

REPRESENTATIVE AREA DESIGNATIONS CATEGORIES IN SASKATCHEWAN

The following protected area designations are part of the Representative Areas Network in Saskatchewan. In the table below, the goals, objectives, selection criteria and management considerations are listed for each type of protected area:

<p>Ecological Reserve Game Preserve Protected Area (Cultural Resource and Natural Area) Provincial Historic Park Provincial Historic Site Provincial Natural Environment Park Provincial Recreation Park Provincial Recreation Site Provincial Wilderness Park Regional Park Urban Park Wildlife Development Fund Land Wildlife Habitat Protection Land Wildlife Refuge</p>	<p>Other: Canadian Heritage River Migratory Bird Sanctuary National Historic Park National Historic Site National Park National Wildlife Area PFRA Community Pasture Provincial Community Pasture Provincial and Municipal Heritage Property RAMSAR</p>
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Goals	Objectives	Selection Criteria	Management Considerations
ECOLOGICAL RESERVES: provincial Crown lands which sustain, or are associated with, unique or representative parts of the natural environment including water, land, plants, wildlife and people.			
<p>Preserve natural areas in order to protect genetic resources. Provide areas for scientific research in a natural setting.</p>	<p>Ensure gene pool preservation in order to maintain genetic diversity and ecosystem resilience. Create environmental bench- marks from which it is possible to gauge the influence of human activities on the environment in general and on specific ecosystems in particular. Preserve representative samples of</p>	<p>As a requirement under <u>The Ecological Reserves Act</u> the site must be owned by the provincial government. Candidate sites on private or federal Crown land must be purchased or donated to the province before they can be designated as an ecological reserve. Lack of encumbrances which are inconsistent with ecological reserve goals</p>	<p>Designated under <u>The Ecological Reserves Act</u> (1979-80) and administered by Parks and Special Places Branch, SERM. Cabinet approval is also needed to withdraw a site from ecological reserve status. The intent of management is to keep human influence to a minimum. Management guidelines are specified</p>

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	<p>ecosystems, as well as special and unique environments for posterity and for their educational, research and cultural value.</p> <p>Preserve environmentally sensitive areas with little ecosystem resilience and stability for all of the above stated purposes.</p> <p>Preserve examples of ecosystems which have been disturbed by people in order to be able to gauge ecosystem recovery and develop an understanding of the processes responsible for ecosystem recovery.</p> <p>Preserve refuges and breeding areas for rare and endangered species so as to limit human induced extinctions (Epp, 1985, 3).</p>	<p>such as mineral extraction.</p> <p>Representation in each of the province's eleven major ecoregions first, and then reserve selection should be based on landscape areas (or subregions) within each ecoregion.</p> <p>An equitable distribution across the province.</p> <p>Presence of high level of sensitivity to human disturbance.</p> <p>Presence of high levels of ecological diversity.</p> <p>Presence of unique ecological characteristics (Epp and Elsaesser, 1986, 9).</p>	<p>for each ecological reserve.</p> <p>Scientific research, baseline studies and environmental monitoring are primary uses. Access is restricted and permission for these activities must be obtained in writing from SERM unless specified in the regulations.</p> <p>Public use focuses on education and non-consumptive nature appreciation activities (e.g., wildlife viewing, nature study, hiking) where permitted.</p> <p>Public access may be restricted in sensitive areas such as bird colonies. The following activities and uses are prohibited unless specified in the regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ hunting, trapping and fishing ≡ mining, oil and gas exploration ≡ logging, hydroelectric development ≡ utility lines, roads, highways, other rights-of-way ≡ water control structures ≡ grazing; except for expressed management purposes; ≡ use of any form of mechanized vehicle <p>Natural processes, including fire, disease and insects, will normally be permitted to evolve unimpeded.</p> <p>A management plan is required for each ecological reserve due to the geographic variation of sites (Epp, 1981, 85)</p> <p>Sites must be clearly marked with the appropriate posted signage.</p>

