



PUBLIC CONSULTATION DOCUMENT FOR THE REVISION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR

MASHINAIKAN KA TUTAKANIT TSHETSHI SHATSHUAPAMAKANIHT AUENITSHENAT, NEME UA UAESHITSHITAPATAKANIT NE TAKUAIKAN MASHINAIKAN NE UT



MINGAN ARCHIPELAGO NATIONAL PARK RESERVE OF CANADA

EKUANITSHIU-MINISHTIKUA KA NAKATUAPATAKANITI

WORD FROM THE DIRECTOR

This document was produced for public consultation on the revision of the management plan* for Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve* of Canada. It essentially presents the ecological vision, the issues, the strategic directions and the principal measures envisaged by Parks Canada, in collaboration with the Park Management Follow-up Committee and the Ekuanitshit and Nutashkuan First Nations*, for the efficient management of the park in the next few years.

The management of the park will continue to be based on its fundamental mission, namely to ensure the maintenance and re-establishment of this protected territory's ecological integrity* and, as mentioned in the Canada National Parks Act, "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."

Why revise the plan?

Approved by the Minister of Canadian Heritage, the management plan is the key tool employed by Parks Canada to guide the conservation, heritage preservation, and long-term development of a national park*. Published in 1984, the first preliminary management plan (1987) and a second management plan (1992) for the national park reserve permitted the development and heritage presentation of a fair amount of this conservation territory.

In virtue of the Canada National Parks Act, each park must have a management plan, which must be brought up to date every five years following consultation with the Canadian public. Today, the revision of the management plan has become necessary due to the many changes that have occurred on the regional, national and international scenes in terms of conservation, preservation of biodiversity and sustainable development.

Several changes have occurred within Parks Canada, notably in terms of management methods. As a result, today the management plans for the national parks must guide all decision making so as to maintain and re-establish the parks' ecological integrity. Parks Canada has also begun taking steps towards reconciliation with the Innu communities, which will have an important impact in the future on the management of parks subject to land claims. This is even more the case since the federal and provincial governments are currently involved in negotiations with the Innu communities, which include the territory of the Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve.

Specific knowledge acquired on the park reserve's ecosystems* since 1992, how the park has been developed and used over the last few years, and how harmonious relationships with the surrounding communities have been developed and maintained must also be integrated into the plan. The recent setting up of a Follow-up Committee composing local representatives to ensure a more transparent management of Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve, and bilateral meetings held with



Photo: Parks Canada, **M. Lachance**

the Ekuanitshit and Nutashkuan First Nations opens the way for improved regional joint action in the social, economic and environmental spheres.

In this context, the revision of the master plan is a crucial step in which the population should participate. Whether on a personal basis or as a member of an organization, you will have the opportunity during the upcoming public consultation to make us aware of your concerns, your ideas and your viewpoint regarding the ecological vision, issues, guidelines and measures that we propose. Detailed information on how to participate in this consultation is enclosed at the end of this document.

I cordially invite you to join us in reflecting on the future of Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve. Please be assured that your comments and suggestions are of the utmost importance to us.

Stéphane Marchand
Director
Mingan Field Unit
Parks Canada

UTSHIMAU KA TIPENITAK UTAIMUN

Ume mashinaikan tutakanipan nete ka natapishtuakaniht auenitshenat miam e tutakanit atusseun tshetshi uaueshitapatakanit takuaikan mashinakan nenei Ekuanitshiu-minishtikua tshiatapatakaniti, ka takuaki nete pak ka ishinikatakanit. Anite mashinaikanit uauitakanu neme tshipa ishi-manatshitakanu assi, tan tshipa ishinakuan, tan tshipa ishi-pimutenanu mak ne tshe ishi-takuaimatakanu miam ka itenitak ne « Parks Canada ». Nenua ka taniti nete nekumite ka tshitapatamiti nenua minishtikua uauitshikupan etutak atusseunu mak nenua Innua uetshipaniti nete Ekuanitshit kie nete Nutashkuanit, tshetshi minu-tshitapatahk nenu atusseunnu tshe tutakanit nete minishtikut nete aishkat.

Neme tshe ishi-tshitapatakaniti nenei minishtikua iapit tshika ishinakuan miam ne nanitam ka tutakanit tshetshi nakatuenitakaniti kie tshetshi minu-kanauenitakanit ne assi eshinakuak ka nakatuenitakanit tshetshi eka pikunikanit miam nete ka itashtet nete *utakuaikanit mashinaikan ne ka ishinikateti pak Canada assit*, tshetshi « minu-kanauenitakanit ne eshpishat assi ka minunakuak kie tshetshi auenitshenat natau-nishtuapatakk, minunahk kie minuatahk nenu eshinakuanit assinu kie tshetshi minakaniht anitshenat auenitshenat ka petuteht ».

Tshekuan uet uaueshitshitapatakanit ne mashinaikan?

Tapuetam^u ne utshimashkueu ka atusset nete ka ishi-kanauenitashunanit ute assit, nenu takuaikan mashinaikannu, eukuan an tshe apashtakanit tshetshi atusseuatshenanit kie tshetshi uapatiniuenaniti kie tshetshi apashtakanit ne pak ka ishinikatet. Tshimatakanipan neme pipun 1984, shash an peikuaui tshi uaueshitshitapatakanu (1987) ekue kutak tutakanit takuaikan mashinaikan (1992) eukuan an uet tshi tutakanit ne atusseun tshetshi tshimatakanit kie minutakanit ne assi ka kanauenitakanit.

Anite mashinaikanit *utakuaikanit mashinaikan ne ka ishinikateti pak Canada assit*, ishi-mashinataikanu tshetshi kassinu nenei pak ka ishinikateti, tshika ui kanauenitamuat nenu takuaikan mashinaikannu kie ne tshika ui eshikum patetat tatupipuna tshika ui uauetashtakanu, katshi natapishtuakanitau auenitshenat ka taht anite Canada assit. Anutshish ne takuaikan mashinaikan tshika ui uaueshitshitapatakanu kanapue mitshet tshekuan mishkutshipanu nete eshpishat assi nete ait assit, ute Canada assit kie ute pet tshinanu etaia^k miam ne e tshitapatakanit ne ka ishi-kanauenitashunanit, ka ishi-mitshiminakanit tshekuan eshi-takuak anite assit kie aueshishat etaht anite mak tshe ishi-tshitshipanitanit ne atusseun.

Nete ka ishinikatet pak Canada, mitshet tshekuan mishkutshipanipan, miam nete e ishi-pimutenan. Ne ka mishkutshinakanit tshekuan, eukuan anutshish uet takuaikan mashinaikana apashtakaniti tshetshi utinakan aimun tshetshi iapit minunakuak mak tshetshi minuut ne tsheshpeutakanit assi. Kie ne iapit, ne « Parcs Canada » etatau ui uitatussemeu nenua Innua tanite tshika minuanu nenu etutak nete aishkat tanite tenua passe Innua e natapishtuakaniti tshishe-utshimaua nenu ut assinu. Tanite anutshish anitshenat tshishe-utshimauat, Uepishtikiuat kie ne Utuat natapishtueuat nenua innu-assia ka atshitaminiti nenua Ekuanitshiu-minishtikua anite netuenitaminiti assinu.

Tshika ui ashit apashtakanu ne ka ishi-nishtuapatakanit eshinakuak ne assi nete minishtikut neme eshpesh 1992, ne eshpesh mishkutshipaniti kie ne ka itapashtakanit eshikum pipuna mak tshetshi minupuanit ashit anitshenat e uitatussemakanit auenitshenat ka taht anite pessish minishtikua. Ne anutshish ka tshimanakanit nekumite ka taht auenitshenat tshetshi minu-tshikanakuak ne ka takuaimatakanit ne atusseun Ekuanitshiu-minishtikua mak anitshenat Innuat ka shatshuapamakaniht nete Ekuanitshit mak Nutashkuanit eukuan an uet minupuanit ne atusseun nete itetshe minueniunit, tshekuan ka tshimatuatishunanit mak assi e tshishpeutatakanit.

Eukuan, ne e uauetashtakanit ne takuaikan mashinaikan mishta-apatant kie ne e natapishtuakanit auenitshenat mishta-minuau. Kie anitshenat ka atusseshiht anite mashinaikanitshuapit kie ma auen uetshit tekushinit, tshika tshi uitam^u, umenu tshe natshishkuakaniht auenitshenat, tshika tshi uitamuat tshekuanu eka menuatahk, tan eshi-uapatahk mak etenitahk nenu assinu e nakatuatakanit, tan tshe ishi-pimutenaniti mak nenu tshekuanu e natashtakanit. Tshika uapatannau anite mashten mashinaikanit tan tshipa ishi-pimutenanu tshetshi uitahk auen etenitak.

Tshi uishamitinau tshetshi kie tshinuau takushinie^k ume tshe mamitunenitakanit kie tshe uauitakanit ne tshe ishinakuak nete Ekuanitshiu-minishtikua ka ishinikatakanit pak. Nika ishpitenitanen ne tshekuan tshe issishuenaniti kie tshe ishi-petakanit anite.

Stéphane Marchand
Utshimau ka tipenitak
Nete ka takuaimatakanit nete
Mingan
Parks Canada



Photo: Parks Canada, **M. Boulianne**

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

*Ute aimun-mashinaikan ekuta anite tekuaki nenei aimuna kie e ishinikatet tshekuan kie ma e ishi-uitakanit tshekuan anite mashinaikanit, utshekataku * unashinatauakanu anite aimunit.*

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK AND OVERVIEW OF REALIZATIONS

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK

Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve* of Canada (MANPRC) is located about 225 km east of Sept-Îles off the Middle North Shore in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This insular territory of approximately 110 km² is made up of more than 1000 islands and coastal islets that extend over more than 150 km between Île aux Perroquets to the west and the mouth of the Aguanish River to the east.

In virtue of the changes made to the *Canada National Parks Act* in 2000, the park boundaries have been established at the ordinary high-water mark; so excluding the part of the littoral between the regular high and low water marks. The Parks Canada Agency* gained ownership of Île aux Perroquets in 1999, but this island is still not officially part of the territory of Mingan National Park Reserve of Canada. The same situation holds for Île à Calculot des Betchouanes.

