

DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR REVIEW AND FEEDBACK

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September 2025



Gitanyow
Hereditary Chiefs



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Management Plan

August 2025



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VISION

Wilp Watakhayetsxw and Gamlakyeltxw Vision for the Future of the Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area

Wilp Watakhayetsxw and Gamlakyeltxw envision the Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area (“GIPA”) as a place where balance between economic development and long-term environmental sustainability is prioritized, thereby upholding the Gitanyow legal principle of Gwelx ye’erst.

Through Gitanyow Ayookxw (laws), Wilp Watakhayetsxw and Gamlakyeltxw strive to protect the GIPA from harmful and unsustainable resource development that would prevent future generations from enjoying the beauty, abundance, and health of the area. The two Ganeda Wilp wish to maintain the current ecological state of the GIPA, and support healing of areas impacted by past development through environmental restoration.

The two Ganeda Wilp envision the GIPA as a place where salmon migration and spawning areas are protected, scientific and cultural monitoring support recovery of the endangered coho and chinook stocks, and Indigenous rights to fish are upheld and respected.

Wilp Watakhayetsxw and Gamlakyeltxw see a place where Wilp members’ access is unfettered, but also where non-Indigenous guests are welcomed and encouraged to follow ancient protocols of permission, respect and care for the land and waters. A place where tourism, forestry, farming, fishing, hunting, and gathering of plants, berries and fungi are thriving under sustainable management guidance.

The future state of the GIPA is one where young Gitanyow Wilp members and guests have food security from the land and waters grounded in knowledge transfer from elders and Chiefs. GIPA will ensure that the transportation corridor known as the Cranberry Connector will be maintained in its current state with minor improvements but will not become a superhighway for fossil fuel industry traffic or unrestricted access for guests.

Background and Purpose of This Document

Background

The process to start drafting this Management Plan started in August of 2024 when the area was under threat and increased risk from the proposed Prince Rupert Gas Transmission Pipeline (“PRGT”) and the industrial traffic associated with early construction activities. A checkpoint was established on the Cranberry Connector to screen traffic and prevent access from PRGT construction vehicles. The checkpoint was in place for the 4 months of construction activities that occurred in Nisga’a core treaty lands outside of the Gitanyow Ganeda Lax’yip.

During the 4-month operation of the Ganeda Checkpoint, discussions began on establishing an Indigenous Protected Area in the two Wilp territories to protect and preserve the ecological and cultural values in the area from the looming threat of pipeline development and other industrial activities.

In November 2024 on the date of the expiry of the PRGT provincial environmental certificate, a notice was sent to the provincial government and known stakeholders in the area informing them of the proposed Indigenous Protected Area and seeking their input on how this may affect their interests. In April 2025, provincial Ministers of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation, Environment and Parks, and Water Land and Resource Stewardship wrote to the two Wilp Chiefs and recognized “the importance of the Gitanyow Lax’yip Land Use Plan” and “committed to working collaboratively” to recognize “Aboriginal rights and title, protecting our precious environment for future generations.”

Following this commitment from the three provincial ministers, and over the objections of the Gitanyow collectively, the BC Environmental Assessment Office issued a Substantial Start decision in June of 2025 giving permanent provincial authorization to PRGT.





Purpose

This Draft Management Plan was developed by Wilp Watakhayetsxw and Gamlakyeltxw to communicate management goals and guidelines for the Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area (“GIPA”) within the respective Wilp Lax’yip (territories).

This Draft Management Plan will undergo the following key steps prior to finalization:

1. Distribution to the provincial and federal governments, and key stakeholders operating in the area.
2. A two-month review period for affected governments and stakeholders to provide feedback and response on how the establishment of the GIPA will affect their interest in the area.
3. Collation and analysis of input received into a final Management Plan.
4. Distribute final Management Plan and accompanying explanatory materials on how input was considered and incorporated.
5. Implement Management Plan in on-going consultation and operational decisions affecting the GIPA.

