop camping site when impacts reach unacceptable levels.	
Impacts on water quality in anchorage by boat sewage	 Work with DFO to establish a no dumping regulation. Develop and implement a water quality monitoring 	

	 program. Increase public awareness through signage and website about impacts of dumping. Monitor levels of use and develop sanitation facilities when deemed necessary.
Lack of park awareness and its boundaries	 Develop educational materials and enhance website to inform the public about the park and its boundaries. Ensure that park boundaries are signed and are on marine charts.
Lack of knowledge of marine and cultural values	 Undertake research to identify and assess marine values. Undertake cultural inventory and traditional use study of whole park in conjunction with First Nations.

Zoning

Natural Environment Zone – covers the entire park (748 ha). The objective of this zone is to protect scenic values and to provide recreation opportunities in a largely undisturbed natural environment.

Conservation				
Representation - ecosection		Octopus Islands Park makes a small contribution of 2.1% to the under-represented Outer Fiordland Ecosection (OUF), which has only 3.3% protected provincially.		
		It also makes the 5 th largest contribution at 4.7% to the Johnstone Strait <i>Marine</i> Ecosection (JS), which has only 3.7% protected.		
- biogeoclimatic subzone/variant		Octopus Islands Park makes a small contribution of 1.6% to the overall representation of CWHxm2, which has only 4.13% protected. Any representation of this ecosystem is important due to its fragmented nature and the limited opportunities available for protection.		
Special Feature	\boxtimes	Octopus habitat; fast water		
Rare/Endangered Values		None known at this time		
Scientific/Research Opportunities		None known at this time		
Recreation				
Representation backcountry destination		Not Applicable Kayakers, small boaters; multi-day safe		
travel corridor	\boxtimes	anchorage Part of Inside Passage route; marine trail for kayakers		
local recreation		Low level of use		
Special Opportunities		None known at this time		
Education/Interpretation Opportunities		None known at this time		
Cultural Heritage				
Representation	\boxtimes	Settlement patterns		
Special Feature	\boxtimes	Archaeological sites - middens		

Other Management Considerations

Relationship to other PAs		Part of a system of protected areas and anchorages along the Inside Passage; part of the BC Marine Trail network
Co-operative Management Arrangements	\boxtimes	Commercial fishery closure specific to the park: Pacific oyster, intertidal clams
Partnerships		Not Applicable
Vulnerability		Impact of recreation on upland sensitive ecosystems; development of private islands that lie inside the park
Relationship to other Strategies		Marine Protected Areas Strategy; a 251 hectare park addition as a result of recommendations in the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan

Area: 748 hectares (307 ha upland; 441 ha foreshore)

Date of establishment: March 26, 1974

