

- In the unlikely event of an attack, fight back; target eyes wave a stick of throw focks.
- scare it away by appearing big and aggressive: shout, • If the animal does not leave, or if it approaches, try to
  - Do not run or play dead.
- Face the animal, retreat slowly; give them an avenue of escape. children during an encounter.
  - Keep children close; you may want to pick up small ednipment, and garbage.
  - food, toothpaste, soap, toiletries, dish rags, cooking Securely store wildlife attractants when not in use:
- approaching; loss of wariness can be dangerous for all. Discourage deer, racoons, wolves and crows from

IN AN EMERGENCY

PARKS CANADA DISPATCH –

Marine VHF Radio - Channel 16

RESCUE COORDINATION CENTRE -

call 1-800-567-5111 cell \*311

**Contact Parks Canada** 

for more information or to share

comments, concerns or suggestions:

250-726-3500

pacrim.info@pc.gc.ca

call 1-877-852-3100

**CONTACT:** 

• COAST GUARD -

• Call 911

Wildlife Encounters on Land

#### or harassing wildlife is illegal. Feeding, enticing, approaching

vocalize and either flee or challenge you.

- ~ seals and sea lions will raise their heads, dive,
- birds will flap wings, swim away, dive or take flight;
  - Back away at the first sign of disturbance: slowly, or stop and wait for the animals to move away.
- If you find yourself inadvertently close, continue your course

#### from marine mammals.

require boaters to keep a minimum of 100 metres

- Parks Canada's marine mammal viewing guidelines the animals' direction of travel.
- Approach at a slow constant speed, from the back or side of

#### Wildlife Encounters on the Water

- Limit your viewing time.
  - Use binoculars.
- feeding, resting, courting, travelling and tending young. Good quality habitat is limited; disturbances will halt

## GIVE Them Space

remember you have responsibilities: lions, whales and more. Viewing wildlife is exciting, but Islands as well as crows, deer, rodents, raccoons, seals, sea Black bears, wolves and cougars are in the Broken Group

#### • Quiet hours: 11PM to 7AM. No generators or stereos.

- Locate cooking areas away from tents. and structures before leaving.
- Remove all ropes, and disassemble primitive furniture Use ropes, never nails, when using trees to support tarps.
  - Use biodegradable soap after privy use.

and burn it to ash. Do not leave a fire unattended. keep it small, below the high tide line, using only driftwood than a fire. If you need a fire

> Ose a camp stove rather waste only. Toilets are for bodily products, and food scraps. feminine hygiene Pack out all garbage,

#### row impact

- Camping fees are in effect May to September.
- Neither private nor guided groups may reserve campsites.
  - Maximum group size is 10. any one camping area.
- Maximum stay is 14 nights. No more than 4 nights at

Clarke and Gilbert Islands (see map on inside). which are found on; Hand, Turret, Gibraltar, Willis, Dodd, Camping is only permitted within designated camping areas, These islands host thousands of visitors annually. Canada's Pacific coast.

and explore.

spore waters and the coastal lowland forests of

the Broken Group Islands represent both the near-As part of Parks Canada's system of protected spaces,

waterways and islands for future generations to enjoy

rewarding experience, but also contributes to healthy

Your respectful behaviour not only leads to a safe and

that create a maze of channels and waterways. intermittently exposed and submerged rocks and reefs beaches, densely forested islands, windswept islets, and are a stunning archipelago of protected bays, shell Scattered throughout Barkley Sound, these islands

# LIVING WITH WILDLIFE

### **CAMPING**

# ENJOY AND EXPLORE

# **BOATER'S BRIEFING**

All vessels are required to carry safety equipment in accordance with Transport Canada Vessel Regulations.

#### **Safety at Anchor**

- · Predominantly sandy bottom. Brisk westerly winds prevail.
- Use your anchor light at night.