The park represents the geology, fauna and flora of the East St. Lawrence Lowlands natural region within the Parks Canada network. Many features of significant interest such as erosion monoliths, fossils, several rare plants, and a wide variety of seabird species are found there.

The park territory is divided into two physiographically distinct regions: the first includes most of the sedimentary islands and



Photo: Parks Canada, E. Le Bel

islets, namely 32 islands with a surface area of at least 0.01 km2 located in the West sector of the park known as the "Mingan Archipelago"; the second, igneous or metamorphic geological region includes the vast majority of the islands, islets and reefs (over 900) located in the East sector of the park. Two migratory bird sanctuaries* are found within the boundaries of the park reserve, namely the Betchouane (West sector) and Watshishou (East sector) sanctuaries.

The MANPRC faces six municipalities located on the coast: Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan, Mingan, Ekuanitshit, Havre-Saint-Pierre, Baie-Johan-Beetz and Aguanish. The boundaries of the park's greater regional ecosystem, or of its zone of influence, have been defined within the boundaries of the Mingan region.



Photo: Parks Canada, E. Le Bel

AN EVOLVING NATIONAL PARK RESERVE

Created in 1984, the MANPRC was first the subject of a preliminary management plan, which was presented to the local community and a variety of interest groups in 1986; once the plan was revised and completed, it was approved in 1992. The following pages present a summary assessment of the realizations since the creation of the park.

INVENTORIES, STUDIES AND RESEARCH

Scientific knowledge is essential for the protection and presentation of the natural and cultural heritage of a protected area. Many inventories and studies have been done on the park's ecosystems, its flora and fauna, as well as of its historical and archaeological resources. The resulting new knowledge acquired made it possible to identify the main points of interest, to define the conservation priorities, to better direct the heritage presentation* and to ensure the maintenance of the ecological integrity as well as the protection of cultural resources*.

PROTECTION MEASURES

Since its creation, a considerable amount of work has been done to ensure the protection of the park. Examples include raising public awareness of this natural heritage, enforcing laws and regulations on the national parks and on migratory birds, training staff and purchasing emergency environmental equipment, actions taken to limit catastrophes such as the oil spill in 1999. These protection measures led to a substantial increase in the nesting populations of various species of seabirds in the years following the creation of MANPRC.

The Parks Canada staff has ensured that the development and use of the protected territory has had the least possible impact on the environment. However, efforts to better protect some islands or ecological environments that are sensitive to park use must continue. Recently, Parks Canada put additional emphasis on the "greening" of the park's operations.

PARK DEVELOPMENT

Since 1984, Parks Canada has invested significant sums of money to set up visitor and interpretation services at Longue-Pointe de Mingan and Havre-Saint-Pierre, as well as

various facilities such as docking areas, primitive campsites, trails and picnic areas on some of the islands located between Île Sainte-Geneviève and Île aux Perroquets. However, the East sector between Baie-Johan-Beetz and the Aguanish River, has not benefited from any development proposals, since this sector was not accessible by land at that time. Moreover, the Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan community has expressed its dissatisfaction in the past with what they considered to be the underdevelopment of the islands located at the west end of the park.

The construction of a marina at Havre-Saint-Pierre improved access for a larger number of visitors from outside the region, by providing a safe haven for boat operators and local recreational boaters. The expansion of this marina in the spring of 2003, a project involving both federal and private partners, will provide a secure shelter for the region's commercial fishermen and docking for two search and rescue ships from the Canadian Coast Guard.

Although some of the site developments forecast in the 1992 management plan were not completed, most of the park users and residents appreciated the facilities that were built; these amenities made it easier for visitors to find their way around the park and to access some islands of particular interest, while providing support for the interpretation activities.

PRESENTATION OF THE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Visitor and interpretation services offered by Parks Canada enabled the presentation of the MANPRC's heritage values (mainly on islands in the West sector) through thematic exhibitions and interpretive talks presented at Havre-Saint-Pierre and Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan. These presentation activities were reinforced by outreach activities*, such as the school program aimed at primary school students and public access to an Internet site since 1998. A survey done in 1997 showed that 70% of visitors appreciated these communication activities.

However, the representatives of the Havre-Saint-Pierre and Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan communities deplore the fact that Parks Canada has still not ensured the heritage presentation of the Petite Île au Marteau and Île aux Perroquets lighthouses, which bear eloquent witness to the history of the MANPRC. The representatives of the Baie-Johan-Beetz and Aguanish communities also underlined the lack of interpretation tools in the park's East sector.

As for the Innu communities, they have drawn no benefit from the park's presence to date and the Mingan visitor services area has not been set up.

INCREASING VISITOR USE OF THE PARK

The MANPRC has earned notoriety since its creation; according to the available data, park use, estimated as at least 11 000 visit days* in 1984, has stabilized since 1998 to around 36 500 visit days. The highest level of park use is in the month of July with 47% of the visit days. There are also an average of about 1200 occupied night-sites in the serviced campsites available on the islands. The park is now considered to be a leading product for the North Shore.

According to a visitor satisfaction survey carried out in 1997, 97% of the visitors came from Quebec. The overall rating of their visit* was very high with regards to their educational experience, their visit in general and their recreational experience.

These results stem from agreements made between Parks Canada and the boat operators, and from marketing activities carried out by Parks Canada or by regional economic development organizations. Word of mouth from visitors satisfied with the MANPRC may also have helped attract other visitors.



Photo: Parks Canada, D. Rosset

However, local actors feel that marketing activities could be greatly improved through more concerted action.

A SPECIAL CHALLENGE: ENSURING VISITOR SECURITY

Parks Canada has ensured that the maritime transport services are safe. It has notably adopted prevention and intervention measures to respond to emergency situations. Finally, the staff has been trained to do search and rescue operations on land and sea. The arrival of the Canadian Coast Guard at Havre-Saint-Pierre in the summer of 2003 should help improve emergency services.

THE PARK: CREATING JOBS AND ECONOMIC SPIN-OFFS IN THE REGION

In 2002, the management of the park incurred payroll expenses of more than \$1.8M divided up among approximately 37 persons/years. The park staff was made up of 73 employees, 80% of whom came from the Mingan region. However, there were not enough Innu among the staff, a shortcoming which must be corrected in the future.



Photo: Parks Canada, M. Lachance

In the 2001 season, tourists from outside the park region spent approximately \$4.5M 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.

FOR A SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION INTO THE REGION

Since the park's creation, Parks Canada has informed and consulted the public on the future of the MANPRC, worked on developing service or collaborative agreements with some specific groups and set up various activities aimed at increasing community awareness of the park's management objectives. However, it is important



Photo: Parks Canada, E. Le Bel

to note that in the last few years, the park has experienced some problems in integrating into the local community. One of the explanations for this situation is that the rapid turnover of the field unit's management has interfered with the follow-up of several dossiers.

Changes to the *Canada National Parks Act* (2000) now permit residents, as stipulated in the regulations, to practice some traditional natural resource harvesting activities such as hunting hare and picking berries. The use of traditional campsites by the residents has also been defined.

The current government negotiations within the framework of the land claims by the Innu communities of the Mingan region should also promote a more harmonious integration of the park into the region. Finally, the recent creation of a follow-up committee for the management of the MANPRC reflects Parks Canada's clearly stated willingness to improve the relationships between the park's management and various regional organizations.

ISSUES, GUIDELINES AND PROPOSED MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE NEXT FEW YEARS

A RESERVE WITH A NATIONAL PARK VOCATION

In virtue of section 4.1 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.”

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 has been accepted for negotiation by the Government of Canada.”

According to section 2.2 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.”

It is therefore important to understand that the management of the MANPRC, including part of the territory that is an integral part of the Ekuanitshit and Nutashkuan Innu communities’ land claims, will be influenced in one way or another by the results of the negotiations underway between the governments and these communities.

ISSUES RELATED TO THE INNU COMMUNITIES ADJACENT TO THE PARK

- Changes to how the park is managed seem likely, if the negotiations underway lead to the signing of a final agreement and a treaty;
- Management of the park by Parks Canada must take into account the needs expressed by the Innu communities adjacent to the park in

light of its previous commitments, its current financial capacities and its mandate.

PROPOSED GUIDELINES

- Parks Canada intends to respect the ancestral rights or the rights stemming from treaties of the concerned Innu communities;
- Parks Canada intends to respect its previous commitments to set up a visitor services centre at Ekuanitshit and to contribute to the presentation of Innu heritage on the Mingan Archipelago;
- Parks Canada intends to support the efforts of the two concerned Innu communities so that they benefit from the park’s social and economic spin-offs;
- Parks Canada wants to promote harmonious dialogue between the adjacent local communities* with regards to park management.

PROPOSED MEASURES

- Parks Canada, as a federal partner, will support the negotiations underway with regards to the Innu community’s land claims. However, Parks Canada will maintain the park’s conservation role while recognizing the

potential contribution of the Innu in protecting and presenting* the park. If an agreement or a treaty is signed, Parks Canada will adjust how the park is managed so as to respect the clauses of this agreement or treaty.

- Parks Canada will pursue its bilateral relations with the concerned Innu communities and will maintain the current follow-up committee so as to promote a constructive dialogue between the communities and the main local organizations involved in the park’s management. For example, the management of the Mingan wharf, an important entry point for the park, will require close collaboration between local actors;
- Parks Canada will make adjustments to the park’s management so as to take the Innu reality into account, which involves drawing from their traditional knowledge, clearly defining and supervising recognized traditional activities, and promoting their development;
- Parks Canada will continue to support the Ekuanitshit community in the implementation of the Maison de la culture Innue project. However, Parks Canada’s contribution to this project will be restricted to setting up a visitor services centre and to training visitor services and interpretation staff;
- Parks Canada intends to support the presentation of Innu heritage on the islands in collaboration with the Innu communities and other regional partners so as to generate positive social and economic impacts for these communities and for the region;
- Parks Canada, in collaboration with the Innu community of Nutashkuan, will examine how to help protect and present the East sector of the park, where the Watshishou migratory bird sanctuary is located.