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GAME PRESERVES: established for protecting, propagating, managing, controlling, regulating or enhancing wildlife and its habitat.			
<p>Preserve and manage wildlife populations and habitat.</p>	<p>Stabilize or increase wildlife populations (e.g., moose, elk) in localized areas through propagation, management, control, regulation, or enhancement.</p> <p>Protect wildlife, including waterfowl, by supplementing or double-designating existing legally protected areas such as migratory bird sanctuaries.</p> <p>Encourage the pursuit of recreational activities (e.g., birdwatching, photography) which are compatible with wildlife and habitat protection objectives.</p>	<p>Utilized by a declining or vulnerable wildlife population.</p> <p>Wildlife and/or habitat is not adequately protected by its current designation, for example, legislation focuses on only one species such as migratory birds.</p>	<p>Designated by regulations under <u>The Wildlife Act (1997)</u> and managed by Fish and Wildlife Branch, SERM.</p> <p>Public use focuses on nature appreciation activities (e.g. bird watching, photography) where permitted; permission from private landowners may have to be obtained.</p> <p>Hunting is prohibited.</p> <p>SERM has begun to re-examine the status of each game preserve as some preserves do not meet the established goals and objectives (e.g., areas were designated only to protect private property and portions of regional parks from hunting).</p>
PROTECTED AREAS (CULTURAL RESOURCES, NATURAL AREAS): Designated provincial Crown lands that offer maximum protection to important, rare or fragile resources, either natural, historic or archaeological.			
<p>Protect and preserve site-specific cultural (i.e., archaeological, historical, paleontological) and natural resources of provincial interest or significance.</p>	<p><u>Protected Area - Cultural Resources</u></p> <p>Limit public access and use of the site.</p> <p>Permit only on-site scientific research where appropriate, in order to gain a better understanding of the resource.</p> <p>Prohibit the development of any facilities or services for the public.</p> <p>Prohibit any commercial advertising of a site, either visual or written.</p> <p>Prevent disclosure of sensitive information to the public, especially the location of a site and its contents.</p>	<p><u>Protected Areas – Cultural Resources</u></p> <p>Land must be owned by the province.</p> <p>A heritage resource must represent an outstanding example of at least one thematic section or sub-section identified in the Heritage Resource Thematic Framework.</p> <p>The land base must be large enough to include the entire resource as it existed during the period being represented.</p> <p>The area must include a buffer zone between the resource and any adjacent incompatible land use or activity.</p> <p>The resource must be sufficiently sensitive to public access and use in order to acquire this protective status (SPRC, 1989, 153).</p>	<p>Created under <u>The Parks Act (1986)</u> and administered by Parks and Special Places Branch, SERM.</p> <p>Two "natural" protected areas have been leased to the University of Saskatchewan for biological purposes and to Nature Saskatchewan to protect wildlife from hunting.</p> <p>Use has not been specifically stated in the act, except that all park lands are to be used for the enjoyment and education of residents and visitors to the province.</p> <p>Newer protected areas, such as Brockelbank Hill have a published report outlining proposed management, land use practices and</p>

