

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	NATIONAL PARK AND NATIONAL PARK RESERVE
PURPOSE	To protect for all time representative natural areas of Canadian significance in a system of national parks, and to encourage public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of this natural heritage so as to leave it unimpaired for future generations.
AGENCY	Parks Canada, Department of Canadian Heritage
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	National Parks Act National Parks Guiding Principles & Operational Policies
LAND USE CONTROLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional harvesting activities by local people are permitted through negotiated agreements and claims provisions <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial hunting and fishing not allowed <input type="checkbox"/> Sport hunting not allowed <input type="checkbox"/> Sport fishing allowed for naturally occurring species <input type="checkbox"/> Plants and natural objects may be taken for the purposes of scientific research with appropriate permits <input type="checkbox"/> Non renewable resource development no allowed <input type="checkbox"/> All other development is highly restricted
COMMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Specific land use controls determined through joint planning process <input type="checkbox"/> Increased economic benefits through tourism and local employment <input type="checkbox"/> As well as protecting natural features, national parks can also include important cultural and historic sites <input type="checkbox"/> Where new national parks are established as part of a land claims process, an area may be set aside as a National Park Reserve while boundaries, harvesting rights and management roles are negotiated
EXAMPLE	Kluane National Park

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	NATIONAL MARINE CONSERVATION AREA
PURPOSE	To protect and conserve for all time national marine areas of Canadian significance that are representative of the country's ocean environments and the Great Lakes, and to encourage public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of this marine heritage so as to leave it unimpaired for future generations.
AGENCY	Parks Canada, Department of Canadian Heritage
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	National Parks Act National Marine Conservation Areas Policy National Parks Guiding Principles & Operational Policies Recent amendments to the Canada Wildlife Act Canada Oceans Act
LAND USE CONTROLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional harvesting activities by local people are permitted through negotiated agreements and claims provisions <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial hunting and fishing on a sustainable bases permitted as part of a negotiated fisheries management plan <input type="checkbox"/> Sport hunting not allowed <input type="checkbox"/> Other commercial activities prohibited <input type="checkbox"/> An essential feature of NMCAs is the setting aside of highly sensitive areas as special protection zones
COMMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Specific land use controls determined through joint planning NMCAs are a relatively new protected area within Parks Canada and were previously called National Marine Parks <input type="checkbox"/> Like National Parks, NMCAs are managed using an ecosystem approach. But, unlike Parks, the management philosophy in NMCAs focuses more on sustainable use and restoration of ecosystems rather than on maintaining them in an unaltered state. <input type="checkbox"/> An NMCA includes the seabed, the waters above it, and may include islands and a coastal strip in order to develop associated facilities
CRITERIA FOR SELECTION	Quality of regional representation; importance of the area in maintaining biodiversity and protecting critical habitats for endangered species; occurrence of exceptional natural and cultural features; existing or planned marine protected areas; minimizing conflict with existing or probably marine resource uses; actual and potential threats to the sustainability of the area's marine ecosystems; the implications of aboriginal claims and treaties; potential for public understanding, education and enjoyment; and value of the area for ecological research and monitoring

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK & NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
PURPOSE	To commemorate significant aspects of Canada's human history by acquiring places of national historic importance for the purpose of preservation and public presentation
AGENCY	Parks Canada, Department of Canadian Heritage
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	National Parks Act National Marine Conservation Areas Policy Historic Sites and Monuments Act
LAND USE CONTROLS	<p>National Historic Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Removing, defacing or destroying historical and archaeological resources is prohibited; resources may only be removed under permit □ Traditional harvesting activities by local people permitted through negotiated agreements and claims provisions □ Taking wildlife for research may be permitted □ Waste disposal is strictly controlled □ Access to sensitive historical resources may be restricted to minimize impacts by visitor traffic or other land uses □ Water courses in a park cannot be altered or polluted □ Camping is permitted in a park only under negotiated conditions □ Acts & associated regulations control surface and subsurface access <p>National Historic Site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Commemoration of a National Historic Site is done by means of plaques or other signs but offers no formal land use conditions
COMMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Parks Canada may make agreements with any persons or groups for commemorating and/or preserving historic sites or lands. This could involve entering into a range of management and cost-sharing agreements with aboriginal or conservation organizations. □ Management options for National Historic Parks are generally more flexible than for National Parks
EXAMPLE	