Declaration in Gitanyow Ayookxw

- ◆ Wilp Watakhayetsxw and Gamlakyeltxw hereby affirms in accordance with the Gitanyow Ayookxw our solemn responsibility and our resolve to protect the area within the Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area to ensure the survival of salmon, wildlife, plants and fungi for future generations.
- ◆ The two Ganeda Wilp are concerned about the potential impact of LNG pipeline development primarily but also concerned about induced impacts of LNG such as more open access to gas exploration in the Bowser Basin, increased road density, and overall climate impacts from the proposed Ksi Lisims LNG Terminal.
- ◆ Wilp Watakhayetsxw and Gamlakyeltxw wishes to ensure food security for current and future generations of Wilp members in the face of an ongoing climate crisis affecting ecosystem function, availability of fresh water, and risk of catastrophic wildfire.
- ◆ The two Ganeda Wilp work in cooperation with the other six Gitanyow Wilp for the betterment of the Huwilp and the Lax'yip through the Gitanyow Lax'yip Land Use Plan. The Land Use Plan became law in 2012 and protects critical areas for fish, wildlife, biodiversity, fresh water, and ecosystem function and connectivity. The Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area is proposed to the provincial government, our partner in the Land Use Plan, as an amendment to the Land Use Plan under Section 11.5 page 10 (Recognition and Reconciliation Agreement, 2016, 2021, 2024 main body).



- ◆ Salmon is vital to the Gitanyow culture, governance, physical and social well-being of our members. Without salmon, we lose our identity, history, and connection to the land and to future generations.
- ◆ The Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area is not a park. It is a new way of being with the land and water, in respect, but also ensuring our people and neighbours can sustain themselves with employment and food security opportunities.
- ◆ This Declaration is embedded within the Management Plan for the Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area and is hereby endorsed by the Simgigyet and Sigidimhanak of the two Ganeda Wilp.
- ◆ Wilp Watakhayetsxw and Gamlakyeltxw invite the two other Ganeda Wilp, and the two Lax Gibuu Wilp affected by the proposed PRGT pipeline to witness this Declaration and join it through additional lands protected in their respective Wilp territories or other means of support and protection.
- ◆ In addition to the Gitanyow Ayookxw, this Declaration is supported by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the BC Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act, and numerous legal precedents including the Delgamuukw/Gis Day Wa Supreme Court decision of 1998 and the Wii Litsxw BC Supreme Court decision of 2008, the Tsilhq'otin Supreme Court decision of 2014, and numerous other cases regarding Aboriginal rights and title.
- ◆ We invite fellow Gitanyow, Gitksan, Nisga'a, and Tsimshian Wilp to witness this Declaration in accordance with our common Ayookxw/Ayaawx (laws).



Ecological Value of the Area

The GIPA is approximately 8,800 hectares and includes the following Gitanyow Lax'yip Land Use Plan Zones:

- ◆ Ecosystem Networks and Buffers approx. 3,000 hectares
- ◆ Moose Winter Range approx. 5,200 hectares
- ◆ Special Habitat for General Wildlife approx. 280 hectares
- ◆ Northern Goshawk Nest Sites (6) & Habitat approx. 920 hectares
- ◆ Grizzly Bear Habitat & Grizzly Bear Identified Watershed approx. 3,600 hectares
- ◆ Special Habitat for General Wildlife approx. 280 hectares



Fish Species

- ◆ Sockeye salmon
- ◆ Chinook salmon
- ◆ Coho salmon
- ◆ Pink salmon
- ◆ Steelhead



Wildlife Species Of Note

- ◆ Grizzly bear
- ◆ Interior/coastal goshawk
- ◆ Wolf
- ◆ Moose
- ◆ Deer



Plants, Berries, And Mushrooms Of Note

- ◆ Pine Mushrooms
- ◆ Huckleberries
- ◆ Devil's Club
- ◆ Melgwus (helibore)

Importance to Overall Nass River Watershed Salmon Fisheries

The Nass River is the third largest salmon producing river in BC. Among one of the most abundant salmon species that it supports are sockeye salmon, a renewable annual resource of great value. Nass sockeye are valued for sustenance and are fished every year by Gitanyow and other First Nations with traditional territories in the Nass watershed, fisheries that are protected under Canada's constitution and through treaty agreements. Nass sockeye are also valued by a wide variety of First Nation commercial, general Canadian, and US commercial and recreational fisheries. The collective monetary value of Nass sockeye fisheries alone has been estimated to be on average around \$10 million annually.