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	<p><u>Protected Area - Natural Area</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designate representative ecoregions/ landscape areas (or subregions) on a smaller scale, which complement the wilderness or natural protection emphasis of provincial wilderness and natural environment parks. Designate and recognize a unique area, e.g., geologic feature, flora, fauna. Permit and encourage scientific research, where appropriate, in order to gain a better understanding of the site, (e.g., flora, fauna). Limit vehicular access to a site in order to preserve the wilderness setting. Prohibit any commercial development or mineral exploration/extraction. Permit only controlled non-mechanized recreational use which is compatible with a wilderness setting, (e.g., hiking, photography). 	<p><u>Protected Areas – Natural Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land must be owned by the province. The natural area must possess at least one outstanding geological feature or unique ecological characteristics, (e.g., rare flora). 	<p>guidelines (SERM, 1993a).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive recreational uses or mineral extraction/exploration is prohibited. Protected areas containing cultural resources, such as archaeological/historical artifacts are closed to the general public. No services, facilities, advertising or disclosure of information on a cultural site is permitted. A resource protection plan will be prepared for these sites when staffing levels allow. A written permit is required from SERM to conduct research activities within any protected area.
<p>PROVINCIAL HISTORIC PARKS: preserve and interpret prehistoric or historic resources representative of themes and events which have contributed to the history of Saskatchewan. They also provide opportunities for a variety of outdoor recreational activities that are largely dependent upon a historic setting (P.R.P. Consulting, 1985, 23). Provincial historic parks may be either "passive", if interpretative programs are not staffed on-site, or "active", if on-site interpretative personnel are available (SPRC, 1989, 8).</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve and interpret selected provincially significant artifacts, resources or themes at the actual site where a historic event occurred. Provide tourist attractions which will generate economic activity in the surrounding area and province (SPRR, 1986b, 4-5). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve historic resources which are of special value and/or interest to the public. Offer high quality outdoor recreational opportunities which encourage an appreciation for historic resources in a park environment. Develop facilities and services which are compatible with the park theme, so as to not jeopardize the park's resources. Encourage day-use of the park by both residents and non-residents, thereby contributing to the provincial economy of the province through tourism (P.R.P. Consulting, 1985, 23-24). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park land must be provincial Crown land. A sufficient land base must be associated with the entire resource as it existed during the represented period. The land base must be large enough to adequately protect historic resources and enable them to be appreciated by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≅a buffer zone between the resource and any incompatible land uses and activities; or ≅the adjacent land uses and images must be capable of being modified; or ≅are already compatible with the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated under <u>The Parks Act</u> (1986) and managed by the Parks and Special Places Branch, SERM. Direction for long-term planning is set by the <u>Saskatchewan Heritage Resources System Planning Framework</u> (SPRC, 1989). This document provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≅a Heritage Resource Thematic Framework which is divided into four heritage resource types: Geological/Paleontological Model; Precontact Archaeological Model; Historic Model and Architectural Model. Each model is further

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		<p>resource and period being interpreted.</p> <p>The resource must be either located:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≅within the destination travel threshold of at least 200,000 urban residents; or ≅situated within the day-use travel threshold of at least 5,000 urban residents and along a primary highway corridor (SPRC, 1989, 148-149). <p><u>Active Interpretative Program Historic Park</u></p> <p>The resource must have the potential to interpret at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≅three sub-themes; or ≅all sub-themes, thematic sections and sub-sections within any one theme as identified in the Thematic Heritage Framework. <p>A sufficient land base must be associated with the resource in order to accommodate intensive visitor services and facilities.</p> <p>The resource and land base must have the physical carrying capacity to withstand intensive visitor use for interpretative purposes.</p> <p>The resource must be located:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≅ within the destination travel threshold of at least 350,000 urban residents; or ≅ be situated within the day-use travel threshold of at least 20,000 urban residents and along a primary highway corridor; or ≅be within 80 km of a major tourism/recreation destination (SPRC, 1989, 146-147). <p><u>Passive Interpretative Program Historic Park</u></p> <p>The resource must have the potential to interpret at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≅two sub-themes; or ≅all sub-themes, thematic sections 	<p>subdivided into a series of themes, subthemes and thematic sections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≅a systematic process for evaluating and assessing heritage resources for possible inclusion in the provincial Heritage Resources System. ≅an appropriate management approach for designating resources and establishing priorities for heritage resource development (i.e., based on gap analysis). <p>Guidelines and performance standards, as well as the requirements outlined in the selection criteria section must be met before a site can be considered for park status.</p> <p>Parks and Special Places Branch, SERM is in the process of updating its long-term development strategy for existing provincial historic parks (SPRR, 1989).</p> <p>Historic park management is guided by the same set of general principles, management policies, zoning and guidelines as other provincial parks, e.g., as many as six zones may be identified within a historic park: Protection, Natural, Resource Management, Development, Access and Historic (Johnson and Weichel, 1987, 51).</p> <p>Emphasis is placed on historic and cultural preservation as well as interpretation and education programming.</p> <p>Use levels at these sites may vary significantly depending on the historic and cultural features and values present</p> <p>Facility development will generally be limited to that needed for the preservation and interpretation of historical and cultural features in their natural surrounding (e.g.,</p>

