



NATIONAL PARK RESERVE OF CANADA

KA MITSHIMINIKANIT ASSI UTE TSHIUETIN CANADA

MINGAN ARCHIPELAGO *Management Plan*

TEKUATI NENI EKUANITSHIU-MINISHTIKUA *Takuaikan-mashinaikan*



Parks
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NATIONAL PARK RESERVE OF CANADA

MINGAN ARCHIPELAGO

Management Plan

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TEKUATI NENI EKUANITSHIU-MINISHTIKUA

Takuaikan-mashinaikan

November 2005



FOREWORD

ESHK^U EKA TSHITSHUE TSHITSHIPANANUT

Canada's national historic sites, national parks and national marine conservation areas represent the soul of Canada. They are a central part of who we are and what we are. They are places of beauty and wonder and heritage. Each tells its own story. Together, they connect Canadians to our roots, to our future and to each other.



We see a future in which each of the national historic sites of Canada, whether federally owned or not, enjoys sound commemorative health, and in which our system of sites evolves as our country evolves. Our national historic sites will be places for all Canadians to experience and learn from. They will help our communities to be vibrant and creative, and contribute to our efforts to revitalize Canada's cities. Together, we will hold these places in trust for this and future generations, while ensuring they contribute to Canada's sustainable economy and environmental health.

Our vision is also for each of Canada's unique terrestrial and marine regions to be represented by at least one national park or national marine conservation area, for all national parks to be in sound ecological health, for all national marine conservation areas to promote the ecologically sustainable use of our marine resources in a way that harmonizes conservation practices with human activities, and for both national parks and national marine conservation areas to be places for all Canadians to experience and enjoy.

These principles form the foundation of the new management plan for Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada. May I offer my appreciation to the vast range of thoughtful Canadians who helped develop this plan. I am especially grateful to our very dedicated team from Parks Canada and to the citizens and the representatives of the local organizations and communities, including the Innu communities of Ekuanitshit and Nutashkuan, who have demonstrated such good will, hard work, spirit of co-operation and extraordinary sense of stewardship.

In that same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve the Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada Management Plan.

Neni assia ka ishpiitenitakuaki tshetshi kanauenitakaniti, ka tshishpeutakaniti assia tekuaki anite *Canada* assit mak assia nete nipit ka takuaki, ekute ka nukuak etenitakuak tshitassinu. Tshuapatenan uetshipaniak^U tshinanu mak etenitakushiak^U. Mishta-minuashua neni assia kie mishta-akuatenitakuana, apu tshi katipananiti ute eshi-kanauenitakanit tshekuan ute assit. Kassinu neni etatiki, takuannua nenua utipatshimunuaua. Mamu, ashtauat nenu eshi-minu-kanauenitashuht nete pet utat mak nenu ashit ka ishi-pakushenitakanit nete aishkat ekue mamunaht nenua kassinu etashiniti auennua uetshipaniti *Canada* assit.

Eshi-uapatamaht neni papeik^U ka tshishpeutakaniti assia tekuaki ute *Canada* assit, peikuan iapit ne tshishe-utshimau tipenitak kie ma eka tipenitak, eukuan tshetshi minunakuaki mak neni kutaka assia kenuenitakaniti nanitam tshetshi etatu minuati kie nitautshiki miam eshi-tshitutemakaki neni assia. Neni assia ka tshishpeutakaniti tshika minuatuamau anitshenat eshinniut auenitshenat, ekute tshe tutak tshekuannu kie tshe tshishkutamatishuht. Tshika uitshieuat nenua etaniti auennua tshetshi etatu aiatshiniiti kie minutaniti atusseunnu, kie tshika uitshiaushiuat nete etatussenanunit ua tshitutakaniti utenaua tekuaki ute *Canada* assit. Mamu kassinu tshinanu, tshika kanauenitenan neni assia tshetshi apatshitaht auenitshenat etaht ute mak anitshenat tshe petuteht aianishkat, mak tshika tshitapatenan tshetshi takuak atusseun mak tshetshi eka pikunikanit ne assi nutim eshpishat nete *Canada* assit.

Ne ashit eshi-uapatamaht neni ka tshishpeutakaniti assia tekuaki anite *Canada* assit mak assia ka ishpiitenitakuaki tshetshi kanauenitakaniti assit tekuaki kie ma nete nipit ka takuaki tshika ui uapatiniuenanua neni assia, tshika ui tutakanu ka ishinikatet pak ka mishat mak ashit nete peik^U shipekut ka takuak; tshetshi ne eshi-takuak tshekuan ka tshishpeutakanit tshetshi eka pikunikanit, tshetshi nanitam minuashit assi kie ne tshekuan ka nitautshik anite; tshetshi kassinu auen minu-apashtat anite tshekuannu eshi-takuannit assit kie ishpiitenimat ashit auennua tshe ituteniti nete; kie eshpish minuenitakuaki neni assia ka ishinikateti pak mak nete ashit nipit ka takuaki ka tshishpeutakaniti, tshetshi itutenanut mak tshetshi minu-apashtakaniti.

Eukuan eshinakuak ne eshi-tshitapatakanit, eukuan ne tshe ishinakuak ute takuaikan-mashinaikan tshe ishi-tshitapatakanit neni ekuanitshiu-minishtikua ka ishi-uitakaniti anutshish miam pak. Tshuitamatinu ume eshpish minuenitaman kie neshkumakau anitshenat mitshet auenitshenat ka atusseshtahk umenu atusseunnu tshetshi ishinakuannit, anitshenat ashit kupanieshat ka atusseht nete *Parcs Canada*, mak anitshenat ka tshimanakanit nete ka mamuitunanit ka utshipaniht pessish utenaua tekuaniiti mak anitshenat ashit ekuanitshiunnuat kie nutashkuaninuunat ka mishta-uauitshiaushit nenu etutakanit mashinaikannu, nenu ashit ka tapuetatishuht, nanitam ka taht anite mak ka minu-atusseht, ka minu-tshitapatahk tshe itatussenanit.

Ekute anite kie nin, miam eshi-pimutenanut, tshe tapuetaman ume takuaikan-mashinaikan ka tshitapatakaniti neni ekuanitshiu-minishtikua pak ka ishi-uitakaniti nete itetshe *Canada* assit.

Minister of the Environment,

Utshimau ka atusseshtak assia,

Stéphane Dion

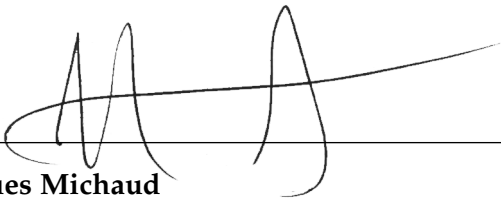
NATIONAL PARK RESERVE OF CANADA MINGAN ARCHIPELAGO

MANAGEMENT PLAN

RECOMMENDED BY:



Alan Latourelle
Chief Executive Officer
Parks Canada Agency



Hugues Michaud
Director
Mingan Field Unit
Parks Canada

SUMMARY

E TAKUAPEKAK

Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve* of Canada (MANPRC) was established in 1984 to ensure the protection of a representative sample of the East St. Lawrence Lowlands natural region within the Parks Canada network.

This plan follows up on two management plans adopted in 1987 and permits the development and heritage presentation of the West sector of MANPRC between Île aux Perroquets and Île Sainte-Geneviève, in a spirit of conservation.

The main management issues for MANPRC identified in this plan are related, firstly, to the need to improve relationships with the concerned Aboriginal communities and with the other communities adjacent to the park. Bilateral meetings and the maintenance of a park management follow-up committee* are the main measures proposed. The necessity of ensuring the maintenance of the ecological integrity* of the park reserve and the protection of the park's cultural resources was another important issue and implies better management of park use at MANPRC in the next few years. Several issues are also linked to the need to improve the heritage preservation* and the quality of MANPRC's offer of services. To achieve these ends, the management of the park must, in future, promote partnerships that engage the support of the main local actors and local communities*.

The vision of the park, the objectives and the management measures identified in this plan reflect in large part the spirit of the *Parks Canada Agency* Act*, the *Canada National Parks Act*, the *Parks Canada Guiding Principles and Operational Policies*, the *State of the Parks 1997 Report*, and the *2003 Ecological Integrity Statement*. The management objectives and

Ka mitshiminikanit assi ute tshiuetin *Canada* tekuaki neni Ekuanitshiu-minishtikua (MATCEM) tshitshipanipan neme pipun nishuaush tatunnu ashu neu, tshetshi minutakanit ne tshe ishi-kanauenitakanit ne eshi-takuak tshekuan nete assi eshinikatet *Basses-Terres du Saint-Laurent de l'Est*, nete ka takuaki assia ka nakatuenitakaniti.

Ume takuaikan-mashinaikan eukuan an nishtuau e tapuetatishunanut, ushkat takuanupan neme pipun nishuaush-tatunnu ashu nishuasht mak kutak pipun, peikushteu tatunnu ashu nish^u. Eukuan uet tshi etatu nukutakanit eshinakuak nete natamitat assi ka nakatuenitakanit ute tshiuetin *Canada* assit, nete Ekuanitshiu-minishtikua, nete itetshe Utshishtunishekau minishtik^u mak ne Ueuepitshi minishtik^u kie nenu ashit ua nukutaht menutaht atusseunnu.

Nenu ushkat tshe tshitapatak ne MATCEM, neni ka uauitakaniti ute mashinaikanit, eukuan an ushkat tshetshi minupuanitunanut ashit anitshenat innuat* etaht anite pessish mak ka takaukuht nenua minishtikua. Tshetshi minupuanit ne atusseun, tshika uetshimau-aimitunanu, mak nekumite* ka atusseshtak umenu, tshika teuat anite. Ne uet ui mitshiminikanit ne tshe ishi-kanauenitakanit assi* nete assi ka nakatuenitakanit mak ne tshe tshishpeuatakanit tshekuan eshi-takuak, eukuan an meshta-apatahk kie tshika ui minu-tshitapatakanu ne tshe ishi-takushinanut nete MATCEM aishkat. Mitshet shash tshekuan nishtuapatakanu ne ua minutakanit ne atusseun tshetshi minuashit ne tshekuan* ua uapatiniuenanut mak tshetshi minuanit anitshenat manakaniht tekushinitau nete MATCEM. Tshetshi tutakanit ne, tshika ui minu-takuaitshehanu kie tshika ui minu-uitatussemitunanu tshetshi kassinu auen etat anite utenat *pessish uitshiaushit.

* The expressions and terms marked with an asterisk are defined in the glossary.

Neni aimuna kie e ishinikatet tshekuan utshetak^u * unashinatauakanu anite aimunit nete mashten tekuaki aimun-mashinaikanit.

proposed measures take into account budgetary allocations accorded to MANPRC.

The zoning* plan has been revised and modified in light of the scientific data acquired in the last few years while taking into consideration protection needs and the current and potential use of the park territory.

The strategic environmental assessment of this management plan* indicates that no significant impact will result from the implementation of the identified objectives and measures. The proposals in this plan for improving the park's heritage preservation and offer of services, are subject to the maintenance of the ecological integrity of the park and to the preservation of the biodiversity* of its greater regional ecosystem*.

The management plan for MANPRC was developed in cooperation with the Aboriginal community representatives and the members of the park management Follow-up Committee, set up in June 2002, and integrates the concerns and suggestions made during the public consultation held in June 2003.

The approval of the management plan, which will be re-evaluated on a yearly basis and revised five years after its adoption, clearly demonstrates Parks Canada's intention to protect the intrinsic values of MANPRC in perpetuity.

Nenu eshi-uapatakanit nete assi ka kanauenitakanit, nenu ua utitaikau mak tshe itatusseht anite ka uitakanit ute mashinaikanit nete utshipanu mashinaikan ka takuak, *takuaikan-mashinaikan ka tshitapatakaniti assia ka kanauenitakaniti nete Canada assit**, mak anite e tutakanit *takuaikan ka nakatuenitakaniti assia ute Canada assit*, anite ashit *takuaikan-mashinaikan ka tutak ne Parcs Canada**, mak anite *mashinaikan ka tutakanit eshinakuaki assia ka nakatuenitakanit* pipun 1997, mak ne ashit *ua mitshiminikanit ne tshe ishi-kanauenitakanit assi* ka tutakanit pipun 2003. Neni tshekuanu ua utitaikaniti mak tan tshe ishi-pimutenanut tshitapakanu ne shuniau ka patshitinakanit nete MATCEM.

Ne tshe ishinakuak assi* minu-tshitapatakanipan mak uauetashtakanipan katshi mishkakaniti neni kutaka atusseuna ka tutakaniti shash pet utat pipuna kie ashit e tshitapatakanit ne tshe ishi-tshishpeuatakanit kie tshe itapashtakanit tshekuan anutshish, kie ume assi tekuak nete ka tshishpeuatakaniti assia.

Ne ka natuapassenanut tshipa ishinakuan assi ka nakatuenitakanit ute takuaikan-mashinaikanit*, uapakanu anite tshe ishinakutakanit ne atusseun, apu tshika ut mishta-mishat tshekuan tshe takaikanit tshetshi tutakanit atusseun. Ute mashinaikan ka tutakanit tshika ui ishinakuan tshetshi minutakanit ne atusseun tshetshi tshikanakuak, atusseshtakanua mamu ne tshe ishi-kanauenitakanit assi ashit ka minuashit assi* mak ne tshekuan eshi-takuak* anite assit.

Ume takuaikan-mashinaikan MATCEM, uitshiaushipanat anitshenat innuat ka taht pessish innu-assia mak auenitshenat ka taht nete nekumite ka tshitapatakanit assia ka tshimatakanit uapikun-pishimua 2002 kie pitukatakanua neni ka kuetshtishemunanut kie ka natashtakanit tshekuan neme ka natakaniht innuat nemenu uapikun-pishimua 2003.

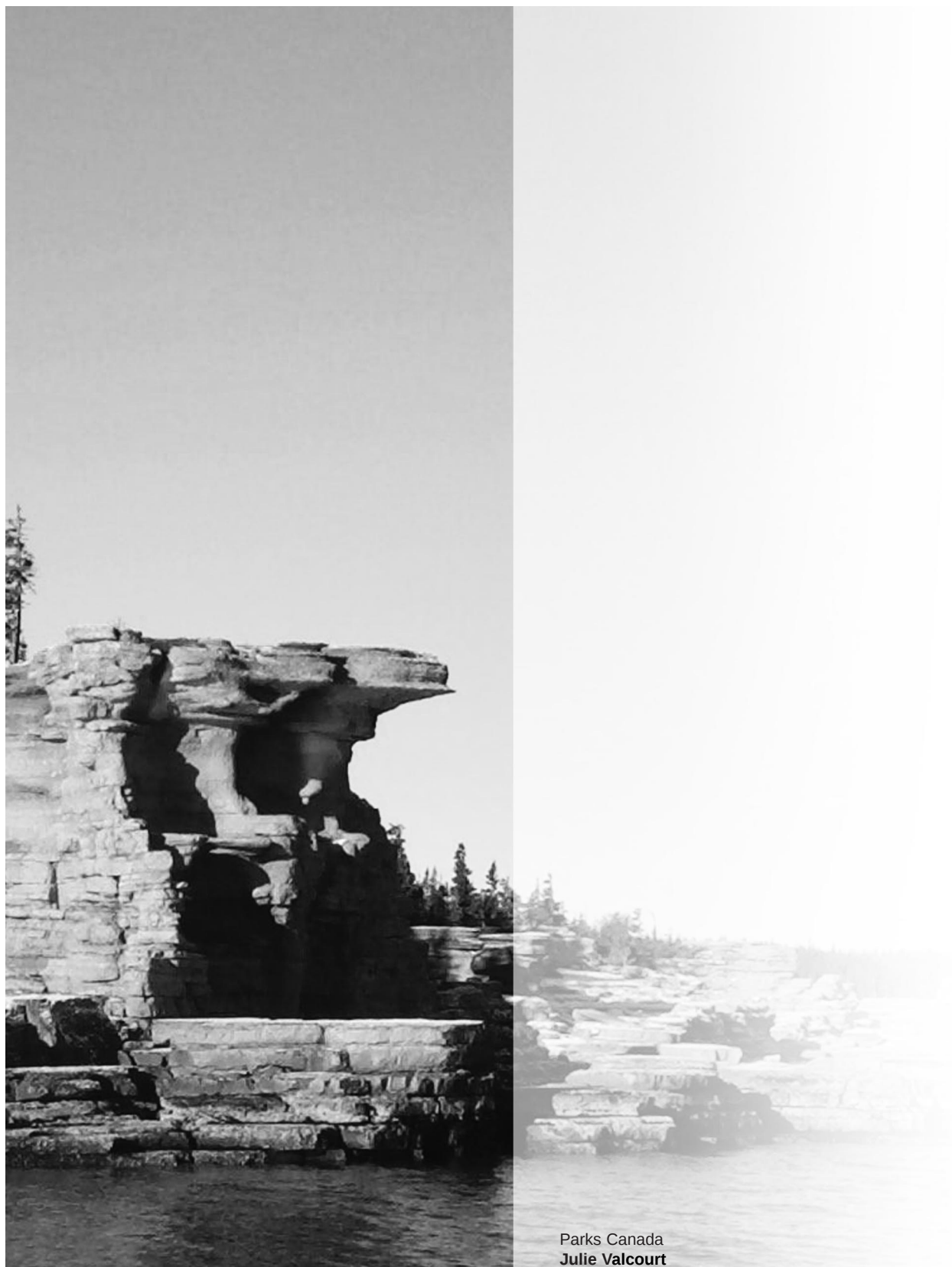
Eukuan, ume tapuetakaniti takuaikan-mashinaikan, nanitam tshe tshitapatakanit eshakumipipuna mak tshe uaueshi-tshitapatakanit tshi patetat tatupipuna tshi tapuetatishunanuti, uapatakannu ne ua itatusset *Parcs Canada* ua tshishpeuatak nenu MATCEM.

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1 INTRODUCTION

USHKAT TSHATSHIPANIT



Parks Canada
Julie Valcourt

Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada is part of a vast network of Canadian national parks. In accordance with the *Canada National Parks Act*, "heritage areas are dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment. They shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations". The law also states that priority in the management of these territories will be given to maintaining or restoring their ecological integrity.

What is ecological integrity?

Parks Canada defines ecological integrity with regards to the management of national parks as: "a condition that is determined to be characteristic of its natural region and likely to persist, including abiotic components and the composition and abundance of native species and biological communities, rates of change and supporting processes," *Canada National Parks Act* (2000).

In other words, the park will be considered to be in a state of ecological integrity when its natural components (plants, animals and other elements) and its natural processes (growth and reproduction) are left intact. In a national park, the challenge is to offer visitors an interesting discovery and learning experience where the ecological values are presented.

Ka mitshiminikanit assi ute tshiuetin *Canada* tekuaki neni Ekuanitshiu-minishtikua anite tapitina kassinu ka mishta-mishati assia ka kanauenitakaniti eshpishat ume assi. Ne takuaikan ka nakatuenitakaniti assia ute *Canada* assit «mineu nenua assia ka ishpitenitakuaniti nenua utinnima tshetshi apashtaniti kie tshetshi tshishkutamati-shuatsheniti nenu eshi-takuanit. Tshika ui minunakutakanua kie apashtakanua tshetshi eka pikunikaniti tshetshi apashtaht anitshenat tshe petuteht». Ne ashit Takuaikan uitam^u ashit nenua nikan eshtat assia ka tshishpeuatak mak nenu ashit tshetshi nanitam ishinakuannit nenu ua minu-kanauenitak assia.

Tshekuan an ua mitshiminikanit ne tshe ishi-kanauenitakanit assi?

Parcs Canada uitamu nenu tshipa ishinakuannu ua mitshiminakannit kie tshe ui ishi-kanauenitakannit assinu, nenu ashit e apatenitak ashit eshi-tshitapatakannit assinu, ka kanauenitakaniti assia miam ne : "assi eshinakuak anite tekuak kie tshe minu-nakatuenitakanit anite e aishinakuak miam ne eka ka inniuimakak mak eshinakuak kie eshpesh taht uetshipaniht mak tshe ishi-mishkutshipaniht". *takuaikan ka nakatuenitakaniti assia ute Canada assit* (2000)

Ait ishi-uitakanit, ne assi ka kanauenitakanit tshika tshishpeutakanu iapit ne assit eshinakuak miam ne (nipisha, uapikuna, aueshishat mak kutak tshekuan tekuak) mak ne eshi-nitautshik (eshi-nitautshik mak eshinniuimakak anite assit) apu tshika ut pikunikaniti mak tshe itapashtaht maniteuat kie anitshenat etaht pessish tshika tshi uanasse minushteu ne tshekuan ka takuak assit.

Review of the Management Plan

Each park must have a management plan, which must be brought up to date every five years following consultation with the Canadian public. This plan is a strategic document that aims at defining a vision for the future, over a horizon of 15 years or more, for the maintenance and the restoration of the park's ecological integrity and for the appropriate use* of the park by the public. It defines a framework that delimits the planning and management activities. The implementation of the management plan for MANPRC must respect the Mingan Field Unit's sustainable business plan.*

Today, the review of the 1992 management plan for MANPRC has become necessary due to the many changes that have occurred in the regional, national and international arenas in terms of conservation, preservation of biodiversity and sustainable development*.

The new 1998 *Parks Canada Agency Act*, the review of the Parks Canada *Guiding Principles and Operational Policies* published in 1994, the in-depth review of the *Canada National Parks Act* in 2000 and the *Report of the Panel on the Ecological Integrity of Canada's National Parks (the Action Plan)* tabled in 2000 have led to many changes to the national park's current management methods, which justifies an in-depth review of the management plan.

The plan also had to be brought up to date since the territory of MANPRC is part of the comprehensive land negotiations of the Innu communities. The treaty, resulting from this negotiation process between the governments of Canada and Quebec and the Innu communities in question, could have an impact on some aspects of the management of the park reserve in the future. Also, following the recent judgement by the Supreme Court of Canada in the Powley case, which ruled on the harvesting rights of the Métis of Sault-Sainte-Marie in Ontario, representatives of the Baie-Johan-Beetz municipality claimed certain rights related to MANPRC.

Ne ka uauetinakanit takuaikan-mashinaikan

Kassinu neni assia ka kanauenitakaniti tshika ui takuannu nenu takuaikan-mashinaikannu kie tshika ui ueshitshitapatakanu katshi patetat-tatupipuna, katshi shatshuapamanitau auenitshenat e takaukuht. Ne takuaikan-mashinaikan, ekute anite tshe uitakanit tan tshe ishinakuak nete aishkat, nete nikan peikunnu ashu patetat-tatupipuna kie nete ushte, tshetshi minushtet kie minushtakanit ne assi ua kanauenitakanit mak tshetshi eka natamik itapashtakanit ne assi ka kanauenitakanit nete auenitshenat tshe shatshuapatahk. Eukuan an e ashpatshishimuatsheananut tshe ita-tussenanut nete takuaikan mak atusseunit. Ne tshe tshitshipanitakanit takuaikan-mashinaikan ne MATCEM tshika ui minu-tshitapatam^u nenu atusseunnu tshetshi minuanit nete eshi-takuaitshet mashinaikanitshuapit Mingan.

Anutshish, uemut ishinakuanupan tshetshi uaueshitshitapatakanit ne takuaikan-mashinaikan ka tutakanit MATCEM, neme pipun 1992, tanite mitshet tshekuan mishkutshipanu nete ait assit kie nete ashit mashinaikanitshuapit *Parcs Canada* ka ishinikatakanit, ne miam e uauitakanit tshekuan ka kanauenitakanit, ka tshitaimatshenanut eshi-nitautshik tshekuan tshetshi nutshitakanit kie neme eshpanit atusseun anite assi e uitakanit*.

Ne ka ussi-tutakanit *takuaikan-mashinaikan ka tshitapatakaniti assia ka kanauenitakaniti nete Canada assit* neme pipun 1998, ne ka ueshi-tshitapatakanit *takuaikan-mashinaikan ka tutak ne Parcs Canada* nenu pipunnu 1994, ka mishta-minu-ueshitshitapatakanit ne e tutakanit *takuaikan ka nakatuenitakaniti assia ute Canada assit* neme pipun 2000, mishkutshipanipan ne eshi-tshitapatakaniti neni assia ka kanauenitakaniti, eukuan uet minu-ueuetashtakanit ne takuaikan-mashinaikan MATCEM.

The new management plan must also take into consideration the necessity of gaining the support of the other neighbouring communities by promoting the development and maintenance of harmonious dialogue with them. The setting up of a follow-up committee composed of representatives from the main organizations in the Mingan region so as to ensure more transparent management of MANPRC opens the way for improved regional joint action in the social, economic and environmental arenas.

The management plan must also integrate specific knowledge acquired on the ecosystems* of the park reserve since 1992, and take into consideration the development and use of the park over the last few years.

This is the context in which the review of the management plan for MANPRC was carried out by Parks Canada in 2002. The public consultation in June 2003 provided the opportunity to present the park's vision, main issues, objectives and proposed actions to the Canadian public and to receive their comments.

Purpose of the Management Plan

The main purpose of the management plan for Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada is the following:

- to develop a vision of the future for MANPRC;
- to take into account the existing ancestral* and treaty* rights of the concerned Aboriginal peoples;
- to ensure the maintenance or recovery of the ecological integrity of the park and the preservation of its cultural resources;
- to promote a meaningful experience in the ecological and cultural environment of this heritage;

Uemut an tshika ui ueshi-tshitapatakanu ne mashinaikan, tanite ne tekuak assi MATCEM aimuatakanu an nete ashpi-mitshishuakanit ka natapishtatunanut ashit anitshenat tshishe-utshimauat mak innuat. Ne mashinaikan tshe tapuetatunanut anite tshi natapishtatunanuti, anitshenat Utua tshishe-utshimau mak Uepishtikueiau tshishe-utshimau mak anitshenat innuat e takaukuht nenu assinu tshika tshi mishkutshipanu ne eshi-tshitapatakanit ne assi nete aishkat. Ne ashit, katshi tshishtapanit ne atusseun nete ka mishtauaeshtakanit ne ka aimuatakanit *Powley* eshinkatet, ka minakaniht anitshenat uetshipaniht innuat nete *Sault-Sainte-Marie, Ontario* tsheshi mamushatshinak tshekuannu nete assit, anitshenat uetshipannit nete Piashtipe natuenitamupan kie uinuau tshetshi nishtuapatakanit utipenitamunuu nete assit MATCEM.

Anite ussi-takuaikan-mashinaikan tshika ui natutuakanuat ashit etaht utenat nete pessish assit, tshetshi uitshikut nenu ua itatusset nete assit mak tshika mishkam^u tshe ishi-pimutet tshetshi minu-aimiat nenua. Ne tshimanakaniti nekumite tshe nashatak atusseunnu, anitshenat tshe taht mashinaikanitshuapa, pessish tekuaki nete Ekuanitshiu-minishtikua, tshetshi minu-tshikanakushit MATCEM, shash nenu nutenam^u nenu nishtutatunnu tshetshi minu-aimitunannit, eshinniunanut, tshe ishpeshtutakanit atusseun kie assi e nakatuapatakanit.

Ne takuaikan-mashinaikan, tshika ui ashit pitukatau anite nenu eshi-nishtuapatakanit anite assi e tshitapatakanit* nete assi ka nakatuenitakanit shash nete pet pipun 1992 mak tshetshi tshitapatakanit ne eshi-tshitutemakak ne atusseun mak eshi-apashtakanit nete pet utat pipuna.

- to offer appropriate activities in the natural setting of the national park reserve;
- to involve local communities and organizations as well as visitors in the preservation of the ecological integrity and in the heritage presentation of the national park reserve;



Parks Canada
Éric Le Bel

Ekute tshitshipanipan ne atusseun e tutakanit, ne tshetshi ueuetashtakanit ne takuaikan-mashinaikan MATCEM ka tshitapatak ne *Parcs Canada* nemenu pipun 2002. Nenu ka shatshuapamakaniht auenitshenat nemenu uapikun-pishimua 2003, ekute uapatiniakanipan nenu eshi-uapatakanit nenu assi ka kanauenitakanit, tshekuannu anite ua tutakannit, tshekuannu ua utitaikannit kie tan ua itatussenannit tshetshi patshitinakanit etenitakanit ne atusseun.

Tshekuan uet tutakanit takuaikan-mashinaikan

Ue takuaikan-mashinaikan ka tutakanit ne assi ka nakatuenitakanit ute tshiuetin *Canada* assit nete Ekuanitshiu-minishtikua, nishuait tshekuan ui natakanu :

- ui mishkakanu tan tshe ishinakuak nete aishkat anite MATCEM;
- tshetshi nishtuapatakaniti nenua innuat utipenitamunaua ka kanauenitahk, utipenitamunaua shashish ka pet kanauenitahk*, utipenitamunaua nanitam ka takuaniti kie ma ka minakannit nete meshinataikaniti mashinaikanit*, anitshenat innuat ka takaukuht nenu tshekuannu;
- tshetshi kanauenitakanit kie ma minu-ueshtakanit ne assi ka nakatuenitakanit mak e tshishpeutakanit tshekuan tekuak aitun* nete assit;
- tshetshi nanitam tshekuan tutakanit miam eshinakuak kie eshi-takuak anite assi ka kanauenitakanit;
- tshetshi uishamakaniht utenat etaht auenitshenat, mashinaikanitshuapa tshemateti mak maniteuat tekushiniht nete kie tshetshi nashatakanit ne tshe ishi-kanauenitakanit assi mak tshetshi nukutakanit ne eshinakuak;
- tshetshi uitshiaushinanut ne etatussenanut ne ua kanauenitakanit eshi-nitautshik tshekuan nete assit* ka takuak nete itetshe Ekuanitshit;

- to support efforts to preserve the biodiversity of the greater regional ecosystem of the Mingan region.