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREA
PURPOSE	Established to conserve nationally significant wildlife including migratory birds and their essential habitats. They may also protect areas supporting rare plants and unusually diverse or genetically important habitats.
AGENCY	Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	Canada Wildlife Act
LAND USE CONTROLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="399 656 1316 833">☐ A variety of activities may be allowed under permit including hunting of any species, trapping, fishing, economic and industrial activities and tourism provided that they do not threaten wildlife or their habitat. Allowed activities for each NWA are spelled out in a management plan. <li data-bbox="399 874 1301 907">☐ Regulations may control access to surface or subsurface resources
COMMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="399 958 1297 1024">☐ NWAs are planned and managed in close collaboration with local stakeholders <li data-bbox="399 1064 1185 1097">☐ Regulations for each NWA can be tailored to local needs <li data-bbox="399 1138 1327 1171">☐ Use permits are issued in consultation with the nearest communities <li data-bbox="399 1212 1327 1365">☐ NWAs offer a relatively flexible tool to protect an area and its wildlife. They may be established on Canada's lands, internal waters and territorial sea. They can include any habitat type- forest, wetland, mountain, aquatic, marine, etc.
REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="399 1414 1218 1447">1. Establish the biological importance of an area using criteria <li data-bbox="399 1447 1264 1520">2. Assess according to priority factors such as threat, opportunity, funding or political urgency <li data-bbox="399 1520 1319 1594">3. Determine the most appropriate mechanism for conserving the area (through NWA or other conservation means)
CRITERIA	<p data-bbox="399 1639 1339 1712">An are is considered if it meets the minimum requirement of an NWA if it meets at least one of the criteria set out below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="399 1745 659 1778">1. Migratory Birds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="444 1784 1339 1857">a) The area support a population of a species or subspecies or a group of species which is concentrated, for any portion of the year <li data-bbox="444 1857 1339 1888">b) Where data on population are available, the area supports at least

	<p>1% of the Canadian population of a species or subspecies or a group of species, for any portion of the year; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">c) The area possesses a high research potential for restoration or enhancement such that migratory bird populations could be increased to meet national population targets <p>2. Wild flora and fauna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The area supports an appreciable assemblage rare, vulnerable, threatened or endangered species or subspecies of plants or animals, or an appreciable number of individuals of any one or more of these species or subspeciesb) The area has special value for maintaining genetic and ecological diversity of its flora and fauna <p>3. Unique Wildlife Habitats</p> <p>The are is rare or unusual wildlife habitat, of a specific type in a biogeographic region.</p>
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PROTECTED AREA TOOL	MARINE PROTECTION AREA (MPA)
PURPOSE	The purpose is wildlife research, conservation and/or interpretation. Similar to a National Wildlife Area, this designation focuses primarily on protecting marine birds and associated wildlife and their habitats.
AGENCY	Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	Canada Wildlife Act. It is anticipated that a management regime for a MPA would include regulations under the Canada Shipping Act, Canada Oceans Act or the Fisheries Act depending on management goals for the area.
LAND USE CONTROLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="402 741 1342 921">☐ Regulations can be developed for MPAs that provide for protection of marine wildlife and their habitat as well as the construction of facilities for wildlife research or public education. A management plan spelling out exact controls for each MPA would be developed through consultation. <li data-bbox="402 962 1342 1105">☐ The goal of management would be to promote ecosystem integrity and conservation of all wild organisms within the area; management planning would focus on regulating human actions so that they will not compromise the integrity of the wildlife area
COMMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="402 1156 1342 1299">☐ This is a new, as yet untested tool. Regulatory authority was added to Canada Wildlife Act in 1994 to establish protected marine areas in Canada's fishing zones out to the 200 nautical mile limit, which is beyond the National Wildlife Areas 12 nautical mile. <li data-bbox="402 1340 1342 1402">☐ Site boundaries may be determined scientifically, large enough for effective conservation. <li data-bbox="402 1443 1342 1483">☐ Mechanisms for co-management of MWAs are under development.
CRITERIA	The selection criteria would emphasize the importance of the area to marine birds.
EXAMPLE	Currently none in Canada