#### **Safety While Travelling**

- 5,000 kayakers paddle here each summer. Kayakers are not visible on radar. Be alert!
- Reduce speed when in narrow passages, near paddlers or if vessels are anchored.

#### **Low Impact at Anchor**

- Keep bilges clean; don't pump oily water overboard.
- Use bilge sorbents in place of detergents.
- Store grey-water and human waste; no dumping or pumping.
- Use environmentally safe cleaners like baking soda, vinegar, olive oil or hydrogen peroxide.
- Carefully manage fuel; even small spills are toxic to
- Avoid use of generators, compressors and sound systems.

#### **Low Impact Travelling**

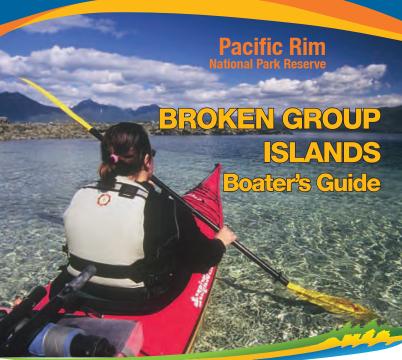
- No dumping only pumping. Don't litter.
- Reduce your vessel speed and wake in respect for wildlife, shorelines and other users.



- Entering sea or land caves and the collection of natural and cultural heritage objects requires prior written permission from Parks Canada.
- To visit the Tseshaht First Nation reserves on Nettle and Effingham Islands, you are required to have a valid letter of permission from the nation.

- Domestic animals are not permitted ashore in the Broken Group Islands; exercise pets outside the park boundary.
- Bring all drinking water with you. Surface water is subject to coliform contamination.



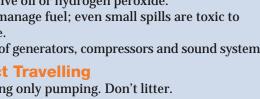












# **TSESHAHT FIRST NATION**



We, the Tseshahl First Nation, whose traditional territory centres around the Broken Group Islands, welcome you to respectfully explore our territory.

At the core of Tseshaht is our chronicle of creation, our spiritual origin. We were created at Ts'ishaa, an ancient village site on Benson Island. Nas, our creator, gave our first ancestors (Tseshaht man and woman) the highest spiritual responsibility and stewardship of this area. Today, we still work with pride as a community to preserve our traditional values and teachings of land, water,

and stories. There are many sites

of spiritual and
cultural significance
to us here.

Enrich youn trip;
visit Benson and
Keith Islands
to learn more
about oun history
and continuing
connection to
this place.

# The Broken Group Islands are always beautiful but not always tranquil...

#### Prepare

- Assess your group's skills, in relation to the environmental hazards; weigh the risk wisely.
- Listen to the marine weather and sea state forecasts on the marine VHF radio weather channel.
- Study tide tables and charts; plan a sheltered travel route.
- Wear safety gear and dress for warmth and changeable weather.
- Even on a day trip, pack for an emergency overnight stay. Carry water and a phone/VHF radio, flares and a flashlight.
- Islands are deceptively difficult to hike around due to cliffs, surge channels, impassable undergrowth, and rising tides.

#### **Ocean Conditions**

- The average water temperature is 8 degrees Celsius! Submersion can quickly result in hypothermia.
- Reefs, shallows and floating logs abound; always read the chart and the water.
- Ocean swell can make travel and landings difficult. The exposed southern shores of Benson, Bately, Wouwer and Howell Islands, and open waters of Imperial Eagle and Loudoun Channels can be challenging in big swell.

#### Weather

- Warm summer days often produce thick fog, reducing visibility to metres; watch the horizon & note your chart position frequently.
- If lost, beach on a safe shore and wait for the fog to clear.

   Veen the group together in even water, paddlers do not.
- Keep the group together in open water; paddlers do not appear on radar.
- Southeast winds bring storms with heavy rainfall even in summer.
- Strong northwest winds often peak in the afternoon in good weather.
- Plan channel crossings (e.g. Coaster, Sechart, Peacock, Imperial Eagle and Loudoun) for early morning, before the winds pick up.