Clearly, the management plan for MANPRC translates the commitment of the Minister of the Environment of Canada to the public concerning the protection, heritage preservation and use of this territory.

Eukuan ne, anite takuaikan-mashinaikanit ne MATCEM uapatiniuenanu nenu etatusset ne tshishe-utshimau ka tshitapatak nenu assinu nete *Canada* assit, nenu etusseshtuat auennua ka taniti nete assit tsheshpeuatak mak menuashinit tshekuannu ua uapatiniuet.



Parks Canada
Éric Le Bel

2 ROLE OF MINGAN ARCHIPELAGO NATIONAL PARK RESERVE OF CANADA WITHIN THE CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS NETWORK



Parks Canada
Éric Le Bel

The national parks are a Pan-Canadian network of natural areas of national importance. This network offers Canadians and foreign visitors a large number and variety of experiences to discover. However, it is becoming increasingly apparent that simply designating a heritage area does not ensure its protection. An innovative approach must be taken to managing the parks so that they protect natural ecosystems representative of Canada's main landscapes over the long term.

Since its creation in 1984, the aim of Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada has been to safeguard in perpetuity a natural area of Canadian interest representative of the East St. Lawrence Lowlands natural region within the Canadian national parks network.

MANPRC is recognized across the country as having the largest grouping of erosion monoliths in Canada, important fossiliferous sites, unique ecological environments and flora of interest, including an astonishing alpine arctic

plant, the Mingan thistle. An abundance of seabirds, including the largest groupings of common and Arctic terns and of common eiders in the St. Lawrence, can be found at MANPRC.

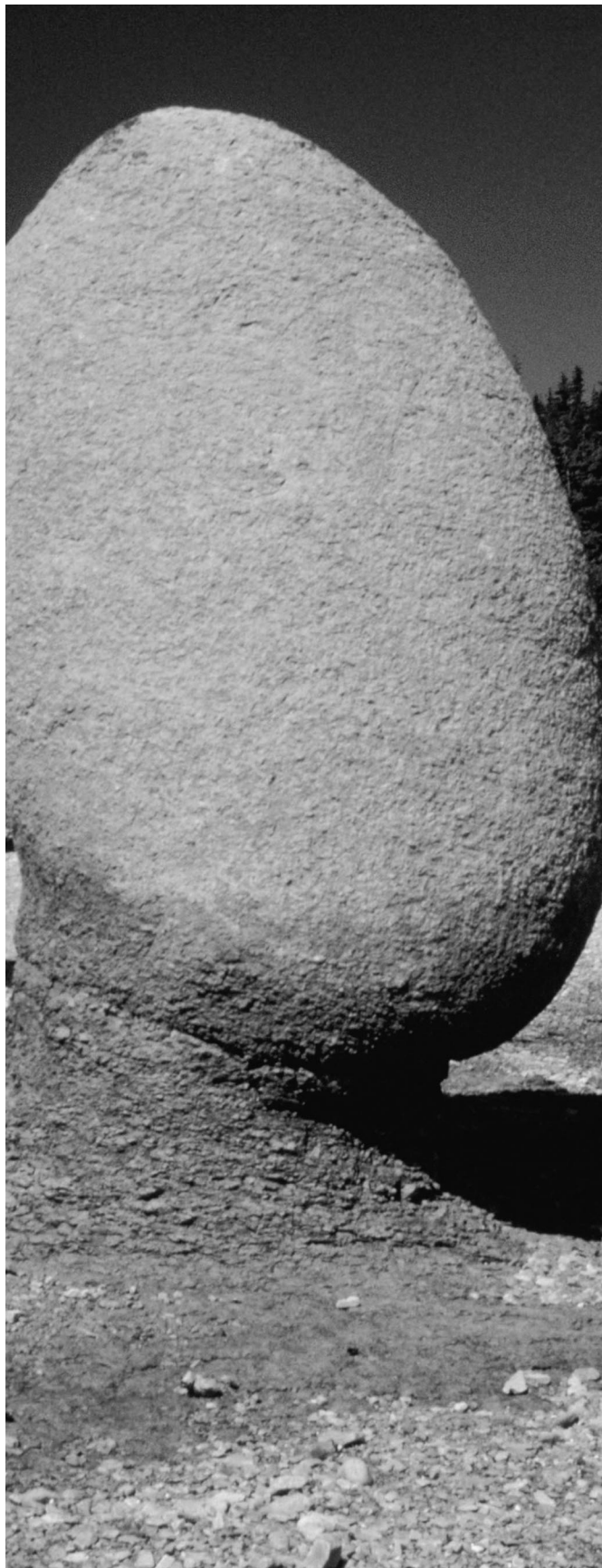
This territory also testifies to the historical presence of Aboriginal peoples*, Europeans (including the Basques and the French), Acadians and Canadians. Today, various cultural communities still live in close relationship with this remarkable territory.

The insular nature of MANPRC makes it a special place for discovering and appreciating a unique Canadian natural and cultural heritage. Finally, MANPRC also promotes the preservation of the environment and the sustainable development of the Mingan region through its public awareness programs, viable ecotouristic use of the territory, and by creating jobs and economic spin-offs in the region.



Parks Canada
Marie Lachance

3 PLANNING CONTEXT



Parks Canada
Éric Le Bel

3.1 A Reserve with a National Park Purpose

The territory of the MANPRC is a reserve with a national park* purpose because it is the object of land claims on behalf of some Aboriginal communities.

Section 4.2 of the *Canada National Parks Act* states that “park reserves are established in accordance with this Act for the purpose referred to in subsection (1) where an area or a portion of an area proposed for a park is subject to a claim in respect of Aboriginal rights that have been accepted for negotiation by the Government of Canada.”

Moreover, according to paragraph 2 of section 2 of the *Canada National Parks Act*, “nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from the protection provided for existing aboriginal or treaty rights of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada by the recognition and affirmation of those rights in section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.”

Parks Canada’s *Guiding Principles and Operational Policies* (1994) also takes into account the presence of the Aboriginal peoples. Section 1.4.10 states: “Existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada will be honoured. These may be defined in treaties and comprehensive claim agreements.” On the other hand, section 1.4.11 states: “In areas subject to existing Aboriginal or treaty rights or to comprehensive land claims by Aboriginal peoples, the terms and conditions of park establishment will include provision for continuation of renewable resource harvesting activities, and the nature and extent of Aboriginal peoples’ involvement in park planning and management.”

3.1 Ka ishi-uitakanit miam ka kanauenitakanit assi nutim eshpishat

Ume assi tekuak nete Ekuanitshiu-minishtikut ishi-uitakanu miam assi ka kanauenitakanit nete eshpishat nutim assi* kanapue aimuatakanu nete e natapishtatunanut ashit anitshenat tshishe-utshimauat mak anitshenat passe innuat.

Tanite, neme mashinaikan ka itashtet 4.2 nete ka mashinataikanit *takuaikan ka nakatuenitakaniti assia ute Canada assit* uitakanu anite ka : «ishinakutakaniti neni assia nete utat, neni assia metshiminakaniti anitshenat etataui innuat netuenitakau nenu assinu apishish kie ma nutim, ne tshishe-utshimau tapuetamupan tshetshi natapishtuat nenua innua tshetshi uauitahk nenu miam e natapishtatunanut».

Nete ashit, mashinaikan ka takuak nishuait meshinaikanashtet, ka itashtet nish^u nete *takuaikan ka nakatuenitakaniti assia ute Canada assit*, «uitakanu ne takuaikan apu pikunikanit ne eshi-tipenitak, utipenitamun ka kanauenitak shashish kie ma ka mashinataikanit nete ka tapuetatishunanit anitshenat innuat etaht ute *Canada assit* uetshipannit nete utshissenitamunuat mak katshi nishtuapamakaniht nete tapuetamun-mashinaikanit ka tutakanit pipun 1982».

Ne ashit, takuaikana tekuaki nete mashinaikanit mak eshi-pimutet ne *Parcs Canada* (1994) nishtuapatakanu nenu ka taht anitshenat innuat ute. Mate nete mashinaikanit ka itashtet 1.4.10 uitakanu : «nenua utipenitamunua – shashish ka pet takuaniti kie ma ka mashinataikaniti nete mashinaikanit – anitshenat innuat ka taht ute *Canada assit* ishpitenitakanua. Neni tshika tshi uitakanua nete mashinaikanit tapuetatishunaniti kie ma takuaikanit ka natapishtatunanut ne ut assi.» Neme ashit, mashinaikan 1.14.11 uitakanu : «neni assia ka natuenitahk anitshenat innuat utipenitamunuat kie ma ka tipenitak shash nete mashinataikaniti ka tapuetatishunanut

As mentioned in the introduction, MANPRC is part of the comprehensive land claim of the Ekuanitshit (Mingan) and Nutashkuan (Pointe-Parent) Innu communities. These communities' Band Councils have also underlined their specific interests concerning the management of the park in several briefs to Parks Canada.

Finally, during a public consultation held in June 2003, representatives of the Baie-Johan-Beetz municipality mentioned that a significant part of the population of their village is of Amerindian* descent and are members of the Native Alliance of Quebec, which groups together the Métis and non-status Indians living outside reserves. They want Parks Canada to take this situation into account in the future management of the park. Presently, Parks Canada cannot recognize or deny the existence of any pre-existing rights of the Aboriginal Métis that the citizens of the Baie-Johan-Beetz may possess.



Parks Canada
Éric Le Bel

kie ma ka natapishtatuht mekuat, ne pitshenik tutakaniti assi ka kanauenitakanit, tshi an anite mautakanu tshekuan natautshik mak uitakanu ne eshinakuak kie eshpishanit anitshenat innuat tshe ishi-uitshiaushiht nete etatussenanit assit.»

Miam nete ushkat ka uitakanit, MATCEM uitakanu nete e natapishtatunanut ashit anitshenat tshishe-utshimauat mak anitshenat ekuanitshiunnuat mak nutashkuaniunnuat. Anitshenat ashit Nekusseiat nete e nishiki innu-assia uitamupanat etenitahk ua uitshiaushiht nete takuaitshenaniti assinu tekuannit, uitamuepanat nenua *Parcs Canada* nete umashinaikanuat ka minaht.

Ek^u mashten, passe auenitshenat ka utshipaniht nete Piashtipe uitamupanat, nenu miam ka natakaniht auenitshenat nemenu uapikun-pishimua 2003, etaniti passe auennua nete utassiat ka tshinuemakaniti innua* kie ma ka taniti nete *Alliance autochtone du Québec* ka ishi-uinakaniti nenu innua ka tshinuemakaniti kie ma innua eka ka kanauenitak atshitashunnu kie eka ka apiht innu-assit. Natuenitamuepanat nenua *Parcs Canada* tshetshi nishtuapatakannit nenu, nete takuaitshenaniti aishkat. *Parcs Canada* apu tshi nishtuapatamuat kie apu tshi anuetamuat nenu kenuenitaminiti tipenitamunnu ka tshinuemakaniti innua miam etikut passe auennua etaniti nete Piashtipe.

3.2 Geographical Location of the Park

Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada is located about 225 km east of Sept-Îles off the Middle North Shore in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Figure 1). This insular territory of approximately 112 km² is made up of more than 1,000 islands and coastal islets that extend over more than 150 km between the mouth of the Saint-Jean River to the west and that of the Aguanish River to the east. The tidal zone around the park's islands is excluded, namely the part of the shoreline between the usual high and low water marks. Two migratory bird sanctuaries* are found within the boundaries of the park reserve, namely the Betchouane (West sector) and Watshishou (East sector) sanctuaries.

MANPRC faces five municipalities located on the coast: Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan, Mingan-Ekuanitshit, Havre-Saint-Pierre, Baie-Johan-Beetz and Aguanish. The village of Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan now has nearly 505 inhabitants, whereas a single Innu community of about 390 inhabitants makes up the core of the village of Mingan-Ekuanitshit. Havre-Saint-Pierre is the largest municipality with an estimated population of nearly 3,290 inhabitants. The villages of Baie-Johan-Beetz and Aguanish have respectively 89 and 343 inhabitants.

To the east of these villages is the municipality of Natashquan, made up of 366 inhabitants, and the Innu community of Nutashkuan (Pointe-Parent) with 740 inhabitants.

For the purposes of this management plan, the West sector of MANPRC includes the part of the island territory between Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan and Baie de la Grande Hermine, namely the territory between Île aux Perroquets and Île à Victor characterized by sedimentary bedrock.

The East sector of MANPRC stretches from Baie de la Grande Hermine to the mouth of the Aguanish River. It is made up of igneous and metamorphic rock (Figure 4).

3.3 Greater Regional Ecosystem of the Park

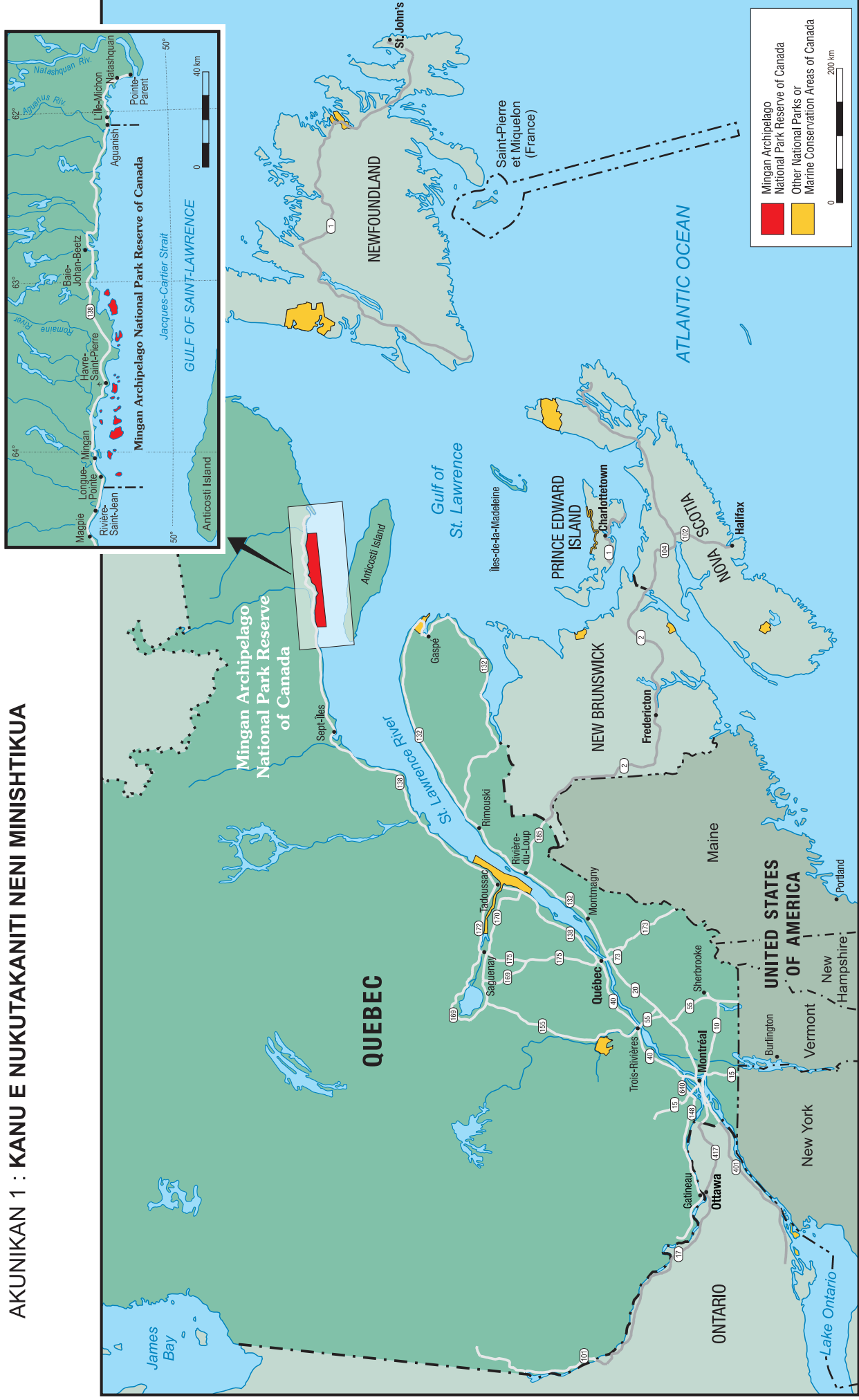
The management of a national park must take into account the ecological ties that exist between the park and its regional environment as well as how the adjacent lands are managed. The greater regional ecosystem of the park is defined as an external zone of influence. This territory plays an essential role in the survival of ecosystems and species, as well as in the maintenance of natural processes*. This more comprehensive management approach makes it possible to evaluate the state of species, ecosystems and natural processes that undergo various ecological stressors so as to ensure that the park's ecological integrity is well protected.

According to preliminary estimates by the park's authorities, the park's greater regional ecosystem is made up of a territory of approximately 100 000 km² surrounding MANPRC (Figure 2). It is bounded by the Manitou River watershed to the west, that of Natashquan to the east and by all of the watershed basins of the rivers on Anticosti Island to the south. To take into account the close relationship between the park and the sea, the regional ecosystem of MANPRC covers a marine portion of the North Shore platform, bounded by the waters to the north of Anticosti Island and by those to the south of that island, as far as the north half of the St. Lawrence River.

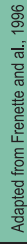
The greater regional ecosystem of MANPRC also takes legal boundaries into account so as to establish agreements and management objectives. It is mostly located within the Mingan region. Parks Canada is therefore trying to understand the behaviour and influence of this huge territory and set up a network of contacts to ensure the biodiversity of the park and its greater regional ecosystem.

FIGURE 1 : PARK LOCATION

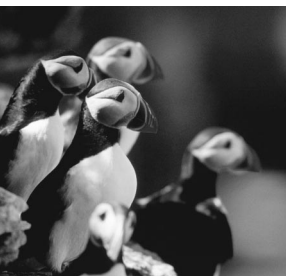
AKUNIKAN 1 : KANU E NUKUTAKANITI NENI MINISHTIKUA



AKUNIKAN 2 : KANU KA NUKUAK KASSINU ESHINAKUAK ASSI KA NAKATUENITAKANIT



HERITAGE VALUES OF MINGAN ARCHIPELAGO NATIONAL PARK RESERVE OF CANADA

 Parks Canada	A landscape representative of the East St. Lawrence Lowlands natural region, shaped by the effects of erosion by the sea: Two cuestas whose steep scarps face the North Shore. Several important fossiliferous sites in the Mingan formation. Largest number of erosion monoliths in Canada. Most southerly peat polygons in Canada. Geological phenomena of interest specific to the granitic rocks of the Laurentian Shield in the eastern part of the park*.
 Parks Canada Éric Le Bel	A rich and diversified vegetation resulting from the combined action of the rocks, the climate and the presence of the sea: Balsam fir/White spruce zone. Forest, shores, peat bogs and heaths cover respectively 60%, 15%, 13% and 9% of the islands. More than 460 vascular plant species, 302 bryophyte species and 190 lichen species. One hundred and three floristic elements that are original owing to their rarity or their phytogeographical distribution.
 Parks Canada Éric Le Bel	Diverse ecological environments suited to a variety of wildlife: More than 50,000 nesting seabirds representing 12 species. Largest population of common eiders, and common and Arctic terns in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Most westerly population of Atlantic puffins in the St. Lawrence. Important staging area for several shorebirds and Anatidae. Important wintering area for sea canaries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, including nearly 100,000 common eider (<i>borealis</i>) wintering in the Minganie-Anticosti complex. Beaver, red fox, snowshoe hare, muskrat, ermine, red squirrel, land otter, moose and small mammals. About ten whale species visit waters contiguous to MANPRC, frequently including minke whales and harbour porpoises. Grey seals, harp seals and harbor seals on the outskirts of the archipelago. Possible breeding area for harbour seals in the contiguous waters.
 Société sciences naturelles HSP R. Barriault	Human occupation has influenced the region's history, culture and traditions: Region occupied by Amerindians (6,000 years): many signs of human occupancy in the archipelago (3,000 years). Presence of Basque ovens from the 16th century. Vestiges of 17th to 19th century Euro-Canadian dwellings. Lighthouses and buildings associated with the lives of the lighthouse keepers. Present-day Innu and North Shore communities with a rich and distinctive culture that have preserved traditional activities related to the park.

3.4 Presentation of the Ecosystem of the Park

MANPRC is divided into two physiographically distinct regions: the first located in the West sector of the park and known as the “Mingan Archipelago” includes about forty sedimentary islands and islets. The second, located in the East sector of the park, includes almost all of the igneous or metamorphic islands, islets and reefs (over 1,000).

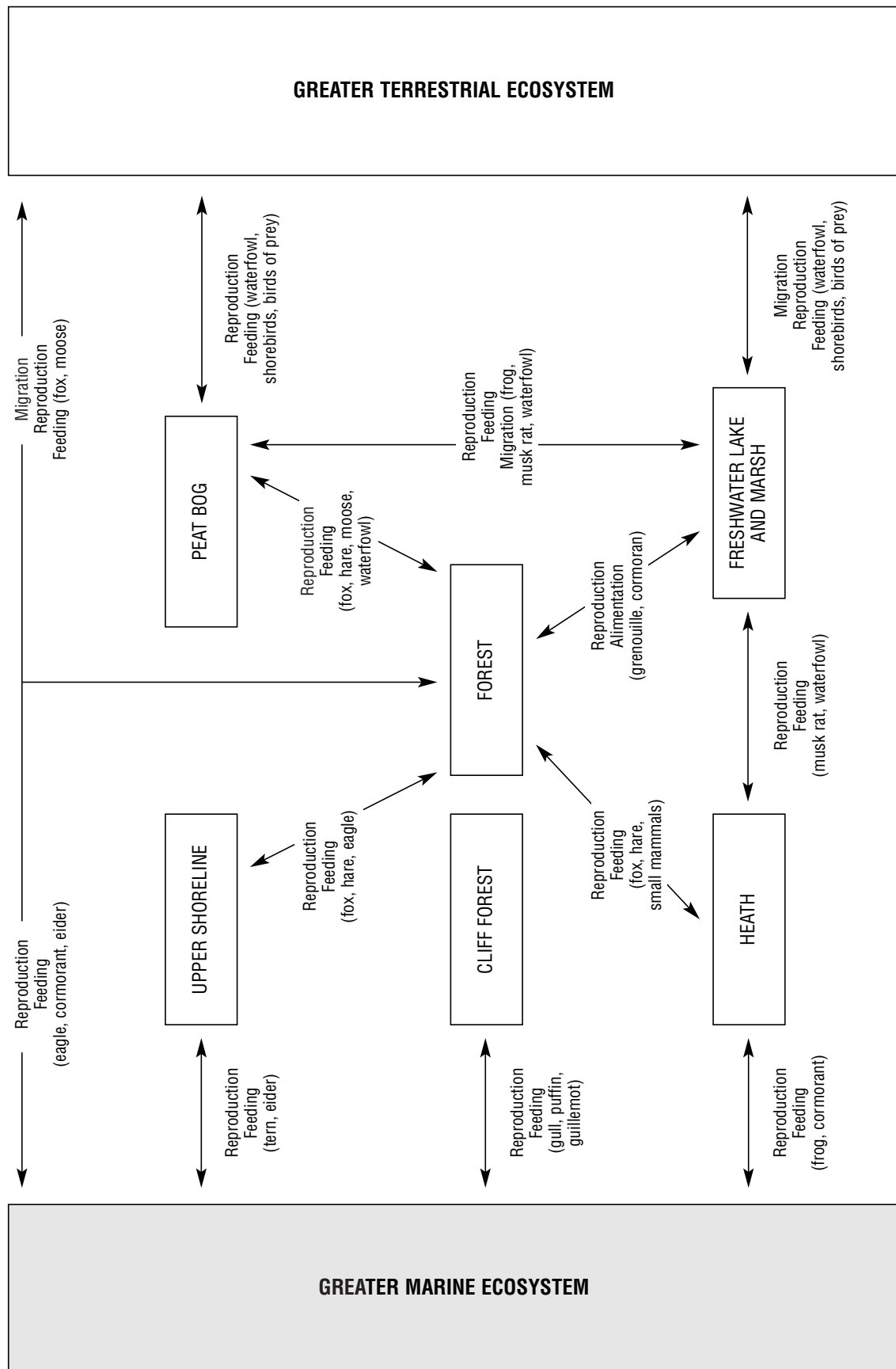
The park’s islands are isolated and differ from the coast. In the West sector of the park, the landscape components make it possible for six distinct ecological environments to coexist: forests, shores, peat bogs, heaths, cliffs, lakes and freshwater marshes. Forests, dominated by balsam fir, cover 60% of the archipelago and set the tone for most of the islands. Peat bogs and heaths cover respectively 13% and 9% of the territory. Heaths appear as a zone of low vegetation exposed to the archipelago’s most rigorous climatic conditions. Shores (15%), lakes and freshwater marshes (3%), and cliffs (<0.03% or 35 km in length) occupy the rest of the archipelago. In the East sector of the park, the landscapes are characterized by many small, low-lying, granitic islands mainly covered by heaths.

While boreal forest covers most of the park, there are also over 460 species of vascular plants, 302 species of bryophytes and 190 species of lichens, providing a broad range of vegetation. The northerly maritime climate of the region, the limestone and granitic nature of the rock, and the omnipresence of the ocean all work together to provide an ideal habitat for some very unique and rare plants that manage to grow in the most unlikely places. The shore, the minerotrophic peat bog, the heath and the cliffs harbour nearly 103 species of plants of interest.

There are a dozen amphibian and reptile species living on the islands and at least 200 species of birds have been sited. Each spring, migratory birds and birds of prey abound in the inland areas of the islands. More than 50 000 seabirds form nesting colonies on the islands, on the heaths and along the shores and cliffs of the park. Thousands of shore birds congregate here in the summer to rest before continuing on their long migration. The isolated nature of the islands is a deterrent to land mammals. Nonetheless, more than 20 species can be found within the park. The most common are the red fox and the snowshoe hare. Numerous marine mammals inhabit the waters around the archipelago, including a dozen whale and three seal species. As the fresh waters of the Romaine, Mingan and Saint-Jean rivers flow into the salty waters of the Mingan Archipelago, they create a very productive environment where various organisms and marine mammals abound and where fishing is plentiful.

A simplified model, based on the park’s natural characteristics, shows the ecosystem of the MANPRC (figure 3). The illustration shows the primary food chains, the interactions between the various ecological environments of the park and the greater regional ecosystem, along with the various natural processes and stressors.

Figure 3: Simplified Model of the MANPRC Ecosystem



3.5 Past and Present Occupancy of the Park

Past Occupancy

Early Inhabitants (4000 BC - 1500 AD)

It is believed that there was an Amerindian presence in the Mingan region as far back as 6,000 years ago. However, there are thirteen paleohistoric sites in the Mingan Archipelago that show for certain that there were Amerindians in the area 3,000 years ago. These peoples lived off the resources of the islands, by fishing, hunting, trapping and gathering.

The Europeans (1500 - 1850)

With the arrival of the Europeans in the 16th century, exploitation of the natural resources of the Mingan region began in earnest, notably with the Basques who hunted whales in the St. Lawrence. This activity remained dominant until the middle of the 17th century. In 1661 the *Terre ferme* (on land) *seigneurie* of Mingan was granted to François Bissot de la Rivière, and, in 1679 the explorer Louis Jolliet was granted the Islands and Islets of Mingan to hunt seal, fish cod, and trade furs with the Montagnais. Until the middle of the 19th century all commercial exploitation of the natural resources of the North Shore was

carried out within an exclusive monopoly, first enjoyed by the French *seigneurs* and then, after 1760, by British merchants, and finally by the Hudson's Bay Company. At the time the Montagnais (today referred to as the Innu) came regularly to the trading post in Mingan and headed out every spring to the Mingan Archipelago to hunt waterfowl and small game in and around the waters of the Mingan Archipelago.

Permanent Settlement (1850 - 1935)

This period was marked by government legislation of public settlement on the North Shore. The first settlements in the Mingan region were founded near the Mingan Archipelago where the population was able to find food, shelter and the necessary resources to survive. Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan was founded in 1849, followed by Havre-Saint-Pierre (Pointe-aux-Esquimaux) in 1857, Baie-Johan-Beetz (Piasre Bay or Baie-Piashti) in 1862 and Aguanish around 1885. The inhabitants were quick to explore the islands so as to harvest the natural resources they needed to survive.