The Nass Watershed has many feeder streams that make it a valuable salmon producer, but among one of the most important is the Cranberry River. The Cranberry River is a key tributary of the Nass River and contains migration and spawning habitat for all five species of salmon. The Cranberry River is thought to be the largest producer of Chinook in the Nass Watershed. Telemetry studies conducted on Chinook in 1995 showed that 22% or approximately 5,000 Nass Chinook spawned in the Cranberry River. Follow-up telemetry studies conducted in 2005 showed that 19% or approximately 28,000 Nass coho and 18% or approximately 2,700 Nass steelhead spawned in the Cranberry River as well.

The collective monetary value of Nass sockeye fisheries alone has been estimated to be on average around \$10 million annually.





Gitanyow History & Place Names In The Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area

The Wilp territories occupied and governed by the Gitanyow today have remained constant for centuries and continue to be validated through the Li'ligit (feast). Despite encroachments by third parties, including resource companies, the Gitanyow Hereditary Chiefs continue to uphold their lawful responsibilities to steward the territory to sustain its wealth and in turn Gitanyow society and governance.

The Adawaak (history) of Wilp Watakhayetsxw and Gamlakyeltxw tells their history and documents their territory. As with the entirety of the Gitanyow Lax'yip, Watakhayetsxw and Gamlakyeltxw title to their territory is also documented and upheld by the following:

- ◆ Gitanyow naming of mountains, rivers, lakes, and other geographic features demonstrating highly detailed knowledge of the territory and its features, and of their historical origins dating back to the original “surveying” of the Wilp territories millennia ago by the ancestors of today’s Gitanyow Hereditary Chiefs;
- ◆ The formal and public validation of the veracity of each Wilp’s Adawaak, its title to its territory and its rights by other Wilp Chiefs and neighbouring nations through a series of Li'ligit over countless generations, including at the point of Crown sovereignty assertion up to the present time; and
- ◆ Archaeological evidence of sustained, ongoing occupation and use of the defined tracts of land making up the Wilp territories, dating back millennia, at the time of Crown sovereignty assertion and to the present time.

The present day Wilp of Watakhayetsxw is made up of the descendants of the original people who settled at Gitanyow at the same time as Gwinuu, and members of this wilnat'aahl (kin) who settled at Temlaxam, moved to Gitluusek and then to Gitanyow and members of this wilnat'aahl who had lived at Gitangasx.

The territories of Wilp Watakhayetsxw and Gamlakyeltxw and the history of their acquisition and defence is well documented in published works and in the evidence for the Gitanyow title case currently before the BC Supreme Court, Malii vs. His Majesty the King.

The territories of the Wilp Watakhayetsxw include the following camps, village sites, mountains, valleys, and watersheds.



The territories of the Wilp Watakhayetsxw include the following camps, village sites, mountains, valleys, and watersheds.

Kiteen River Watershed

Gyahlt'in, Look at Fish Weir

- ◆ Kiteen River watershed
- ◆ Watakhayetsxw, entire length nearly to the source and the mountains nearby, upper part of the valley is called Gwinstimoon, referring to humpback. There they fish also trout, coho, milit, and hunt beaver

Wundugwantxwgaakhl, Where Fell Off Rat

- ◆ mountain west of Ginmiltkun Creek and south of Nass Road
- ◆ Gwanxsm Wundugwantxwgaakhl, creek flows out of this mountain

Gipk'asxw, Fish Barricade

- ◆ area at junction of Kiteen and Cranberry Rivers
- ◆ an old fishing village there at the mouth of the Kiteen River, called Gipk'asxw, Fish Barricade, where fish weirs were put across Cranberry River, thus is both sides of the river at the junction
- ◆ GjTe8, GjTe3, GjTe7 – archaeological sites in this area: trail, cache pit and unidentified