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		<p>and sub-sections (as appropriate) within any one theme as identified in the Thematic Heritage Framework.</p> <p>Sufficient land base must be associated with the resource in order to accommodate limited visitor services and facilities.</p> <p>The resource and land base must have the physical carrying capacity to withstand moderate visitor use for interpretative purposes.</p> <p>The resource must be either located:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ within the destination travel threshold of at least 200,000 urban residents; or situated within the day-use travel threshold of at least 5,000 urban residents and located along a primary highway corridor (SPRC, 1989, 148-149). 	<p>signing, historical restoration and reconstruction).</p> <p>Fishing is normally permitted. Direct intervention in natural processes may occur to protect facility investments.</p> <p>The following activities and uses are prohibited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ mining, logging, hydroelectric development; ≡ utility lines, roads, highways, other rights-of-way except to access facilities; and ≡ grazing and haying, except for expressed management purposes.
<p>PROVINCIAL HISTORIC SITES: small parcels of Crown land which contain prehistoric or historic resources of provincial significance.</p>			
<p>Protect and provide limited interpretation of a historical resource.</p>	<p>Protect prehistoric or historic resources which are of significant interest or value to the public.</p> <p>Provide an interpretative sign or panel.</p> <p>Prohibit development of visitor services at these sites.</p>	<p>Must be provincial Crown land.</p> <p>The resource must have the potential to interpret:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ at least one sub-theme identified in the Heritage Thematic Framework; or ≡ one outstanding specific thematic section or sub-section in the Heritage Thematic Framework. <p>Sufficient land base must be associated with the resource as it currently exists, for interpretation purposes.</p> <p>Sufficient land base must be associated with the resource to accommodate visitor access and limited parking either on-site or nearby (i.e., within 50 m).</p> <p>Resource must have the physical capacity</p>	<p>Designated by regulation under <u>The Parks Act</u> (1986) and administered by Parks and Special Places Branch, SERM.</p> <p>Not intended to be developed or promoted to the same extent as provincial historic parks.</p> <p>No management guidelines have been set out in policy under the act.</p>

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		<p>to support moderate visitor use for interpretative purposes. Resource must be situated within the day-use travel threshold of at least 5,000 urban residents or located along a primary highway corridor (SPRC, 1989, 150).</p>	
<p>PROVINCIAL NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARKS: Relatively large natural tracts of land which protect representative and unique landscapes found in Saskatchewan.</p>			
<p>A dual role of landscape protection and the provision of appropriate recreation opportunities for the public. Natural environment parks should <u>not</u> be viewed as the primary sites for recreational activities (SPRR, 1986a, 33-34).</p>	<p>Preserve a representative landscape(s) which displays a variety of ecological characteristics and features found in the province. Create park areas which are sufficiently large enough in size to ensure the integrity of the ecosystem(s). Allow natural processes to continue with little interference from human recreation activities. Encourage destination use of the park by both residents and non-residents, thereby contributing to the provincial economy of the province. Develop facilities and services appropriate to the purpose of the park, which will sustain a wide variety of recreational pursuits Provide educational and interpretative facilities/programs that would enable the public to gain a better understanding of the natural environment represented by the park and the value of the recreational opportunities afforded in such a setting (P.R.P. Consulting, 1985, 14-18).</p>	<p>Park land must be owned by the province. Area must possess at least one (or more) representative ecosystem, geological or physical feature and/or species of flora and fauna which is of special scientific value or public interest. Parks designated and managed with a recreational bias should be located: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ within the destination threshold of at least 350,000 urban residents; and ≡ where high recreational capability has been documented and especially where the opportunities for water-based recreational activities exist; or ≡ in areas which contain adequate natural landscape features to supplement the representation/protection criterion upon designation (SPRR, 1986a, 43-44).</p>	<p>Designated under the Parks Act (1986) and administered by Parks and Special Places Branch, SERM. The direction for long-term planning is set by the <u>Provincial Parks System Plan</u> (SPRR, 1990b). Management strategies are prepared for each park. Permissible recreational uses and facilities may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ auto-accessible campgrounds and day-use areas; ≡ boating opportunities (powered and non-powered); ≡ nature hiking/ski/snowmobile trails; ≡ horseback riding; ≡ primitive camping, cabins and lodges; and ≡ educational and interpretative services. Fishing is normally permitted Hunting is allowed in certain parks, subject to provincial hunting regulations and may be prohibited in development, wilderness and protection zones. Grazing and haying is only permitted in specific parks where it has been a traditional activity. Oil and gas development is restricted to parks where it has been a</p>