Photo: Réginald Vollant

NENEI MINISHTIKUA KA ISHINIKATETI PAK ASSI

Nete ka mashinataikanit ka itashtet 4.1 *takuaikan mashinaikanit ka tshitapatakaniti nenei pak ka ishinitakateti nete Kanata assit*, « nenei ka ishinikatakaniti pak, tutakanua tshetshi minu-apashtaht auenitshenat ka taht anite Kanata assit, tshetshi minu-apashtaht kie tshetshi minu-tshishkutamashuht. Tshika ui minu-kanauenitakanua kie tshika ui apashtakanua miam ka itashtet nete takuaikanit mashinaikanit, tshetshi kanauenitamakuaniht anitshenat tshe petuteht auenitshenat ».

Anite mashinaikanit ka itashtet 4.2 *takuaikan mashinaikanit ka tshitapatakaniti nenei pak ka ishinitakateti nete Kanata assit itashteu ashit*: « tutakanua nenei assia, miam anite ka ishi-uitakanit nete kutak, nenei assia pak ka ishinikateti e tataui Innuat ka natuenitahk utipenitamunua 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 nenu Innua ».

Anite mashinaikanit ka itashtet 2.2 nete *takuaikan mashinaikanit ka tshitapatakaniti nenei pak ka ishinitakateti nete Kanata assit* « issishuemanit ne takuaikan eka e ashtuaikaniti Innuat utipenitamunua ka takuaniti – kie ma ka nishtuapatakaniti nete mashinaikanit –

anitshenat kasssinu etashiht nete Kanata assit, nete ka nishtuapatakaniti mak ka ishi-nishtuapamakanieht nete takuaikan mashinaikanit ka ishinatenit *Loi constitutionnelle de 1982*, nete ka itashtet 35.

Eukuan an uet mishta-apatak tshetshi nishtutakanit ne eshi-tshitapatakanit ne ka ishinikatakanit RPNCAM, ne Ekuanitshiu-minishtikua ka ishinikatakaniti pak tshika takaikanu ne assi muk^u ne ua ishi-tshishtatshepanit ne e natapishtatuht anitshenat Innuat kie tshishe-utshimauat. Tanite takuan anite assi nete minishtikut ka natuenitakanit nete ka natapishtuakanit ne tshishe-utshimau nenu ut assinu nete itetshe Nutashkuaniunnuat mak Ekuanitshiunnuat.

Tshipa ishinakuan aitun mak anitshenat ka taht innu-assit, tekuaki pessish nete minishtikua ka ishinikatakanit pak assi.

- Uitakanu tshetshi atinakanit ne e ishi-tshitapatakanit neme pak ka ishinikatakaniti nenei Ekuanitshiu-minishtikua tshek^u ma ishinakuaki tshetshi punipanit ne e natapishtatunait kie tshishtapanitakaniti ne mashinaikan e tapuetatishunanit.

- Ne ka ishinikatakanit « Parcs Canada » tshika ui tshitapatam^u nenu e ishi-takuaimatak nenu pak ka ishinikatakanit tshika ui nishtuapatamueu nenua innu-assia ka ishi-natuenitaminiti mak nenu ka uitak tshe itatusset nete ueshkat kie nenu shunianu eshpesh kanauenitak anutshish mak nenu ka ishi-shitshimakanit.

Tshekuan ka pet tshe ishi-natashtakanit

- Ne ka ishinikatakanit « Parcs Canada » uitam^u nenu tshe ishpitenitamuat nenua Innua utipenitamunua kie ma shash ka nishtatishunaniti nete mashinaikanit nenu innu-assia ka takaukuniti;
- Ne ka ishinikatakanit « Parks Canada » tapuetatishu tsheshi patshitinak nenu ueshkat ka ishi-unuipapanit aimunnu miam ne e uitakanit nete Ekuanitshit ne mitshuap tshetshi ashuapanakanieht auenitshenat maniteuat mak nenu ashit tshetshi uitshiauashit nete uapatiniuet eshinakuanit tshekuannu nete Ekuanitshiu-minishtikut.
- Ne ka ishinikatakanit « Parks Canada » tshika uitshieu e aitatusseniti nenua e nishiniti innu-assia ka takaukuniti tshetshi katshitinaminiti nenu tshe ishi-katshitinakanit nete e ishi-

petakanit shuniau kie atusseun tshe tutakanit ne e tutakanit ka ishinikatet pak nete minishtikut.

- Ne ka ishinikatakanit « Parks Canada » tshipa minuenitam^u tshetshi nanitam minu-aimitutanit nete etashiniti nenua utenaua ka takuaniti nete pessish , miam ne e uauitakaniti ne tshipa ishi-takuaimatakanu ne pak ka ishinikateti nenei minishtikua.

Tshekuan ka natashtakanit

- Ne ka ishinikatakanit « Parks Canada », ka uitatussemat nenua Utauau tshishe-utshimaua, tshika tapuetam^u nenu e natapishtatunaniti innu-assia nenu ut assinu. Ne ka ishinikatakanit « Parks Canada » tshika tutam^u iapit utatusseun tshetshi minu-tutak nenu e minuanit, nenu e nakatuenitak assinu ka ishinikatakanit pak nenua minishtikua. Tanite nishtuapatamueu nenua Innua eshpesh nishtuapataminiti nenu tshe ishi-minunakutakanit assinu pak ka ishinikatenit. Tshek^u ma ishinakuaniti tshetshi tshishtapanitakanit ne e natapishtatunanit, ne ka ishinikatakanit « Parks Canada » tshika pitshitinam^u nenu ka ishi-takuaimatak nenua minishtikua tshetshi nashatak nenu tshe ishi-nishtutatunanit;

- Ne ka ishinikatakanit « Parks Canada » tshika tutam^u iapit ka ishi-utatussemat nenua innu-assia mak tshika atusseshtamuat nenu ka tshimatakanit nenu nekumite tshe atusseshtaminiti, tshetshi eshk^u nanitam minu-aimitunanit kassinu etashiht auenitshenat kie etashiht anitshenat mashinaikanitshuapat ka taht nete ka takuaimatakanit ne assi ka ishinikatakanit pak. Miam mate, ne ka tshitapatakanit pakupeutshikan nete Ekuanitshit, uet tshi issimenanit nete minishtikut, tshika ui mamu uitatussemituat anitshenat kupanieshat ka taht anite;



Photo: Parks Canada, B. Roberge

- Ne ka ishinikatakanit « Parks Canada » tshika mishkutshinam^u nenu eshi-takuaimatak pak ka ishinikatet ne assi, muk^u nenua eshinniuniti Innua pessish ka taniti, tshika ui apashtaeu nenu eshi-nishtuapataminiti, tshika ui minu-uitam^u kie minu-nakatuenitam^u nenu eshi-nataunanit kie nenu e innu-atusseniti mak tshika ui nakatuenitam^u iapit tshetshi minu-kanauenitak nenu assinu ka minuanit;

- Ne ka ishinikatakanit « Parks Canada » tshika uitshieu nenua Ekuanitshit innu-assia, tshetshi tshimataniiti nenu mitshuapinu ka uapatiniuenanit innu-aitun mak ka ishinniunanit. Nenu tshe ishi-patshitinak ne « Parks Canada » nete ua itatussenanit, nete muk^u tshiam tshetshi tshimatakanit nenu mitshuapinu tshetshi ashauapamakaniht maniteuat mak tshetshi tshishkutamuakaniht anitshenat tshe atusseht anite mitshuapit;
- Ne ka ishinikatakanit « Parks Canada » tshika nashatam^u nenua ashit innu-assia mak kutaka ka taniti anite, nenu tshetshi minu-uapatiniuenanit nenu eshinakuanit assinu nete minishtikut, tshetshi pitutshepanit shunianu kie ma atusseunnu ka minuanit nete innu-assit kie nete kutaka utenaua ka takuaki.
- Ne ka ishinikatakanit « Parks Canada », tshika uitshiku nenu Nutashkuaniunnua, tshetshi tshitapatak nenu tshetshi minu-nukutakanit tshekuannu eshi-takuanit nete itetshe mamitat minishtikua, mak nete ka taht anitshenat missipat nete ka ishinikatenit Uatishu « Watshishou ».

A NATURAL ENVIRONMENT TO PROTECT

Even if the MANPRC has been a protected natural area for nearly 20 years, it is not necessarily free from the stress associated with human activities that may alter the integrity of its ecosystems. In the *State of the Parks 1997 Report*, Parks Canada indicated that the level of deterioration of the MANPRC was actually minor. However, the park’s islands, often small in size, harbour ecosystems and sensitive resources that are not very resistant to stressors, which are increasing.



Photo: Parks Canada, M. Page

To ensure the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage of the MANPRC, a statement of ecological integrity* (SEI) has recently been developed so as to establish an ecological vision of the park, namely a projection of what we hope the park will be like in the next 15 to 20 years.

This statement also situates the park within the framework of its larger regional ecosystem, identifies the heritage values that the park must preserve, identifies the main stressors that affect its ecosystems, and describes the state of its ecological integrity. Finally, the EIS establishes the aims, objectives, strategies and indicators for the maintenance of the park’s ecological integrity.

VISION OF THE MANPRC

With the cooperation and support of the Mingan communities, the 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 associated cultural heritage. It also makes the discovery and the development of this natural and cultural heritage possible for all Canadians.

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

- 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.
- The indigenous animal and plant species diversity in the park is preserved 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.
- The witnesses to human history found in the park are preserved.

The marketing, visitor reception, communication and interpretation programs make it possible to understand the park’s role in the Canada-wide network and its ecological values, and encourage discovery, learning, reflection and leisure. Moreover, the messages communicated to the public present the cultural heritage of the local communities associated with the National Park Reserve.

Interacting by natural processes with the continent and the sea, the park is linked to a vast ecosystem, which stretches beyond its administrative limits. Parks Canada works therefore in concert with the local communities and federal, regional and municipal agencies to protect and present the park’s ecosystems as well as to preserve the biodiversity of this large regional ecosystem in the Mingan region.