Akxwslaxbehlit

- ◆ big meadow (flat) between Nass Road and Cranberry River
- ◆ near Gipk'asxw

Laxsagat, On Sharp

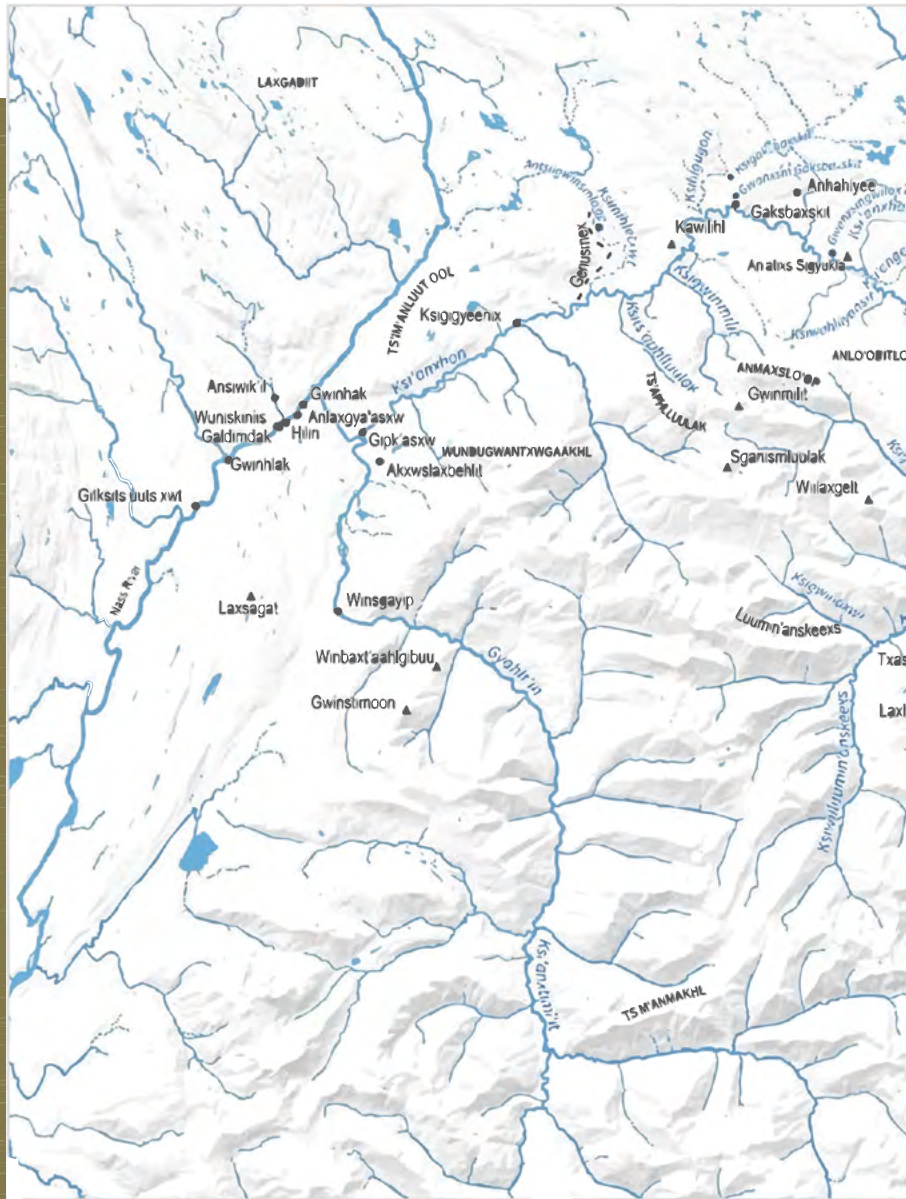
- ◆ Jackpine Mountain

Wingsayip, Where Land Across

- ◆ feature on Kiteen River, at bridge crossing on Nass Road, canyon is narrow and at one time the banks above the river touched (or nearly touched)

Gwinstimoon, Place Humpback

- ◆ the upper part of the Kiteen valley
- ◆ there they fish trout, coho, milit (no sockeye or springs), and hunt beaver, etc.



Allowable Activities in the Protected Area

The following activities are considered allowable in the Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area, subject to appropriate conditions as indicated:

Industrial Activities

- ◆ Green energy including transmission lines, only when reviewed and supported through the Gitanyow Wilp Sustainability Assessment Process.
- ◆ Forestry harvest and commercial logging and related activities including road building and maintenance, silviculture, and commercial thinning are allowable only with a Cooperative Harvest Agreement with the licensee and the impacted Wilp that includes adherence to the Gitanyow Lax'yip Land Use Plan and enhanced silviculture practices for moose browse.