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			<p>historical activity and may occur within a resource management zone only.</p> <p>Utility lines, roads, highways and other major rights-of-way will not be permitted except where necessary to access facilities and traditional/historical activities occurring in a park.</p> <p>Commercial logging and hydroelectric development is prohibited.</p>
<p>PROVINCIAL RECREATION PARKS: provide opportunities for a wide variety of intensive outdoor recreational activities in a natural setting. Three tiers are recognised: Tier 1 parks have a high level of capital development and management commitment, and provide a great diversity of facilities and opportunities. Tier 2 parks have a more moderate level of facilities and opportunities, while Tier 3 parks are the smallest category, having relatively low levels of capital development, management commitment and recreational opportunity (SPRR, 1986a, 40).</p>			
<p>Offer high quality and readily accessible outdoor recreational opportunities to Saskatchewan residents, as monetary resources allow.</p> <p>Serve to redirect conflicting recreational activities away from natural environmental parks.</p>	<p>Develop appropriate visitor facilities (including accommodation) and services that will enhance and diversify recreational opportunities, resulting in increased park attendance.</p> <p>Encourage day-use and short-term visitation by residents and non-residents, thereby contributing to the economy of the province.</p> <p>Permit non-mechanized recreational use which is compatible with a natural setting (e.g., canoeing, sailing, tennis).</p> <p>Restrict mechanized recreational activities, such as scenic driving and motor boating, to appropriate areas (P.R.P. Consulting, 1985, 19-22).</p>	<p>Park land must be owned by the provincial government.</p> <p>Location of potential candidate parks are primarily based on recreational demand and recreational capability (based on the Canada Land Use Inventory System) for each tier of recreational park.</p> <p>≧Tier 1 - requires a destination travel threshold (i.e. 4 hour drive) of at least 500,000 urban residents or a day-use threshold (i.e. 1 hour drive) of at least 50,000 urban residents. The area has a high recreational capability (or can be created) for providing a wide variety of recreational activities, including water-based recreation. Should the area be of outstanding recreational capability, then the destination travel threshold is lowered to 200,000 urban residents.</p> <p>≧Tier 2 - minimum destination travel threshold of 350,000 urban residents or day-use travel threshold of at least 20,000 urban residents. Documented recreational capability</p>	<p>Designated under the Parks Act (1986) and administered by Parks and Special Places Branch, SERM. Direction for long-term planning is set by the <u>Provincial Park System Plan</u> (SPRR, 1990b).</p> <p>Recreational park management uses the same set of general principles, management policies, zoning and guidelines as other provincial parks. A park management strategy is prepared for each individual park. Five zones can be identified within recreational parks: natural, historic, resource management, development and access. The first three zones are optional and may not occur in every recreation park (Johnson and Weichel, 1987, 51).</p> <p>Recreation and tourism activities will be primarily intensive and diverse depending on the individual site. Emphasis will be placed on providing recreational experiences in a natural setting, as well as obtaining an appreciation for natural and</p>