TAN E ISHI-UAPATAKANIT ASSI NETE MINISHTIKUT

Ne ka ishinikatakanit pak nenei minishtikua « réserve de parc national du Canada de l’Archipel-de-Mingan » tshishpeuatam^u nenu assinu eshi-takuanit nete mamitat itetshe « Basse-Terres du Saint-Laurent » mak nenu aitunu ka aitatussenanit, uitshiku kie uitatussemuku Innua ka taniti anite utenat upime uetshipaniti. Tshika tshi ashit, anitshenat kassinu etaht anite Canada assit, nishtuapatamuat kie minu-uapatiniueuat nenu eshinakuanit assinu ka tshishpeutakanit.

Neme atusseun ka natuapassenanit kie nakatuenitakanit assi neme ka apashtakaniti ka tipaikanan menuati tshetshi tshisssenitakanit ne tshipa ishinakuan neme assi pak ka ishinikatakanit, ishi-tipaim^u nenu:

- Neme eshinakuak kie etapatak assi nete minishtikut (minashkuat, e ishinakuak ne minashkuau, tan etamuht mishtikuat kie nipisha, assi, e tshishkatauakat, nipissa mak massekua) manashtakanu kie tshika nitautshin miam nanitam ka ishinakuak.
- Ne ashit eshi-nitautshiht aueshishat kie nipisha nete minishtikut eshk^u nanitam tshika kanauenitakanu, tshika kanauenimakanuat, miam nenei mishtikussat ka tshipataitshet ka ishinikatakaniti « chardon de Mingan » mak missipat kie kutakat aueshishat miam ne uapush.
- Anitshenat ashit ka uapatahk e ishinakuanit neneu tipatshimunnu nete ka taht minishtikut kanauenimakanuat.

Les programmes de marketing, d’accueil, de communication et d’interprétation permettent la compréhension de la raison d’être du parc dans le réseau pancanadien et de ses valeurs écologiques, et favorisent la découverte, l’apprentissage, la réflexion et le loisir. De plus, les messages transmis au public mettent en valeur le patrimoine culturel des communautés locales liées à la réserve de parc national.

Nete minishtikua tekuaiki pessish shipekut kie anite uinipekut, ishinakuan ne assi kie uemaikanu an eshpesh tipenitakaniti ne pak ka ishinikatet. Ne « Parcs Canada » uitatussemeu nenua utenaua pessish tekuaniti, miam anitshenat Innuat, Mishtikushuat kie mashinaikanitshuapa ka takuaki uetshipanit Uepishtukuiat kie Uatauat, kie anitshenat mishtikushiu-mashinaikanitshuapa ka takuaki tshetshi tshishpeutakanit kie tshetshi minu-nakutakanit ne pak ka ishinikatakanit nenei minishtikua kie tshetshi minu-kanauenitakaniti ne eshi-takuak nete mamitat assi.



Photo: Parks Canada, J. Beardsell

ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION
ISSUES

- Limited knowledge of the natural processes* of the ecosystems and of some natural components;
- Impact of the development and use of particularly sensitive ecosystems in the park;
- Impact of irregular activities on the park’s ecosystems and management;
- Impact of recent changes to the *Canada National Parks Act* (clearer definition of the MANPRC’s boundaries and authorization for traditional harvesting of renewable resources);
- Impact of changes made to law enforcement at MANPRC (from now on the park wardens will only enforce the National Parks Act or other relevant laws and only within the boundaries of the MANPRC);
- Impact of human activities on the lands and waters adjacent to the park (pollution, climate changes, oil exploration, etc.);
- Lack of a follow-up program on the indicators of the health of the ecosystems;
- Need for employees, local communities, partners and the public to understand and support the park’s ecological integrity objectives;
- Not enough concerted action between the park and the actors involved in managing the larger regional ecosystem in relation to sustainable development and the preservation of biodiversity.

PROPOSED GUIDELINES

- Improve the level of knowledge of the park’s ecosystems;
- Work in collaboration with local and regional partners and authorities so as to reduce the effect of internal and external stressors on the park’s ecosystems and so maintain their structures and functions;
- Prevent the deterioration or the loss of the park’s species and ecosystems and promote their restoration;
- Develop and ensure the implementation of an ecological monitoring program so as to regularly produce a report on the state of the park;
- Stimulate the interest and contribution of the employees, residents, partners and visitors to maintain the park’s ecological integrity;



Photo: Parks Canada, N. Dénommé

- Maintain protection efforts through a law enforcement program based on increasing public awareness and prevention.

PROPOSED MEASURES

- Pursue the legal proceedings so that Île aux Perroquets, owned by Parks Canada, becomes an integral part of Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve ;
- Collaborate with local actors in finding solutions to the problem of how to protect the nesting bird populations on Wreck and Maison islands;
- Review the closing dates for some islands or sectors that are closed for protection purposes during the breeding period so that these periods are adapted to the reproduction cycles of the species present;
- Complete the acquisition of basic knowledge on the park’s ecosystems and develop an ecological monitoring program based on reliable indicators that permit the assessment of the state of the park’s health on a regular basis;
- Establish cooperation mechanisms with the local communities in the Mingan region to manage the park’s ecosystem;
- Evaluate all of the park’s activities so as to determine their conformity with Parks Canada’s policy and define, as required, the measures aimed at supervising irregular activities;
- Define the carrying capacity* of the park’s ecosystems and cultural resources with regards to current or proposed uses and introduce mitigation measures (redirecting visitors to other sites, or suggesting they visit at different times, etc.) if the capacity is exceeded;
- In collaboration with the groups concerned, supervise the authorized traditional activities, especially those associated with the harvesting

of natural resources, so as to protect the habitats and the population levels of the species in question;

- Collaborate with the scientific community, with those responsible for adjacent territories and with local organizations so as to support their efforts to ensure the sustainable development and the preservation of the biodiversity of the greater Mingan ecosystem and so as to maintain the ecological ties that exist with the park;
- Preserve the park’s rare and threatened species as well as the most sensitive and diversified environments and restore ecosystems altered by human use;
- Inform, increase awareness and involve the employees, residents, partners and visitors in the conservation issues and management measures aimed at maintaining the park’s ecological integrity.



Photo: Parks Canada, E. Le Bel

AN ENVIRONMENT
WITH TRADITIONS TO PROTECT AND PRESENT

The presence of man on the territory, his history, culture and traditions are closely associated with the MANPRC’s heritage values. These values attest to the length of the human occupation and are reflected in the cultures of the region’s local communities. However, these cultures pass on traditional know-how and practises shaped by close ties with nature. The cultural resources of the MANPRC bear witness to the ensuing characteristic ways of life.

From the Archaic period–6 000 years ago—to the historic period, the inhabitants of the Mingan region have left behind vestiges that bear witness to the adaptation of man to both the forest and the coastal and island environments. Traces are found in these areas that testify to the presence of the first nomadic occupants and to the activities of the Basque fishermen, whose ovens are among the oldest European remains in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Vestiges of 17th- Century Euro-Canadian dwellings bear witness to the exploitation of wildlife resources in the seigneurial era while

testifying to the first contacts between Europeans and Aboriginal peoples. Moreover, the territory was marked by the exploitation of terrestrial and marine wildlife by the British merchants and notably by the powerful Hudson’s Bay Company (HBC), whose trading activities stimulated the active participation of both the Innu and white trappers. Then, with the arrival of the Jersey

fishing companies, the settling of the Acadian fishermen, and the end of the HBC’s territorial monopoly, came the rise of the first coastal villages in the middle of the 19th century, whose residents would draw part of their subsistence from the islands.

The turn of the 20th Century would also see the establishment of the navigational aid stations at Île aux Perroquets (1888) and later at Petite Île au Marteau (1915), where some families would lead an unusual way of life associated with the lighthouse keepers. In the 20th Century, when Brother Marie-Victorin started to discover and inventory the island’s natural resources, the residents along the coast would pursue their hunting, trapping and gathering activities and also develop recreational activities.

Until the creation of the park reserve, those who visited the archipelago and exploited its resources were well integrated into the way of life of the local community.



Photo: R. Barriault / Société sciences naturelles. HSP

ISSUES RELATED TO CULTURAL RESOURCES

- Recognition of cultural resources as traces of the long-standing human occupation of the territory;
- The need for knowledge of the local communities’ cultures so as to increase public awareness of how man interacts with nature;
- The essential involvement of local communities in collecting and making an inventory of their traditional know-how and practices;
- The necessity of knowing about the cultural resources found throughout the territory;
- The deterioration of some aspects of cultural heritage.

Proposed guidelines

- Improve the public’s level of appreciation, understanding and respect for the MANPRC’s cultural resources by considering them to be a national heritage;



Photo: R. Barriault, Société sciences naturelles HSP

- Make known the traditional know-how and practices of local communities from the following dual educational perspective:
 - Traditional knowledge and practices as methods of local management of resources and as ways of acting on the ecosystem, including their impact on its conservation or its fragilization;
 - Traditional know-how and practices as components of an identity and a local culture that create a sense of belonging;

- Continue to make inventories of cultural resources;
- Ensure the protection of the key cultural and identity values (archaeological sites, Basque ovens, navigational aid buildings, oral traditions, traditional knowledge, traditional practices, material culture).

PROPOSED MEASURES

- Integrate the knowledge acquired about the cultural resources into the park’s heritage presentation program;
- Get the collaboration of the local communities in carrying out a study on the traditional savoir-faire and practices present on the MANPRC territory;
- Make an inventory of the archaeological resources in the East sector of the MANPRC;
- Ensure the protection of the major cultural resources (archaeological sites, Basque ovens, navigational aid buildings, etc.).