At the beginning of the 20th century a number of families lived in the islands for a few years. Among them were the lighthouse keepers at Île aux Perroquets (1888 to 1980) and Petite île au Marteau (1915 to 1987). Lighthouse keepers such as Henry de Puyjalon and Placide Vigneau carefully documented the natural and social history of the region. Between 1917 and 1928 brother Marie-Victorin documented the flora around the Mingan islands, a region he called *Minganie*.

From 1895 to 1922 Johan Beetz raised foxes at Baie-Piashti. His fox farm was a driving force in the economy of the region and indeed of the whole province of Quebec. During this period numbers of Europeans came to the archipelago. They hunted whales, harvested the forests, fished cod and laid up their schooners there for winter.



Parks Canada
Jean Audet

The Industrialization Era (1935 - 1984)

As stocks diminished, the exploitation of natural resources gradually died down. The seal hunt and cod and herring fishing came to a halt in 1915, salmon and trout fishing ended around 1930, and fur trapping ended towards 1940. The ensuing economic standstill on the North Shore triggered large-scale migrations of people, and social and economic upheavals, including the exploitation of new resources: forests, mines and tourism. A social and economic turnaround started in 1950, triggered by the arrival of the Quebec Iron and Titanium (QIT) Company that discovered ilmenite and by the building of a road between Havre-Saint-Pierre and Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan. Later, the completion of Route 138 between Sept-Îles and Havre-Saint-Pierre in 1976 opened the way for many new ventures.

The Nutashkuan park reserve at Pointe-Parent was established by the federal government in 1953. By the 1960s there were a dozen or so houses around the chapel and another forty were built in the 1970s. At Mingan in 1963 a strip of land was granted to the Montagnais where they immediately began building a community with a chapel and about forty houses for their families.

In 1973 the Hudson's Bay Company transferred its rights in the archipelago over to its subsidiary, Siebens Oil and Gas, and then to Dome Petroleum. In 1978 the Quebec government classified the Mingan Archipelago as a natural district. Later, in 1983, the federal government acquired both the islands of the Mingan Archipelago.



Parks Canada
Danielle Courville



Parks Canada

Present Day

Birth of the Park Reserve (1984 - 1999)

When the park was established in 1984, the islands were still visited regularly by the residents of the local communities. Mingan Archipelago played an important role in maintaining a strong regional identity.

Since 1984 Parks Canada has installed various light infrastructures on the islands in the West sector of the park, opening this area up to the public. The building of visitor reception and interpretation centres at Havre-Saint-Pierre and Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan and of a marina at Havre-Saint-Pierre and a wharf at Mingan improved access for a larger number of visitors from outside the region by providing a safe haven for boat operators and local recreational boaters. With infrastructure well in place, visitors to MANPRC gradually came in increasing numbers over the ensuing years.

The opening of the road between Havre-Saint-Pierre and Natashquan in 1996 changed land and park use patterns in the East sector of the park.

Recent Developments (1999 to the Present)

Now, as the new millennium begins, negotiations between the Canadian and Quebec governments and the Innu people over territorial rights have finally led to a change in the park's status from a national park reserve to a national park, which involves certain changes in the management of the park. In March 2004 the Mamuitum and Nutashkuan First Nations entered into a General Agreement in Principle. At the time of writing of the current management plan for the park, negotiations were still underway with the Takatatau Mamit Assembly, to which the Ekuanitshit Innu community belongs.

The latest management plan was implemented in 1992, but the *Canada National Parks Act* was revised in 2000, and section 17 states that "the Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the exercise of traditional, renewable resource harvesting activities: (...) including the reserve with a national park vocation of the Mingan Archipelago." In 1999 the residents of Havre-Saint-Pierre and Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan asked permission to carry out certain traditional activities such as hunting snowshoe hare and picking berries. Permission under certain conditions was thus granted on certain islands through the Act. Permission to camp on wilderness sites by residents of Havre-Saint-Pierre, Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan and Mingan was also granted. These residents had also previously been granted permission to hunt the common eider and oldsquaw in the winter when the park was first established.

3.6 Assessment of Park Management

This section presents a summary assessment by Parks Canada since the park was set up.

Inventories, Studies and Research

Scientific knowledge is essential for the protection and the presentation of the natural and cultural heritage of a protected area. Since the park's inception, many inventories and studies have been done on its ecosystems, flora and fauna.

Research on the historical and archaeological resources of the park has focused on the West sector, between Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan and Baie-Johan-Beetz. All the buildings over forty years of age within the territory of MANPRC have been assessed by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office. However, none has been recognized or classified as a historic building. Little knowledge has been acquired on the natural and cultural resources of the East sector of the park.

Nor is anything known of the traditional knowledge and practices of the local communities with regard to the park territory. But understanding traditional knowledge and practices is essential in understanding the former ways of life of these communities.

Protection Measures

Since the park's inception, a considerable amount of work has been done to ensure its protection. Examples include raising public awareness of this natural heritage, enforcing laws and regulations on the national parks, and implementing preventive measures to limit catastrophes such as oil spills and fires. The Parks Canada staff has ensured that the development and use of the protected territory has had the least impact possible on the environment.

Increasing Visitor Use of the Park

MANPRC has earned a certain renown since its creation. According to available data, park use, estimated as at least 11,000 visit days* in 1984, has stabilized since 1998 at around 36,500 visit days. As for visitors to the park, it should be noted that the regional clientele (a population of 7,000) is particularly attached to MANPRC. Local visitors alone make up a third of all visitors to the park. According to studies done in 1996 and 1997, most of the visitors from outside the region were from within Quebec, with 41% coming from Montreal and 26% from Quebec City. For the most part they were French-speaking and for more than four visitors out of five, it was their first visit*. Most came in groups of adults, and visitors 16 years of age and under accounted for only 12% of the clientele.

Based on the 1997 study, the key activities practiced in the park were related to park interpretation (75%), followed by hiking. Camping represented 9% of the activities, whereas 50% of park visitors came to kayak. The same study revealed that the overall rating of visitors with regard to the quality of their visit in terms of educational and recreational experiences was very good. These results are probably due to several factors, such as the natural beauty of the park, the quality of the facilities and services offered to the public (including the marine transport services offered by the boat operators) and the professionalism of the front-line staff.

In the coming years, park use* is expected to rise, particularly in the East sector which has recently become accessible by the extension of Route 138. Over the past few years there has been a tendency for park visits to run over a longer period, starting earlier in June and extending through to the beginning of October. There has also been more activity on the part of the private sector. Companies are taking advantage of business opportunities and are offering products and services in the

park and around the local area. Major regional development projects such as the North-South ferry service, Anticosti Park, and the Romaine River dam project have also had a positive impact on the number of visitors to MANPRC.

The Presentation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage

So far, the presentation of the natural and cultural heritage of MANPRC has focused primarily on a personalized program of daytime activities and guided tours offered mostly in the islands of the West sector of the park. There have also been talks held at Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan (LPM) and Havre-Saint-Pierre (HSP) as part of the personalized interpretation program.



Parks Canada
Éric Le Bel

MANPRC has a permanent facility at LPM and HSP, but nothing to date in the East sector. At LPM there is also a research and interpretation center on the Mingan region featuring a Mingan Islands Cetacean Study exhibit on marine mammals and a Parks Canada exhibit on the marine environment and the history of lighthouses in the region. The Parks Canada exhibit was set up in 1989 and is due for renewal. In the west end of HSP there is a visitor reception and interpretation center, but because of its poor location and outdated exhibits, it does not adequately respond to the needs of the clientele.

For the whole of the coastal territory there is no physical location that currently exhibits all the particularities and heritage values of MANPRC. Within the current package of services, visitors who want to discover the islands on their own have few specific educational tools at their disposal. This means that visitors are able to make only a limited discovery of the many characteristics of the park.

It should be noted that since the park's inception, much work has been done to develop school programs and meet the needs and interests of all the various communities of the Mingan region.

Various outreach activities* (informational and promotional brochures, radio, TV, Internet site) have been designed and are used for the clientele outside the park and for virtual visitors* to the park.

Visitor Services

Since 1984 visitor reception and orientation at MANPRC has been handled from two locations, one at Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan and the other at Havre-Saint-Pierre. Infrastructures were installed and various facilities were built on the coast and in the islands, mainly between Île aux Perroquets and Île Sainte-Geneviève, to promote discovery activities.

After twenty years signs of wear and tear are now starting to show. Since there was no road access to the East sector until 1996 when Route 138 was extended to Natashquan, this entrance has not yet been developed.

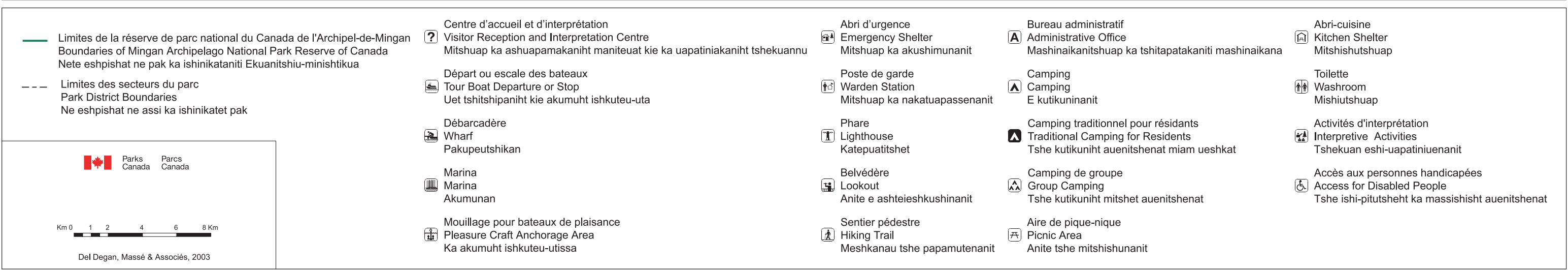
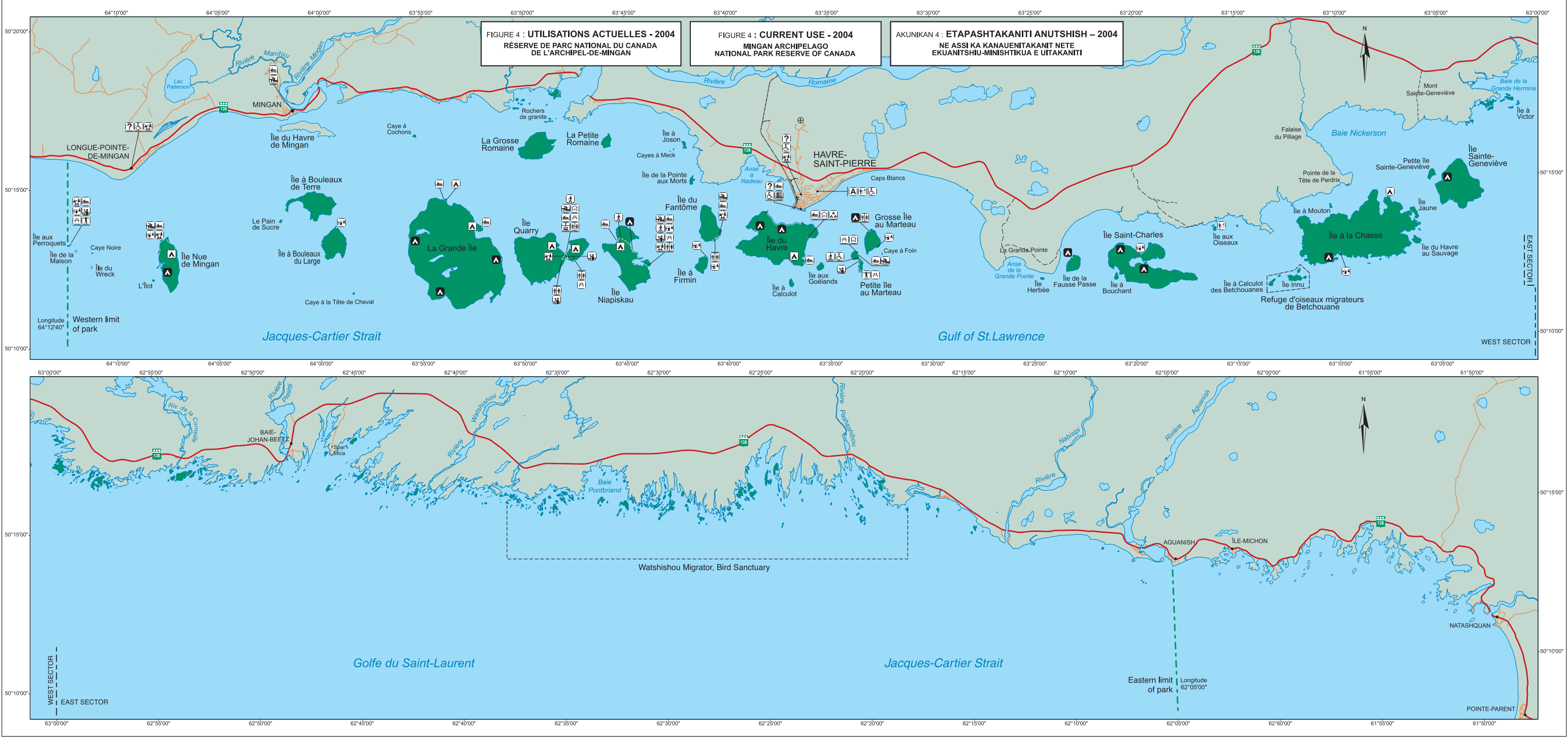
Because of the insular nature of MANPRC, accessing the park is a complex matter, as is managing park use. Consequently, these issues are taken into consideration when contracts are negotiated with private boat operators to ensure that they offer quality services that are safe and fully compatible with the principles of conservation and heritage presentation of MANPRC.

The MANPRC 2004 Current Usage map shown in Figure 4 illustrates the infrastructures and key activities for each of the islands of the park.

Visitor Safety

Many residents of the Mingan region use their own boats to get to the islands of MANPRC, but most visitors use the transport services offered by private companies. Depending on their tastes and interests they can choose from a variety of craft (motor boats, kayaks, boat taxis). They simply have to refer to the list of operators authorized by Parks Canada. These operators are required to adhere to prescribed boating safety standards and they operate out of LPM, Mingan and HSP, generally from mid-June to the end of August. Some start as early as the beginning of May and run until October.





The insular nature of the park represents a potential safety risk for visitors, particularly boaters who can get caught up in sudden changes in weather and get lost in the islands. Because of these risks it is important to review the public safety plan and to draw up special measures to limit the risk of incidents and to be able to intervene quickly in emergencies. Parks Canada has ensured that the maritime transport services, offered by boat operators to access the park's islands, are safe. For example, it has adopted prevention and intervention measures to ensure the training of staff to respond to emergency situations at sea or in the islands. The arrival of the Canadian Coast Guard at HSP should help improve emergency services at sea.

The Park: Creating Jobs and Economic Spin-offs in the Region

MANPRC is an important tourist leader product for the North Shore and the Mingan region. It contributes greatly to the local and regional economy by stimulating direct and indirect employment and also by stimulating the purchase of goods and services and spending by visitors from outside the region.

In 2002, the management of the park incurred payroll expenses of more than \$1.8 M divided up among approximately 37 person/years. The park staff was made up of 73 employees, 80% of whom came from the Mingan region. However, the absence of Innu among the staff was a serious shortcoming.

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

Towards Successful Integration into the Region

Since the park's inception, Parks Canada has informed and consulted the public on the future of MANPRC and worked on developing service or collaborative agreements with various groups. However, Parks Canada has experienced certain problems in managing the park and in integrating into the local community.

Over the past two years regular bilateral meetings have been held between Parks Canada and the local Innu communities. This has led to greater collaboration in the management of the park. Such joint action should be encouraged to continue.

Finally, the setting up of a follow-up committee in June 2002 for the management of MANPRC reflects Parks Canada's clearly stated willingness to improve the relationships between park management and the various regional organizations.

3.7 Stressors

Challenges to maintaining the ecological integrity of MANPRC stem from the stressors caused by certain human activities, both in and around the park. The stressors indicated below came to the fore with the updating of the list outlined in the *State of Protected Heritage Areas 1999 Report*.

Park Development and Use of the Territory

Over the coming years the park will require new facilities so that it can better respond to the needs of its visitors and preserve and present its natural and cultural heritage.

However, setting up new facilities could have an impact on the ecosystems and cultural resources of the park (paleohistoric sites, Basque ovens, lighthouses, etc.), therefore the process will have to be carefully monitored and controlled.

Impacts caused by increased park activity often involve the more accessible and fragile areas such as shorelines, heaths and peat bogs. Increased human activity leads to the trampling of fragile plants, the disruption of seabird colonies, increased garbage and greater risks of forest fire, etc.

Natural Resource Harvesting

Certain traditional aboriginal activities, yet to be defined, involve the harvesting of natural resources. The methods for managing these traditional activities will have to be determined with representatives from the communities concerned so that the conservation mandate of MANPRC can be properly respected.

Through its *Guiding Principles and Operational Policies* (1994), Parks Canada recognizes that “certain specific activities pertaining to the harvesting of subsistence resources by the residents can be carried out on certain islands in the park but such activities must be regulated.” These activities include hunting common eider and oldsquaw in winter, trapping snowshoe hare and picking berries.

However certain non-authorized extractive activities, such as hunting and trapping, gathering seabird eggs, picking rare plants or plants of interest, removing fossils, etc., are currently being carried on within the boundaries of MANPRC. These activities can variously impact the dynamics and even the survival of animal and plant populations as well as the protection of their habitats.

Management of Adjacent Territories

The way in which lands adjacent to the park are being managed as well as any eventual plans to develop mining, forestry, hydro-electricity, and resorts are of serious concern. If proper preservation measures are not worked out with future partners, all this activity could threaten biodiversity in the region and disrupt the ecological integrity of the park.



Parks Canada
Michel Bouliane

Commercial Fishing

The exploitation of marine resources through commercial fishing in the St. Lawrence is a factor that could well have an impact on the marine environment resources of the park. Commercial fishing could impact the ecosystems of MANPRC by causing the deterioration of the ocean floor and disrupting food chains and other components of the park, such as populations of seabirds, seals, etc.

Risks of Maritime Pollution

MANPRC is an insular environment, and since it is in the middle of an important maritime commercial transport zone, where pleasure boats also venture and where navigation conditions are often difficult, there is a real risk of oil spills and spills of other pollutants. In 1999 there was a spill of 50 tons of hydrocarbons that killed hundreds of common eiders. The shores of several of the islands in the Mingan Archipelago had to be decontaminated.

Introduction of Alien Invasive Species

To date there is little sign of any alien invasive species, either plant or animal, that have been introduced through human activity in MANPRC. Foreign species currently found in the park do not seem to pose any significant threat to the environment. However, the situation will have to be monitored to control the spread or introduction of any new species, since they could modify the composition, structure or functioning of the natural ecosystems of the park.

Climate Change

The climate changes that currently preoccupy scientists could well have a major impact on the park over the 21st century. The primary repercussions of climate change that are expected to have an impact on the region include an increase in sea levels (0.5 m by the year 2100), an increase in the severity of storms, changes in temperature and precipitation patterns, and changes of the current in the waters around the Mingan Archipelago. There could be other effects, such as changes in the marine biodiversity around the Mingan Archipelago (bird and sea mammal populations) and an increase in coastal erosion. These phenomena could also lead to the depletion of cultural resources.



Parks Canada
Éric Le Bel

3.8 State of The Ecological Integrity of the Park

The term, ecological integrity, defined in the *Canada National Parks Act* in 2000, is used to convey, in a measurable manner, the notion of keeping Canadian national parks intact.

The preliminary analysis of the naturally occurring state of MANPRC in relation to existing stressors shows that MANPRC still enjoys a relatively high degree of ecological integrity with a #2 rating, according to the *State of the Parks Report of 1997*.

According to the available data, several properties of the ecosystems of MANPRC are intact and the stressors do not currently pose a serious threat. However, since little is known of incidences caused by any past or present use of resources on the islands, and since there is no comprehensive program to monitor the ecosystems, it is difficult to ensure a proper diagnosis.

Since the park's inception in 1984, Parks Canada has had an ongoing conservation program, which involves protecting seabird colonies, monitoring park territory and providing information. This program has helped increase populations of species such as puffins, eiders and terns. The park territory is a protected zone and thus was able to escape the earlier pressures of commercial exploitation (mining, logging) and unmonitored usage (residential and tourist projects).

4 VISION OF MINGAN ARCHIPELAGO NATIONAL PARK RESERVE OF CANADA

The current management plan represents one more step towards our goal in attaining the level of ecological integrity and heritage presentation of MANPRC that we are trying to attain within 15 years.

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

Ecological research and monitoring programs based on reliable indicators used to establish the state of the park indicate that:

1. The structure and functions of the park's main landscapes (the forests, heaths, peat bogs, cliffs, lakes and marshes) are protected and continue to evolve naturally.
2. The biodiversity* of the park's indigenous plant and animal species is maintained by ensuring viable population levels, particularly for species of interest such as the Mingan thistle and the common eider, and for species subject to traditional exploitation such as the snowshoe hare.
3. The witnesses to human history found in the park (paleohistoric sites, Basque ovens, lighthouses, etc.) are preserved.

Marketing, visitor services, and communication and interpretation programs foster public understanding of the purpose of the park in the Pan-Canadian network and of its ecological and cultural values. They also promote discovery, learning, reflection and leisure activities while respecting and maintaining the park's ecological integrity.

Interacting with the continent and the sea through natural processes, the park is linked to a vast ecosystem that extends beyond its administrative boundaries. Parks Canada works, therefore, in cooperation with local communities, as well as with federal, provincial, regional and municipal organizations to ensure the protection and development of the park's ecosystems as well as the preservation of the biodiversity of the greater regional ecosystem in the Mingan region.



Parks Canada
P. St-Jacques

ESHI-UAPATAKANIT NE ATUSSEUN KA MITSHIMINIKANIT ASSI UTE TSHIUETIN CANADA TEKUAKI NENI EKUANITSHIU-MINISHTIKUA

NUme takuaikan-mashinaikan tekuak eukuan an minuat apishish tshatutenanut nete tshetshi takuak ne ka ishi-uapatakanit assi tshetshi minuashit kie tshetshi ishpitenitakanit eshi-takuak anite assit MATCEM nete peikunnu ashu patetat tatunuepipuna nikan.

Anitshenat ka uitshiaushiht utenat ka taht itetshe Ekuanitshit assit, ne ka mitshiminikanit assi ute tshiuetin *Canada* tekuaki neni Ekuanitshiu-minishtikua tshishpeuatam^u nenu eshi-takuanit anite assit nete ka takuanit *Basses-Terres du Saint-Laurent de l'Est* mak nenu e aitunanit ka ishpitenitakuanit tshekuannu. Tshika tshi ashit uapatiniueu kie tshinakanutakannu nenu ka ishpitenitakuanit tshekuannu ka aitinanit nete assit kie eshi-nitautshinit tshetshi minaht nenua etaniti auennua *Canada* assit.

Neni ka natuapassenaniti mashinaikana kie ka nakatuapatakanit eshpanit assi, eukuan e ashpatshishimuatshenanit tshetshi tshissenitakanit tan tshe ishi-tshitutenanut, uapatiniueu nenu:

1. Eshinakuaki kie eshi-pimipaniti ne assi (minashkuat, massekua, eshi-tshishtshekat, nipissa mak etassekat assit) tshishpeuatakanu mak shaputuepanu an tshe ishi-nitautshik anite shetshen.
2. Aueshishat etaht mak mishtikuat kie nipisha tekuaki nete minu-kanauenitakanua tshetshi minekash takuaki kie tshetshi nanitam inniimakaki miam ne eshinikatakanit *chardon de Mingan* mak missipat mak anitshenat aueshishat ka muakaniht mak ka nipiakaniht miam ne uapush.
3. Neni tshekuana shashish ka takuaki miam innuat ka aitatusseht ueshkat (shashish ashinia, ka natuunanut, kutuakana, katepuatitshet) tshika kanauenitakanua neni.

Ne ka aitinanut tshetshi uishamakanit auen, tshetshi ashupamakanit maniteu, tshetshi aimiakan kie tshetshi uapatiniakanit tshekuannu maniteu, ekute tshe nishtuapatakanit ne uet tutakanit assi ka kanauenitakanit nete eshpishat assi nutim mak tsheshi minu-kanauenitakanit eshpitenitakuanit assinu kie aitunnu. Uapatiniuenanu ashit tshetshi nishtuapatakannit tshekuan kie tshishkutamatishuatshenanu, mamitunenitakanu kie metuenanu iapit mak nakatuenitakanu kie ishpitenitakanu eshinakuak tekuak tshekuan nete assit.

Anite tekuak ne eshinakuak assi, nete minishtikut mak nete shipekut, upime anite iapit shaputuepannu. Ne utshimau-mashinaikanitshuap *Parcs Canada* uitatussemeu nenua utenaua etaniti pessish mak ashit nenua tshishe-utshimaua, Utauat mak Uepishtikueiat, kie nenua utenaua pessish etaniti tshetshi shaputuepanitat nenu eshinakuanit menuashinit assinu nete tekuanit pessish Ekuanitshit assit.

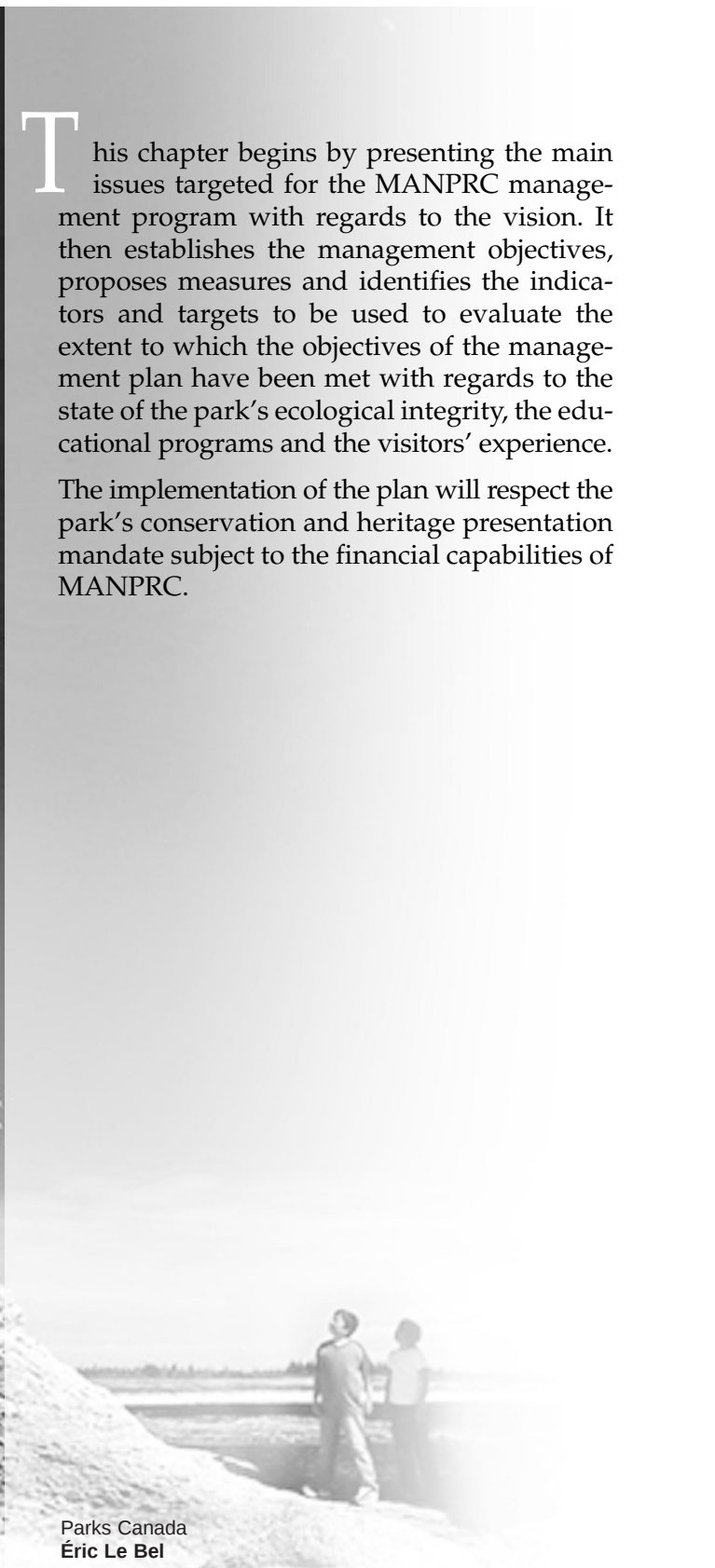


5 IMPLEMENTING THE VISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK RESERVE



This chapter begins by presenting the main issues targeted for the MANPRC management program with regards to the vision. It then establishes the management objectives, proposes measures and identifies the indicators and targets to be used to evaluate the extent to which the objectives of the management plan have been met with regards to the state of the park's ecological integrity, the educational programs and the visitors' experience.

The implementation of the plan will respect the park's conservation and heritage presentation mandate subject to the financial capabilities of MANPRC.