Recreational Activities & Eco-Tourism

- ◆ Snowmobiling and ATV/quad use is permitted outside of creek beds and other sensitive areas.
- ◆ Angling guide outfitting is permitted only with express Wilp consent, secured through an Access Agreement with appropriate protection measures for threatened species.
- ◆ Eco-tourism development including Gitanyow-led or partnered development of lodges, campgrounds, tours, and other activities that are low-impact or have been managed to reduce impacts.
- ◆ General low-impact tourism activities including boating, hiking, camping, non-commercial harvest of fish, berries, plants and fungi permitted with adherence to the Visitors Code of Conduct found in Appendix D. The two Ganeda Wilp may in the future designate specific areas for camping, and restrict other more sensitive areas including ancient village and grave sites.



Aboriginal Rights and Culture

- ◆ Wilp exercise of Aboriginal/Indigenous rights and culture including but not limited to fishing, hunting, berry picking, gathering plant medicines, harvest of fungi, construction of cabins or farms supporting food sovereignty and security.
- ◆ Cultural camps and educational camps for youth, adults and elders are supported and encouraged. Information on best practices is available from the Gitanyow Hereditary Chiefs Office for dealing with waste (sewage and food) and other waste associated with the camps.
- ◆ Salmon habitat and enumeration infrastructure is permitted, where needed and in accordance with Gitanyow Ayookxw and consent of the affected Wilp. This may include water storage, fish weirs, fish ladders, enumeration facilities, cabins or other buildings to house monitors and field crews, among others.
- ◆ Cultural burns of forested areas to prevent severe wildfire risk, and to promote growth of berry and fungi growth, and to safeguard cultural infrastructure from increased wildfire risk. Fire stewardship of the area may include implementation of the Gitanyow Fire Stewardship Plan, in partnership between the Gitanyow Lax'yip Guardians and the BC Wildfire Service.
- ◆ Restoration of environmentally damaged areas including but not limited to fish habitat, contaminated sites, previously logged areas, road decommissioning, and other areas and activities as determined by the two Ganeda Wilp and in consultation with Gitanyow Fisheries Authority, Gitanyow Lax'yip Guardians and other subject-matter qualified experts.



Commercial or Economic Harvests of Berries, Mushrooms, and Fish

- ◆ Commercial harvest of berries, fungi, other plants and salmon and other fish is permitted only with the express permission of the affected Wilp in accordance with the Gitanyow Ayookxw. Sale of berries, mushrooms, and other plants should consider sustainability of the harvest level. An Access Agreement or other documentation of partnership may be required to document permission.
- ◆ Commercial harvest of salmon is permitted only during years where sufficient returns to the area allow, carried out in consultation with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Gitanyow Fisheries Authority.

Transportation Corridors

- ◆ Regular maintenance of the Cranberry Connector and other mainline Forest Service Roads is permitted through annual workplanning with the Ministry of Forests under the Recognition and Reconciliation Agreement, Shared Engagement Framework. Consultation and consensus-building must occur for all maintenance on the Forest Service Roads in the protected area.
- ◆ Gitanyow-led improvements and maintenance of the Cranberry Connector and other mainline Forest Service roads is permitted and may include brushing, grading, and snow-plowing.



Scientific and Cultural/Archaeological Studies

- ◆ Scientific studies are permitted, including studies on salmon, other fish, wildlife, water quality, climate change, biodiversity, wildfire risk and any other subjects supporting increased understanding of and advancement towards Wilp Sustainability. Partnerships with the affected Wilp, Gitanyow Fisheries Authority, Gitanyow Lax'yip Guardians, and/or Gitanyow Hereditary Chiefs Office are required. Where capacity is limited for partnerships, a letter of support may be substituted.
- ◆ Where studies are done in partnership with Gitanyow/the affected Wilp, no provincial permits or other authorizations will be required. Study plans, including methods and identification of potential impacts or risk, will be reviewed by Gitanyow Fisheries Authority or other designated qualified experts.
- ◆ Archaeological and cultural studies are encouraged and supported. Gitanyow may designate academic or consulting archaeological experts to participate in or lead such studies. Where the study is led by, in partnership with, or otherwise supported by Gitanyow or the affected Wilp, no provincial permit will be required.