AN ENVIRONMENT TO KNOW AND APPRECIATE

The presentation of natural and cultural heritage is an integral part of Parks Canada’s mandate. On one hand, it is based on the raison d’être of the MANHSC, which is to represent the East St. Lawrence Lowlands natural region within the Canadian national parks network. On the other hand, the presentation is rooted in the messages of national importance grouped together under the park’s overall theme, *The Mingan region is daughter of the sea*. This quotation by Brother Marie-Victorin evokes the marine origin of the sedimentary rocks that provide a bedrock for the islands of the archipelago, and it also recalls the influence of the ocean on the landscape, the vegetation, the fauna and the humans who have occupied the territory.

How can we communicate the characteristics of this national park extending over more than 150 kilometres and made up of thousands of islands, isles and reefs to the thousands of visitors who visit the park every year? How can we involve a coastal population divided up among several localities in efforts to maintain ecological integrity, and to conserve and present the territory? How can we facilitate the visitor’s encounter with the resource to ensure an enriching and significant visitor experience*? Such is the challenge posed by heritage presentation.

In this framework, interpretation programs offered by Parks Canada staff have been developed, exhibitions have been set up, and partnerships have been



Photo: Parks Canada, E. Le Bel

developed with the surrounding communities, but much still remains to be done.

ISSUES RELATED TO THE HERITAGE PRESENTATION OF THE PARK

- The heritage presentation of the Petite Île au Marteau and Île aux Perroquets lighthouses has not yet been completed;
- The heritage presentation of the Innu culture, both at the Mingan visitor services centre and in the islands, still has to be developed;
- Currently, a synthetic presentation of all of the park’s particularities and heritage values is not available anywhere in the park;
- The East sector of the park has not benefited from any form of presentation to date;
- The exhibitions presented at Havre-Saint-Pierre and Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan visitor reception and interpretation centres are outdated;
- The partnership between Parks Canada and the Minganie Research Centre and Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan Visitor Reception and Interpretation Centre must be improved;
- Visitors who want to discover the islands on their own currently have no specific educational tools;
- The maintenance and improvement of the quality of the services offered by park staff presents a challenge, since the human and financial resources are limited.

PROPOSED GUIDELINES

- Increase the involvement of local communities in the presentation of their respective cultures;
- Create ties with regional economic actors and develop fruitful partnerships (by promoting non-profit organizations) to present the natural and

- cultural value of the park as a whole and of the Mingan region;
- Make sure that visitors can have a visitor experience that lets them understand the park’s raison d’être, to appreciate all of the heritage values and to therefore help maintain the park’s ecological integrity;
 - Improve outreach methods.

PROPOSED MEASURES

- In collaboration with the park’s various services, update the MANHSC’s (1988) interpretation plan* by including a presentation of the cultural resources;
- Diversify the services offered by park staff (i.e. guided tours of the islands) in the Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan sector;
- Develop a self-guided interpretation program adapted to clientele visiting the East sector of the park;
- Put at least one main interpretation centre at the public’s disposal, a synthetic site where visitors can discover and understand all of the national park’s characteristics;
- Renew the exhibitions presented in the visitor reception and interpretation centres at Havre-Saint-Pierre and Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan;
- Harmonize, at the Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan Visitor Reception and Interpretation Centre, the two services offered by Parks Canada and the Minganie Research Centre;
- Develop a partnership approach, in collaboration with non-profit organizations, so as to present the cultural resources of Petite Île au Marteau and Île aux Perroquets;
- Provide educational tools adapted to the needs of self-guided visitors (campers, picnickers, hikers, kayakers, etc.);
- Collaborate with the communities so as to present their respective cultures;
- Do outreach by participating in community activities, setting up activities with local communities, adapting the school program and improving the park’s Internet site;
- Create alliances with the various actors who have a common mandate of increasing public awareness of the natural environment.



Photo: Parks Canada, P. St-Jacques

AN ENVIRONMENT

TO DISCOVER

So that visitors can discover the park’s many natural and cultural resources, Parks Canada offers a warm welcome, clear information and precise directions while taking the various abilities and interests of visitors into account. Educational messages are at the heart of each action taken with the public so as to make them aware of the values associated with the territory’s ecological integrity. Recreational and outdoor activities compliment the educational experiences offered to visitors.

We seek therefore to offer visitors varied and interesting products that must, however, respect the characteristics of the environment. The services, facilities and site development, both on the coast and on the islands, are thus designed to take into account the protection of resources, to promote the presentation of the park’s heritage values and to meet visitors’ needs.

The island context makes access to the MANHSC and, therefore its management and park use, more complex. The vast majority of visitors gain access to some of the islands through the services of private boat operators who have service agreements with Parks Canada. The island context is also a source of potential risks for boaters, thus requiring the development of special measures to limit the risks of incidents and to ensure visitor security.

Whether to maintain existing services or to introduce new activities, Parks Canada works closely with regional tourism agencies through service or collaborative agreements.

ISSUES RELATED TO VISITOR SERVICES

- Ensure periodic updating of knowledge on visitors so as to offer services that take into account both visitor needs and expectations as well as ecological integrity and presentation objectives;
- Improve the management of park use, of the offer and of the demand* through a rational distribution of activities and services throughout the territory and depending on the season; this distribution will limit the impacts on the ecological integrity and guarantee a high quality experience for visitors that takes



Photo: Parks Canada,

- the carrying capacity of the environment into account;
- Pursue the management of the risks inherent in the practise of recreational and outdoor activities in the park so that they may be practiced safely and while respecting a code of ethics in terms of public peace;
 - Strengthen the ties between the partners and businesses that collaborate with Parks Canada and promote collaboration with actors who share Parks Canada’s vision so as to increase the quality of services aimed at the public.



Photo: Parks Canada, E. Le Bel

PROPOSED GUIDELINES

- Know and identify how the territory is habitually used and the needs and expectations of the different segments of the clientele so as to offer a high quality product that is well adapted to the demand while remaining compatible with the maintenance of ecological integrity;
 - Offer high quality reception, information and orientation services in the various sectors of the park, so as to contact as many visitors as possible, and to better inform them and increase their awareness of Parks Canada’s values;
 - Manage human activity in the park so as to promote the discovery, appreciation, and understanding of the territory and its adequate and respectful use;
 - Manage security and public peace risks through the introduction of preventive measures and through the establishment of intervention measures adapted to the island context;
 - Increase and diversify opportunities to collaborate with local actors so as to ensure an overall high quality offer of services;
 - Collaborate with regional marketing activities while communicating appropriate messages about the park’s mission and on the service offer.
- Evaluate the potential for extensive use of the East sector of the park while paying special attention to the conservation issues in this environment;
 - Manage park use and adapt the offer of services to the established indicators of the carrying capacity of the ecosystem and of the cultural resources;
 - Become more involved and multiply contacts with regional economic and tourism actors so as to promote sustainable development and joint action in the region;
 - In concert with the region’s tourism actors, design a marketing plan and promotional tools so as to create a common vision that meets the park’s visitor management concerns;
 - Improve signage on the islands and on land so as to make it easier for visitors to find their way around and to increase their awareness of the vulnerability of the natural and cultural resources while reducing the inherent risks of some recreational activities;
 - Continue the inspections and take the necessary measures so as to offer the public safe facilities and services;
 - Promote universal access in some areas of the park;
 - Regularly update the operational plan for emergency measures adapted to the island context and work in close collaboration with the Canadian Coast Guard and other concerned organizations.

PROPOSED MEASURES

- Compile park use data in collaboration with the partners and on an annual basis so as to adjust to the needs of the service offer;
- Do periodic studies so as to learn more about visitor needs and expectations and to evaluate their level of satisfaction with the services offered;



Photo: Parks Canada, E. Le Bel



Photo: Parks Canada, **D. Rosset**

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, the Oceans Act have been integrated into the federal legislation.

Through its network of protected areas, Parks Canada ensures the preservation of part of Canada’s natural territory. Parks Canada also manages its facilities and operations soundly so as to help preserve the ecological integrity of the national parks. Also, when installing and maintaining site developments as well as when carrying out daily operations, better ecological methods and products are used so as to minimize negative impacts on the environment.

ISSUES RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

- It is important to rigorously apply the environmental assessment process from the beginning of the planning process. This practise ensures that the MANHSC’s natural and cultural resources are well protected. So the introduction of new site developments or activities, both on land or on the islands, minimizes the impacts on the environment.
- Environmental management of the MANHSC should be improved notably by the introduction of an official and measurable system.

PROPOSED GUIDELINES

- Ensure that all new development projects and all new park uses are subject to the environmental assessment process as quickly as possible so as to eliminate, or otherwise minimize the potential negative impacts on the park’s ecosystems and cultural resources;
- Improve the environmental management of the park’s operations, namely ensure the greening of the operations.

- Inform and increase the awareness of the park employees, local communities, partners and visiting public of the importance of our actions aimed at protecting heritage and the environment.

PROPOSED MEASURES

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



Photo: Parks Canada, **E. Le Bel**



Photo: Parks Canada, **D. Rosset**



Photo: Parks Canada, **D. Rosset**

A SHARED MISSION

IN THE MINGAN REGION

The Action Plan on ecological integrity of the Minister of Canadian Heritage pointed out that the national parks of Canada were set up to protect for future generations territories that give Canadians a profound sense of their identity.

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 concerning 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 park’s natural and cultural heritage 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.



Photo: Parks Canada,



Photo: Parks Canada, **E. Le Bel**

ISSUES RELATED TO REGIONAL INTEGRATION

- Earn 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 larger regional ecosystem;
- Integrate the management of the park into that of the adjacent territories so as to promote sustainable development and the preservation of the Mingan region’s biodiversity.

PROPOSED GUIDELINES

- Promote transparent management of the park among authorities from local communities and regional organizations;
- Develop and maintain a high level of collaboration with the organizations of the population concerned;
- Inform, increase awareness and involve the local population in efforts to preserve and present the park’s natural and cultural heritage;
- Have a positive social and economic impact on the region (i.e. promote the creation of a boat operators association);
- Promote greater regional collaboration regarding sustainable development and the preservation of biodiversity.