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARY (MBS)
PURPOSE	Established to conserve the diversity of migratory birds in Canada by controlling and managing areas that are important for the protection of these birds, their nests and eggs.
AGENCY	Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	Migratory Birds Convention Act
LAND USE CONTROLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="402 629 1324 705">□ Traditional harvesting activities by local people permitted through negotiated agreements and claims provisions <li data-bbox="402 711 1324 1052">□ Activities usually prohibited include: hunting migratory birds; disturbing destroying, or taking the nests of migratory birds; possessing a live migratory bird or a carcass, skin, nest, or egg of a migratory bird; and allowing dogs and cats to run at large. Sometimes permits can be issues that authorize one of these prohibited activities usually for reasons of research, access, or land use. <li data-bbox="402 1099 1324 1269">□ Economic and industrial activities are allowed under permit as long as they do not threaten migratory birds and their habitat. Land use restrictions may be seasonal depending on sensitive breeding activities.
COMMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="402 1320 1324 1569">□ Management of Migratory Bird Sanctuaries is done in consultation with all interested parties. However, there is no provision for formal agreements with other groups, agencies or governments. Sanctuary regulations may be amended only by Order-in-Council. This process may be lengthy and is not very flexible
EXAMPLE	

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	<i>MARINE PROTECTED AREA (MBS)</i>
PURPOSE	To protect commercial and non-commercial fisheries resources, marine mammals, and their habitats. May also protect areas of especially high diversity, uniqueness or productivity or areas important for a threatened species.
AGENCY	Department of Fisheries and Oceans
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	Canada Oceans Act
LAND USE CONTROLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Specific kinds of controls yet to be determined. □ The Canada Oceans Act provides for the development of regulations to establish MPAs and to create special zones in which activities harmful to protected species or habitat could be prohibited.
COMMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The process for creating MPAs will be developed over the next year in consultation with stakeholders. This process is intended to complement those in existence for MWAs under the Canada Wildlife Act and NMCAs under the National Parks Act. MPAs by their very nature cannot be effectively implemented or managed without the cooperative and collaborative efforts of all those with a legislative mandate, or interest in the marine environment. The federal government would like to see a national system of MPAs established and maintained.
EXAMPLE	This protected area tool is still in its early stages of development. No MPAs have been yet established anywhere in Canada

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	<i>TERRITORIAL PARK</i>
PURPOSE	To maintain important features of the Yukon's natural or cultural environment for the benefit of Yukon residents and all Canadians while respecting the rights of Yukon Indian People and Yukon First Nations.
AGENCY	YTG, Parks and Recreation
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	Yukon Parks Act
LAND USE CONTROLS	Land development will be limited in each park to protect unique natural and historic features and to provide for comprehensive outdoor recreational opportunities
EXAMPLE	Hershel Island Territorial Park

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	<i>NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARKS</i>
PURPOSE	Protect: the ecological diversity found in the Yukon; features of territorial importance; provide back country recreation opportunities; provide opportunities for holiday destinations; opportunities for research and education
AGENCY	Yukon Government, Department of Renewable Resources
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	Yukon Parks Act Parks System Plan, 1992
LAND USE CONTROLS	Land development will be limited in each park to protect unique natural and historic features and to provide for comprehensive outdoor recreational opportunities
SELECTION CRITERIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area is of sufficient size and appropriate configuration to protect the representative area • The area is of a sufficient level of integrity to satisfy the primary criterion or displays the potential for returning to its natural state • The area contains a diversity of recreational opportunities • The representative area is threatened • The degree of existing ecoregion representation within other Yukon parkland areas, or by other agencies

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	<i>ECOLOGICAL RESERVE</i>
PURPOSE	<p>Protection of unique and/or sensitive areas</p> <p>Preserves examples of rare or endangered species, representative examples of natural phenomena, unique natural features,... genetic diversity</p> <p>Ecological Reserves will be designated to protect representative portions of Yukon Ecoregions that do not have representative protection through other designations.</p>
AGENCY	Yukon Government, Department of Renewable Resources
LEGISLATION	Yukon Parks Act Parks System Plan
LAND USE CONTROLS	<p>Ecological Reserves are the most stringently protective mechanism available to the Yukon Government.</p> <p>Management will take place to protect and preserve unique, rare, or threatened features and processes or rare, threatened or endangered species.</p>
SELECTION CRITERIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area should contain rare, threatened, or endangered species, and/or representative examples of natural features and/or unique or rare natural features; OR the area has been modified by human activity and has research value regarding the effects of modification and the process or completeness of natural or assisted rejuvenation; OR the area is representative of an Ecoregion • The feature is under imminent threat; the feature is of sufficient level of integrity to enable protection without excessive rehabilitative costs; the viability of the feature could be ensured by an ecological reserve designation
EXAMPLE	Coal River Springs