Parks Canada
Éric Le Bel

5.1 A Reserve With A National Park Purpose

Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada may be designated a “national park” if an agreement or treaty is made following the land claim negotiations between the Innu communities, the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec.

Issues Related to the Innu Communities Adjacent to the Park Reserve

- Changes to the way in which the park reserve is managed seem likely, if the negotiations underway between the governments and the Innu lead to the signing of a final agreement and a treaty.
- Park management must take into account the needs expressed by the Innu communities adjacent to MANPRC as well as its previous commitments.

OBJECTIVE 1

Respect the ancestral and treaty rights of the Aboriginal communities adjacent to MANPRC.

Proposed Actions

- Support the Innu communities’ land claims negotiations and maintain the park reserve’s conservation role while recognizing the potential contribution of the Innu in the protection and heritage presentation* of the park reserve.
- Take into account the federal government directives with regards to relationships with the Metis of Canada in the management of MANPRC.

5.1 Assi ka kanauenitakanit kassinu anite tekuak

Ne ka mitshiminikanit assi ute tshiuetin *Canada* tekuaki neni Ekuanitshiu-minishtikua tshipa tshi ishi-uitakanua miam ne : «assi ka kanauenitakanit eshpishat *Canada* assi» tshek^u ma miam tapuetatishunaniti ne ka natapishtatunanut ne ut assi anitshenat tshishe-utshimauat, Utauat, Uepishtikueiat mak innuat.

Tshekuan eshpanit ashit anitshenat innuat pessish etaht anite assi ka kanauenitakanit

- Uitakanu an tshetshi mishkutshipanit ne tshe ishi-takuaimatakanit assi ka kanauenitakanit tshek^u ma ishinakuaki tshetshi nishtutatunanut, mekuat e natapishtatuht anitshenat tshishe-utshimauat mak anitshenat innuat pessish etaht nete minishtikua tekuaniti, tshek^u ma ishinakuaki tshetshi mashinatautishunanut ne mashinaikan tapuetatishunaniti nete aishkat.
- Tshika ui nishtuapatakanu nenu ka ishi-natuenitak anitshenat innuat pessish etaht nete minishtikua nete MATCEM mak ashit ne ka issishuenanut ueshkat tshetshi tutakanit.

UTITAIKAN PEIKU

Tshika ui ishpenitakannu innuat pessish ka taht nete MATCEM, utipenitamunaua ka kanauenitahk shashish kie ma ka mashinataikaniti nete ka tapuetatishunaniti.

Tshekuan tshipa tutakanu

- Tshetshi uitshiaushinanut nete e natapishtuakanit tshishe-utshimau innu-assit mak tshetshi uemut tutakanit ne atusseun tshetshi minu-kanauenitakanit ne assi mak e nishtuapatakanit anite tshekuan tshipa tshi utinakanu nete innu-assit tshetshi tshishpeuatakanit kie uapatiniuenanut nete assi eshinakuak.

Performance Indicators

- If agreements and treaties are signed with the Aboriginal communities, the clauses concerning the agreements and treaties will be respected by Parks Canada.
- In the absence of an agreement or treaty with the concerned Aboriginal communities, no measures affecting their ancestral rights will be taken by Parks Canada, which will continue to work in harmony with them.

OBJECTIVE 2

Follow up on previous commitments made by Parks Canada to the Aboriginal communities.

Proposed Actions

- Continue to support the Ekuanitshit community in implementing the Maison de la Culture Innue project. Parks Canada's contribution to this project will be restricted to setting up a visitor services centre and to ensuring that it operates in accordance with Parks Canada's standards in the future, as well as to providing professional support to the community in the implementation of the entire project (design, collections management, training).
- With other regional partners, support the Innu communities in their initiatives aimed at presenting Innu heritage on the islands.
- Support the efforts of the Aboriginal communities adjacent to the park reserve as it does for other communities so that they benefit from the park reserve's social and economic spin-offs.

Performance Indicators

- Parks Canada will support the Ekuanitshit community in carrying out the Maison de la culture Innue project and will set up a visitor services centre as planned in the project.

- Tshika ui nashatakannu ne etatusset MATCEM, mak nenu eshi-petat ne Utaua tshishe-utshimau miam anitshenat e uinakaniht anitshenat ka tshinuemaht innua ute *Canada* assit.

Tshe tipaikatshenanut mak tshe ashpatshishimuatsshenanut

- Tshek ma mashinatautishunaniti ne nishtutatunaniti e natapishtatunanut mak anitshenat innuat ne e uauitakanit MATCEM, anite tshekuan tshe nishtutatunanut anite mashinaikanit tshika ishpitenenitam^u ne *Parcs Canada*.
- Ek^u eka takuaki ne nishtutatun ashit neni innu-assia ne ka takaukuht nenu, apu tshekuan tshika ut tutak ne *Parcs Canada*, tshetshi nutshitakaniti anitshenat innuat utipenitamunuaua kie tshika minu-uitshetuat iapit shaputue anitshenat.

UTITAIKAN NISHU

Tshetshi tshishtat nenu ka ishi-tshitshipanit ne *Parcs Canada* nenua ashit innua etaniti innu-assit.

Tshekuan tshipa tutakanu

- Tshetshi iapit uitshiakanit ne innu-assi Ekuanitshit tshetshi shaputuepanit nenu mitshuapinu innu-aitun ka uapatiniuenanut, ka ui tshimatat. Nenu muk^u tshiam tshe ishi-patshitinak ne *Parcs Canada* nete atusseunnu ua tutakanit nenu tshe ashupamakaniht maniteuat, tshetshi nanitam pimipanit ne atusseun nete aishkat pipuna, mak tshetshi taniti auennua tsheshi uitshiakaniht, tshetshi tshitshipanitaht atusseunnu (tshe ishinakuak, tshe ishi-tshitapatakanit ne tshekuan tshe uapatiniuenanut, tshetshi tshishkutamuakaniht anitshenat).
- Tshetshi uitshiakaniht anitshenat innuat nenu ua tshimataht atusseunnu e uapatiniuenanut eshinakuak ne tshekuan ka ishpitenitakuak tekuak nete minishtikut, kutakat auenitshenat tshipa tshi ashit uitshiauashiat.

- A concept for the presentation of Innu heritage on the islands of the West sector will be developed and implemented by the Ekuanitshit community with Parks Canada's support between now and 2007-2008.
- In the next five years, the measures taken by Parks Canada will create jobs related to the operation of MANPRC, in the park reserve or in the Aboriginal communities.

OBJECTIVE 3

Promote harmonious dialogue with the Aboriginal communities with regards to park reserve management.

Proposed Actions

- Keep in close and regular contact with the Aboriginal communities affected by the management of MANPRC.
- Introduce cooperative management mechanisms between Parks Canada and the concerned Aboriginal communities.
- In collaboration with the Canadian Wildlife Service and the concerned Aboriginal communities, help protect and present the Betchouane and Watshishou migratory bird sanctuaries.
- Make adjustments to park reserve management so as to take the Aboriginal reality into account, notably by:
 - Drawing on the communities' traditional knowledge;
 - Taking their traditional activities and practices into account;
 - Promoting the presentation of Aboriginal heritage.
- Help train Aboriginal staff in the fields of visitor services, heritage presentation and ecosystem conservation.

- Tshetshi nashatakanit nenu e ushkuishtahk innuat, ka taht pessish nete assinu ka kanauenitakanit, miam anitshenat etutuakaniht kutakat utenat etaht, tshetshi kie uinuau minakaniht tshekuannu e katshitinakanit nete tekuanit nenu assinu ka kanauenitakanit.

Tshe tipaikatshenanut mak tshe ashpatsishishimuatshenanut

- *Parcs Canada* tshika uitshieu nenua innua Ekuanitshit tshetshi tshimataniti mitshuapinu innu-aitunnu ka uapatiniuenanut mak tshika tshimatau nenu tshetshi ashupamakaniht maniteuat miam ne ka issishuenanut.
- Tshika tutakannu nete atusseun innuat tshetshi uapatiniueht eshi-nishtuapatahk nete minishtikua ka takuaniti nete natamit anitshenat innuat Ekuanitshit tshika tutamuut kie nenua *Parcs Canada* nete eshk^u eka tananut 2007-2008.
- Nenu tshekuannu tshe tutak ne *Parcs Canada* tshika takuana atusseuna nete MATCEM, nete assi ka kanauenitakanit kie nete innu-assit, nete patetat tatupina ishpish.

UTITAIKAN NISHT^U

Tshetshi nishtutatuht anitshenat innuat etaht innu-assit miam e uitakaniti ne assi ka kanauenitakanit e tshitapatakaniti.

Tshekuan tshipa tutakanu

- Tshetshi nanitam minupanitunanut mak anitshenat innuat etaht nete innu-assit e takaukuht nenu e tshitapatakanit nenu MATCEM.
- Tshetshi tutakanit atusseuakana menuati, mamu etusseshtakanit nete *Parcs Canada* mak anitshenat innuat etaht nete innu-assit ka takaukuht nenu atusseunnu.
- Tshetshi nakatuapatakaniti neni ka taht missipat nete Betchouan mak Watshishou kie tshetshi uauitshituht anitshenat innuat mak katashashat tshetshi minu-nakutakanit nenu ua kanauenitakanit.

Performance Indicators

- A minimum of two bilateral meetings between Parks Canada and the Aboriginal communities will be held per year.
- MANPRC's cooperative management mechanisms will be introduced and will be in operation two years after the signing of the *Agreement in Principle of a General Nature* between the governments and the Innu.
- Special measures for managing the Betchouane and Watshishou migratory bird sanctuaries will be defined and implemented by Parks Canada, the Canadian Wildlife Service and the concerned Aboriginal communities so as to ensure their protection and presentation by 2006-2007.

5.2 A Natural Environment To Protect

The management of a national park must focus on ecological integrity. MANPRC has an extraordinary natural heritage. This precious natural environment must be protected, particularly because it contains ecosystems that are representative of the Canadian landscape; it contributes to the well-being and economy of local communities; and it has made it possible for man to survive in harmony with these ecosystems over the centuries.

From a perspective of preserving the natural heritage of MANPRC, an ecological integrity statement (EIS) was developed in 2003 to establish the goals, objectives, strategies and indicators required to maintain the park's ecological integrity. The approach proposed to maintain the ecological integrity of MANPRC is based on the ecosystem concept, and takes into account the interdependency of humans, the economy, the park environment and the Mingan region.

- Tshetshi uauetashtakanit ne e takuaitshenanut nete assit ka kanauenitakanit mak tshetshi ishpitenitakanit nenu innuat eshinniut, eukuan ume tshipa ui tshitapakanu tutakanit ne :
 - Tshetshi ashpatshishimatshenanut anitshenat innuat eshi-nishtuapatahk tshekuannu nenu innu-aitunnu;
 - Tshetshi ishpitenitakanit nenu etatusset mak e aitit, innu-aitun e uauitakanit;
 - Tshteshi uapatiniuenanut nenu e ishi-kanauenitashuht anitshenat innuat.
- Tshetshi uitshiaushinanut anitshenat innuat tshishkutamuakanitau nete tshe aitiht nenua maniteua tshe aitutuaht, tan tshe ishi-uapatinieht tshetshi minunakutaht kie minu-kanauenitahk nenu eshinakuanit assinu kie eshi-nitautshinit anite tshekuannu.

Tshe tipaikatshenanut mak tshe ashpatshishimuatshtenanut

- Utshimau-aimitupanat anitshenat *Parcs Canada* mak innuat nete etaht innu-assit, nishuau peikupipuna ishpish.
- Ne tshe ishi-takuaimatakanit ne atusseun nete tekuak MATCEM tshika tshimatakannua kie tshika pimipannua tshi nishupipuna neme tshi mashinatautishunanuti mashinaikan ka nishtutatunanut ka ishinikatet : *Entente de principe d'ordre général* anitshenat tshishe-utshimauat mak innuat tshi mashinatautishutau.
- Tshika ui takuan tshe ishi-nishtutatishunanut e uitakaniti anite etaht anitshenat missipat nete Betchouane mak Watshishou, shash nenu tshika tshitshipanu ne *Parcs Canada*, katashashat mak anitshenat innuat etaht nete pessish kie ka takaukuht, tshetshi minu-kanauenitakanit kie minu-nakutakanit ne eshk^u eka utshitshipanit 2006-2007.

The protection of the ecological integrity of MANPRC is a major challenge, closely tied to the health of the Mingan environment, which requires everyone's collaboration: Parks Canada employees, local communities and actors, visitors and the general public.

Ecosystem Conservation Issues

- Incomplete knowledge of the park's components and natural processes.
- Lack of a well-structured monitoring program on the health of the ecosystems.
- Limiting the impacts of park development and use on its ecosystems.
- Mitigation of the impacts of traditional activities on the park's ecosystems.

Comprehensive Approach for Maintaining the Ecological Integrity of MANPRC

- Goal 1:** Secure collaboration of communities with the park's mission.
- Goal 2:** Improve knowledge and ecosystem monitoring.
- Goal 3:** Develop and use the park in a manner respectful of its ecological integrity.
- Goal 4:** Establish an ecological partnership within the greater regional ecosystem.
- Goal 5:** Maintain and restore park ecosystems.
- Goal 6:** Educate and communicate with the public.



Parks Canada
Éric Le Bel



Parks Canada
Pierrot Vaillancourt

OBJECTIVE 1

Improve knowledge about ecosystems so as to better document and preserve the park's ecological integrity.

Proposed Actions

- Acquire basic knowledge on the park's ecosystems particularly in the East sector.
- Set up a computerized database in accordance with Parks Canada's standards.

Performance Indicators

- Basic knowledge on the park will have been improved.
- Data acquired on the park territory (natural resources, cultural resources, traditional knowledge*, etc.) will have been computerized and recorded in accordance with Parks Canada standards by 2015.

OBJECTIVE 2

Set up a scientific program to monitor ecosystems with the purpose of reporting the state of the park's ecological integrity to the Canadian public.

Proposed Actions

- Identify the indicators and measures of the state of the park's ecological integrity based on the national guidelines, and implement the monitoring program.

- Produce a report on the state of MANPRC every five years.

Performance Indicators

- The ecological integrity monitoring program for the park, currently under development, will make it possible to determine the state of the park in 2008, by means of 6 to 8 scientific indicators.

OBJECTIVE 3

Ensure that park development and use respects the integrity of its natural resources.

Proposed Actions

- Define the carrying capacity of the environment so as to ensure sound management of park use.
- Maintain park monitoring through a law enforcement program based on increasing public awareness and on prevention. This implies updating the law enforcement plan for MANPRC and the ensuing education program every five years.
- Monitor the use of the park territory and introduce preventive and corrective measures aimed at minimizing the impacts on the ecosystems.

Performance Indicators

- The carrying capacity and the methods for managing park use will be known and respected for park activities by 2008.



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Éric Le Bel

**PRELIMINARY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING
THE ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF MINGAN ARCHIPELAGO
NATIONAL PARK RESERVE OF CANADA**

MANPRC is currently developing an ecological integrity monitoring program which will make it possible to make a scientific determination of the state of the park. The indicators and targets to be developed to ensure the park's ecological integrity will be based on the national guidelines and will include the components presented in the table below.

	Indicators/Measures	Targets
Indigenous species	– Biodiversity – Plants of interest	– The park's biodiversity is maintained at a high level. No loss of indigenous animal or plant species. – The colonies of plants of interest are stable or increasing.
Focal species	– Common eider population – Mingan thistle population – Bald eagle population	– The common eider population is $\geq 5,000$ pairs. – The number of plants in the main Mingan thistle colonies (60%) is greater than the minimum viable threshold. – Bald eagle population is ≥ 5 couples and the number of fledglings is ≥ 0.7 young/nest.
Herbivores-predators	– Red fox – Snowshoe hare	– The predator-prey relationship makes it possible to maintain the viability of the red fox and snowshoe hare populations. ($\geq 1,000$ hares).
Productivity-Decomposition	– To be defined	– To be defined
Nutrient cycle	– To be defined	– To be defined
Communities, age and distribution	– Terrestrial ecosystem	– To be defined
Physical and biological processes	– Windthrow and impacts of double-breasted cormorants	– To be defined
Stress	– Deterioration of the vegetation	– The net loss of coastal zones that are sensitive or of interest, owing to park use, is $\leq 10\%$ of their area or judged acceptable for maintaining plant communities.

- The law enforcement plan will be updated in 2009-2010 in order to reduce the number of offences that may affect the integrity of the ecosystems.
- A program to monitor land use planning will be established by 2008, and preventive and corrective measures will be systematically taken to prevent and restrict impacts on the ecosystems.

OBJECTIVE 4

Ensure the sustainability of the park's resources and ecosystems with regards to traditional harvesting of renewable resources and traditional recreational activities authorized by Parks Canada for the non-Aboriginal residents of local communities.

Proposed Actions

- Develop and implement a plan for managing the traditional activities authorized by Parks Canada for the non-Aboriginal residents of the local communities.
- Ensure, if required, the enacting of regulations that permit non-Aboriginal residents to practice traditional activities (hunting of common eider and oldsquaw in the winter, snaring hares, camping, picking berries) authorized by Parks Canada.
- Evaluate the impacts of the traditional activities practiced by the non-Aboriginal residents of the local communities on the ecosystems.

Performance Indicators

- The management plan for traditional activities practiced by the non-Aboriginal residents of the local communities will be produced by 2008.

- The animal and plant populations will remain viable, and the impacts of the activities on the resources and ecosystems will be acceptable.

OBJECTIVE 5

Maintain and restore the park's ecosystems as required.

Proposed Actions

- Develop the ecosystem conservation plan for MANPRC.
- Define and apply management principles integrating knowledge of traditional knowledge and ecosystem management practices.
- Protect species at risk by referring to the available official lists (consult the preliminary lists in appendices I and II).
- Monitor the evolution and control the expansion of some introduced species considered invasive.
- Update the environmental emergency and fire management plans.

Performance Indicators

- The species at risk, including the Mingan thistle, will be protected in the park and will be recorded in a georeferenced data bank by 2008 (see objective 1).
- Populations of alien invasive species will not threaten the biodiversity or the integrity of the park's ecosystems and will be recorded in a georeferenced data bank by 2008 (see objective 1).
- The updating of the environmental emergency and fire management plans and their implementation by 2008 will make it possible to prevent and mitigate the effects of environmental catastrophes on the park's ecosystems.

5.3 An Environment With Traditions To Protect

The presence of man in the territory, his history, culture and traditions are closely related to MANPRC's heritage values. These values attest to the long duration of human occupancy and are reflected in the cultures of the local communities of the region. However, these cultures pass on traditional knowledge and practices shaped by close ties with nature. The characteristic ways of life that have resulted are evidenced in the cultural resources and the populations living near the park reserve.

What is a Cultural Resource?

Under the Parks Canada's *Cultural Resources Management Policy*, cultural resources are defined as "a human work or a place which gives evidence of human activity or has spiritual or cultural meaning, and which has been determined to have historic value."

Tshekuan an ne ka takaikanit aitun anite assit?

Ne e tshitapatakanit anite takuaikan mashinaikan e tshitapatakanit ne tshekuan ka takaikanit aitun anite assit ka tutak Parcs Canada, ne ka takaikanit aitun anite assit eukuan an ne tshekuan ka tutakanit, innu ka tutak kie ma ka nametat anite auen kie ma ka ishpitenitakuak anite aiamieunit kie innu-aitunit kie ka nishtuapatakanit nete tipatshimunit.

Cultural Resources Issues

- Cultural resources must be identified and recognized as signs of the long-standing human occupation of the territory.
- The need to acquire knowledge about the local communities' cultures so as to increase public awareness of how man interacts with nature.
- Local communities must be involved in collecting and making an inventory of their traditional knowledge and practices.
- The impacts of park development and use on the cultural resources must be restricted.

OBJECTIVE 1

Increase knowledge of cultural resources and acquire knowledge on traditional knowledge and practices related to MANPRC.

Proposed Actions

- Continue with the basic inventory of the cultural resources of MANPRC (architectural, ethnological and archaeological) and with the historical research program.
- Conduct a study on the toponymy of the islands.
- Make an inventory of the archaeological resources in the East sector of MANPRC.
- Collaborate with the local communities to conduct a study on traditional knowledge and practices (climatology, geography, botany, zoology, technical systems, material culture, world view, myths and legends, eco-ethics) that pertain to the territory of MANPRC.
- Develop an integration tool (guide) on the traditional knowledge and practices of the local communities that are associated with MANPRC.

Performance Indicators

- Basic knowledge of the archaeological resources of the East sector of MANPRC will be acquired by 2010.
- A directory of the cultural resources and of the other witnesses to human history of MANPRC will be developed by 2007 and subsequently updated.
- Research on the traditional knowledge and practices of local communities that pertains to MANPRC will be completed by 2010.
- A guide about traditional knowledge and practices in relation to MANPRC will be available to park employees as well as to local communities by 2010.

OBJECTIVE 2

Ensure the protection of cultural resources and other important evidence of human history.

Proposed Action

- In accordance with the Parks Canada *Cultural Resources Management Policy* (1994), implement an intervention protocol for the protection of cultural resources and other important evidence of human history. This protocol must include a monitoring program by 2007.

Performance Indicators

- The protection measures detailed in the intervention protocol will be integrated into the management program for MANPRC.
- The follow-up program will be implemented in the two years following its adoption and will demonstrate that cultural resources and other important evidence of human history will not be allowed to deteriorate.

5.4 An Environment To Know And Appreciate

At MANPRC, heritage presentation is based on the goals of the park, conforms to Parks Canada's *Engaging Canadians* communications policy and is anchored in the messages of national importance which guide all interpretation, communications, promotional and public awareness activities.

As in the vision for MANPRC, stated in Chapter 4.0, and the messages sent to various clienteles, the challenge with regards to heritage presentation consists in improving the communications approach so as to foster understanding and appreciation of the park's heritage values, while involving the public in the maintenance of its ecological integrity and the protection of its cultural resources.



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Marie Lachance

In the next few years, the heritage presentation program for MANPRC will be based on a nature-culture concept that will take into consideration the close ties between all of the park's natural characteristics and the culture of the Aboriginal communities and of the other adjacent communities. The main actions proposed in this program will be evaluated to measure their communicational effectiveness.

Parks Canada's Communications Strategy

Engaging Canadians

The purpose of this strategy is to adequately inform the public about Parks Canada's mandate. It also aims to develop a better understanding of the heritage areas and related values among the targeted clientele. Consequently, all Canadians will be able to support and help in conserving their natural and cultural heritage.

Tan eshi-pimushtat aimunnu ne Parcs Canada

Tshetshi uitshiaushiht auenitshenat ka utshipanit ute Canada assit

Ne eshi-pimutenanut ui minu-uitamuakanuat auenitshenat etatusseniti nenua *Parcs Canada*. Nenu ashit ui tutamuut tshetshi minu-nishtutakanit atusseunnu ne e uitakaniti assia ka ishpitenitakuaki kie ishpitenitamun tekuak anite. Nenu tutakaniti, anitshenat uetshiht ute assit tshika tshi minu-uitshiaushiat nenu ua kanauenitakanit assinu ka minuashinit kie ka mishanit aitunnu ka tutakanit anite.

Heritage Presentation Issues

- Harmonization of the park's heritage presentation with Parks Canada's guidelines for maintaining ecological integrity and with the *Engaging Canadians* communications strategy.
- Development of productive partnerships for the heritage presentation of MANPRC.
- Collaboration with local communities in presenting their respective cultures.
- Presentation of the relationship between the park's natural heritage and the culture of the Aboriginal communities and of the other adjacent communities.
- Need for a focal interpretation area to present the park's natural and cultural heritage.
- Need to renew the exhibits at the visitor reception and interpretation centres at Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan and Havre-Saint-Pierre.
- Protection and presentation of the lighthouse stations at Petite île au Marteau and île aux Perroquets.
- Presentation of the East sector of the park.
- Need for educational tools for self-guided visitors.

OBJECTIVE 1

Offer a visitor experience that will make it possible for different clienteles to understand the purpose of MANPRC, and to appreciate all of the heritage values. This will aid in maintaining the park's ecological integrity and the protection of its cultural resources.

Proposed Actions

- Update the interpretation plan* for MANPRC (1988) in accordance with the nature-culture concept while taking into account the East sector of the park. This interpretation plan must be based on the park's *Ecological Integrity Statement* (2003) and on

The Main Messages of National Importance for MANPRC

- MANPRC is an integral part of the Canadian national parks network with the purpose of maintaining its ecological integrity for future generations by protecting and presenting its natural and cultural resources. This park represents the East St. Lawrence lowlands natural region.
- MANPRC protects about forty sedimentary islands and islets, and more than 1,000 igneous or metamorphic islets.
- Mingan Archipelago forms an island ecosystem distinct from that of the coast, characterized by the presence of a large number of natural sculptures and impressive limestone cliffs.
- Within a small area of about 112 km², MANPRC has a rich and varied vegetation resulting from the combined action of the nature of the bedrock, the climate and the presence of the sea.
- The diversity of ecological environments fosters the presence of a diversified wildlife, including twelve seabird species.
- Aboriginal peoples, Europeans, Acadians and Canadians occupied the islands of MANPRC to harvest the resources, to practice a trade, to find shelter and for recreational purposes.
- Through their attachment to the territory, the inhabitants of the local communities have contributed in the past and still continue to foster a better understanding of the territory and of the protection of its resources.

Nenu eshi-takuaniti aimuna tshe ui uitakaniti nutim eshpishat assit ne MATCEM

- Ne MATCEM ekute anite e tapitik nete assia ka kanauenitakaniti nete eshpishat *Canada* assi, tshetshi natshishk mitshiminakanit nenu eshinakutakanit tshetshi etatu minuashit kie ishpitenitakanit anite tshekuan eshi-nitautshik, mak e aitananut. Ne assi ka kanauenitakanit nete tapitin assi ka ishinikatet *Basses-Terres du Saint-Laurent de l'Est*.
- Ne MATCEM tshishpeuatam^u peikunnu ashu patetat minishtikua kie minishtikussa anite ka takuaki ashinia ka pishipanishiti kie ka mamataunakuaki kie peikumitashumitannu minishtikussa ka ishinakuak ashinia ka mamataunakuaki eshinikatakanit *ignée* kie ma *métamorphique*.
- Neni Ekunitshiu-minishtikua ait ishinakuana anite eshi-nitautshik tshekuan mak eshi-takuak tshekuan nete assit, mak ne ashit ashinia ka tshimateti, ka tshinapishkati anite mak ne e katshissekat anite eshinakuak ashinit.
- Eka shuk^u tshenuapekak, miam put (112 km²) ne MATCEM, takuanana mitshet nipisha natautshiki, mitshetuaht ishinakuana, ne uet ishinakuaki eukuan an ne assi eshinakuak, ashini, tshishik^u mak ne shipek^u tekuak pessish.
- Ne eshinakuak assi, eukuan an ashit uet taht aueshishat kie pineshuat mitshetuaht eshinakushiht, miam mate peikunnu ashu nish^u e aishinakushiht pineshuat etaht.
- Innuat, tshishe-mishtikushuat, kashkanatshuat kie kakusseshiht tepanat nete minishtikut ne tekuak MATCEM tshetshi utinahk tshekuannu eshi-takuannit, tshetshi atusseht, tshetshi uitshikashuht kie tshetshi kau nitautshitaht tshekuannu.
- Nenu ka ishpitenitak assinu, anitshenat epiht utenaua pessish patshitinamupanat eshi-nishtuapatahk assinu kie eshk^u nenu tutamuat, tshetshi minu-nishtuapatakanit assinu kie tshetshi minu-kanauenitakanit tshekuannu tekuanit nete assit.

the *Engaging Canadians* strategy. The proposed visitor experience will also take into account the carrying capacity of the islands.

- Renew the exhibit presented at the LPM interpretation centre in partnership with local and regional organizations.
- Develop new exhibits and interpretation programs that will meet the objectives of a varied and meaningful visit in partnership with local and regional organizations.
- Diversify the interpretation program in the islands, targeting in particular Île aux Perroquets.
- Provide educational tools adapted to visitors' needs.

Performance Indicators

- Starting in 2005-2006, visitors' knowledge of the purpose of MANPRC and of its messages of national importance will exceed 75% when measured periodically (surveys).
- Public support for the Parks Canada mandate so as to maintain the ecological integrity of MANPRC will exceed 75%. This indicator will be measured as part of in-depth studies among the appropriate clientele by 2015.

OBJECTIVE 2

Collaborate on the heritage presentation of local cultures having connections with MANPRC (including traditional knowledge and practices) to the visiting public.

Proposed Actions

- Conduct a progressive integration of the knowledge acquired on the cultural resources and the traditional knowledge and practices of local communities associated with MANPRC into the heritage presentation program.

- Support local communities in the presentation of their respective cultures to visitors at MANPRC.

Performance Indicators

- More than 60% of park visitors will know the characteristics of the culture, knowledge and traditional practices of the local communities who have a connection with the territory of MANPRC. This indicator will be measured through an in-depth study by 2015.
- At least two interpretation activities presenting the traditional knowledge and culture of the local communities will be presented to the public every year starting in 2010.