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		<p>must be high (or can be created) for a variety of recreational activities. In contrast to Tier 1 parks the provision of water-based recreational activities is not necessary, especially if desirable upland recreational opportunities exist.</p> <p>≅ Tier 3 - destination travel threshold of at least 200,000 urban residents or day-use travel threshold of at least 5,000 urban residents. In addition, these parks should be located within 15 km of a major highway corridor. Like Tier 2 parks, the provision of water-based recreational activities is optional, especially if desirable upland recreational opportunities already exist.</p> <p>A new recreational park (i.e. Tier 2) can also be located in close proximity to an urban community, when the annual visitor densities in the intensive use area(s) of a natural environment park exceed 75 visitors per hectare (SPRR, 1986a, 41-44). In contrast to Tier 1 parks the provision of water-based recreational activities is not necessary, especially if desirable upland recreational opportunities exist.</p>	<p>cultural values.</p> <p>Permissible recreation and tourism uses and facilities include: auto-accessible campgrounds and day-use areas, boating opportunities (powered and non-powered), golf and mini-golf courses, various commercial services; and a variety of educational and interpretative services may be available.</p> <p>Fishing is normally permitted; hunting prohibited.</p> <p>No commercial extractive activities such as logging, mining or hydroelectric development will be permitted.</p> <p>Direct intervention in natural processes may occur to support recreational uses such as vegetation and fisheries enhancement</p>
<p>PROVINCIAL RECREATION SITES: small areas of Crown land developed to take advantage of particular recreational activity or facility, such as a campground, picnic area or lake access point.</p>			
<p>Provide recreational opportunities and facilities to serve the widest possible needs of the province's population.</p>	<p>Complement the provincial park system through this recreational function, as well as through the possible protection of natural environments found within the sites.</p>	<p>Land must be provincial Crown land. Area should possess natural or man-made resources which are conducive to various types of outdoor recreation.</p>	<p>Designated under regulations pursuant to <u>The Parks Act</u> (1986) and administered by Parks and Special Places Branch, SERM.</p> <p>Subject to a periodical assessment procedure whereby a site may either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≅ continue in its present status;

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ be leased to the private sector; ≡ be sold to the private sector; or ≡ be closed to the public, but maintained as Crown land, if its natural endowment is judged to be significant as wildlife habitat, or if rare plant and animals occur there.
<p>PROVINCIAL WILDERNESS PARKS: a) preserve large and remote tracts of undisturbed Crown land in a natural state; and b) allow for the pursuit of low intensity and non-mechanized wilderness recreation.</p>			
<p>Protect representative areas of the province's major ecoregions for the benefit of present and future generations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect a piece of the environment which is self-sustaining. Allow the continuation of natural processes by minimizing human interference. Permit only non-mechanized recreational use, which is compatible with a high quality primitive wilderness experience (i.e., primitive camping, hiking, nature study, photography, cross-country skiing). Limit the number of users in the same area and encourage them to conduct their activities in such a way as to minimize the impact on the natural environment. Provide limited visitor facilities and services where appropriate, at only the entry points to a park, as the overriding function remains resource protection rather than visitor comfort (e.g., canoe rental, camping) (P.R.P. Consulting, 1985, 10-12). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land must be provincial Crown land. Area must possess outstanding and representative ecosystems, features (e.g., geological, physical) and/or species of flora and fauna, which are of special scientific value or of public interest. Area must be large enough to protect representative landscapes or self-sustaining environments. Selection of areas will tend to be in remote regions of the province, in order to achieve the high quality experience associated with solitary recreational activities (P.R.P. Consulting, 1985, 11; SPRR, 1986a). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated under <u>The Parks Act</u> (1986) and administered by Parks and Special Places Branch, SERM. Direction for long-term park planning is set by <u>The Provincial Parks System Plan</u> (SPRR, 1990b). Wilderness park management is guided by a set of general principles, management policies, zoning, and zoning guidelines and management strategies for each individual park. Four zones have been identified within provincial wilderness parks: protection, natural, historic and access (Johnson and Weichel, 1987). Recreational use focuses on non-motorized, low intensity recreation, ecotourism and wilderness adventure opportunities (e.g., backpacking, white water canoeing, nature/hiking trails); facility provision is minimal or non-existent. Sport fishing is normally permitted, except in some instances within a protection zone. Hunting is viewed as a management technique, occurring only when game and habitat permit within a