Prohibited Activities in the Protected Area

Industrial Activities

- ◆ Pipeline development is prohibited, including for the transmission of gas, oil, condensate and other hazardous materials. Any activity by another government to promote pipeline development in the protected area is prohibited.
- ◆ Mineral claim registration, mineral exploration, mine development, mine operation, or any activities that promote mineral exploration or mine development is prohibited.
- ◆ Railway development is prohibited, including surveying, investigative studies, promotion, or speculation publicly on the economic case for a railway through the protected area.
- ◆ Fracking or any type of sub-surface gas exploration is prohibited, including the promotion of the area by governments or companies for gas exploration.
- ◆ Industrial road development or other induced or related industrial activities associated with any of the above industrial activities is prohibited.

Waste and Pollution

- ◆ Release of any hazardous waste or materials into the environment (soil, water, etc) in the protected area is prohibited.
- ◆ Introduction, spill, or escape of waste or any substance into the environment that is capable of causing pollution of the land, air, or water in the protected area is prohibited. Prevention of accidental spill or escape of waste or any substance into the environment will be included in relevant agreements with the affected Wilp.
- ◆ The two Ganeda Wilp will work with those responsible for any existing contaminated sites in the protected area to identify and implement measures for clean-up and restoration.

Privatization of Lands

- ◆ Granting of any new fee simple or private lands, leasehold, or other provincial interests or dispositions in the protected area is prohibited.
- ◆ Any new non-Gitanyow residential development in the protected area is prohibited.

Relationship to Other Government Plans, Processes, and Legal Designations

The Gitanyow Lax'yip Land Use Plan (GLLUP) continues to be the main Ayookxw for governing lands in the entire Gitanyow Lax'yip. The GLLUP has been in place since 2012 and contains provisions for an adaptive management approach, as outlined in the Gitanyow Huwilp Recognition and Reconciliation Agreement Sections 11.5, 12.7, and Schedule C, Section 3.5d.

The Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area is established as a part of the adaptive management approach outlined in the GLLUP to be utilized where new information becomes available. Existing protection measures in the GLLUP including Ecosystem Networks and Buffers in the protected area protect critical salmon habitat and ecological values, but require enhanced protection in the face of climate change and specifically the climate impacts flowing from LNG pipeline development.

Implementation of this management plan for the Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area has the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance long-term carbon storage and other ecosystem services in the Lax'yip compared to 'business as usual'. Gitanyow enacts protection of this area in the Ayookxw and engages other governments on similar protection measures with the intent of both cultural and ecological preservation, and potential carbon offset and biodiversity credit revenue generation. Gitanyow remains open to exploring such revenue generation with other governments, including the provincial government, but is also pursuing independent avenues.

This management plan and the Ayookxw supporting the Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area will remain in effect regardless of any new provincial legal designations. Gitanyow remains open to collaborative stewardship and legally plural designations for protection of the Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area and will draw upon the management direction and vision contained herein to guide any negotiations, consultation or consent-based processes with Crown governments.

The exercise of Gitanyow Dax'gyet (authority) and Ayookxw is supported by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, specifically Articles 3, 4, 5, 11, 18, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29 and 32. The UN Declaration is supported and adopted by both the provincial and federal governments, which further bolster Crown recognition of the Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area.

Monitoring and Enforcement

Wilp members from Wilp Watakhayetsxw and Gamlakyeltxw, as well as the Gitanyow Lax'yip Guardians will continue to fulfill their role in the protected area, conducting moose hunting and salmon harvest monitoring, spill response, inspections of roads, restoration, and fire stewardship planning and cultural burns.

The two Ganeda Wilp may appoint a new Lax'yip Guardian to focus primarily on the Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area, subject to available resources.

Incidents, management concerns, and other relevant information will be reported back to the affected Wilp and the Gitanyow Hereditary Chiefs Office (Wilp Sustainability Director) for management response.

The Gitanyow Lax'yip Guardians will continue to work with the BC Conservation Officer Service and BC Natural Resource Officers, and others as necessary, on monitoring and enforcement activities, as appropriate.