OBJECTIVE 3

Establish ties with regional economic actors and develop productive partnerships (by promoting non-profit organizations) to present the natural and cultural value of the park as a whole and of the Mingan region.

Proposed Actions

- At Mingan Research and Interpretation Centre in Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan, harmonize the offer of services by Parks Canada and the Mingan Islands Cetacean Study so as to ensure their complementarity.
- In collaboration with the municipality and with other regional partners, develop an exhibit on MANPRC heritage values at Havre Saint-Pierre.
- In collaboration with the non-profit organizations, develop a partnership approach for the development and the presentation of the lighthouse stations at Petite île au Marteau and Île aux Perroquets.

- In collaboration with local organizations, develop a partnership approach for the heritage presentation of the East sector of the park.
- With concerned local organizations, determine if places, historical figures or special events should be designated as having national historic significance, and if so, collaborate in presenting a request for designation to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

Performance Indicators

- Regular meetings between Parks Canada and the management of Mingan Islands Cetacean Study will permit the harmonization of the offer of services of Minganie Research and Interpretation Centre.



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- The heritage presentation will be improved over the next five years owing to partnership agreements with local organizations. The number of agreements made and the importance of outside financial investments will serve as indicators.

OBJECTIVE 4

Make contact with virtual visitors and local communities interested in discovering the Parks Canada network and MANPRC.

Proposed Actions

- Continue outreach activities by adding educational activities on the park's Internet site and by participating in activities with the local communities.
- Create alliances with the various actors sharing a common mandate of increasing public awareness of the natural environment.
- Adapt MANPRC's school program to the new *Programme de formation de l'école québécoise* Quebec Education Program and develop a special program for the secondary school level.

Performance Indicators

- The number of people reached by the park's website will increase by 5% per year.
- By 2007, there will be a 10% increase in the number of students participating in the school program by reaching secondary school students through the park's Internet site.
- The participation rate of residents in development and heritage presentation activities will increase by 10% in the next 10 years.

5.5 An Environment To Discover

At MANPRC, the mandate of visitor services is to promote the discovery of the park by providing a warm welcome, clear information and precise directions on the park's services and facilities, while taking the various abilities and interests of visitors' into account. Educational messages are at the heart of each interaction with the public, so as to make them aware of the importance of maintaining the park's ecological integrity and protecting its cultural resources.

Visitor Services Issues

- Need to possess updated knowledge of how the territory is habitually used and of the needs and expectations of visitors and park users, from both inside and outside the region.
- Improvement of reception, information and orientation services, particularly in the East sector.
- Ensuring the safety of visitors to MANPRC.
- Improving the management of visitor use by an adequate distribution of activities and services throughout the entire park.



Parks Canada

- Planning communications and marketing activities so as to increase understanding, by the partners and the public, of the necessity of ensuring a balance between maintaining ecological integrity, protecting cultural resources and heritage presentation.

OBJECTIVE 1

Know and identify how the territory is habitually used as well as the needs and expectations of the different segments of the clientele.

Proposed Actions

- In collaboration with the partners and regional decision-makers, share and refine the procedures and tools for gathering information from visitors so as to improve decision-making about the management of the offer and the demand.
- Do periodic studies so as to learn more about visitor needs and expectations and to evaluate the level of visitor satisfaction with the services offered.



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Performance Indicators

- Data and results on annual park use will be communicated to the public starting in 2005 -2006.
- Habits of visitor use of the park will be targeted for analysis in 2005-2006.
- The needs and expectations of the clientele will be evaluated every five years starting in 2005-2006.

OBJECTIVE 2

Maintain and improve the quality of visitor services and of the facilities in the various sectors of the park.

Proposed Actions

- Take into account the quality of the visitor experience*, manage park use and adapt the offer of services based on the indicators, which will have been developed for the carrying capacity of the ecosystem, the cultural resources and existing facilities.
- Examine the potential for recreational and educational use, particularly in the East sector, and adapt the offer of services in terms of the facilities (wharves, walking paths, campsites, etc.) to adapt to an increase in park use or to prevent negative impacts on natural and cultural resources or on the quality of the visitor experience.
- Improve universal access to Quarry Island to permit the targeted clientele to discover the main natural and cultural components that characterize the park.
- Improve signage on the islands and on shore (especially in the East sector) so as to make it easier for visitors to find their way around and to increase their awareness of the regulations.
- Improve visitor reception facilities in the near future at Havre-Saint-Pierre.

Performance Indicators

- The level of visitor satisfaction with the quality of their visit will be greater than 85%.
- The number of visitor complaints will be under 1% of total park use.
- Universal access will be improved on Quarry Island by 2010.
- The development of the East sector will have begun by 2010.

OBJECTIVE 3

Develop ties with regional tourism and economic actors so as to develop and implement strategies for marketing and communications as well as to diversify the offer of services.

Proposed Actions

- Strengthen the ties between the partners and businesses that collaborate with Parks Canada.
- Develop and implement, in collaboration with the park's partners, a communications plan and a marketing plan for MANPRC, which respect the orientations of the *Engaging Canadians* strategy.
- Maintain regular communications with boat operators so as to adjust the maritime transport offer to the demand, without compromising the stability, harmonization and diversity of services offered, and while respecting the imperatives of the park's conservation.

Performance Indicators

- Two marketing activities will be carried out on a partnership basis annually.
- Two meetings with the boat operators will be held each year.

More diversified activities but still compatible with a national park

The recreational and outdoor activities authorized in a national park have to be compatible with the conservation mandate in effect for this type of territory and must conform to Parks Canada's management policies. The activities encouraged by the MANPRC must respect the zoning plan, the infrastructure capacity, public safety and the ecological integrity of the park. A precautionary principle is presently applied to these activities. However, there will eventually have to be a more in-depth analysis made of the support capacity of the ecosystems and of the quality of the experience offered to visitors.

Appendix III presents a table with the list of activities authorized in MANPRC for visitors, commercial partners and residents of local communities. There is also a list of prohibited activities for all types of clientele. Each of these lists also shows details about the time of year, permitted and prohibited areas, and the conditions under which activities can be carried out.

As for traditional aboriginal activities, it is important to remember that MANPRC was created subject to the rights of Aboriginal peoples and that these rights are defined through negotiations with the provincial and federal governments.

Under Section 17 of the *Canada National Parks Act* certain traditional activities may be carried out by residents of local communities certain on islands under certain conditions.

Tshitshue tshekuan ka mitshek etutakannit kie mitshetuait ka ishinakuak mak ka takaik assinu ka kanauenitakanit.

Ne tshekuan e tapuetakanit nete tshetshi tutakanit, miam ne e metuenanut kie ma e tananut nete assit ka kanauenitakanit, tshika ui nashatakanu ne eshi-natuenitak ne *Parcs Canada* nete eshi-takuaitshe anite assinu ka kanauenitakanit. Nenu tshekuannu tshe tapuetak ne MATCEM tshetshi tutakanit anite assit, tshika ui tshitapatakanu nenu eshi-nitautshinnit tshekuannu, tan eshpish tshetshi taniti auennua anite mak tshetshi eka kushtikuanit kie tshetshi ishpitenitakannit tshekuannu eshpannit nete assit. Ne ua itatussenanut, ne ashpatsishimuatsheanu ka tapuetatishunanut tshekuan ka nakatuenitakanit, tshika ui aishkat etatu tshitapatakanu tshetshi minuat, kie tshetshi nashatakanit eshinakuak ne tshekuan eshi-nitautshik nete assit mak tshetshi tshitapatakanit anitshenat maniteuat eshi-pikutaht.

Nete mashinaikan ka itashtet neu, takuan anite ka kashkatshiat mashinaikan ka tutakanit, anite uitakanu tshekuannu tiapuetakanit tshetshi tutakanit nete MATCEM, anitshenat tshe tshi tutahk maniteuat, ka uitshiaushiht etatussenanit, anitshenat ka utshiht anite pessish. Neme ashit uitakanu nete mashinaikanit ne tshekuan eka ka tapuetakanit tshetshi tutakanit anitshenat kassinu etashiht ka uinakanit anutshish eka ka tapuetakanit. Neni enishiki tshekuan tshipa itatussenanu, ne ka tapuetakanit kie ne eka ka tapuetakanit, anit e mashinaikanit uitakanu tan ishpish ne tshitshue tshe tshitapatakanit, tanite ashit tshekuan tiapuetakanit kie ma eka e tapuetakanit mak tan tshe ishinakuak ne aitun tshe tapuetakanit tshetshi tutakanit.

Ek^u anitshenat ka aitatusseht anitshenat innuat, tshissenimakanu ne MATCEM tutakanipan e mamitunenitakaniti utipenitamunuaua innuat ka takaukuht mak nenua utipenitamunuaua tshika ui minu-uitakanua nete e natapishtatunanut ashit anitshenat tshishe-utshimauat e nishiht ka takaukuht nenu atusseunnu.

Neme ashit, passe nenu ka aitiht anitshenat innuat tapuetakannu, anitshenat innuat ka taht pessish anite, miam ka itashtet nete mashinaikanit peikunnu ashu nishuasht anite e tutakanit *takuaikan ka nakatuenitakaniti assia ute Canada* assit nete passe minishtikut mishkut tshika ui nashatamuat nenu passe etakaniht tshekuannu.

OBJECTIVE 4

Manage risks to public safety and to public peace by introducing preventive measures adapted to the island context.

Proposed Actions

- Implement and keep up to date the public safety, prevention and fire-fighting operational plans as well as the emergency measures adapted to the island context. Work in close collaboration with the Canadian Coast Guard and other concerned organizations.
- Develop tools aimed at informing visitors of the inherent risks of some recreational activities (in relation to the services offered in the park) and the preventive measures to be adopted so as to ensure their safety in a responsible way.
- Ensure a law enforcement program based on increasing public awareness and prevention.
- Continue collaborating with the partners that offer maritime transport, security, surveillance of the territory, and other types of services, so as to limit the number of incidents and of public safety interventions.

Performance Indicators

- The annual number of public safety incidents will remain under 20.
- The annual number of complaints related to public peace will be less than 5.
- The law enforcement program will focus on increasing public awareness.

5.6 An Exemplary Management

– Administration and Operations

The management of MANPRC poses an important challenge both in terms of the administration of the park and of its operations.

Park Operation Issues

- Implementation of the park management plan through the sound management of human resources.
- Reconciling budget restrictions with the increased costs incurred in maintaining existing facilities, transporting staff to urban centres, payroll expenses, reinvesting in the ageing fleet of boats, etc.
- Working in partnership with local organizations and local communities to reach the park's management objectives.

OBJECTIVE 1

Implement the management plan in the next five years through the participation of all park employees, transparent management and the support of the local communities and regional partners.

Proposed Actions

- Update the sustainable business plan for the management of the park annually, while taking into account the objectives and measures presented in the management plan.
- Adapt MANPRC's administrative, legal and operational management methods to the Parks Canada national guidelines, and agreements made with local communities and local partners.
- Plan park decisions and measures, taking into account the values (competency, respect, equity) and management principles (imputability, efficiency, effectiveness,

coherency, adaptability, simplicity, transparency) adopted by the Parks Canada Agency.

- Ensure transparent park management and gain the support of local and regional organizations by maintaining the park management follow-up committee. Ensure its effectiveness by creating the work groups, as required to integrate the park into its surroundings.
- Analyze the reinvestment needs of the fleet of cars and boats, both of which are essential to the sound operation of MANPRC.

Performance Indicators

- An annual evaluation of the implementation of the management plan, done in collaboration with the Follow-up Committee, will make it possible to determine whether the objectives have been met by checking if the measures have been implemented and by referring to all of the indicators and identified targets. (See appendix V).
- A study on the perceptions of employees and of local partners concerning the application of the previously mentioned principles will be carried out by 2010.

– *Management Respectful of the Environment*

The federal government is committed to promoting sustainable development and to serving as an example in environmental matters. To promote the application of this concept both inside federal organizations and in industry, legal tools such as the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, and the *Oceans Act* have been integrated into federal legislation.

As a conservation body, Parks Canada must demonstrate an exemplary environmental stewardship* with regards to its investments and operations.

Environmental Assessment Issues

- Rigorous application of the environmental assessment process from the beginning of the planning process. This practise ensures that MANPRC's natural and cultural resources are well protected, so that the introduction of new site development or activities, both on land or on the islands, minimizes the impacts on the environment.
- Improvement of MANPRC's operations to ensure that they better respect the environment.

OBJECTIVE 2

Ensure that all new development projects and all new park uses are subjected to the environmental assessment process so as to eliminate, or otherwise minimize, the potential negative impacts on the park's ecosystems and cultural resources.

Proposed Actions

- Improve procedures for applying the environmental assessment process, particularly with regards to environmental monitoring of projects and activities so as to ensure the efficiency of mitigation measures.
- Adopt adequate measures aimed at limiting negative impacts of activities while taking into account the carrying capacity of the environment.

Performance Indicators

- Monitoring of the environmental impacts of projects and activities will demonstrate that the mitigation measures adopted are effective in protecting the ecosystems of the park or that new measures will be required to limit these impacts. To this end, a record will be kept up to date.

OBJECTIVE 3

Improve the environmental management of the operations and use of the park, in other words, ensure the *greening* of park operations.

Proposed Actions

- Update the action plan for the environmental management system so as to securely manage the contaminated sites, gas tanks and equipment containing halocarbons, to promote recycling, reduce the production of greenhouse gases, prevent the contamination of the environment and limit the impact of operations on the park's ecosystems;
- Develop communication strategies and tools so as to inform and increase the awareness of the employees, local populations, partners and visitors about the necessity of adopting a responsible attitude and preventive measures regarding environmental protection.

Performance Indicators

- A recycling program will be developed and implemented so as to optimize the recovery of waste resulting from office work, work sites and park use.
- The production of greenhouse gases as a result of park operations will be reduced by 6% by 2010.
- The consumption of paper will be reduced by 10% by 2010.
- Once the waste collection system is in operation in the municipalities in the Mingan region, Parks Canada will put recycling bins in appropriate places.
- Environmental citizenship messages will be sent out to a variety of targeted clientele during park communication and interpretation activities.

5.7 A Shared Mission In The Mingan Region

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

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

Regional Integration Issues

- Gaining the support of communities in the Mingan region so as to ensure the maintenance of the ecological integrity of the park, which is part of the Mingan region's large regional ecosystem.
- Integrating the management of the park into that of the adjacent territories so as to promote sustainable development and the preservation of the biodiversity of the Mingan region.

OBJECTIVE 1

Promote transparent management of the park and harmonious relationships with local communities and regional organizations.

Proposed Actions

- Develop and maintain a high level of collaboration between the park and the other federal and provincial departments working in the region.
- Improve relationships with local communities and organizations through methods such as the park management Follow-up Committee, bilateral joint action tables, partnership projects, etc.
- Distribute the results of scientific research, communicate the issues and the park's strategic management guidelines and inform the population about the follow-up activities identified in the management plan.

Performance Indicators

- The majority of the concerned local communities and organizations will actively participate in the meetings of the park management Follow-up Committee to share their ideas, establish a dialogue and harmonize Parks Canada's activities with their own. The park plans on holding two meetings of the park management Follow-up Committee per year with an annual participation rate of 70% of the representatives of the various regional organizations.
- Regular contacts will be established with the concerned parties using the park's Internet site, the radio and the community television station.

OBJECTIVE 2

Promote greater regional collaboration with regards to sustainable development and the preservation of the biodiversity of the park.

Proposed Actions

- Contribute, as much as possible, to efforts by regional organizations in the fields of land use planning, sustainable development and the preservation of the biodiversity of the Mingan region.
- Participate in consultation processes held by other local organizations on the land use planning and development of the greater regional ecosystem so as to protect the biodiversity of the park and maintain its ecological integrity.
- Promote the development of partnership agreements with the concerned parties so as to reach common goals aimed at preserving regional biodiversity, maintaining the park's ecological integrity, improving visitor services and access to the park, and presenting its heritage values to the public.
- Whenever possible, involve local and regional partners in the Parks Canada staff training program.

Performance Indicators

- Existing agreements and partnership arrangements will be maintained and improved, and we will try to conclude new ones in various areas related to the management of MANPRC.
- The park management staff will have participated annually in at least three forums or workshops organized by local or regional organizations.

OBJECTIVE 3

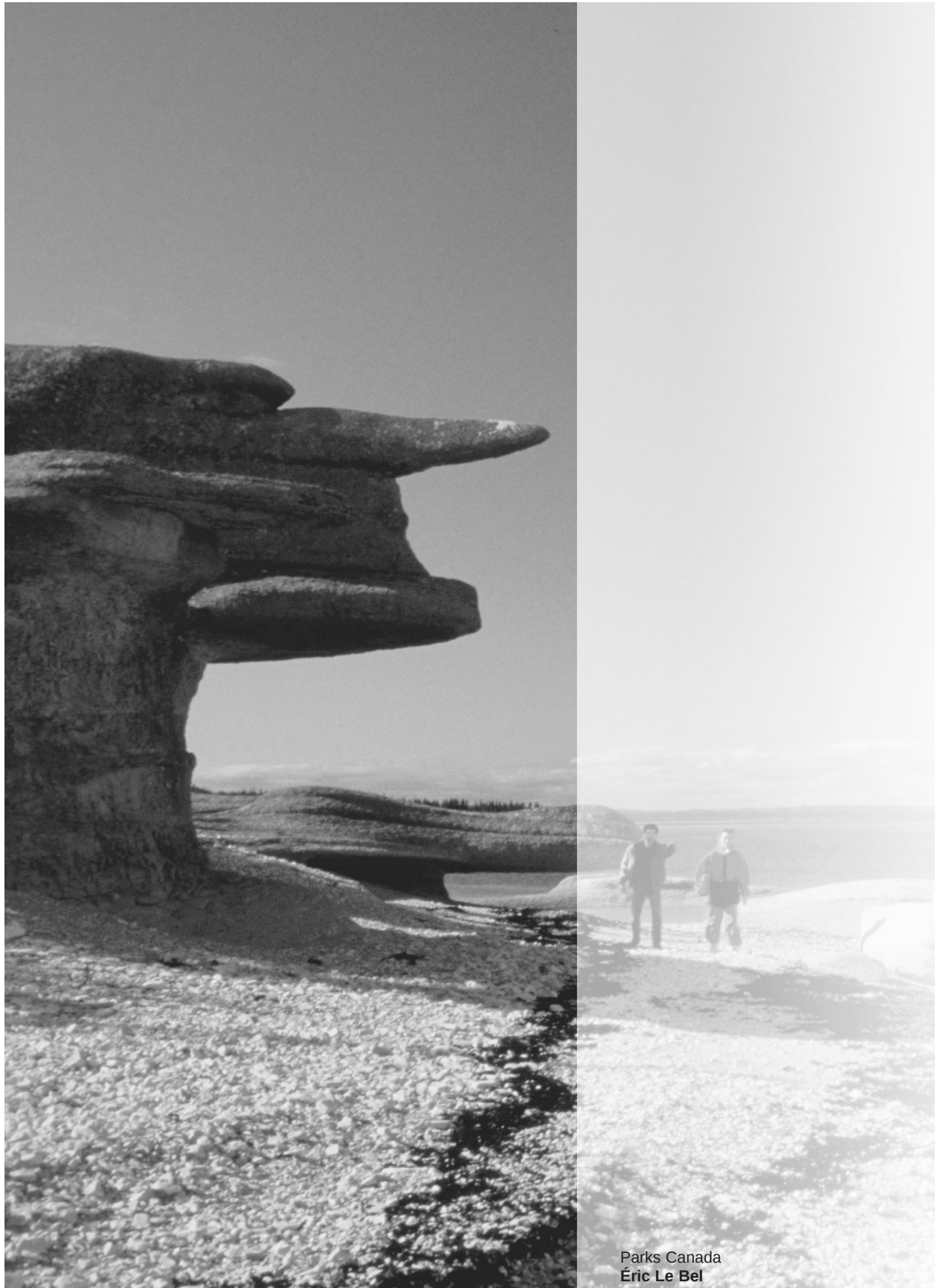
Have a positive social and economic impact on the region.

Proposed Actions

- Promote the heritage presentation of the respective cultures of the local communities.
- Introduce the following methods so as to help integrate young people, students and residents of the Mingan region into the work force at MANPRC:
 - adequately inform employment agencies in the region;
 - introduce the occupations held at MANPRC;
 - take advantage of employment programs offered by other organizations.
- Promote the purchase of local goods and services.
- Promote longer visitor stays in the region through a diversified offer of services.

Performance Indicators

- The number of jobs held by staff from the region must continue to exceed 80%.
- The number of seasonal jobs held by students from the region must continue to exceed 80%.



Parks Canada
Éric Le Bel

National Park Zoning System

“**T**he national parks zoning system is an integrated approach by which land and water areas are classified according to ecosystem and cultural resource protection requirements, and their capability and suitability to provide opportunities for visitor experiences. It is one part of an array of management strategies used by Parks Canada to assist in maintaining ecological integrity through providing a framework for the area-specific application of policy directions, such as for resource management, appropriate activities, and research. As such, zoning provides direction for the activities of park managers and park visitors alike.”(*Guiding principles and operational policies*, Parks Canada, 1994).

The *Canada National Parks Act* clearly states that the primary mission of the park shall be to ensure its ecological integrity. The zoning plan and the activities offered to visitors must therefore be designed in compliance with the obligations set out in this Act.

The national park zoning system acts as a guide to orient the methods for managing the resources of the park and designates five zoning categories. Because of the insular nature of MANPRC, only three of these zones apply. According to Section 7.1 of the *National Parks General Regulations*, the park director can restrict circulation or usage in certain sectors of the park reserve. “The superintendent may, where it is necessary for the proper management of the Park to do so, designate certain

activities, uses or entry and travel in areas in a Park as restricted or prohibited.” It should be noted, however, that the zoning system does not apply to the traditional activities of the local Aboriginal communities given the park reserve status of MANPRC.

Under the *National Parks Act*, the possibility of establishing wilderness areas* in MANPRC was closely examined. However, Parks Canada has come to the conclusion that, for the time being, this would not be an appropriate measure because the territory is still only classified as a national park reserve. This question will be reassessed the next time the management plan comes up for review.

Zoning of MANPRC

Knowledge acquired about park resources since 1992 is reflected in the conservation priorities that were revised in 2003-2004 and in the modifications made to the *Canada National Parks Act*. Because of this new knowledge, along with the needs for heritage presentation and development of the park, the 1992 zoning plan for MANPRC had to be revised. The changes (Annex IV) continue to follow the provisions of the law but increase the level of protection for the various ecosystems of the park.

As illustrated in the zoning map (Figure 5), the following definitions apply to the different zones and a description is given for those that apply specifically to MANPRC.

Zone I: Special Preservation

The zones of this category are ecological areas, or exceptional features that warrant preservation because they protect species or components that are unique, threatened or endangered or that represent exceptional examples of natural or cultural elements.

Usage of and access to a zone I area may be rigorously controlled by regulations. No motorized vehicle nor man-made installation is permitted.

Zone I comprises most of Île Nue de Mingan because of the great fragility of its heaths and the remains of Basque ovens.

The southern half of Île Niapiskau belongs largely to this zone because of the diversity of plant life there and because of the sensitivity of its ecosystems.

Île Saint-Charles, which is representative of most of the ecosystems of the Mingan Archipelago is also classified as zone I to ensure that its ecosystems are kept intact and so that it can be used as a reference for scientific research.

Certain islands and islets that are too small to be of significant interest for park use have been classified as zone I because they are

important nesting sites for several species of seabirds. These islands include Îlot, de la Caye à Cochons, Rochers de granite, à Calculot, aux Goélands, Herbée, à Calculot des Betchouanes, Innu and Petite île Sainte-Geneviève.

Finally, zone I of MANPRC covers about 16% of the total park territory.

Zone II: Wilderness

This zone comprises a vast area that characteristically represents the natural components of the park and for this reason is left in its natural state so that visitors can experience the peace and quiet of isolated areas. The only activities authorized for visitors are those that require only a few rudimentary facilities required as part of their wilderness experience.

Most of the islands of MANPRC belong to zone II because of their wilderness character. This zone covers approximately 83% of the park.

The islands and islets of the East sector, namely those to the east of Île Sainte-Geneviève as far as the Aguanish River, are zone II. It is important to mention that current knowledge of the natural and cultural resources of this



Parks Canada
Danielle Courville

sector are restricted mainly to the seabird populations, however plant or cultural components that require a higher level of protection may be found. In the future, we must try to learn more about this sector.

The management of the East sector, including the Watshishou migratory bird sanctuary, must ensure the protection of all of the natural and cultural resources of each of the islands and islets of this sector, including the nesting sites of several seabird species, as well as restricting disturbances during the nesting period.

Parks Canada and the Canadian Wildlife Service must collaborate to regulate access so as to reach the conservation objectives of this sector of the park.

For the moment, no site developments have been made in this sector of the park, which was not easily accessible in the past. The potential use of this sector is restricted to activities such as short and long sea kayak excursions and mini-cruises for whale-watching and discovering this special environment, which have started to emerge in the last few years. However authorized activities must be supervised. Parks Canada might consider setting up some rudimentary facilities to serve visitors to this sector, but the sites chosen must not have any natural or cultural resources of interest that could be affected by these types of use. Some islands could be closed on a temporary or permanent basis, as needed, to ensure their protection by regulations.

Zone III: Natural Environment

With a minimum of alteration, these areas can handle the organizing of certain recreational activities and associated installations while maintaining a natural ambience. Within the framework of park management only non-motorized vehicles are permitted in zone III areas.

In MANPRC, four islands are classified as zone III, but they are tiny and represent only 1% of the park.

The central part of Île aux Perroquets, where the navigational aid buildings are located, is classified as zone III because of its potential for use.

The central part of Quarry island has been organized to accommodate cruise ships and pleasure boats. Picnic grounds and hiking trails have been built in this area. The intensity of usage here justifies its zone III designation.

A similar area is located on the east coast of Île Niapiskau where numerous visitors land to enjoy the landscape and admire the monolith they call the Dame de Niapiskau.

Finally, Petite île au Marteau has two small areas designated as zone III. One is on the northeast side where a service building is located, and the other is on the south side where there are navigational aid buildings.

LÉGENDE - LEGEND - ESSISHUEMAKAK ANITE TSHEKUAN TEKUAQ



Zone I - Préservation spéciale

Aires ou caractéristiques particulières exceptionnelles qui méritent une protection spéciale parce qu'elles contiennent ou abritent des caractéristiques naturelles ou culturelles uniques, menacées ou en voie de disparition ou sont parmi les meilleurs exemples d'une région naturelle. L'élément clé à retenir est la préservation. L'accès et la circulation par véhicule motorisé sont interdits. Lorsque la fragilité de l'aire en exclut tout accès, tous les efforts sont faits pour offrir aux visiteurs des programmes hors-site appropriés et des expositions montrant les caractéristiques exceptionnelles de la zone.

Zone I - Special Preservation

Specific areas or features which deserve special preservation because they contain or give shelter to unique, threatened or endangered natural or cultural features, or are among the best examples of the features that represent a natural region. Preservation is the key consideration. Motorized access and circulation will not be permitted. In cases where the fragility of the area precludes any access, every effort will be made to provide park visitors with appropriate off-site programs and exhibits interpreting the special characteristics of the zone.

Neme ushkat assi, peik^u - Assia passe tshe ishi-tshishpeuatakaniti

Assi kie ma tshekuan ka mishta-ishpitenitakuak tshetshi tshishpeuatakaniti, tanite takuan anite tshekuan kie ma nitautshin anite tshekuan ka minuashit, eka ka mitshiek kie ma ka kushtikuak tshetshi eka minu-nitautshik kie ma muk^u tshiam anite ka takuak. Ne tshekuan tshe ui nanitam tshissishtakaniti, eukuan an ne tshe ui tshishpeuatakaniti kie minu-kanauenitakaniti tshekuan. Utapana kie ma ka nishtukatiti utapanissa apu tapuetakaniti tshetshi pimipaniiti anite. Takuaki nete assi eka katshi itutenaniti, mitshet tshekuan tshika tutakanu tshetshi minakanit tipatshimunnu kie tshetshi uapatiniakanit iapit anitshenat maniteuat eshinakuaniti nete assit, miam nenu akunikana tshika uapatiniakanuat.



Zone II - Milieu sauvage

Vastes aires qui représentent bien une région naturelle et qui sont conservées à l'état sauvage. Il faut préserver les écosystèmes en évitant d'intervenir. La plupart des parcs, sauf les plus petits, se composent principalement des zones I et II, les plus utiles en ce qui concerne la conservation de l'intégrité des écosystèmes.

Dans les zones II, les visiteurs peuvent découvrir le patrimoine culturel et naturel du parc grâce à des loisirs de plein air adaptés aux écosystèmes du parc et qui nécessitent quelques services et installations rudimentaires. Dans le cas des aires plus vastes, les visiteurs peuvent également faire l'expérience de la solitude et de l'éloignement. Les loisirs de plein air sont autorisés uniquement s'ils ne nuisent pas à l'état sauvage du parc. C'est pourquoi l'accès et la circulation par véhicule motorisé sont interdits.