PROPOSED MEASURES

- Improve the relationship 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.;
- Improve communications with the milieu by communicating the results of scientific research, the park’s strategic guidelines, the identified management measures aimed at reaching the targeted objectives, etc.;
- Promote the development of partnership agreements with the milieu to reach common goals aimed at maintaining the park’s ecological integrity, preserving regional biodiversity, carrying out marketing activities, improving visitor services and access to this island park, and presenting its heritage values to the public;
- Promote training for our partners in the activity areas of the park’s management programs (ecological integrity, public security, heritage presentation, etc.);
- Introduce the following methods so as to promote the integration of young people, students and residents of the Mingan region into job openings at MANHSC:
 - adequately inform employment agencies in the region;
 - introduce the occupations pursued at MANHSC;
 - take advantage of employment programs offered by other organizations.

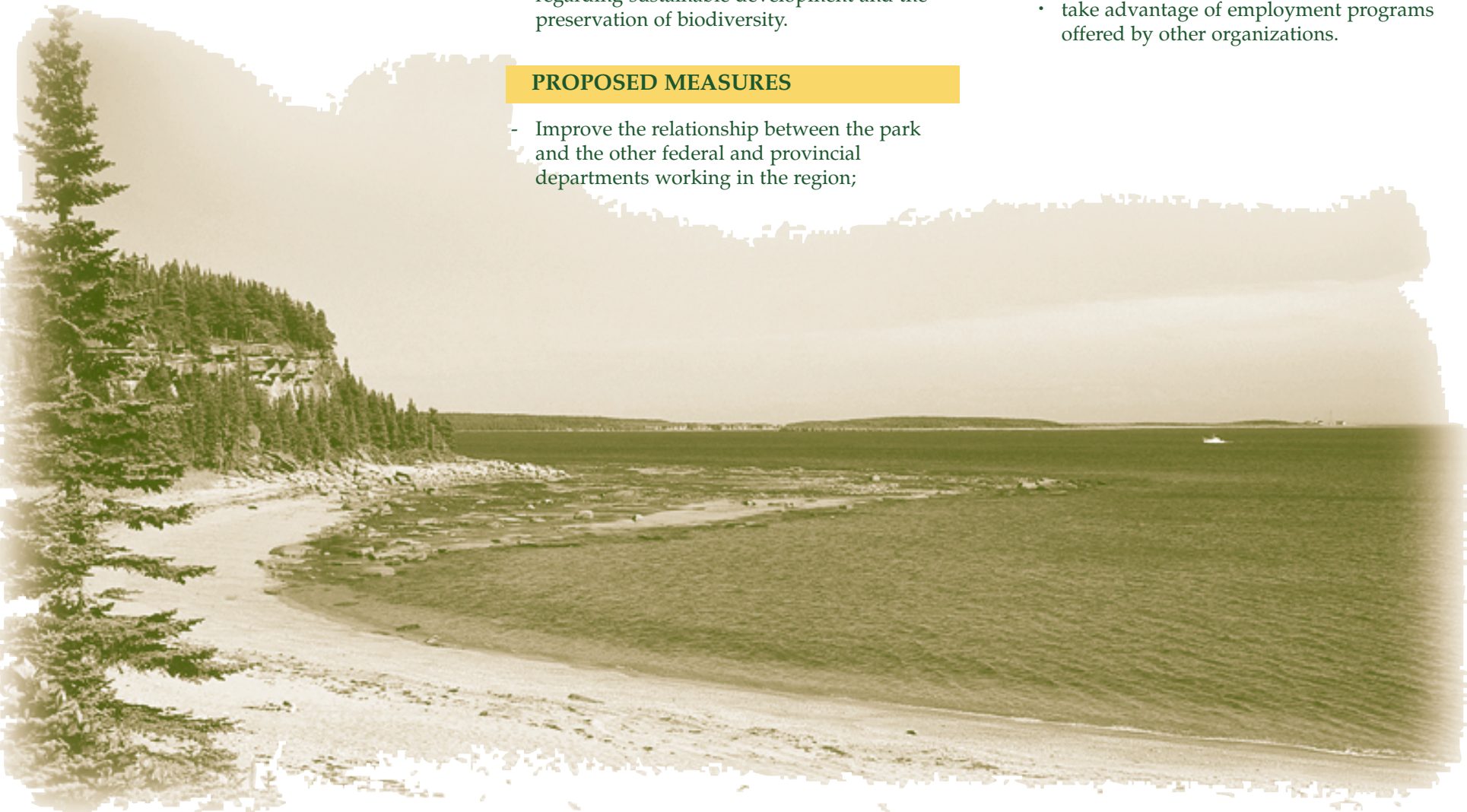


Photo: Parks Canada, **E. Le Bel**

The Zoning Plan

In virtue of the *National Parks Act*, the possibility of creating wilderness areas* at MANPRC was closely scrutinized. 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”, and the potential future development of the park is limited to extensive site developments and activities, namely those having a minimal impact on the environment.

The zoning* in the 1992 management plan has been revised so as to ensure the park’s ecological integrity. This revision is based on an analysis of all of the scientific knowledge acquired on the ecosystems and cultural resources since its creation.

The proposed changes to the current zoning plan will enhance the level of protection of some of the park’s ecosystems and adapt the zoning to current uses.



Photo: Parks Canada, I. Tailleux

PROPOSAL FOR ZONING CHANGES FOR THE WEST SECTOR OF THE PARK (BETWEEN ÎLE AUX PERROQUETS AND ÎLE 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 Île aux Perroquets (zoned for the first time), Île Nue de Mingan (adjusted for protection and use purposes), the southern half of Île Niapiskau (improved preservation of biodiversity) and an adjustment to zone III on Île 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.

Name of Island	Proposed Zone	Justification
Île 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, razor-billed auks, and black guillemots. However, special management measures must be introduced to provide for future use.
Île 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 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, at the edge of the littoral and which replaces the campsite on the northern tip of the island because of a conflict with a nesting area for terns, will be included in zone II.
Île Quarry	III	Zone III of Île Quarry has been reduced to its true 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, 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.
Île 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 landscapes, geology and geomorphology, and especially, of flora, and it is not used by visitors. It will be included in a zone I except for the littoral, 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.
Île aux Goélands	I	Nesting of herring gulls and common eiders.
Caye à Foin	I	Large colonies of common and arctic terns.
Île Herbée	I	Large colonies of common and arctic terns.
Île Saint-Charles	I	Reduce zone II somewhat so as to change the zoning of the site occupied by the colonies of plants of interest, which could be designated as endangered or vulnerable in Quebec, to zone I.
- East and west of Baie de Saint-Charles		
Île à la Chasse	II	No site developments requiring zone III on this island are planned in the medium term. Not enough visitors and presence of plants of interest that could be designated as endangered or vulnerable in Quebec in the area initially a zone III.
Île à Mouton	I	This area is used periodically for the nesting of terns.
Petite île Sainte-Geneviève	I	Large colonies of common eider, black-legged kittiwake, double-crested cormorants and nesting of great blue heron.

Photo: Parks Canada, M. Lachance

ZONING FOR THE EAST SECTOR OF THE PARK

According to the 1992 management plan, 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 – Wilderness. No change of zoning is currently planned.

It is important to mention that current knowledge of the natural and cultural resources of this 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

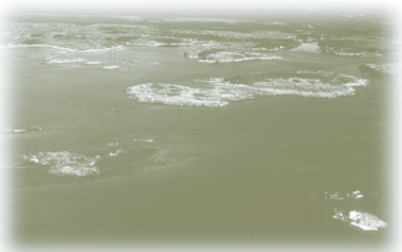


Photo: Parks Canada, J. Beardsell

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 for extensive use, such as for short and long sea kayak excursions and mini-cruises for whale-watching and discovering this special environment, has 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.



Photo: Parks Canada, M. Lachance

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

An environmental assessment is made at the same time as the revision of the management plan so as to ensure that the guidelines and proposed measures in the next management plan:

- conform to Parks Canada's mandate and management policies;
- have as little impact as possible on the various components of the MANHSC's natural and cultural environment.

A preliminary environmental assessment was carried out during the preparation of the public consultation document. The results indicate that the guidelines and the measures proposed in the guideline document support Parks Canada's mandate and guiding principles. These guidelines and measures should all permit the MANHSC to reach its objectives in the following areas:

- ensure ecological integrity;
- ensure public knowledge and appreciation ;

- ensure the protection of natural and cultural heritage;
- promote sustainable development.

Several measures to mitigate the potential impacts on the environment are already proposed in the guideline document. They include many measures to promote public awareness, provide information, protect resources, perform environmental monitoring and follow up, foster environmental stewardship, establish the carrying capacity of resources, supervise activities and manage park use, etc.

A strategic environmental assessment within the framework of the management plan as well as specific environmental assessments of the projects and activities stemming from this management plan will ensure the best possible mitigation of the environmental impacts.



Photo: Parks Canada, D. Courville

CONCLUSION

The guidelines and proposed measures in this document will be re-evaluated in light of the public's comments and suggestions. They will then be more precisely defined during the revision of the management plan, which will begin in autumn 2003.

The revision of the management plan should take the parks' operational framework into account as well as the fact that Parks Canada's human and financial resources are presently limited, and that they must be devoted to

managing the park. However, the development and presentation of the park's presence in a coastal environment, both on a regional and national scale, must take into account partnership opportunities with agencies interested in the development of the Mingan region and of the North Shore, or with the promotion of tourism in Quebec and Canada.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Information meetings:

So that the population and actors interested in the revision of the Management Plan for Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada are well informed, Parks Canada representatives will hold public information meetings from June 9 to 20, 2003. These meetings will take place at Havre-Saint-Pierre, Ekuanitshit, Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan, Nutashkuan, Aguanish, Baie-Johan-Beetz, Sept-Îles and Québec. The dates, places and times will be published later.

We would like to know your opinion:

If you would like to submit a brief, recommendations, suggestions or comments on your own behalf or on behalf of a group, please send them to us before August 22, 2003.