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	<i>HISTORIC PARKS</i>
PURPOSE	Historic Parks will be designated to protect important historic and archeological resources.
AGENCY	Department of Renewable Resources, YTG
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	Yukon Parks Act Yukon Historic Resources Act
LAND USE CONTROLS	Historic Parks will generally be small areas that include the particular historic or prehistoric site or natural feature. Recreation in Historic Parks will be accommodated where appropriate The main focus will be on preservation, representation and research and education.
SELECTION CRITERIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant to Yukon First Nation history or culture, or will be deemed to represent a significant example or illustration of Yukon First Nation human activity; OR significant to Yukon human history or culture, or will be deemed to represent a significant example or illustration of Yukon human activity • The artifacts or the site itself are in imminent threat; the artifacts or the site itself are in sufficiently good condition to use. Cost should not necessarily be a deferring factor; the site or artifacts are unique or rare; potential benefits to communities will be considered
EXAMPLE	

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	<i>HERITAGE SITE/HISTORIC SITE</i>
PURPOSE	An area of historic significance which may be used by the public in the re-enactment of an historical event, or a landmark which may be stabilized and restored for public viewing, education or enjoyment.
AGENCY	Department of Renewable Resources, YTG
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	Yukon Parks Act Yukon Historic Resources Act
LAND USE CONTROLS	

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	<i>HABITAT PROTECTION AREA</i>
PURPOSE	Protection of unique and/or sensitive areas.
AGENCY	YTG, Parks and Recreation
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	Yukon Wildlife Act. Regulations may be made declaring any species or type of wildlife to be especially protected wildlife
LAND USE CONTROLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> No person shall destroy or damage habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Protection based on the uniqueness of the area, its sensitivity to disturbance, the likelihood of disturbance and its importance as habitat for any species or type of wildlife <input type="checkbox"/> regulations may prescribe prohibitions, restrictions or measures to be observed or implemented for the protection or survival of the species or type
COMMENTS	
EXAMPLE	

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	<i>DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS</i>
PURPOSE	Protection of wilderness
AGENCY	YTG, Parks and Recreation
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	
LAND USE CONTROLS	
COMMENTS	
EXAMPLE	

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	<i>OUTDOOR RECREATION SITE</i>
PURPOSE	Outdoor Recreation are intended to provide a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities in natural settings.
AGENCY	Yukon Government, Department of Renewable Resources
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	Parks Act Yukon Parks and Outdoor Recreation Policy, 1991
LAND USE CONTROLS	These sites will be developed for day-use activities, and overnight accommodation will not be provided.
COMMENTS	Recreation sites provide public access to a variety of readily accessible outdoor recreation opportunities at locally and regionally significant sites, including waterfront access points, wildlife interpretive and viewing sites, scenic areas, and other specific outdoor recreational areas. Facilities will be limited to those required to enable visitors to use the site (e.g. trails, viewpoints) Recreation Sites will have a key role to play in promoting regional tourism plans by adding diversity and recreational opportunities for travellers.
SELECTION CRITERIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RESOURCE INVENTORY: Existing use as a recreation site; existing recreation facilities at or near the site; natural attributes that are suitable for particular activities; and ability of particular sites to sustain development • USER DEMAND: Numbers and types of people (residents/visitors) seeking activities at specific sites; site location • NATURAL ATTRIBUTES: Scarcity or significance of feature; opportunity for interpretation; degree of accessibility; presence of natural or human induced hazards, and user safety; steepness of slope; visual quality; and climatic suitability • Site suitability • Environmental Impact • Management Considerations • Reassess Site suitability: environmental impacts, socio-cultural impacts and management considerations
EXAMPLE	Five Finger Rapids

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	<i>WATERSHED PROTECTION AREAS</i>
PURPOSE	Protection of unique and/or sensitive areas
AGENCY	YTG, Parks and Recreation
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	Yukon Umbrella Final Agreement and Laws of General Application
LAND USE CONTROLS	
COMMENTS	
EXAMPLE	