Zone II - Wilderness

Extensive areas which are good representations of a natural region and which will be conserved in a wilderness state. The perpetuation of ecosystems with minimal human interference is the key consideration. Zones I and II will together constitute the majority of the area of all but the smallest parks, and will make the greatest contribution toward the conservation of ecosystem integrity.

Zone II areas offer opportunities for visitors to experience, first hand, a park's natural and cultural heritage values through outdoor recreation activities which are dependent upon and within the capacity of the park's ecosystems, and which require few, rudimentary services and facilities. Where the area is large enough, visitors will also have the opportunity to experience remoteness and solitude. Opportunities for outdoor recreation activities will be encouraged only when they do not conflict with maintaining the wilderness itself. For this reason, motorized access and circulation will not be permitted.

Neme kutak assi, nish^u - Assia eshk^u eka nutshitakaniti

Assi mishta-mishau kie ekute anite ka nitautshiki nipisha, uapikuna kie ma mishtikuak mak aueshishat ka taht kie eshk^u eka nutshitakaniti, eka auen ka itutet nete. Apu tshika tshi itutenaniti tshetshi eka pikunikaniti ne eshi-nitautshik^u tshekuan kie aueshishat eshi-nitautshihit. Nete assia ka takuaki neni pak ka ishinikatakaniti, nenua assia e nishiniti, peik^u mak nish^u -assia passe tshe ishi-tshishpeuatakaniti mak assia eshk^u eka nutshitakaniti, kanauenitamuak. Muk^u neni assia ka apishashiti apu takuaniti nenua assia ka ishi-uitakaniti. Tanite eukuta anite tshetshi minu-kanauenitakaniti ne eshi-nitautshik^u tshekuan.

Nete assia nish^u ka ishi-uitakaniti, maniteuat tshika tshi uapatamuak ka ishinniunaniti mak eshinakuaniti tshekuannu ka nitautshin. Nete, tshika uapatamuak miam takushinitau nete minakanitau tan tshipa tshi itatusseuat. Pitama tshika ui tshimatakannu tshekuannu tshetshi itatusseht kie tshetshi ituteht nete. Nete ka mishaniti assinu, anitshenat maniteuat tshika tshi peikussuat nete natuenitakau tshetshi peikussihit. Patush eka kushtikuak tshetshi pikunikan ne assi, ekuta tshe tapuetuakanit tshetshi metueht kie ma itatusseht eshi-minuatahk tshekuannu. Eukuan uet eka tapuetuakanit tshetshi pimipaituht anitshenat ka nishtukatiti utapanissat.



Zone III - Milieu naturel

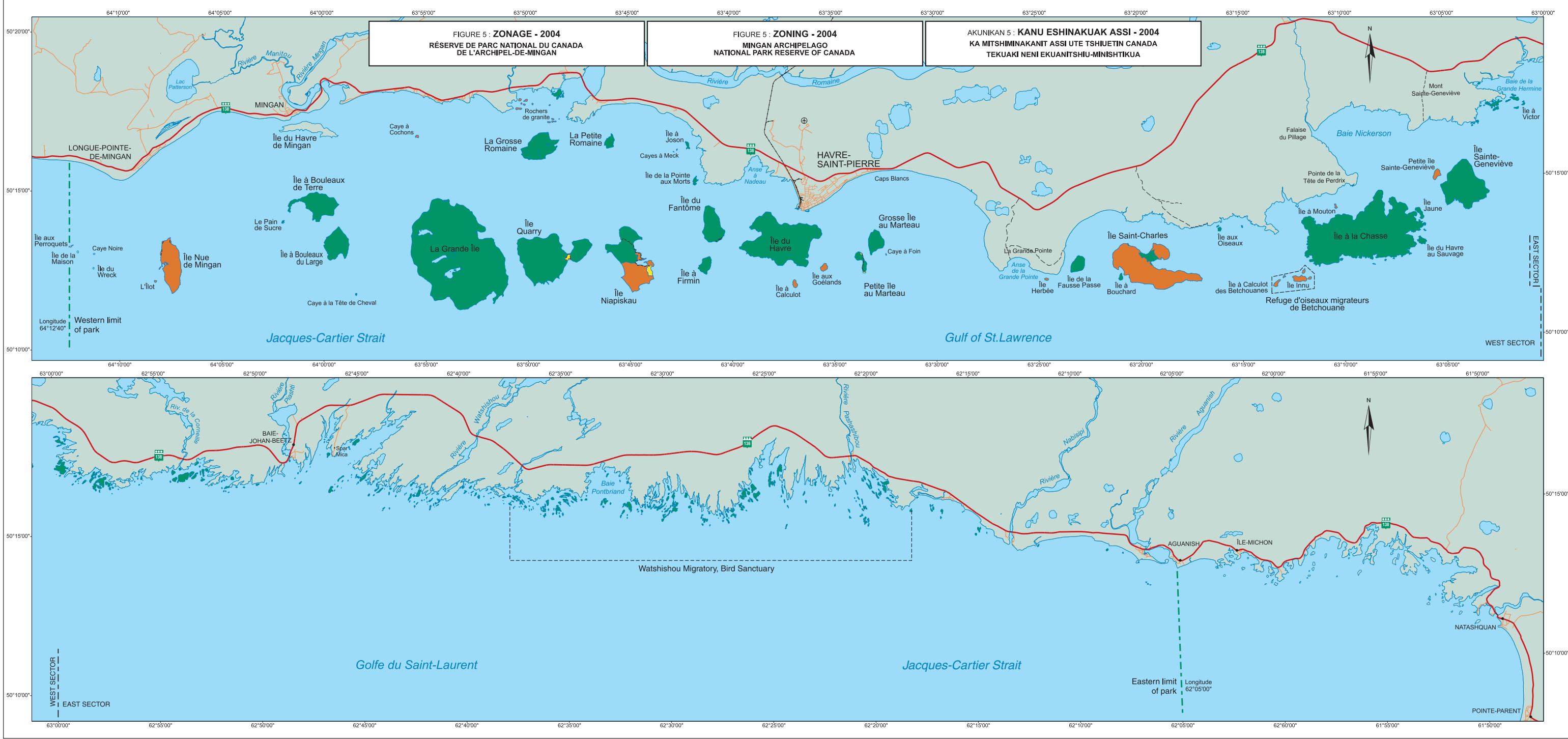
Aires gérées comme des milieux naturels et qui permettent aux visiteurs de se sensibiliser aux valeurs du patrimoine naturel et culturel du parc, au moyen d'activités de plein air nécessitant peu de services et d'installations rustiques. L'accès par véhicule motorisé peut être autorisé mais est contrôlé. L'accès par transport public, favorisant l'appréciation du patrimoine, est préféré.

Zone III - Natural Environment

Areas which are managed as natural environments, and which provide opportunities for visitors to experience a park's natural and cultural heritage values through outdoor recreation activities requiring minimal services and facilities of a rustic nature. While motorized access may be allowed, it will be controlled. Public transit that facilitates heritage appreciation will be preferred.

Neme kutak assi, nish^u - Assi ka tshiam ka ishinakuak

Assi an tshima ka ishinakuak, anite tshekuan ka minuashit kie ka minakanit maniteuat tshetshi shatshuapatahk eshinakuaniti kie e ishi-nitautshin tshekuannu. Tshika tshi shatshuapatamuak, tshika tshi pimuteuat kie apu tshekuan shuk tshimatakannu nete. Tshika tshi pimipana utapana kie ka nishtukatiti utapanissa, muk^u tshika nakatuenitakanua iapit. Ne kanapua tshipa minau mamu auen itutet nete tshetshi minu-tshitapatak eshinakuaniti tshekuannu.



— Limites de la réserve
de parc national du Canada
de l'Archipel-de-Mingan

Boundaries of Mingan Archipelago
National Park Reserve of Canada

--- Limites des secteurs du parc

Park District Boundaries

Ne eshpishat ne assi ka ishinikatet pak

Orange Zone I - Préservation spéciale
Zone I - Special Preservation
Neme ushkat assi, peik^u - Assia passe tshe ishi-tshishpeutakaniti

Green Zone II - Milieu sauvage
Zone II - Wilderness
Neme kutak assi, nish^u - Assia eshk^u eka nutshitakanit

Yellow Zone III - Milieu naturel
Zone III - Natural Environment
Neme kutak assi, nish^t^u - Assi ka tshiam ka ishinakuak



7 SUMMARY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



Parks Canada
Jacques Beardsell

The management plan for Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada underwent a strategic environmental assessment to identify and assess the primary environmental issues with regard to the proposed objectives. This assessment was based on the 1999 *Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals* (1999). It conforms to the orientations of the *Parks Canada Guiding Principles and Operational Policies* (1994) and to the *Parks Canada National Management Directive 2.4.2 on Impact Assessment* (1998). The approach adopted conforms with that of the *Parks Canada Guide to the Environmental Assessment of Management Plan* (2002).

The methodology used to conduct the strategic environmental assessment of the management plan has five phases:

1. Conformity of Management Plan Objectives with Parks Canada and Federal Government Policies

The objectives proposed in the management plan have been revised to ensure that they conform to the environmental policies of Parks Canada and the federal government. Preservation of ecological integrity; understanding, appreciation and protection of the natural and cultural heritage; and sustainable development have been selected as conformity audit units as these items are closely linked to the mandate of Parks Canada and the emphasis the federal government puts on sustainable development.

Generally MANPRC management plan objectives respect or enable an improvement of the ecological integrity of the park and provide for sustainable development. The following objectives, however, require special attention to ensure that they are followed in accordance with the environmental policies of Parks Canada and the government.

- Maintain and improve the quality of the infrastructures and visitor services in the various sectors of the park.

- Create ties with regional tourism and business sectors to develop and implement strategies for marketing, communications, and diversification with regard to the service offer.

2. Scope of the Environmental Assessment

The scope of the environmental assessment was appraised in terms of sources of stress or threat, circumstantial problems, environmental concerns, key elements, indicators, space and time limitations, and limitations as to quantities of available data. The scope takes into account the planning horizons of the management plan and its constituent elements. The spatial scale is that of the greater regional ecosystem. The time scale goes back to about ten years before the park's inception and extends to fifteen years after the signing of the management plan.

3. Assessment of the Potential Impacts of the Proposed Actions

The measures proposed in the management plan involve management of the park, operations, knowledge acquisition, plan production, as well as the tools used for interpretation, communications, and relations with the local communities and with the general public. Depending on their context, some of the proposed measures could have either a positive or a negative impact on the natural and cultural resources of the park. For example, partnership activities are generally positive in nature, however, the implementation of a partnership has a negative impact on certain park resources. The measures outlined below, which primarily involve park use and presentation, could well have a negative impact and thus warrant special attention:

- With other regional partners, support the Innu communities in their initiatives to present the Innu heritage in the islands.
- Diversify the interpretation program in the islands, with a special emphasis on Île aux Perroquets.

- Work with non-profit organizations to develop a partnership approach for the heritage presentation of the lighthouse stations at Petite île au Marteau and Île aux Perroquets.
- Work with local organizations to develop a partnership approach to the heritage presentation of the East sector of the park.
- Improve general access to Quarry island so that the targeted clientele can discover the natural and cultural elements that make up the park.
- In the near future, improve the visitor reception facilities at Havre-Saint-Pierre.
- Encourage visitors to extend their stay in the region by offering a broad range of services.
- Ensure the passing of regulations that will enable non-aboriginal residents of the local communities to practice traditional activities authorized by Parks Canada (trapping snowshoe hare, camping, picking berries, etc.).

Generally speaking, the potential impacts of all these activities will be relatively benign if mitigation measures detailed in the management plan itself, the strategic environmental assessment, or where applicable, the detailed environmental assessment are followed.

4. Evaluation of Possible Cumulative Effects that May Result from the Actions and Projects in the Management Plan

The current state of the resources of the park was selected as the framework for assessing the cumulative impact of the measures in the management plan on the park. To date, MANPRC has been able to manage its ecological integrity quite well.

Any stresses on the ecosystems of the park reserve tend to be related to the interplay between the islands, the tidal flats, the ocean and the shoreline. The fact that MANPRC is open to visitors is a problem in itself because access to the park is through the outer islands. These areas, while they are of great interest for visitors, are also areas that are particularly fragile. The exceptional attractions and the increasingly popular reputation of the Mingan Archipelago mean that the increased visitor use could well become a constraint to the conservation of the resources of the most popular sectors of the park.

When construction of Route 138 was completed in 1976, the Mingan region began a development boom that will likely continue over the coming years. Any future development projects on the coast of the mainland will continue to be of concern because, depending on their nature, they could interfere with the natural processes of the large regional ecosystem of the park. The hydroelectric power construction planned on the rivers flowing into the area around the Mingan Archipelago could cause changes in the hydrography of the region and disrupt the aquatic food chain.

The new actions proposed in the plan should not pose any significant cumulative impact.

However, since development projects are foreseen in the greater regional ecosystem of the park, monitoring will have to be done to ensure that ecological sustainability is preserved.



Parks Canada
Marie Lachance

5. Mitigation Measures to Eliminate or Minimize Negative Impacts

The management plan already contains numerous measures to help maintain or improve ecological integrity and to minimize the impacts of the proposed measures. However, the following additional measures will also be necessary:

- At the moment, there is no way to assess potential projects or activities developed through partnerships. Because of the lack of available information, potential impacts cannot be analyzed. Such impacts would no doubt be positive, however attention would have to be paid to how activities are spaced, both in time and in place, considering current constraints caused by visitor presence in the park.
- The monitoring of the ecosystems using biological indicators should show overall positive results. The preliminary indicators from the ecological monitoring presented in section 5.2 should be clarified. At some point monitoring will have to go hand in hand with adaptive management measures allowing for action to be taken when negative situations are identified.
- Little is known as yet about the East sector of the park except that it is fragile. No recreational or educational activities should therefore be developed here until a basic knowledge of the area has been acquired and any potential negative repercussions assessed, with special emphasis on possible cumulative effects on the environment.

To conclude, the objectives proposed in the management plan comply with the mandate and policies of Parks Canada and with the goals and objectives regarding ecological integrity. Generally, the implementation of these objectives should have a positive impact on the ecological integrity of the area. They should also be able to provide the means to protect the key elements of the environment and help attain the objectives pertaining to conveying the value of these resources. The implementation of the mitigation measures proposed in this strategic environmental assessment should help reduce possible negative impacts to acceptable levels.

The objectives of the MANPRC management plan therefore should not lead to any significantly negative environmental impact. Any project, activity or plan proposed will have to undergo a detailed environmental assessment. Particular emphasis should be put on the numerous objectives of the management plan as they will have an overall positive impact on the ecological integrity of MANPRC.



Parks Canada

8 CONCLUSION



Parks Canada

Following the work by the Panel on the Ecological Integrity of Canada's National Parks, Parks Canada undertook an important reform of the management of the national parks performing an in-depth review of the *Canada National Parks Act* (2000), by adopting the *Report of the Panel on the Ecological Integrity of Canada's National Parks (the Action Plan)* (2000), revising its *Guide to Management Planning* (2001) and developing various management strategies, including a communications component entitled *Engaging Canadians*.

This management plan for Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada integrates these new concepts and has the merit of having been developed with the involvement of Innu community representatives, the municipalities adjacent to the park and the regional organizations concerned by the management of the park. In addition, the public consultation held June 2003 for all Canadians made it possible to receive the comments of several stakeholders.

The management plan therefore presents a vision of the desired level of ecological integrity and heritage presentation of MANPRC for the next 15 years. It states the issues, objectives and management measures aimed at realizing this vision. Indicators of performance and of ecological integrity are also identified so as to verify the extent to which the established objectives have been reached. The Management Follow-up Table for the park presented in appendix V is the annual accountability tool for the implementation of this management plan.

As stated in the *Canada National Parks Act*, this management plan will be tabled in Parliament and the first of its 5-yearly reviews will be carried out in 2009-2010.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The management plan for Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada was produced by a team who worked from spring 2002 to autumn 2004, under the direction of Stéphane Marchand, Director of the Mingan Field Unit for Parks Canada. Luc Foisy, Ecosystem Management Advisor at the Quebec Service Centre of Parks Canada coordinated the production of this management plan.

More than fifty participants from Parks Canada, the Ekuanitshit and Nutashkuan Innu communities, the municipalities adjacent to the park and related organizations interested in the conservation and heritage presentation of MANPRC were involved in the planning process so as to clearly identify the issues and to define the objectives and management measures that must be implemented in the coming years.

Contribution by managers and specialists from MANPRC

<i>Marlène Arsenault</i>	<i>Visitor Services Supervisor</i>
<i>Caroline Boudreau</i>	<i>Administrative Assistant</i>
<i>Guylaine Boudreau</i>	<i>Executive Assistant</i>
<i>Yan Boudreau</i>	<i>Warden, Interim Head of Environmental Evaluation</i>
<i>Michèle Boucher</i>	<i>Manager, Finance and Administration</i>
<i>Charlotte Cormier</i>	<i>Chief, Visitor Services</i>
<i>Guylaine Côté</i>	<i>Assistant, Visitor Services</i>
<i>Nancy Dénommée</i>	<i>Warden, Responsible for Plant Management</i>
<i>Pierre Kavanagh</i>	<i>Coordinator, Technical Services</i>
<i>Charles Kavanagh</i>	<i>Interim Chief, Conservation and Heritage Presentation</i>
<i>Marie Lachance</i>	<i>Interpretation Assistant</i>
<i>Benoît Roberge</i>	<i>Warden, Responsible for Wildlife Management</i>
<i>Denys Thériault</i>	<i>Officer, Marketing and Communication</i>
<i>Julie Valcourt</i>	<i>Interim Chief, Conservation</i>

Contribution of professionals from the Quebec Services Centre of Parks Canada

<i>Jacqueline Bélanger</i>	<i>Manager, Heritage Presentation</i>
<i>Claire Beaudoin</i>	<i>Administrative Assistant</i>
<i>Pierre Drouin</i>	<i>Archaeologist</i>
<i>Claude Fillion</i>	<i>Advisor, Native Business and Intergovernmental Relations</i>
<i>Luc Foisy</i>	<i>Ecosystem Management Advisor</i>
<i>Richard Laroche</i>	<i>Program Manager – Public Works and Government Services Canada</i>
<i>Jacques Major</i>	<i>Communications Advisor</i>
<i>Kathleen Marcoux</i>	<i>Planner, National Parks and Historic Sites</i>
<i>René Reid</i>	<i>Advisor, Business Development</i>
<i>André Robitaille</i>	<i>Cartographic Draughtsman</i>
<i>Marie-France Richard</i>	<i>Communications Officer</i>
<i>Roch Samson</i>	<i>Historian and Anthropologist</i>
<i>Jean Tanguay</i>	<i>Historian</i>
<i>Denis Veillette</i>	<i>Advisor, Environmental Assessment and Stewardship</i>

Contribution of the Innu communities

During the planning process, the Conseil des Innus de Ekuanitshit designated Vincent Napish as their representative. During the bilateral meetings with Parks Canada, he contributed to the orientation of the management plan and advanced the positions and interests of his community.

The Conseil des Innus de Nutashkuan wanted to follow the main steps in the development of the management plan for MANPRC by holding bilateral meetings with Parks Canada. Jean Malec coordinated the meetings between Parks Canada and the Band Council and participated directly in the public consultation process with the community, which was held in June 2003.

Contribution of the park management Follow-up Committee

It is important to mention the important role played by the park management Follow-up Committee throughout the process. The Committee made it possible to identify the true concerns of the population and to ensure that the objectives and measures proposed in the management plan were compatible with the sustainable development of the Mingan region. The organizations and their representatives who participated in the committee meetings are the following:

Administration portuaire de Mingan
Association touristique régionale de Duplessis
Centre local de développement de la Minganie

Comité de citoyens de HSP et de LPM
Comité de développement du port de Havre-Saint-Pierre
Comité de la zone d'intervention prioritaire – Côte-Nord du Golfe

Conseil des Montagnais de Nutashkuan

Conseil régional de l'environnement de la Côte-Nord
Développement économique Canada
Municipalité d'Aguanish
Municipalité de Baie-Johan-Beetz
Municipalité de Havre-Saint-Pierre

Municipalité de Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan
Municipalité régionale de comté de la Minganie
Représentant des bateliers
Société d'aide au développement des collectivités - Côte-Nord
Mingan Islands Cetacean Study

Lise Loiselle
Stéphanie Prévost
Claudia Carbonneau, Josée Bélanger,
Francine Boulet et Hugues Potvin
Denis W. Boudreau et Réal Jomphe
Pierre Cormier
Marc Otis, Romuald Gallant et
Guy Parenteau
Jean Malec, Jules Wapistan et
François Bellefleur
Claudette Villeneuve
Lise Bernier et Mireille Arsenault
Johnny Déraps et Yolande Dupuis
Jean-Marie Tanguay
Julien Boudreau, Réal Jomphe,
François Cormier et Gilles Thibeault
Jean-Luc Burgess
Nathalie DeGrandpré, Stéphanie Élias
Gaétan Cassivoy
Patsy Keays et Marylène Sirois
Sylvie Angel

Contribution of local residents and of various organizations

After the public consultation in June 2003, it is important to underline the contribution of several stakeholders who presented briefs to Parks Canada aimed at improving the management of the park.

Contribution of the MANPRC staff

The staff of the Mingan Field Unit communicated its concerns and viewpoints during the various stages in the process of revising the management plan, which has improved the content of this document.

Contribution of staff from the National Office of Parks Canada

Finally, it is important to mention the review work done by the staff of the National Office of Parks Canada coordinated by Jean-Robert Gauthier, Jacques Biron and Bernard Potvin from the Legislation and Policy Branch, so as to ensure that the management plan for MANPRC abides by the *Canada National Parks Act* and other relevant laws, the *Guiding Principles and Operational Policies* as well as the *Directives de gestion de Parcs Canada*.

Contribution of private consultants

The texts were translated into Innu by Yvette Mollen and into English by Janet Drury. Daniel Gagné, a graphic designer, looked after the production of the public consultation document and of the management plan. The Del Degan, Massé et Associé firm revised the conservation priorities for MANPRC and produced the cartographic illustrations entitled “Current Usage – 2004 ” and “Zoning”.

GLOSSARY

The glossary refers to the terms and expressions used in the text that are marked with an asterisk.

AIMUNA

Ute aimun-mashinaikan ekute anite tekuaki neni aimuna kie e ishinikaket tshekuan kie ma e ishi-uitakanit tshekuan anite mashinaikanit, utshekatak^u * unashinatauakanu anite aimunit.

Aboriginal Peoples

People who descend from the first inhabitants of North America. The Canadian Constitution recognizes three groups of Aboriginal people: the Indians, the Métis and the Inuit. These are three different peoples, each of which differs from the others by their specific heritage, language, cultural habits and spiritual beliefs.

Ushkat assit ka pet inniuit auenitshenat

Ne auen ka tshinuemat nenua tshiashinnua ute ushkat ka taniti assit ka ishinikatakanit *Amérique du Nord*. Ne tshishe-utshimashkueu umashinaikan ka tutakanit ute tshitassinat, nishtuapameu nishtuait eshinakushinniti auennua : innuat kassinu eshinniuit uetshipannit katipan, anitshenat ka tshinuetahk nete itetshe innua, peik^u nenua ait mishtikushua, akaneshaua kie ma kutaka ka tshinuemat mak anitshenat ka ishinikatakanit kaissimeuat. Eukuan an anitshenat nishtuait auenitshenat eshinniuit kie kassinu katipan ishinakuannu eshikanauenitashuht, utaimunnuaua, ka aitiht mak nenu eshi-tapuetahk aiamieunnu.

Amerindians

Term generally used to designate the First Nations of North America.

Innuat

Eukuannu nanitam an eshi-uinakaniht anitshenat innuat kassinu eshinniuit ushkat ute ka taht assit kie ma anitshenat innuat uetshipanniht umenu eshinikatenit assinu *Amérique du Nord*.

Ancestral Rights

Distinct rights that an Aboriginal nation has on a territory owing to its use of this territory since the arrival of the Europeans. An ancestral right is a right stemming from a custom, a practice or a tradition that characterizes the culture of an Aboriginal people.

Tipenitamuna shashish ka pet takuaki

Tipenitamun ait ka ishinakuaniht kie kenauenitahk anitshenat innuat nenu assit nete ka nametaht nanitam ka taht eshk^u eka takushiniti nenua kakusseshiniti kie ma mishtikushua. Ne tipenitamun eshinakuak ekute nete uetshipanit nenu ka aitiht anitshenat ka taht ushkat ute, ka aitasusseht kie ma ka ishinniuit ute eukuannu nenu eshinikatakanit innu-aitun auen, anitshenat innuat ka ishi-uinakaniht.

Appropriate Visitor Activity or Use

An activity or use which is consistent with Parks Canada's policies, which enables the protection of the ecological and/or commemorative integrity of protected heritage areas; this type of activity is especially suited to the particular conditions of a specific protected heritage area and provides visitors the means to appreciate, understand and discover protected heritage area themes, messages and stories. PARKS CANADA, *Guiding Principles and Operational Policies*, 1994, p. 120.

Ka aitatussenanit kie e itapashtakanit tshetshi minuat kie tshetshi minuashtet

Tshekuan e tutakanit kie ma etapashtakanit miam nete ka itashtet nete utakuaikan mashinaikanit ne « Parcs Canada » tshetshi mitshiminakanit neme assi ka ishinakuak kie tshetshi minu-kanauenitakaniti neni assia ka tshitaimananiti ; ne tshekuan ka aitatussenanut minupuanu miam ka ishi-natuenitakanit nete assi ka tshitaimananut kie uitshikuat anitshenat maniteuat tshetshi minuatahk, tshetshi ishtutahk kie tshetshi mishkahk nenu ka ishinakuanit nete ueshkat kie ka aitanit. Ne pak « PARCS CANADA » *utakuaikan-mashinaikan mak tshe ishi-tshitapatak*, 1994, p.120.

Biodiversity

The vast number of species and ecosystems on the earth as well as the ecological processes in which they take part. The former are divided into three components: species, ecosystems and genetic diversity. CANADIAN BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY, *Canada's Response to the Convention on Biological Diversity*, 1995.

Mitshetuait eshinakuak assi kie anitshenat aueshishat

Anitshenat aueshishat mitshetuait ka ishinakushiht kie nipisha mak uapikuna kie mishtikuat mitshetuait ka ishinakushiht kie tan eshi-nitautshiki neni. Nishtuait tshipa tshi ishi-nakutakanua : mitshetuait aueshishat kie neni nipisha, uapikuna kie mishtikuait eshinakushiht kie tshe ishi-nitautshiki neni tshekuani. NE ATUSSEUN MITSHETUAIT ESHINAKUAK ASSI KIE ANITSHENAT AUESHISHAT, *Ne ka ishipatshitinak aimunnu ne « Canada » nete ka natshishkatunanit nenu ut mitshetuait eshinakuak assi mak anitshenat aueshishat*, 1995.

Carrying Capacity

Type and intensity of use that an ecosystem can withstand without undergoing irreversible damage and without exceeding the limit of acceptable change.

Nenu tshipa eshpesh tshi apashtauat tshekuannu

Ne tshekuan animan an tshekuan tshetshi minu-uauitakanit kie mitshetuait tshipa tshi uitakanu. Ute mashinaikanit ne tshika ishi-uitakanu miam ne « tan tshe itashiht kie tan tshe itenitakushiht auenitshenat kie tshe ishpish tshi taht anite. Ne ashit tshika ui tshitapakanu eshinakuak assi kie eshinakuak inniun ka minuat tekuak mak eshinakuak ne atusseun, ka ui minakanit anitshenat tshe takushiniht mak tshetshi minuatak nenu ua ishi-minakanit.

Cultural Resource

According to Parks Canada's definition, a cultural resource is a human work or a place that gives evidence of human activity or has spiritual or cultural meaning, that has been determined to be of historic value. This definition applies to a wide range of resources including cultural landscapes and landscape features, buildings, engineering works, artifacts and associated records.

Tshekuan eshi-takuak anite ka ishiniunanit

Miam nenu ka ishi-uitak ne « Parcs Canada » nenu tshekuannu eshi-takuannit tshekuannu, teuat an auenitshenat ka tutahk nenu tshetshi ishinakuanit tanite tepanat nete kie ishipitenitamupanat nenu tanite utinniunau nenu tshe tipatshimunait. Ne eshi-uitakanit tshekuan, mitshet an tshekuan takaikanu miam ne assia ka tananit, assia eshinakuaki, mitshuapa, ka mishkakanit tshekuan anite atamit assit, kie ma kutak tshekuan shashish ka takuak anite assit.

Demand or Park Use Management

"Co-ordinated group of activities that entail the modification of the type, level, moment and nature of the demand to ensure it corresponds with the organization's objectives." HOWARD and CROMPTON. 1982, pp. 305-336. WILLIAMS, 1983, p. 6.

Tan tshe ishi-tshitapatakanit ne tshe takushinanit mak tshekuan tshe natuenitakanit

«Tshe mamaunakanit ne tshe itatussenanit kie tshe ui mishkutshinakanit ne eshinakuak miam ne tan tat^u tshe natuenitashunanit, tan eshpesh mak tshe ishinakuak ne tshe natuenitakanit. Ne tshika ui nashatakanu tshekuan shash ka mashinataikanit. HOWARD et CROMPTON. 1982, pp. 305-336. WILLIAMS, 1983, p. 6.