For information and correspondence on the public consultation:

Public Consultation
Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada
3 passage du Chien-d'Or
P.O., Box 6060, Upper Town
Québec (Quebec) G1R 4V7

Telephone: 1 800 463-6769
Fax: (418) 648-5561
E-mail: parkscanada-que@pc.gc.ca

The documentation for this public consultation is also available on Parks Canada's Internet site at: www.parkscanada.gc.ca/mingan

TAN ETENITAMEK^U

Tshika natshishkuakanuat auenitshenat tshetshi minakaniht aimunnu :

Tshetshi kassinu auenishenat minu-nishtutahk kie anitshenat ka taht anite nenu e uauitakanit takuaikan mashinaikannu neme e tshitapakanit pak ka ishinikateti nenei Ekuanitshiu-minishtikua, anitshenat kupanieshat « Parks Canada » tshika natshi utshimau-aimieuat nenua tshetshi minahit aimunnu, nemenu 9 mak 20 uapikun-pishimua 2003. Nete tshika utshimau-aiminanu Uepimishkat, Ekuanitshit, Nemishkat, Nutashkuanit, Akuanissit, Piashtipet, Uashat mak Uepishtikuiat. Patush tshika uitamakaunau tanite tshe utshimau-aiminanit kie, tan eshpesh mak tatutipaikana.

Ne etenitamk nipa minuenitenan tshissenitamahit :

Ui patshitinimeku tshimashinaikanuau, tshinuau uetshit ka tutamek" kie ka e mitshetiek", tshika tshi petanau tshetshi uitamek" eshi-mushtuenitamek" kie eshi-natuenitamek" tshekuan tshetshi tutakanit kie ma tshipa tshi uitenau etenitamek" ne takuaikan mashinaikan ua uauetashtakan, tshika ui petishaimunan eshk" eka takuak 22 upau-pishim" 2003.

Tshika tshi natau-tshissenitenau kie tshika tshi mashinaitshenau ui natau-tshissenitameku ne tshe shatshuapamikauietu :

Public Consultation
Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada
3 passage du Chien-d'Or
P.O., Box 6060, Upper Town
Québec (Quebec) G1R 4V7

Kaimitunanit : 1 800 463-6769
Takapitshenakan : (418) 648-5561
Tshe mashinaitshiek" : parkscanada-que@pc.gc.ca

Nete ashit tshika tshi shatshuapatenau mashinaikana tshe shatshuapamikauietu nete atusseu-katshitapakanit, nenu « Parks Canada » utatusseun : www.parkscanada.gc.ca/mingan

GLOSSARY

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

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. 118.

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.

Carrying Capacity

This complex idea can be defined in several ways. In this document, we use the following operational definition: The number and type of users that a site can support considering the biophysical capacity of the natural and cultural components found there and the social capacity, which refers to the quality of the experience that one wants to offer to the users and their satisfaction.

Cultural Resources

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.

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.

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

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. PARCS CANADA. Lignes directrices pour la rédaction des énoncés d’intégrité écologique. 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.

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.

First Nations

This expression refers to Aboriginal peoples, the first occupants of the territory. The term came into use in the 1970s to replace the term “Indian”, judged by some as offensive and inappropriate. Although the term “First Nations” is widely used, there is no legal definition. For instance, “members of First Nations” designates both the status and non-status Indians of Canada. Many Indians have also adopted the “First Nations” term to replace the word “band”, which designates an Aboriginal community. The expression “First Nations Peoples” is also used to designate both the status and non-status Indian peoples of Canada.

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 Operating Policies, 1994, p. 121.

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.

Local Communities

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

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 Canadian Heritage, it is tabled in Parliament every five years.

Migratory Bird Sanctuary

A migratory bird sanctuary designates 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”. Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations.

National Park

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

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.”

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

Outreach

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.

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 Canadian Heritage.

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.

Visit

The entrance of a person into the land or sea portion of a protected heritage area for recreational, educational or cultural purposes during opening hours. Local, commercial and transit traffic as well as returns in the same day or during the same stay that are not new visits are excluded.

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.

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 the place, on the specific knowledge to be transmitted and on the stimulation of the visitor’s reflection by visiting these areas.

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 (natural environment) of a national park.

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



Photo: Parks Canada, M. Boulianne

AIMUNA

Ute aimun-mashinaikan ekuta anite tekuaki nenei aimuna kie e ishinikatet tshekuan kie ma e ishi-uitakanit tshekuan anite mashinaikanit, utshekatak^u * unashinatauakanu anite aimunit.

Ka aitatussenanit kie e itapashtakanit tshetshi minuat kie tshetshi minuashte

Tshekuan e tutakanit kie ma etapashtakanit miam nete ka itashtet nete utakuai kan mashinaikanit ne « Parks Canada » tshetshi mitshiminakanit neme assi ka ishinakuak kie tshetshi minu-kanauenitakaniti nenei assia ka tshitaimananiti ; ne tshekuan ka aitatussenanit minupuanu miam ka ishi-natuenitakanit nete assi ka tshitaimananit kie uitshikuat anitshenat maniteuat tshetshi minuatahk, tshetshi nishtutahk kie tshetshi mishkahk nenu ka ishinakuanit nete ueshkat kie ka aitananit. Ne pak « PARKS CANADA » utakuai kan mashinaikan mak tshe ishi-tshitapatak, 1994, p.120.

Mashinaikanitshuap « Parks Canada »

Ne mashinaikanitshuap tshimatakanipan neme pipun 1998, neme ut takuai kan ishinikatet C29. ne mashinaikanitshuap utatusseun ishinakuannu tshetshi kanauenitak, tshishpeuatam^u kie uapatinieu nenu tshekuannu ka apatanit nete assit ka minuanit kie ka aitananit nete Canada assit. Nenu utshimamishtueu nenua utshimaua ka nakatuenitamaniti tshekuannu ka apatanit « patrimoine canadien ».

Mitshetuait eshinakuak assi kie anitshenat aueshishat

Anitshenat aueshishat mitshetuait ka ishinakushiht kie nipisha mak uapikuna kie mishtikuat mitshetuait ka ishinakushiht kie tan eshi-nitautshiki nenei. Nishtuait tshipa tshi ishi-nakutakanua : mitshetuait aueshishat kie nenei nipisha, uapikuna kie mishtikua it eshinakushiht kie tshe ishi-nitautshiki nenei tshekuanei. 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.

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 tshitapatakanu eshinakuak assi kie eshinakuak inniun ka minuat tekuak mak eshinakuak ne atusseun, ka ui minakanit anitshenat tshe takushiniht mak tshetshi minuatak nenu ua ishi-minakaniht.

Nenei utenaua ka takuaki

Ute mashinaikanit, nenei utenaua ka takuaki anite pessish, nenei uauitakanua utenaua pessish ka tshimateti nete minishtikua e takuaki ka ishinikatakaniti « réserve de parc national de l’Archipel de Mingan », nete iitetshe Uepimishkat nuash nete eshpesh Nutashkuanit.

Neme ut tshe tshitshipanit atusseun

Ne tshe ishinakutakanit tshekuan tshetshi minu-minakaniht auenitshenat anutshish kie anitshenat tshe petuteht nete aishkat kie uinuau tsheshi minuatahk nenu tshe ishi-takuaniht. Anite ka tutakanit mashinaikanitshuap ne ka nakatuenitakanit assi kie tshetshi atusseuatshenanit. (Ka natau-tshissenitakanit atusseun Brundtkand), Tshinanu tshitinniunnu kassinu etashiahk, 1987.

Aimun ka pimushtakanit nete upime

Tshika tshi minakanuat anitshenat kutakat ka taht upime Kanata assit, eka katshi takushiniht anite assit ka ishinikatenit pak kie kutaka assia ka

uapatiniuenaniti, tshika tshi tshishkutamuakanuat tshika tshi shatshuapatamuat nete atusseu-katshitapatakanit kie nete mashinaikanit ka patshitinakaniti nete katshishkutamatsheutshapit.

Tshekuan ka nitautshik

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

Eshinakuak assi eshi-nitautshik tshekuan

Ne assi eshi-tshipaikanit kie assi ka kanauenitakanit, anite ka takuak tshekuan ka mashkatenitakuak miam ne (eshi-tshishikat, assi, mak kutak tshekuan) ka nitautshiki nipisha, uapikuna, mishtikuat ashit kutak tshekuan ka nitautshik. PARENT, Sylvain, *nete mishta-mashinaikanit ka ishinikatet* « *sciences de l’environnement* », 1990.

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, ekuta anite ka uitakaniti nenei ka mishta-mishtati nenei 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 « PARKS CANADA » uiatak nenu tsheshpeuatak nenu assinu mak tshekuannu eshi-nitautshinit mak menatshitat nenu eshi-nitautshinit nete assit. « Parks Canada » *tshe ishi-uitakanit tshekuan kie tshe mashinataikanit nete mashinaikanit ka uitakanit tan eshinakuak assi*. 1998

Tshe itenitakuak nete itutenaniti

Ne tshekuan tshe tutakanit nete miam uapamitutau anitshenat maniteuat mak ne tshekuan eshi-takuak nete minishtikut, nenu ne « Parks Canada » ka nikan ashtat nete minishtikut, nenua assia, nenu assinu kie tshekuannu ka takuanit nete shipekut, ka tshishpeuatakanit.

Tshipa minuanu tshetshi uatahk anitshenat manitueuat tshe takushiniht nenu tshekuannu eshi-takanit nete minishtikut (pak, assi tekuak nete mak ne shipek" eka ka tshishpeuatakanit).

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.

Tshe ishi-tshitapatakanit ne assi tshetshi minu-nakutakanit

Nete tshe itatusset tshishe-utshimau miam nete ka tshimatat tshekuannu minekash tshe takuanit kie ma nete tshe ishi-tshitapatakanit neme assi, tshetshi minu-nakutakanit kie ma ne tshe ishinakutakanit neme tshe nitautshik tshekuan nete assit. Ne atusseun tutakanu an, tshetshi minuat ne uetinakanit nete assit tshe itapashtakanit. Ne tshekuan ka takuak kie ka ui minu-tutakanit miam ne tan tshe ishi-uepinashunanit, tan tshe ishi-minatshitakanit ne nipi, eukuan an ka ishinakuak atusseun tshetshi tutakanit nete ka takuak assit. *Mashinaikan ka uauitakanit ne tshipa ishi-takuaimatam"* *ne tshishe-utshimau nenu assinu ka takuakuanit anite*, 1995

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 « PARKS CANADA », *Takuaikan mashinaikanit ka tshitapatakaniti nenei pak ka ishinitakateti nete Kanata assit*.