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	<i>BUFFER ZONE/GREEN BELT</i>
PURPOSE	Protection of sensitive features, visual green space, buffer from development
AGENCY	YTG, Parks and Recreation Zoning Bylaws, Municipal Act
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	
LAND USE CONTROLS	
COMMENTS	
EXAMPLE	

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	<i>MUNICIPAL/COMMUNITY PARKS</i>
PURPOSE	Protection of natural or cultural features
AGENCY	Municipal Governments
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	
LAND USE CONTROLS	
COMMENTS	
EXAMPLE	

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	<i>HERITAGE RIVER</i>
PURPOSE	To promote protection of natural and cultural features of international significance and to promote world-wide awareness of the importance of heritage conservation
AGENCY	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (Supported by YTG, Parks and Recreation heritage river status with recognition of an outstanding natural, heritage and recreational values?)
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	UNESCO World Heritage Convention
LAND USE CONTROLS	Most World Heritage Sites are located in existing parks or other protected areas where land use activities are already controlled under national, provincial or territorial legislation No additional land use controls can be implemented by this designation
COMMENTS	The World Heritage Site designation is more of a badge of honour to raise global awareness of outstanding natural or cultural values rather than a protected area tool unto itself. However, the international profile brought by this designation can lend strong support for sound management of an area's resources
EXAMPLE	

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	<i>RAMSAR SITE – WETLAND OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</i>
PURPOSE	To promote the protection and sustainable use of wetlands of international significance
AGENCY	Canadian Wildlife Service
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, also known as the Ramsar Convention.
LAND USE CONTROLS	<p>While the identification of an area as a Ramsar site has no legal or protective power in itself, it is one means of ensuring that the potential hazards of proposed development are thoroughly examined and that all possible measures to reduce the impacts are explored and put in place before any change in status occurs</p> <p>A management plan for each site outlines recommended allowable uses</p> <p>Traditional native harvesting activities are not affected by the designation</p>
COMMENTS	<p>This Convention is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for international cooperation to protect the world's best wetland habitats. International cooperation is needed because many wetland systems are shared between nations and because wildlife dependent on these systems are migratory.</p> <p>Proposals for Ramsar designation may be made by any group or agency</p>
EXAMPLE	There are currently 32 Ramsar sites identified in Canada

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	<i>BIOSPHERE RESERVE</i>
PURPOSE	<p>To conserve all plants and animals within natural exosystems and promote an understanding of the area through education, scientific research and environmental monitoring.</p> <p>The long term purpose of this program is to create a worldwide network of Biosphere Reserves that include examples of all of the globe's main ecosystems with their patterns of human interactions.</p>
AGENCY	<p>United Nations Man and the Biosphere (MAB) program. There is no single agency in charge of Biosphere Reserves in Canada. The designation of sites is done through nominations sent to Canada/MAB by any government agency or private organization active in the field of nature conservation or resource management. Nominations are ultimately approved by UNESCO.</p>
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	<p>UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Guidelines</p>
LAND USE CONTROLS	<p>A Biosphere Reserve consists of a relatively undisturbed CORE AREA, such as a National Park or National Wildlife Area, and a surrounding BUFFER AREA in which resource development proceeds in a carefully controlled and monitored fashion.</p> <p>Land or water use controls in the core area are determined by the responsible agency (eg Parks Canada or CWS)</p> <p>Controls in the buffer area are determined by a joint management committee made up of representatives from local communities, government, industry and research organizations.</p>
COMMENTS	<p>Biosphere Reserves provide an opportunity to meet both protection and development goals with a minimum of conflict. Environmental research and monitoring programs can contribute to improved resource management practices.</p>
EXAMPLE	

PROTECTED AREA TOOL	<i>WORLD HERITAGE SITE</i>
PURPOSE	To promote protection of natural and cultural features of international significance and to promote world-wide awareness of the importance of heritage resources
AGENCY	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization Administered by Parks Canada
LEGISLATION OR POLICY	UNESCO World Heritage Convention
LAND USE CONTROLS	Most World Heritage Sites are located in existing parks or other protected areas where land use activities are already controlled under national, provincial or territorial legislation No additional land use controls can be implemented by this designation
COMMENTS	The World Heritage Site designation is more of a badge of honour to raise global awareness of outstanding natural or cultural values rather than a protected area tool unto itself. However, the international profile brought by this designation can lend strong support for sound management of an area's resources
EXAMPLE	