Ecological Integrity

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

PARKS CANADA. *Canada National Parks Act*

Nete assit tshekuan ka mishta-minuashit

Ne assi tshekuan ka mishta-minuashit, issishuemakan « ne eshinakuak assi, pak ka ishinikatet, ka minuashit ka takuak nete assit kie tshe tshishpeuatakanit tshetshi eka pikunikanit nete tshekuan ka ishi-takuak shashish, miam ne tshekuan shash ka nipimakak, eshinakuak tshekuan miam ne nipisha, uapikuna kie mishtikuat ka nitautshiht anite kie aueshishat mak ne tshe ishi-mishkutshipanit kie tshe ishi-nitautshik tshekuan anite minishtikut » Ne « PARCS CANADA ». *Takuaikan-mashinaikanit ka tshitapatakaniti neni pak ka ishinitakateti nete Kanata assit.*

Ecological Integrity Statement (EIS)

Document whose purpose is to define the ecological values of a national park, to describe the main ecological problems which the park must face and to rule on the state of its ecosystem. The EIS is an integral part of the park’s management plan, and confirms Parks Canada’s commitments with regards to the protection of the park’s ecosystems and the preservation of its ecological integrity.

Parks Canada. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Ecological Integrity Statement*, 1998.

Anite kassinu ka uitakanit ne eshinakuak assi kie eshi-nitautshik tshekuan

Mashinaikan ka uitakanit tan eshinakuak ne assi kie tshekuan eshi-nitautshik anite tshekuan ka ishinikatet pak, ekute anite ka uitakaniti neni ka mishta-mishtati neni eka menupuanit nete assit kie nenu tshe ui tshitapatahk kie tshe ui uaeshtaht nenu eka menuanit utassit. Ne mashinaikan ka uitakanit tshekuan tekuak assit, nete takuan takuaikan-mashinaikanit kie eukuta ne « PARCS CANADA » uiatak nenu tsheshpeuatak nenu assinu mak tshekuannu eshi-nitautshinit mak menatshitat nenu eshi-nitautshinit nete assit. « Parcs Canada » *tshe ishi-uitakanit tshekuan kie tshe mashinataikanit nete mashinaikanit ka uitakanit tan eshinakuak assi*, 1998.

Ecosystem

Structured unit consisting of a well-defined geographic area characterized by particular ecological conditions (climate, soil, etc.), which provides a physical support for biological communities. PARENT, Sylvain. *Dictionnaire des sciences de l’environnement*, 1990.

Tshekuan ka nitautshik

Ne tshekuan ka natu-tshissenitakanit, tshipa ishi-nitautshin assi miam neni nipisha, uapikuna, mishtikuat kie ma aueshishat eshinniuiht nete etaht assit. PARENT, Sylvain. *mishta-mashinaikan ka ishinikatet « sciences de l’environnement »*, 1990.

Environmental Stewardship

Within the framework of the departmental sustainable development strategies, environmental stewardship or the ecological development of operations consists in adopting better environmental practises. The purchasing of “green” or ecological products, the adequate management of wastes, economies in water and energy consumption, and the sustainable management of natural resources are part of this concept. A Guide to Green Government, 1995.

Tshe ishi-takuaimatakanit ne assi

Nete miam tshe ishi-pimutenanut tshetshi minekash tshekuan takuak, ka tutak ne tshishe-utshimau, ne tshe ishi-takuaimatakanit assi kie ma tshe ishinakuak eshi-nitautshik tshekuan, tshe itatushkatakanit, eukuan ne tshe ui minuat ne tshekuan tshe apashtakanit tshetshi minupuanit assi. Ne tshekuan tshe petakanit ka nitautshik, ne tshe ishi-nakatuapatakaniti uepinashuna, tshe ishpish eka meshtinakanit nipi mak ishkuteu, mak tshe ishi-takuaimatakanit ne assi, eukuan an ne uauitakanit anite tshekuan ua takuaimatakanit *Guide de l'écogouvernement*, 1995.

Follow-up Committee

The Follow-up Committee is made up of representatives of local communities and organizations interested in the management of the park. It plays a consultative role for the management of Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada with respect to the issues and guidelines related to the protection and heritage presentation of park resources. The committee must help improve the integration of the management of the park reserve into its surrounding environment while respecting the framework of its mission.

Nekumite tshe nashatak atusseunnu

Ne nekumite tshe nashatak atusseunnu, teuat auenitshenat pessish etaht nete utenat kie anitshenat mashinaikanitshuapa ka taht anite kie ka shapenitahk tshetshi taht nete e takuaitshenait. Eukuan an e natikut nenua utshimaua nete assinu ka kanauenitakanit nete Canada assit Ekuanitshiu-minishtikua ne e uauitakanit tshe ishi-pimipaniit kie tshe ishi-takuaitshenanut ne ua tshishpeuatakanit kie tshetshi tshikanakutanait ne eshinakuak assi. Ne nekumite tshika ui tutam^u tshetshi minunakutat nenu ua mamunankanit ne e takuaitshenanut nete assi ka kanauenitakanit mak ashit tshetshi tshishpeuatakanit ne ua utitaikanit atusseun.

Greater Regional Ecosystem

Zone of influence outside of a park. The greater regional ecosystem is a territory essential to the survival of ecosystems and species and to the maintenance of its natural processes. It also takes into account legal boundaries making it possible to make agreements and establish management objectives.

Ka mishat eshi-nitautshik tshekuan assit ute tshiuetin

Assi ka takuak upite anite assit ka kanauenitakanit. Ne ka mishat eshi-nitautshik tshekuan anite assit, eukuan an assi tshe ishinakuak tshetshi takuak tanite ekute anite tshe nitautshik tshekuan kie tshe taht anitshenat aueshishat kie tshe ui minu-kanauenitakanit tshetshi shaputue nitautshik tshekuan. Tshika apatenitakannu ashit ne ishi-tshimishikanit ne assi tshetshi nishtutatunanut kie tshetshi uitakanit tan tshe ishi-takuaimatakanit.

Heritage Presentation

Heritage presentation encompasses activities, programs, facilities, and services, including those related to interpretation and visitor activities, that bring the public into contact, either directly or indirectly, with national historic sites, national parks and historic canals. Parks Canada presents these places by promoting awareness of them, by encouraging visitation, by disseminating information about them and about opportunities for appropriate visitor use and public involvement, and by providing essential services and facilities. PARKS CANADA. *Guiding Principles and Operational Policies*, 1994, p. 114.

Tshetshi minu-uapatinuenanit

Ne tshe minu-uapatinuenanit ka aitatussenanit, miam ne tshe ishinakuak atusseun, ne ka tshimatakanit kie tan eshi-patshitinakanit tshekuan miam ne tsheshkutamuakaniht ka shatshuapatak nenua minishtikua anitshenat maniteuat kie ka pimipanitakanit tipatshimun tshetshi nishtuapatahk nenua assia ka nakatuenitakaniti, ka ishinikatakaniti assia ka takuaki shashish, ka mishati. Nete ka ishinikatakanit « Parcs Canada » natuapatakanu tshetshi takauakanit maniteuat nenu e itatussenanit, ui minakanuat nenu tshetshi shatshuapatahk, tshetshi minakaniht tipatshimunnu, kie tshetshi uitamuakaniht nenu uet ishinakuaniht. Ui minakanuat ashit nenu tshe itapashtat tshetshi minu-shatshuapatak assinu ka minuashinit, miam nipinu e minuanit, mishiutshuapa, mitshuapa tshe ashteieshkushit mak kutaka. PARCS CANADA. Ne mashinaikan mak takuaikana tshe apastakaniti, 1994, p. 114.

Interpretation Plan

Interpretation planning document based on the ecological integrity statement and the main guidelines of the management plan. This document makes a connection between the national park's clientele and the values of national importance to be communicated to them, while defining the messages to communicate, the actions to prioritize, and the places where these activities will take place. The interpretation plan integrates the concept of the visitor experience.

Tan tshipa ishi-uitakanu kie ishi-uapatinuenanu

Mashinaikan ka itatussenanit nete e uauitaki kie e tshishkutamatshenanit nete utshipanu mashinaikanit ka uitakanit tan eshinakuak ne assi kie tshekuan eshi-nitautshik mak anite mashinaikan ka uitakanit tan tshe ishi-takuaimitakanit. Ute mashinaikanit ui tutakanu ne tshetshi mamaunakanit mitshet tshekuan miam auen anite etat nete assit pak ka ishinikatakanit mak ne eshinuinanit ka minuanit tshetshi minakanit takushinitau nete kie nenu tshe ishi-minakanit aimunnu kie tshe itatussenanit mak tanite nenu tshe tutakanit. Anite mashinaikanit tshe itatussenanit takuan ashit ne tshe itenitakuak nete itutenaniti

Local Communities

In this document, the local communities are all of the communities located near Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada between Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan and Pointe-Parent.

Neni utenaua ka takuaki

Ute mashinaikanit, neni utenaua ka takuaki anite pessish, neni uauitakanua utenaua pessish ka tshimateti nete minishtikua e takuaki ka ishinikatakaniti « réserve de parc national du Canada de l'Archipel de Mingan », nete itetshe Uepimishkat nuash nete eshpesh Nutashkuanit.

Management Plan

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

Takuaikan-mashinaikan

Kassinu anite takuaikan-mashinaikanit uitakanu ne tshekuan ma uet ishinakuak mak tshekuan an e natuapatakanit nete e tshitapatakanit ne pak ka ishinikatakaniti kie uauitakanu ne tshe itatussenanit nete assit mak anite ka ishinakuak assi. Eukuan an e apashtakanit ne ui tutakaniti ne atusseun etatau e mishta-uauitakanit miam e tshitapatakanit ne eshinakuak assi, e uapatinuenanit mak tshekuannu e minakaniht tshe aitapashtaht maniteuat kie tan tshipa ishi-tshitapatakanu tshetshi eka kushtikuanit anitshenat maniteuat, miam ka ishtashtet takuaikanit. Ne tapuetam^u utshimau ka atusset nete « Environnement », kie nete itushtakanu tshishe-utshimau ka mishaniti « Parlement » katshi patetat-tatupipuna.

Migratory Bird Sanctuary

In virtue of section 3 of the *Migratory Bird Regulations*, a migratory bird sanctuary is defined as a zone where “No person shall hunt migratory birds, disturb or take the nests of migratory birds, or have in his possession a live migratory bird, or a carcass, skin, nest or egg of a migratory bird”.

Nete ka taht anitshenat missipat

Nete ka uitakanit *takuaikanit ka tapuetatishunanit anitshenat missipat*, nete etaht missipat ishi-uitakanu nete mashinaikan 3 peik^u assi eka ka tapuetakanit tshetshi nataunanit kie tshetshi mamashiakaniht missipat kie tshetshi pikunikaniti kie tshetshi utinakaniti neni utshishtunuaua anitshenat missipat. Apu tapuetakanit ashit tshetshi kanauenimakaniht missipat e inniuiht kie ma e nipiht, tshetshi kanauenitakanit ushakai, utshishtun kie ma missip uaua. Kutaka ashit takuaikan tshika tshi apashtakanua anite.

National Park

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

Ne assi ka ishinikatakanit « Parc national »

Nete ka uitakanit takuaikan mashinaikanit ka tshitapatakaniti neni pak ka ishinikakateti nete Kanata assit, neni assia ka ishinikakateti pak tutakanipani tshetshi auenitshenat ka taht nete Kanata assit tshetshi apashtat nenu tshetshi minuatahk mak tshetshi tshishkutamatishuatsheht. Tshika ui minu-kanauenitakanua tshetshi eka shuk mishta-pikunikaniti tshetshi kie nakatamuakaniht auenitshenat etaht kie anitshenat auassat tshe petuteht.

National Park Reserve

Section 4.2 of the Canada National Parks Act states that “park reserves are established where an area or a portion of an area proposed for a park is subject to a claim in respect of aboriginal rights that has been accepted for negotiation by the Government of Canada.”

Ne ka ishi-uitakanit assi miam ne pak ka mishat

Anite mashinaikanit ka itashtet 4.2 *takuaikan mashinaikanit ka tshitapatakaniti neni pak ka ishinikakateti nete Kanata assit* itashteu ashit: « tutakanua neni assia, miam anite ka ishi-uitakanit nete kutak, neni assia pak ka ishinikakateti e tataui Innuat ka natuenitahk utipenitamunuaua nete kassinu kie ma apishish assinu eshpishanit eshk^u eka tutakanit nenu assinu pak ka ishinikatenit kie ne utauat tshishe-utshimau ka tapuetak tshetshi natapishtuat nenua Innua tshetshi aimuatahk nenua ka natuenitakaniti assia».

Natural Processes

Designates the ecological processes that maintain life such as solar energy, climatic processes, geological and geomorphological processes, the water cycle, the fire cycle, the dynamics of animal and plant populations, etc.

Eshi-nitautshik tshekuan

Ne tshekuan e ishi-uitakanit eukuan an ne eshi-nitautshik tshekuan miam kie ka inniuiamakak miam ne pishim^u eshpesh tshishitenit assinu, ne eshtishikat, ne eshinakuak ashini mak utshua, ne nipi, ka ishkuatet tshekuan, etashihat aueshishat kie neni nipisha, uapikuna, kie kutak tshekuan.

Outreach Activities

Learning opportunities offered to Canadians outside the boundaries of the national parks, national historic sites and the other national heritage areas, such as the website and the educational programs offered in schools.

Eshi-pimipanit aimun nete upime

Tshipa tshi minakanuat auenitshenat uetshipaniht anite *Canada* assit tshetshi tshishkutamuakaniht upime ka takuanit nenu assinu mak ne ka ishpiteitakuanit assinu ka tshishpeuatakanit, miam nete atusseau-katshitapatanit kie ma tshetshi ashit minakaniht katshishkutamatsheutshuapa tan tshipa tshi ishi-tshishkutamueuat auennua.

Parks Canada Agency

Public entity created in December 1998 by Law C-29. The Agency's mandate is to conserve, protect and present important components of Canada's natural and cultural heritage. It is directly responsible to the Minister of the Environment.

Mashinaikanitshuap « Parcs Canada »

Ne mashinaikanitshuap tshimatakanipan neme pishimuss, pipun 1998, neme ut takuaikan ka ishinatekat C-29. Ne mashinaikanitshuap utatusseun ishinakuannu tshetshi kanauenitak, tshishpeuatam^u kie uapatiniue nenu tshekuannu ka apatanit nete assit ka minuanit kie ka aitinanit nete *Canada* assit. Nenu utshimamishueu nenua utshimaua ka nakatuenitamaniti tshekuannu ka apatanit « de l'Environnement ».

Real Visitors

The people who visit the heritage areas managed by Parks Canada, whether they come from Canada or another country.

Maniteuat tshitshue ka taht

Auenitshenat ka takushiniht nete assi ka ishpiteitakanit kie ka takuaimataminiti nenu *Parcs Canada*, ute *Canada* assit ka utshipannit kie nete ait assit.

Resident

Person or entity established in a particular jurisdiction and living there on a regular basis.

Ka utshipanit uiesh

Auen kie ma tshekuan ka takuak nete uiesh kie ma ka apiht anite nanitam

Sustainable Business Plan

Preferred tool that establishes strategic objectives and priorities in relation to Parks Canada guidelines for a five-year period. It ensures respect for the mandate of the organization.

Atusseau-mashinaikan ka minuanit tshe ishi-pimutet auen ua atusset

Ne mashinaikan tshe ishi-pimutet auen ua atusset ekute uatakanit ne tshekuan ua utitaikanit mak tshekuan an nikan tshe ashtakanit miam ne eshi-natak ne *Parcs Canada*, nete nikan patetat tatupipuna. Eukuan an ne tshe patshitinak nenu tapuetatunnu tshetshi tshishtapanitakanit ne atusseunnu ua tutak ne mashinaikanitshuap.

Sustainable Development

Operation that consists in meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (BRUNDTLAND COMMISSION). Our Common Future, 1987.

Tshe ishi-pimutenanut tshetshi minekash tshekuan takuak

Ne tshekuan an tshipa itatussenanu tshetshi kassinu auen minakanit nenu eshi-pikushenitak anutshish kie tshetshi eka uipat pikunak nenu tshekuannu eshi-takuannit anite tshetshi kanapua minaniti nenu tshet pet petuteniti nete aishkat. KA MISHTA-NATU TSHISSENITAKANIT NE ASSI ESHI-PIMIPANIT KIE TSHE ISHI-TSHITAPATAKANIT (NATU-TSHISSENITAMUN BRUNDTLAND). *Notre avenir à tous*, 1987.

Traditional Knowledge

All of the knowledge and ideas held by a human group, which have then been acquired, structured and passed on over many generations.

Ka ishi-nishtuapatahk tshekuannu nete ueshkat ka aitananut

Ne tshekuan ka ishpish auen nishtuapatahk kie kanauenitahk, kie aianishkat kutak auen ka kanauenitak kie ka ashu-patshitinak nete utanishkutapana pet etaniti.

Treaty

An entente or official, ratified agreement.

Mashinaikan tshe taputatishunanut mak tshe mashinatautishuanut

Nishtutatun kie mashinaikan ka tapuetatishunanut tshitshue ka ishpitenitakuak kie ka tshikanakuak e tapuetatishunanut.

Virtual Visitors

Canadians and foreigners who are interested in discovering Parks Canada and its network by using Parks outreach resources (for example Internet sites, discovery centres, publications, etc.).

Maiteuat ka taht nete atusseu-katshitapatakanit

Anitshenat ka utshipannit ute *Canada* assit mak auenitshenat ait ka utshipannit ka ui uatak nenu assia ka takuaimatak ne *Parcs Canada* mak anite ka natuapatahk aimunnu nete (atusseu-katshitapatakanit, mashinaikanitshuapit, mashinaikanit, mak kutaka).

Visit

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

E umuapinanit

Nenu tekushiniti auen nete assit, nipit nete assit ka manatshitakanit, nenu ka tshishpeuatakanit kie ma muk^u tshiam ka uapatineunanit tshetshi tshishkutamatshenanit mak uapatakanit anite ka ishinniunanit mak ne miam e shenakaniti. Neme mitshetua etutenaniti tshetshi itushatakanit tshekuan kie ma ne muk^u tshiam e pimushtakanit upime tshekuan, apu tshi issishuenanit miam auen katshi umuapinaniti, apu atshitakanit ne.

Visit Day

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

Tshishik^u tshe umuapinanit

Ne peik^u tshishik^u ishi-uitakanu kie ma tetaut tshishik^u, peik^u auen ka tat anite assit ka tshishpeuatakanit nete natshi-umuapiti kie tati anite assit. Neme atshitakaniti tshishikua eshpesh umuapit auen ekuta anite tshe uapatakanit tan tat^u auenitshenat tshetshi minakaniht tshetshi pitutsheht nete assinu ka kanauenitakanit.

Visitor Experience

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

Tshe itenitakuak nete itutenaniti

Ne tshekuan tshe tutakanit nete miam uapamitutau anitshenat maniteuat mak ne tshekuan eshi-takuak nete minishtikut, nenu ne « Parcs Canada » (ka nikan ashtat nete minishtikut, nenua assia, nenu assinu kie tshekuannu ka takuanit nete shipekut, ka tshishpeuatakanit). Ne tshe itenitakuak ne itutenaniti tshika ui tshitapatakannu ne eshinakuak assi, eshi-nishtuapatakanit tshekuan ua ashu-patshitinakanit kie ne tan tshe ishi-mamitunenitakanit nete auen etuteti assit.

Wilderness Area

Wilderness areas are huge areas of a national park that exist in a natural state or that are capable of being returned to a natural state. Their designation by regulation ensures that no activity can be carried on that is likely to impair the wilderness character of the area. Wilderness areas generally include zones II (wilderness) and zones I (Special Preservation) of a national park.

Assi kassinu eshpishati ka kanauenitakanit

Neni assia kassinu ka kanauenitakaniti mishtamishaua neni kie apu nita nete auen itutet kie tshipa tshi put tshitaimatshenanu tshetshi eka taht anite. Neni assia uet eshinikatakaniti tshetshi eka tshekuan tutakanit anite assit. Neni assia kassinu eshpishati ka kanauenitakaniti anite takuana assi ka ishinikatet 2 (assia eshk^u eka nutshitakanit) kie neni assi ka ishinikatet 1 (assia passe tshe ishi-tshishpeuatakaniti) nete pak ka ishinikatakanit assi.

Zoning

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

Zone I	Special Preservation
Zone II	Wilderness
Zone III	Natural Environment
Zone IV	Outdoor Recreation
Zone V	Park Services

Tan tshe ishinakutakanit ne assi

Ne tshipa ishinakutakanu assi ekute anite tshe uitakanit tshe ishiniakuaki neni assia, nipia tshetshi minu-tshishpeuatakaniti, tshetshi manatshitakanit tshekuan eshi-nitautshik kie aueshishat e taht anite, mak tshetshi minuminakaniht maniteuat nenu tshekuannu tshetshi minu-shatshuapatahk nenua assia. Patetat tatina neni assia :

- Assia 1 ka ishi-uitakaniti :
Assia passe tshe ishi-tshishpeuatakaniti
 - Assia 2 ka ishi-uitakaniti :
Assia eshk^u eka nutshitakanit
 - Assia 3 ka ishi-uitakaniti :
Assi eka tshiam ka ishinakuak
 - Assia 4 ka ishi-uitakaniti
Assi eka tshetshi minuatakanit e papamutenanit
 - Assia 5 ka ishi-uitakaniti :
Nenu tshekuannu ka ishipatshinakanit nete pak
-

Preliminary List of Species With a Provincial Designation (Threatened or Vulnerable) In the Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada

Species	Provincial Status	Reproduction in the Park
Mammals		
Red bat (<i>Lasirurus borealis</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	Unknown
Lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	No
Birds		
Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	Vulnerable	No
Harlequin duck (<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	No
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)	Vulnerable	No
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Vulnerable	Yes
Vascular Plants		
Fairy slipper (<i>Calypso bulbosa</i> var. <i>americana</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	Yes
Tawny sedge (<i>Carex hostiana</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	Yes
Mingan thistle (<i>Cirsium scariosum</i>)	Threatened	Yes
Yellow lady's slipper (<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>planipetalum</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	Yes
Sparrow's egg lady's slipper (<i>Cypripedium passerinum</i>)	Threatened	Yes
Golden draba (<i>Draba aurea</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	Yes
Island gentian (<i>Gentianopsis nesophila</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	Yes
Spurred gentian (<i>Halenia deflexa</i> subsp. <i>Brentoniana</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	Yes
Northern twayblade (<i>Listera borealis</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	Yes
Round-leaved orchis (<i>Amerorchis rotundifolia</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	Yes

APPENDIX I

Species	Provincial Status	Reproduction in the Park
Broadlobed dandelion (<i>Taraxacum latilobum</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	Yes
Laurentian dandelion (<i>Taraxacum laurentianum</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	Yes
Little bulrush (<i>Trichophorum pumilum</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	Yes
Gaspé arrow-grass (<i>Triglochin gaspense</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	Yes
Small wallflower (<i>Erysimum inconspicuum</i> var. <i>coarctatum</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	Yes
Blackhead fleabane (<i>Erigeron lonchophyllus</i>)	Likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable	Yes

Source consulted: Government of Quebec. 2003. *An Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species*

Preliminary List of Species at Risk With a Federal Designation in the Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada

Species	COSEWIC Status	Reproduction in the Park
Birds		
Harlequin duck (<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>)	Special concern	No
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)	Threatened	No
Barrow's goldeneye (<i>Bucephala islandica</i>)	Special concern	No
Short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)	Special concern	Unknown
Vascular Plants		
Mingan thistle (<i>Cirsium scariosum</i>)	Candidate (high priority)	Yes

Source consulted: COSEWIC, 2003. *COSEWIC Assessment Results, November 2003. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada*, 54 p.

Note: The list of species at risk in the park is subject to change. Several species of marine mammals, reptiles and birds at risk have been identified in the greater regional ecosystem of the park.

Table 1

**Authorized activities for all types of clientele at
Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada**

Note: *The activities, periods, sites and conditions of use are subject to change if they are found to have negative impacts on the ecological integrity of MANPRC or on the quality of service.*

Activity	Period	Islands	Conditions
Kayaking	Seasonal	Outside the park with stops on the islands	Except islands or sectors of islands closed by regulation.
Pleasure boating	Seasonal	Outside the park with stops on the islands	Except islands or sectors of islands closed by regulation and in accordance with the regulations related to the use of docking areas.
Self-guided hikes	Seasonal	Majority of the islands	Except islands or sectors of islands closed by regulation. Preferably on the shore in the zone free of vegetation and on marked trails.
Rustic and group camping	Seasonal	Nue de Mingan, Quarry, Niapiskau, à la Chasse, Grande Île, du Havre (group and overflow camping), Petite île au Marteau (overflow camping)	According to the specifications of the <i>Politique de camping de l'unité de gestion de Mingan</i> (Mingan Field Unit camping policy) .
Picnicking	Seasonal	Majority of the islands	Except islands or sectors of islands closed by regulation. Preferably on the shore in the zone free of vegetation and on marked trails.
Visitor and interpretation services	Seasonal	Fantôme, Niapiskau, Quarry, Nue de Mingan, aux Perroquets. On shore: Visitor centres at LPM and HSP	With supervision of visitors. With or without supervision of visitors.
Guided hikes	Seasonal	Petite île au Marteau, Grosse île au Marteau and Nue de Mingan	With supervision of visitors.
Fire on beach with driftwood	Seasonal	Majority of the islands	Except islands or sectors of islands closed by regulation and only in the tidal zone.
Nature observation/ photography	Seasonal	Majority of the islands	Except islands or sectors of islands closed by regulation. Outside vegetation zones, preferably using existing walking trails and lookouts. Avoid disturbing wildlife.

Table 2
Commercial Activities Authorized at MANPRC

Activity	Period	Site	Conditions
Kayaking	Seasonal	Outside the park with stops on the islands and authorized sectors of islands	According to the specifications detailed in the business permits.
Commercial maritime transport to MANPRC related to complementary activities: excursions, bird and whale watching, deep-sea diving, deep-sea fishing, etc.	Seasonal	Outside the park with stops on the islands or authorized sectors of islands	According to the specifications detailed in the business permits.
Self-guided hikes	Seasonal	Du Havre, Niapiskau, Quarry, Nue de Mingan, aux Perroquets, Petite île au Marteau islands (overflow camping)	Authorized sectors according to the specifications detailed in the business permits.
Rustic and group camping	Seasonal	Nue de Mingan, Quarry, Niapiskau, à la Chasse, Grande île, du Havre islands (group and overflow camping), Petite île au Marteau (overflow camping)	According to the specifications detailed in the business and camping permits.
Visitor and interpretation services	Seasonal	Interpretation on the islands: Fantôme, Niapiskau, Quarry, Nue de Mingan and aux Perroquets Interpretation at sea: By the staff of the boat operators recognized by Parks Canada as part of their basic offer of services. Reception and interpretation on shore: Reception and visitor information Exhibits, talks, films Parks Canada reception centres located at LPM and at HSP or at the kiosks of boat operators recognized by Parks Canada	With supervision of visitors, either by Parks Canada interpreters or by the boat operators' staff as part of their service offer. With supervision of visitors, most of the time by the boat operators. With or without supervision of visitors.
Guided hikes	Seasonal	Petite île au Marteau, Grosse île au Marteau and Nue de Mingan	With supervision of visitors.
Photography sessions	Occasionally	Nue de Mingan and aux Perroquets	Islands or authorized sectors of islands. Outside vegetation zones and respecting rules.