Tshishik" tshe umuapinanit

Ne peik" tshishik" ishi-uitakanu kie ma tetau tshishik", peik" 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.

Tshetshi minu-uapatinuenanit

Ne tshe minu-uapatiniuenanit ka aitatussenanit, miam nen 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 « Parks Canada » natuapatakanu

tshetshi takauakanit maniteuat nenu e itatussenanit, ui minakanuat nenu tshetshi shatshuapatahk, tshetshi minakaniht tipatshimunnu, kie tshetshi uitamuakaniht nenu uet ishinakuanit. Ui minakanuat ashit nenu tshe itapashtat tshetshi minu-shatshuapatak assinu ka minuashinit, miam nipinu e minuanit, mishiutshuapa, mitshuapa tshe ashteieshkushit mak kutaka. « PARKS CANADA », Ne mashinaikan mak takuaikana tshe apastakaniti, 1994, p. 114.

Ne assi ka ishinikatakanit « Parc national »

Nete ka uitakanit takuaikan mashinaikanit ka tshitapatakaniti nenei pak ka ishinitakateti nete Kanata assit, nenei assia ka ishinikateti 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.

Tshipa ishinakuan ne atusseun tshetshi kanauenitakanit ne tshekuan eshi-nitautshik

Ne tshipa ishinakuan atusseun tshetshi kanauenitakanit ne tshekuan eshi-nitautshik mashinaikan an, ekuta uauitakanit ne tshipa ishi-natashtakanu tshetshi minu-kanauenitakanit ne assi mak tan tshipa ishi-tshitapatakanu ne assi. Nete utshipanu ne tshekuan ka pet natashtakanit neme takuaikan-mashinaikan ka tshitapatakanit ne pak ka ishinikatet ne assi, anite mashinaikanit uitakanu ne tshekuan eka menupuanit, e ishi-kukuetshimitushunanit kie tan tshipa tutakanu ne tshetshi minupuanit ne atusseun ua kanauenitakanit ne tshekuan eshi-nitautshik. Anite mashinataikanu tan tshipa ishi-takuaimatakanu kie uauitakanu tshekuan an tshipa nikan ashtakanu tshetshi minu-atushkatakanit.

Tan tshipa ishi-uitakanu kie ishi-uapatiniuenanu

Mashinaikan ka itatussenanit nete e uauitakit kie e tshishkutamatshenanit nete utshipanu mashinaikanit ka uitakanit tan eshinakuak ne assi kie tshekuan eshi-nitautshik mak anite mashinaikan ka uitakanit tan tshe ishi-takuaimatakanit. Ute mashinaikanit ui tutakanu ne tshetshi mamaunakanit mitshet tshekuan miam auen anite etat nete assit pak ka ishinikatakanit mak ne eshinniunanit ka minuanit tshetshi minakanit takushinitaui 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

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 uapatiniuenanit mak tshekuannu e minakaniht tshe aitapashtaht maniteuat kie tan tshipa ishi-tshitapatakanu tshetshi eka kushtikuanit anitshenat maniteuat, miam ka ishtashtet takuaikanit. Ne tapuetam" utshimau ka atusset nete « Patrimoine canadien », kie nete itushtakanu tshishe-utshimau ka mishanit « Parlement » katshi patetat tatupipuna.

Anitshenat ushkat Innuat

Anitshenat e ishi-uinakaniht, eukuan an anitshenat Innuat kassinu eshinnuiiht kie ka taht anite assit eshk" eka takushiniht anitshenat Mishtikushuat, uinuau an tepanat anite assit. Anitshenat ishinikatakanipanat Innuat « Premières Nations » nemenu 1970 mishta-atitashun tanite ueshkat ishi-uinakanipanat « Indien » kanapue apu tut minutakanit kie miam e manenimakanitaui ishi-nishtutakanipan. Peikuan an ne aimun « Premières Nations » e ishi-uinakaniht anutshish Innuat, apu takuak tshi tshissenitakuak an tshipa tshishue issishuemakan. Kie ne kutak ashit, ne aimun shash anite mishta-apashtakanu, kie anitshenat Innuat kassinu etashiht anite Kanata assit ka mashinatauakanit kie mak eka ka mashinatauakaniht. Mitshet ashit, Innuat ishi-uinishuat nenu « Premières Nations » tshetshi eka apashtaht nenu aimunnu « Bande ». Ne ashit aimun « Peuples des Premières Nations » apashtakanu tshetshi uinakaniht Innuat ka taht anite Kanata assi ka ukanumiht kie ma eka ka ukanumiht.

Eshi-nitautshik tshekuan

Ne tshekuan e ishi-uitakanit eukuan an ne eshi-nitautshik tshekuan miam kie ka inniuimakak miam ne pishimu eshpesh tshishitenit assinu, ne eshtshikat, ne eshinakuak ashini mak utshua, ne nipi, ka ishkuatet tshekuan, etashihat aueshishat kie nenei nipisha, uapikuna, kie kutak tshekuan.

Nete ka taht anitshenat missipat

Ishi-uitakanu nete 3 ka itashtet takuaikan-mashinaikan « peik" assi eka ka tapuetakanit tshetshi nataunanit kie tshetshi mamashiakaniht missipat kie tshetshi pikunikaniti kie tshetshi utinakaniti nenei utshishtunuaa anitshenat missipat. Apu tapuetakanit ashit tshetshi kanauenimakaniht missipat e innuiiht kie ma e nipiht, tshetshi kanauenitakanit ushakai, utshishtun kie ma missip uaua.

Assi kassinu eshpishati ka kanauenitakanit

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

Ne ka ishi-uitakanit assi miam ne pak ka mishat

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

Tshekuan eshi-takuak anite ka ishiniunanit

Miam nenu ka ishi-uitak" ne « Parks Canada » nenu tshekuannu eshi-takuannt tshekuannu, teuat an auenitshenat ka tutahk nenu tshetshi ishinakuanit tanite tepanat nete kie ishipitenitamupanat nenu tanite utinniunuau nenu tshe tipatshimunanit. Ne eshi-uitakanit tshekuan, mitshet an tshekuan takaikanu miam ne assia ka tananit, assia eshinakuaki, mitshuapa, ka mishkakanit tshekuan anite tamit assit, kie ma kutak tshekuan shashish ka takuak anite assit.

E umuapinanit

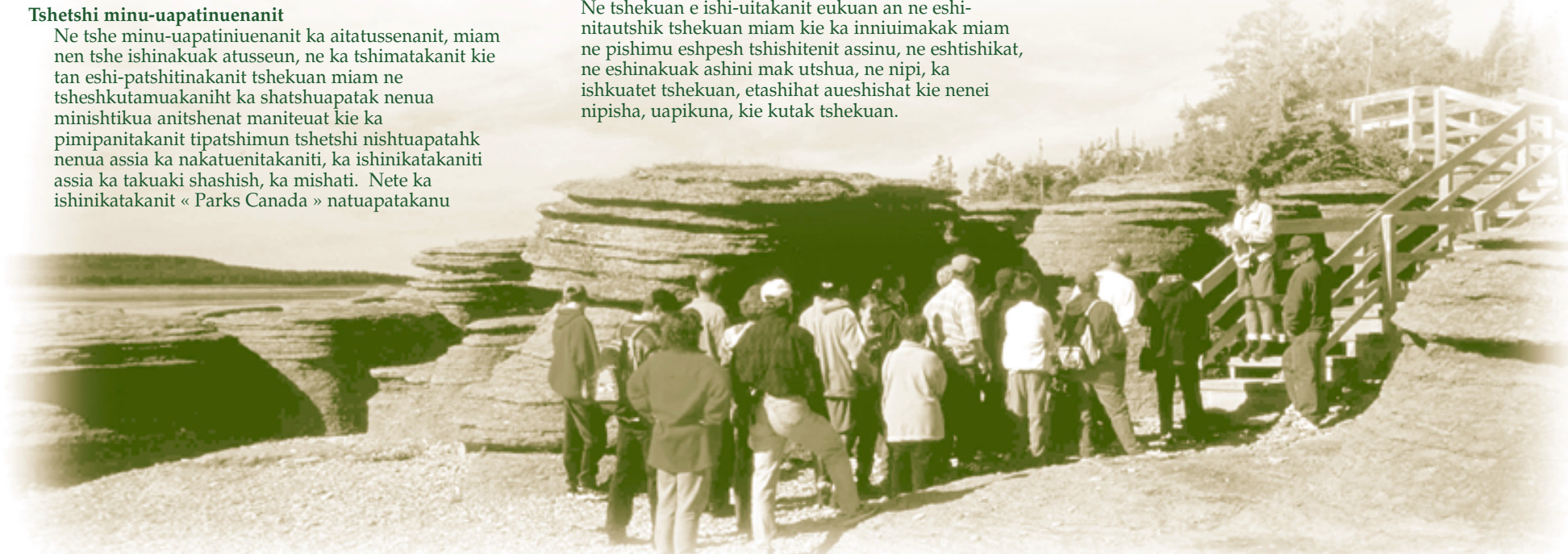
Nenu tekushiniti auen nete assit, nipit nete assit ka manatshitakanit, nenu ka tshishpeuatakanit kie ma muk" tshiam ka uapatinieunanit tshetshi tshishkutamatshenanit mak uapatakanit anite ka ishinniunanit mak ne miam e shenakaniti. Neme mitshetua etutenaniti tshetshi itushatakanit tshekuan kie ma ne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

Tan tshe ishinakutakanit ne assi

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

Assia 1 ka ishi-uitakaniti :	Assia passe tshe ishi-tshishpeuatakaniti
Assia 2 ka ishi-uitakaniti :	Assia eshk" 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 ishifatshinakanit nete pak

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