MAPS



Appendix B

Acknowledgements

Wilp Watakhayetsxw and Gamlakyeltxw would like to acknowledge the following individuals and organizations who provided critical support in development of this management plan and establishment of the Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area:

Gitanyow Fisheries Authority

Skeena Fisheries Commission

Gitksan Watershed Authorities

Wilp Wii Litsxw Meziadin Indigenous Protected Area

MakeWay Foundation

Right Relations Collaborative

Amnesty International

Skeena Watershed Conservation Coalition

Kelly Bedford Holdings Ltd

Kispiox Valley Community Association

David Suzuki Foundation

Susan Marsden

Appendix C

Methodology

The general steps to develop this management plan included:

1. Review existing relevant documents including those listed in the References below, Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas materials from other First Nations, and samples of Indigenous co-management materials for conservancies in BC.
2. Generate common categories among other similar examples of Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas/ tribal parks for management plans.
3. Excerpt section of Gitanyow title Adawaak expert report to document cultural history and place names in the protected area.
4. Visioning workshop with Wilp members to develop common vision for the area and list of allowable and prohibited activities.
5. Compile information from Gitanyow Fisheries Authorities reports on fisheries values in the protected area.
6. Finalize draft for 2-month engagement and feedback process.

Visitor Code of Conduct

This code of conduct will be posted throughout the GIPA with signage and on printed handouts at key locations. This may also be available in an online app as a part of the Gitanyow Tourism Strategy currently being developed.

Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area—Visitors Code of Conduct

The Ganeda Indigenous Protected Area is protected under the stewardship of Wilp Watakhayetsxw, in accordance with our Ayookxw (laws), traditional governance, and sacred responsibilities to the land and all living beings. Visitors are welcome here as guests. Your respectful conduct helps preserve the cultural, ecological, and spiritual integrity of this place for future generations.

1. Respect Gitanyow Sovereignty and Laws

- ◆ Acknowledge that you are a guest on unceded Gitanyow Lax'yip.
- ◆ Follow all protocols, rules, and signage set by Wilp Watakhayetsxw and the Gitanyow Hereditary Chiefs.
- ◆ Recognize that Indigenous laws and governance are in effect, and may differ from provincial or federal regulations.

2. Protect the Land and Waters

- ◆ Stay on designated trails, campsites, and visitor areas.
- ◆ Do not disturb or remove plants, rocks, wildlife, or cultural artifacts.
- ◆ Carry out everything you bring in. Leave no trace.



3. Honour Cultural Protocols

- ◆ Do not photograph, film, or enter cultural or spiritual sites without permission.
- ◆ Respect Elders, storytellers, and Knowledge Holders—ask before recording or sharing.
- ◆ Refrain from using Gitanyow stories, symbols, or language without context or consent.

4. Support Local Economy and Conservation

- ◆ Choose Gitanyow-owned and operated businesses, guides, and services whenever possible.
- ◆ Contribute to conservation efforts through voluntary ecosystem service fees, donations, or participation in guided tours and educational programs.

5. Wildlife Safety and Awareness

- ◆ Do not approach or feed wildlife. Maintain a safe and respectful distance at all times.
- ◆ Follow all posted bear safety guidelines. This is bear territory.
- ◆ Store food and scented items securely; never leave garbage behind.

6. Alcohol, Cannabis, and Fire Restrictions

- ◆ Follow posted guidelines regarding the use of alcohol and cannabis. Some areas may be dry zones.
- ◆ Open fires are only permitted in designated fire rings. Always check for fire bans or restrictions.

7. Travel Respectfully

- ◆ Limit noise pollution. Enjoy the sounds of nature and avoid loud music or disruptive behavior.
- ◆ Avoid trespassing on private Wilp lands or residences.
- ◆ Drive respectfully on access roads and yield to wildlife and local traffic.

Appendix E

References

Gitanyow Hereditary Chiefs. 1959. Histories, Territories and Laws of the Kitwancool.

Gitanyow Hereditary Chiefs Office. 2013. Gitanyow Lax'yip Cultural Impact Study for the Proposed Prince Rupert Gas Transmission Project.

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