Table 3
Traditional Activities Authorized Exclusively
for Residents of Local Communities Visiting MANPRC

Activity	Period	Islands	Conditions
Snaring hares	Autumn (mid-September to December 31)	Sainte-Geneviève, à la Chasse, Saint-Charles, Grosse île au Marteau, du Havre, Fantôme, Quarry, Grande Île.	According to the specifications detailed in the permit (obligatory).
Traditional camping	All year long except for the sites at Baie aux Loups marins and northwest of Grande île, which are authorized from September 14 to February 5	Sainte-Geneviève, à la Chasse, Saint-Charles, Fausse Passe, Grosse île au Marteau, du Havre, Niapiskau, Grande Île and Île Nue de Mingan	According to the specifications detailed in the permit (obligatory).
Snowmobiling	December to February	Driving only on marked trails on du Havre, Saint-Charles and à la Chasse.	According to the specifications detailed in the permit (obligatory) issued to residents for winter hunting of sea ducks.
Picking berries	Seasonal (operational period)	All islands	According to the specifications prescribed by MANPRC.
Traditional Aboriginal activities	To be defined	To be defined	To be defined

Table 4
Prohibited Activities for All Types of Clientele
(Residents, Visitors, Businesses) at MANPRC: not exhaustive list

Activity	Period	Site	Conditions
Access to the islands of MANPRC by boat operators or commercial carriers not recognized by Parks Canada (Without a business permit and service agreements)	All year long	All islands, keys and islets of MANPRC	Visitors who violate this regulation as well as unrecognized boat operators who encourage visitors violate this park regulation are liable to legal proceedings under paragraph 7 (1) of the <i>General Regulations for the Control and Management of National Parks</i> .
Camping on campsites without a permit	All year long	Nue de Mingan, Grande Île, Quarry, Niapiskau, du Havre, Petite île au Marteau (overflow site), Île Sainte-Geneviève	Camping permits are obligatory.
Camping by non-residents on traditional campsites reserved for residents	All year long	Nue de Mingan, Grande Île, Niapiskau, du Havre, à la Chasse, Sainte-Geneviève, Grosse île au Marteau, Fausse-Passe, Saint-Charles	This activity is exclusively reserved for people who correspond to the definition of “residents”.
Inappropriate use of service buildings	All year long	Petite île au Marteau, du Havre, Quarry	
Feeding animals	All year long	All islands	
Inappropriate use* of sites for commercial activities	All year long	All islands	Islands or sectors of islands unauthorized for business permits or which are used by businesses that are not recognized by MANPRC.
Climbing on the monoliths	All year long	All islands	
Sport fishing	All year long	Outside the park and all islands	For public safety reasons, fishing from Parks Canada wharves is prohibited. Fishing is prohibited in freshwater lakes in the park.
Using dead wood from the forest	All year long	All islands	
Making fires in unauthorized areas	All year long	All islands	
Camping off-site	All year long	All islands	

Table 4 (cont'd)

Activity	Period	Site	Conditions
Kayaking and commercial transport off-season	Off-season	Outside the park with stops in the park	Prohibited owing to Parks Canada's legal responsibilities with regards to public safety.
Aircraft and helicopters	All year long	Outside the park with stops in the park	<i>National Parks Aircraft Access Regulations</i> : aircraft are prohibited from taking off or landing in a national park. Refer to Transports Canada <i>Aeronautics Regulations</i> .
Natural resource harvesting other than that authorized for residents	All year long	All islands	
Skiing and snowshoeing	Winter season	All islands	Prohibited owing to Parks Canada's legal responsibilities with regards to public safety.
Bicycling	All year long	All islands	
Non-traditional winter camping	Outside the operational season	Rustic or group camping	Prohibited owing to Parks Canada's legal responsibilities with regards to public safety.
Collecting eggs	All year long	All islands	
Pets	All year long	All islands	
Hunting except for snaring hare	All year long	All islands	
Riding a ORV (VTT)	All year long	All islands	

Note: The director of MANPRC can authorize some of these activities, which are prohibited to the public, for management purposes.

Modifications to zoning in the West sector of Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada (Between aux Perroquets and Sainte-Geneviève)

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

Note: *The zoning in the East sector (between Sainte-Geneviève and at the mouth of the Aguanish River) remains unchanged from that of 1992.*

Name of Island	Proposed Zone	Justification
aux Perroquets	III	The presence of buildings requires a zone III, although natural and cultural resources of interest are present on the island. Nesting of Atlantic puffins, razorbills, and black guillemots. Special management measures must be introduced to provide for future use.
Nue de Mingan:	I	Île Nue de Mingan is one of the park's unique landscapes. Its ecosystems are of great interest and have physical and biological components sensitive to any kind of use. The majority of this island comes under zone I.
• Basque ovens area	I	Archaeological components of great interest found in the southwest part of the island, namely the Basque ovens, deserve a high level of protection.
• Areas open to visitors	II	The current zone II in the northeast part of the island will be transferred to the northwest side, since the wharf, rudimentary facilities and staffed interpretation activities are located in this area. The campsite in the east part of the island, on the shoreline, and which replaces the campsite on the northern tip of the island due to a conflict with a nesting area for terns, will be included in zone II.
Quarry:	III	Zone II of Quarry Island has been returned to its size to adequately cover the area occupied by the visitor reception services and facilities.
• Areas open to visitors		
L'Îlot	I	Nesting of common eiders, gulls and occasionally of black-legged kittiwake.
Caye à Cochon	I	Colonies of common and Arctic terns.
Grande Île (total)	II	No site developments requiring a zone II planned on this island. Not enough visitors, sensitive resources nearby.
Rochers de granite	I	Colonies of common and Arctic terns.
Niapiskau:	I	This part of the island is one of the sections of the park that is the most representative of the park's biodiversity in terms of the landscapes, the geology and the geomorphology, and especially, of the flora, and it is not used by visitors. It will be included in a zone I, except for the shoreline, which is used for hiking.
• Southern half except for Anse des Bonnes Femmes		
Cayes à Meck	I	Large colonies of common and Arctic terns and of ring-billed gulls.
aux Goélands	I	Nesting of herring gulls and common eiders.
Caye à Foin	I	Large colony of common and Arctic terns and of ring-billed gulls.
Herbée	I	Large colony of common and Arctic terns and of ring-billed gulls.

APPENDIX IV

Name of Island	Proposed Zone	Justification
Saint-Charles: • East and west of Baie de Saint-Charles	I	Reduce zone II somewhat so as to change the zoning of the site occupied by the colonies of plants of interest, that could be designated as endangered or vulnerable in Quebec, to zone I.
à la Chasse	II	No site developments requiring zone III on this island are planned in the near future. Not enough visitors and presence of plants of interest that could be designated as endangered or vulnerable in Quebec in the area that was initially a zone III.
à Mouton	I	This area is used periodically for the nesting of terns.
Petite île Sainte-Geneviève	I	Large colonies of common eiders, black-legged kittiwake, double-crested cormorants and nesting of great blue herons.

Management follow-up table Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada

A Reserve With A National Park Purpose				
OBJECTIVES	MONITORING OF ACTIONS		MONITORING OF INDICATORS	
	Actions	Implementation to date	Performance Indicators	Results
1. Respect the ancestral and treaty rights of the Aboriginal communities adjacent to MANPRC.	- Support the Innu communities' land claims negotiations and maintain the park's conservation role while recognizing the potential contribution of these communities in the protection and heritage presentation of the park. - Take into account the federal government directives with regards to relationships with the Métis of Canada in the management of MANPRC.		- If agreements and treaties are signed with the Aboriginal communities concerning MANPRC, the clauses of the agreements and treaties will be respected by Parks Canada. - In the absence of an agreement or treaty with the concerned Aboriginal communities, no measures affecting their ancestral rights will be taken by Parks Canada, which will continue to work in harmony with them.	
2. Follow up on previous commitments made to the Aboriginal communities.	- Continue to support the Ekuanitshit community in implementing the Maison de la Culture Innue project. Parks Canada's contribution to this project will be restricted to setting up a visitor services centre while ensuring that it operates according to Parks Canada standards in the future, and to providing professional support to the community to implement the entire project (design, collections management, training) - With other regional partners, support the initiatives of the Innu communities regarding the presentation of Innu heritage on the islands. - Support the efforts of the Aboriginal communities adjacent to the park reserve, as it does the other communities so that they benefit from the park's social and economic spin-offs.		- Parks Canada will support the Ekuanitshit community in carrying out the Maison de la culture Innue project and will set up a visitor services centre as planned in the project. - A concept for the presentation of Innu heritage in the islands of the West sector of the park will be developed and implemented by the Ekuanitshit community with Parks Canada's support between now and 2007-2008. - In the next five years, the measures taken by Parks Canada will create jobs related to the operation of MANPRC, in the park and/or in the Aboriginal communities.	

A Reserve With A National Park Purpose (cont'd)				
OBJECTIVES	MONITORING OF ACTIONS		MONITORING OF INDICATORS	
	Actions	Implementation to date	Performance Indicators	Results
3. Promote harmonious dialogue with the Aboriginal communities with regards to park management.	• Keep in close and regular contact with the Aboriginal communities affected by the management of MANPRC. • Introduce cooperative operational management mechanisms for Parks Canada and the concerned Aboriginal communities. • In collaboration with the Canadian Wildlife Service and the concerned Aboriginal communities, promote their contribution to the protecting and presenting the Betchouane and Watshishou migratory bird sanctuaries. • Make adjustments to park management so as to take the Aboriginal reality into account, notably by: – drawing on their traditional knowledge; – taking their traditional activities and practices into account; – promoting the presentation of Aboriginal heritage. • Help train Aboriginal staff in visitor services, heritage presentation and ecosystem conservation.		• A minimum of two bilateral meetings between Parks Canada and the Aboriginal communities will be held per year. • MANPRC's cooperative management mechanisms will be introduced and will be in operation two years after the signing of the <i>Agreement in Principle of a General Nature</i> between the governments and the Innu. • Special measures for managing the Betchouane and Watshishou migratory bird sanctuaries will be defined and implemented by Parks Canada, the Canadian Wildlife Service and the concerned Aboriginal communities so as to ensure their protection and presentation by 2006-2007.	

A Natural Environment to Protect				
OBJECTIVES	MONITORING OF ACTIONS		MONITORING OF INDICATORS	
	Actions	Implementation to date	Performance Indicators	Results
1. Improve knowledge about ecosystems so as to better document and preserve the park's ecological integrity.	- Acquire additional basic knowledge on the park's ecosystems particularly in the East sector. - Set up a computerized database in accordance with Parks Canada's standards.		- Basic knowledge of the park will be improved. - Data acquire (natural resources, cultural resources, traditional knowledge*, etc.) will be computerized and recorded in accordance with Parks Canada standards by 2015.	
2. Set up a scientific program to monitor ecosystems with the purpose of reporting the state of the park's ecological integrity to the Canadian public.	- Identify the indicators and measures of the state of the park's ecological integrity based on the national guidelines, and implement the monitoring program. - Produce a report on the state of MANPRC every five years.		The ecological integrity monitoring program for the park, currently under development, will make it possible to determine the state of the park in 2008, by means of 6 to 8 scientific indicators.	
3. Ensure that park development and use respects the integrity of the natural resources.	- Define the carrying capacity of the territory so as to ensure sound management of park use. - Maintain park monitoring through a law enforcement program based mainly on increasing public awareness and prevention. This involves updating the law enforcement plan for MANPRC and the related education program every five years. - Monitor the use of the park territory and introduce preventive and corrective measures aimed at minimizing the impacts on the ecosystems.		- The carrying capacity and the methods for managing park use will be known and respected for park activities by 2008. - The law enforcement plan will be updated in 2009-2010 in order to reduce the number of offences that may affect the integrity of the ecosystems. - A program to monitor land use planning will be established by 2008, and preventive and corrective measures will be systematically taken to prevent and restrict impacts on the ecosystems.	

A Natural Environment to Protect (cont'd)				
OBJECTIVES	MONITORING OF ACTIONS		MONITORING OF INDICATORS	
	Actions	Implementation to date	Performance Indicators	Results
4. Ensure the sustainability of the park's resources and ecosystems with regards to traditional harvesting activities of renewable resource and traditional recreational activities authorized by Parks Canada for the non-Aboriginal residents of local communities.	- Develop and implement a plan for managing the traditional activities authorized by Parks Canada for the non-Aboriginal residents of local communities. - Ensure, if required, the enacting of regulations that permit non-Aboriginal residents to practice traditional activities (hunting of common eider and oldsquaw in the winter, snaring hare, camping, picking berries) authorized by Parks Canada. - Evaluate the impacts of the traditional activities carried out by the non-Aboriginal residents of local communities on the ecosystems.		- The management plan for traditional activities practiced by residents in the park will be produced by 2008. - The animal and plant populations will remain viable, and the impacts of the activities on the resources and ecosystems will be acceptable.	
5. Maintain and restore the park's ecosystems as required.	- Produce the ecosystem conservation plan for the park. - Define and apply management principles integrating knowledge of traditional knowledge and practices to ecosystem management. - Protect species at risk by referring to the available official lists (Annex I and II). - Monitor the evolution and control the expansion of some introduced species considered invasive. - Update the environmental emergency and fire management plans.		- The species at risk, including the Mingan thistle, will be preserved in the park and will be recorded in a georeferenced data bank by 2008 (see Objective 1). - Populations of introduced invading species do not threaten the biodiversity or the integrity of the park's ecosystems and will be recorded in a georeferenced data bank by 2008. - The updating of the environmental emergency and fire management plans and their implementation by 2008 will make it possible to prevent and mitigate the effects of environmental catastrophes on the park's ecosystems.	

An Environment with Traditions to Protect				
OBJECTIVES	MONITORING OF ACTIONS		MONITORING OF INDICATORS	
	Actions	Implementation to date	Performance Indicators	Results
1. Improve knowledge about the cultural resources and acquire knowledge on traditional knowledge and practices related to MANPRC.	- Continue with the basic inventory of the cultural resources (architectural, ethnological and archaeological) and with the historical research program. - Conduct a study on the toponomy of the islands. - Make an inventory of the archaeological resources in the East sector of MANPRC. - Collaborate with the local communities, to conduct a study on traditional knowledge and practices (climatology, geography, botany, zoology, technical systems, material culture, world view, myths and legends, eco-ethics) that pertain to the territory of MANPRC. - Develop an integration tool (guide) on the traditional knowledge and practices of the local communities related to MANPRC.		- Basic knowledge of the archaeological resources of the East sector of MANPRC will be acquired by 2010. - A directory of the cultural resources and of the other witnesses to human history will be developed by 2007 and subsequently updated. - The traditional knowledge and practices of local communities that pertain to MANPRC will be known by 2010 - A guide about traditional knowledge and practices related to MANPRC will be available to park employees as well as to local communities and will be used for designing programs by 2010.	
2. Ensure the protection of the cultural resources and other important evidence of human history.	In accordance with the Parks Canada <i>Cultural Resources Management Policy</i> (1994), implement an intervention protocol for the protection of cultural resources and other important evidence of human history. The protocol must include a monitoring program by 2007.		- The protection measures detailed in the intervention protocol will be integrated into the management program for MANPRC. - The follow-up program will be implemented in the two years following its adoption and will demonstrate that cultural resources such as the Basque ovens on Île Nue and other important evidence of human history will not be allowed to deteriorate.	

An Environment to Know and Appreciate				
OBJECTIVES	MONITORING OF ACTIONS		MONITORING OF INDICATORS	
	Actions	Implementation to date	Performance Indicators	Results
1. Offer a visitor experience that will make it possible for the various clientele to understand the purpose of the park, and to appreciate all of the heritage values. This will aid in maintaining the park's ecological integrity and the protection of its cultural resources.	- Update the interpretation plan* for MANPRC (1988) in accordance with the nature-culture concept while taking into account the East sector of the park. This interpretation plan must be based on the park's Ecological Integrity Statement (2003) and on the <i>Engaging Canadians</i> strategy. The proposed visitor experience will also take into account the carrying capacity of the islands. - Renew the exhibit presented at the LPM interpretation centre in partnership with local and regional organizations. - Develop new exhibits and interpretation programs that will meet the objectives of a varied and meaningful visit in partnership with local and regional organizations. - Diversify the interpretation program in the islands, targeting in particular Île aux Perroquets; - Provide educational tools adapted to visitors needs		- Starting in 2005-2006, visitors' knowledge of the purpose of MANPRC and of its messages of national importance will exceed 75% when measured periodically (surveys). - Public support for the Parks Canada mandate so as to maintain the ecological integrity of MANPRC will exceed 75%. This indicator will be measured as part of in-depth studies among the appropriate clientele by 2015.	
2. Collaborate on the heritage presentation of local cultures linked to MANPRC, including traditional knowledge and practices, to the visiting public.	- Progressively integrate the information acquired on the cultural resources and the traditional knowledge and practices of local communities into the park's heritage presentation program. - Support local communities in the presentation of their respective cultures to visitors at MANPRC.		- More than 60% of park users will know the characteristics of the culture, knowledge and traditional practices of the local communities who have a connection with the territory of MANPRC. This indicator will be measured as part of an in-depth study from now until 2015. - At least two interpretation activities presenting the traditional knowledge and culture of the local communities will be presented to the public every year starting in 2010.	

An Environment to Know and Appreciate (cont'd)				
OBJECTIVES	MONITORING OF ACTIONS		MONITORING OF INDICATORS	
	Actions	Implementation to date	Performance Indicators	Results
3. Establish ties with regional economic actors and develop productive partnerships (by promoting non-profit organizations) to present the natural and cultural value of the park as a whole and of the Mingan region.	- At Mingan Research and Interpretation Centre, harmonize the offers of services by Parks Canada and the Mingan Island Cetacean Study so as to ensure their complementarity. - In collaboration with the municipality and with other regional partners, develop an exhibit on the heritage values of MANPRC at Havre Saint-Pierre. - In collaboration with non-profit organizations, develop a partnership approach for the presentation of the lighthouse stations at Petite île au Marteau and Île aux Perroquets. - In collaboration with local organizations, develop a partnership approach for the heritage presentation of the East sector of the park. - With concerned local organizations, determine if places, historical figures or special events should be designated as of national historic significance, and if so, collaborate in presenting a request for designation to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.		- Regular meetings between Parks Canada and the management of Minganie Research Centre will permit the harmonization of the offer of services of Minganie Research and Interpretation Centre to the satisfaction of both parties and of the public in general. - The heritage presentation will be improved over the next five years owing to partnership agreements with local organizations. The number of agreements made and the importance of outside financial investments will serve as indicators.	
4. Make contact with virtual visitors and local communities interested in discovering the Parks Canada network and MANPRC.	- Continue outreach activities by adding educational activities on the park's Internet site and by participating in activities with the local communities. - Create alliances with the various actors sharing a common mandate of increasing public awareness of the natural environment. - Adapt MANPRC's school program to the new <i>Programme de formation de l'école québécoise</i> Quebec Education Program and develop a special program for the secondary school level.		- The number of people reached by the park's website will increase by 5% per year. - By 2007, there will be a 10% increase in the number of students participating in the school program by reaching secondary school students through the park's Internet site. - The participation rate of residents in development and heritage presentation activities will increase by 10% in the next 10 years.	

An Environment to Discover				
OBJECTIVES	MONITORING OF ACTIONS		MONITORING OF INDICATORS	
	Actions	Implementation to date	Performance Indicators	Results
1. Know and identify how the territory is habitually used as well as the needs and expectations of the different segments of the clientele.	- In collaboration with the partners and regional decision-makers, share and refine the procedures and tools for gathering information from visitors so as to improve decision-making about the management of the offer and the demand. - Do periodic studies so as to learn more about visitor needs and expectations and to evaluate the level of visitor satisfaction with the services offered.		- Data on annual park use will be communicated to the public, starting in 2005-2006. - Habits of visitor use of the park will be targeted for analysis in 2005-2006. - The needs and expectations of the clientele will be evaluated every five years starting in 2005-2006.	
2. Maintain and improve the quality of visitor services and of the facilities in the various sectors of the park.	- Take into account the quality of visitor experience, manage park use and adapt the offer of services based on the indicators which will have been developed for the carrying capacity of the ecosystem, cultural resources and existing facilities. - Examine the potential for recreational and educational use, particularly in the East sector, and adapt the offer of services in terms of the facilities (wharves, walking paths, campsites, etc.) to adapt to an increase in park use or to prevent negative impacts on natural and cultural resources or on the quality of visitor experience. - Improve universal access to Quarry Island to permit the targeted clientele to discover the main natural and cultural components that characterize the park. - Improve signage on the islands and on shore (especially in the East sector) so as to make it easier for visitors to find their way around and to increase their awareness of the regulations. - Improve visitor reception facilities in the near future at Havre-Saint-Pierre.		- The level of visitor satisfaction with the quality of their visit will be greater than 85%. - The number of visitor complaints will be under 1% of total park use. - Universal access will be improved on Quarry Island by 2010. - The development of the East sector will have begun by 2010.	

An Environment to Discover (cont'd)				
OBJECTIVES	MONITORING OF ACTIONS		MONITORING OF INDICATORS	
	Actions	Implementation to date	Performance Indicators	Results
3. Develop ties with regional tourism and economic actors so as to develop and implement strategies for marketing and communications as well as to diversify the offer of services.	- Strengthen the ties between the partners and businesses that collaborate with Parks Canada. - Develop and implement, in collaboration with the park's partners, a communications plan and a marketing plan for MANPRC, which respect the orientations of the <i>Engaging Canadians</i> strategy. - Maintain regular communications with boat operators so as to adjust the maritime transport offer to the demand, without compromising the stability, harmonization and diversity of the services offered, and while respecting the imperatives of the park's conservation.		- Two marketing activities will be carried out on a partnership basis annually. - Two meetings with the boat operators will be held each year.	
4. Manage risks to public safety and to public peace by introducing preventive measures adapted to the island context.	- Implement and keep up to date the public safety, prevention and fire-fighting operational plans as well as emergency measures adapted to the island context. Work in close collaboration with the Canadian Coast Guard and other concerned organizations. - Develop tools aimed at informing visitors of the inherent risks of some recreational activities (in relation to the services offered in the park) and the preventive measures to be adopted so as to ensure their safety in a responsible way. - Ensure a law enforcement program based on increasing public awareness and prevention. - Continue collaborating with the partners that offer maritime transport, security, surveillance of the territory and other types of services, so as to limit the number of incidents and of public safety interventions.		- The annual number of public safety incident will remain under 20. - The annual number of complaints related to public peace will be less than 5. - The law enforcement program will focus on increasing public awareness.	

An Exemplary Management				
OBJECTIVES	MONITORING OF ACTIONS		MONITORING OF INDICATORS	
	Actions	Implementation to date	Performance Indicators	Results
1. Implement the management plan in the next five years through the participation of all park employees, transparent management and the support of the local communities and regional partners.	- Update the viable business plan for the management of the park annually, while taking into account the objectives and measures presented in the management plan. - Adapt MANPRC's administrative, legal and operational management methods to the Parks Canada's national guidelines, and agreements made with local communities and local partners. - Plan park decisions and measures, taking into account the values (competency, respect, equity) and management principles (imputability, efficiency, effectiveness, coherency, adaptability, simplicity, transparency) adopted by the Parks Canada Agency. - Ensure transparent park management and gain the support of local and regional organizations, by maintaining the park management Follow-up Committee. Ensure its effectiveness by creating the work groups, as required, to integrate the park into its surroundings. - Analyze the recapitalization needs of the fleet of cars and boats, both of which are essential to the sound operation of MANPRC.		- An annual evaluation of the implementation of the management plan, done in collaboration with the Follow-up Committee, will make it possible to determine whether the objectives have been met, by checking if the measures have been implemented and by referring to all of the indicators and identified targets. - A study on the perceptions of employees and of local partners concerning the application of the previously mentioned principles will be carried out by 2010.	

An Exemplary Management (cont'd)				
OBJECTIVES	MONITORING OF ACTIONS		MONITORING OF INDICATORS	
	Actions	Implementation to date	Performance Indicators	Results
2. Ensure that all new development projects and all new park uses are subjected to the environmental assessment process so as to eliminate, or otherwise minimize, the potential negative impacts on the park's ecosystems and cultural resources.	• Improve procedures for applying the environmental assessment process, particularly with regards to environmental monitoring of projects and activities, so as to ensure the efficiency of mitigation measures. • Adopt adequate measures aimed at limiting negative impacts of activities while taking into account the carrying capacity of the environment		• Monitoring of the environmental impacts of projects and activities will demonstrate that the adopted mitigation measures adopted are effective in protecting the ecosystems of the park or that new measures will be required to limit these impacts. To this end, a record will be kept up to date.	
3. Improve the environmental management of the operations and use of the park, in other words, ensure the <i>greening</i> of MANPR's operations.	• Update the action plan for the environmental management system so as to securely manage the contaminated sites, gas tanks and equipment containing halocarbons, to promote recycling, reduce the production of greenhouse gases, prevent the contamination of the environment and limit the impact of operations on the park's ecosystems. • Develop communication strategies and tools so as to inform and increase the awareness of the employees, local populations, partners and visitors about the necessity of adopting a responsible attitude and preventive measures regarding environmental protection.		• A recycling program will be developed and implemented so as to optimize the recovery of waste resulting from office work, work sites and park use. • The production of greenhouse gases as a result of park operations will be reduced by 6% by 2010. • The consumption of paper will be reduced by 10% by 2010. • Once the waste collection system is in operation in the municipalities in the Mingan region, Parks Canada will put recycling bins in appropriate places. • Environmental citizenship messages will be sent out to a variety of targeted clientele during park communication and interpretation activities.	

A Shared Mission				
OBJECTIVES	MONITORING OF ACTIONS		MONITORING OF INDICATORS	
	Actions	Implementation to date	Performance Indicators	Results
1. Promote transparent management of the park and harmonious relationships with local communities and regional organizations.	- Develop and maintain a high level of collaboration between the park and the other federal and provincial departments working in the region. - Improve relationships with local communities and organizations through methods such as the park management Follow-up Committee, bilateral joint action tables, partnership projects, etc - Distribute the results of scientific research, communicate the issues and the park's strategic management guidelines, and inform the population about the follow-up activities identified in the management plan.		- The majority of the concerned local communities and organizations will actively participate in the meetings of the park management Follow-up Committee to share their ideas, establish a dialogue and harmonize the Parks Canada activities with their own. The park plans on holding two meetings of the park management Follow-up Committee per year with an annual participation rate of 70% of the representatives of the various regional organizations. - Regular contacts will be established with the concerned parties using the park's Internet site, the radio and the community television station.	
2. Promote greater regional collaboration with regards to sustainable development and the preservation of the biodiversity of the park.	- Contribute, as much as possible, to efforts by regional organizations in the fields of land use planning, sustainable development and the preservation of the biodiversity of the Mingan region. - Participate in consultation processes held by other local organizations on the land use planning and development of the greater regional ecosystem so as to protect the biodiversity of the park and maintain its ecological integrity. - Promote the development of partnership agreements with the concerned parties so as to reach common goals aimed at preserving regional biodiversity, maintaining the park's ecological integrity, improving visitor services and access to the park, and presenting its heritage values to the public. - Whenever possible, involve local and regional partners in the Parks Canada staff training program.		- Existing agreements and partnership arrangements will be maintained and improved, and we will try to conclude new ones in various areas related to the management of MANPRC. - The park management staff will participate annually in at least 3 forums or workshops organized by local or regional organizations.	

A Shared Mission (cont'd)				
OBJECTIVES	MONITORING OF ACTIONS		MONITORING OF INDICATORS	
	Actions	Implementation to date	Performance Indicators	Results
3. Have a positive social and economic impact on the region.	- Promote the heritage presentation of the respective cultures of the local communities. - Introduce the following methods so as to help integrate young people, students and residents of the Mingan region into the work force at MANPRC: - adequately inform employment agencies in the region; - introduce the occupations held at MANPRC; - take advantage of employment programs offered by other organizations. - Promote the purchase of local goods and services. - Promote longer visitor stays in the region through a diversified offer of services.		- The number of jobs held by staff from the region must continue to exceed 80%. - The number of seasonal jobs held by students from the region must continue to exceed 80%.	

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ÎLES DE MINGAN

DANS L'ÉROSION ET LE SILENCE
ÎLES DE RÊVE OU DE VALEUR
SUR LE CHEMIN DE L'EXISTENCE
DANS LES DESSEINS DU CRÉATEUR

ISSUES DES OMBRES DE LA MER
AVEC LES SIÈCLES DU PASSÉ
COMME FANTÔMES DE L'HIVER
L'USURE DU TEMPS Y A MARQUÉ

DANS LA BEAUTÉ ET LA NATURE
SUR LA CÔTE NORD DU SAINT-LAURENT
DANS LE DÉCOR OU LA SCULPTURE
SORTANT DU GOLFE DOUCEMENT

ENTRE QUÉBEC ET L'OCÉAN
AU NORD DE L'ÎLE ANTICOSTI
ÎLES DE CHEZ NOUS OU DE MINGAN
DANS LES SAISONS DE L'INFINI

1983
Roland Jomphe (1917-2003)
POÈTE
HAVRE-SAINT-PIERRE

MINISTUK (ÎLE)

CHAQUE NOM A UNE ÎLE
NIPIMUTE NETE MINISTUKUT
(J'AI MARCHÉ SUR L'ÎLE)
COMME L'AIR QUE NOUS RESPIRONS
KUE TSHISSENITAMAN TANITE UE TUTEIAN
(J'AI SU D'OÙ JE VENAIS)
C'EST L'HALTE DU CHASSEUR
NETE KAIASHTEIENITAMAN
(LÀ OÙ EXISTE LE CALME)

C'EST COMME UNE MAISON ENTOURÉE D'EAU
C'EST COMME POUR MIEUX RESPIRER
ET CRÉER AUTOUR DE MOI
CET ESPACE VITAL DU RÊVEUR.

NIN INNU
JE RESPECTE CHAQUE ÎLE
ET JE RÊVE À TRAVERS ELLE
JE NAVIGUE AU COURANT DES SAISONS
QUAND JE LES OBSERVE DE LA RIVE
RIVE DE MON COEUR
RIVE DE L'ESPRIT.

QUI FAÇONNE LE TEMPS
POUR NE PAS OUBLIER
LE NOM DE CHAQUE ÎLE
CETTE DOUCE MÉMOIRE
ENTOURÉE DE MUSIQUE.

2004
RITA MESTOKOSHO
POÉTESSE INNUE
EKUANISHIT, NISTASSINAN