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			<p>natural, historic access or resource management zone.</p> <p>Trapping is viewed as a resource management tool and is prohibited within a protection zone.</p> <p>Trapping and hunting may be allowed as a traditional subsistence activity limited to native residents living near the boundaries of a park, as long as the resource base is not adversely affected (Lozinsky, 1980, 6).</p> <p>The following activities or uses are prohibited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ logging, mining, hydroelectric development; ≡ irrigation projects; ≡ commercial fishing; ≡ grazing or haying; ≡ water control structures; and ≡ roads, utility lines and other major rights-of-way except in an access park zone.
REGIONAL PARKS: provide outdoor recreational facilities on a regional basis throughout the province.			
<p>Encourage the appreciation and use of natural and recreational resources throughout the province.</p>	<p>Ensure that residents of Saskatchewan are within a reasonable driving distance of a regional park.</p>	<p>A minimum of 6.1 ha in size. Able to serve a distinct regional function. Located at least 80.5 km from a provincial park and not less than 40 km from an existing regional park (Rump and Harper, 1980, 110).</p>	<p>Established under <u>The Regional Park Act</u> (1979), the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the advice of the Minister of SERM may establish a Regional Park Authority, consisting of one or more rural municipalities. Regional Park Authorities are comprised of residents from municipalities within which the parks are established.</p> <p>The powers of the authority are to acquire land, accept grants, raise money, employ park workers, enter</p>

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			<p>into agreements and make provisions for the administration, operation, control and use of the regional park. The province continues to provide local government agencies or authorities with assistance in developing recreation facilities, and in meeting maintenance costs. Funds are made available through a five-year capital development agreement and a maintenance grant program. The province pays two-thirds of eligible capital expenditures, while the municipalities and organizations pay one-third. Hunting is prohibited.</p>
<p>URBAN PARKS: provide recreational and educational opportunities to citizens and visitors by conserving park land in major urban centres.</p>			
<p>Create an urban park for citizens and visitors alike by restoring and protecting a natural setting, such as a river valley.</p>	<p>Provide a variety of recreational facilities for individuals, families and groups in a natural setting, such as picnic sites, barbecues, shelters, trails, canoe launch areas, playgrounds and special events. Promote awareness about natural and cultural resources through walking trails, signage and education programs. Protect, maintain and enhance public lands within a specified managed area. Enhance rural-urban relations.</p>		<p>Urban parks are established by an act of the Saskatchewan legislature. Urban park authorities are responsible for the coordination of planning, promotion, use, development, protection, maintenance and improvement of public lands within a specified management area. Development and management of urban parks is based on management plans. For example, Meewasin Valley (Moriyama, 1978) completed a 100 year conceptual master plan.</p>
<p>WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT FUND LANDS: acquired by Fish and Wildlife Branch, SERM on behalf of Saskatchewan's sportsmen, recreationalists and concerned individuals to conserve and improve critical habitat primarily for white-tailed deer, as well as for other important game and endangered species.</p>			
<p>Protect, conserve, enhance or restore wildlife habitat in the agricultural and forested regions of Saskatchewan.</p>	<p>Acquire land suitable for wildlife purposes through purchase, lease, or donation. Form partnerships, where possible, with other government and non-government</p>	<p>Wildlife habitat should be secured, first, based on representation within some of the province's eleven major ecoregions, and second, upon landscape areas (or subregions within each ecoregion).</p>	<p>An amendment to <u>The Game Act</u> in 1970 permitted the establishment of a Wildlife Development Fund (WDF) aimed at acquiring and enhancing land suitable for wildlife</p>

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	<p>organizations to jointly purchase or lease land for wildlife purposes.</p> <p>Environmental stewardship of wildlife habitat is promoted through private land owner agreements.</p> <p>Manage lands to ensure the widest diversity of plants and animals is maintained.</p>	<p>Purchased or leased land must contain at least 75% of its natural habitat in order to provide food and winter shelter for wildlife.</p> <p>Land securement should be based on the amount of important habitat left in an area.</p> <p>Preference for securing land should be given to areas where critical habitat is vulnerable to agricultural development.</p> <p>Acquisition and management of key wildlife habitat is based on: (i) an ongoing willing seller-buyer basis or (ii) through donations of land made by private individuals to SERM for recognition as wildlife refuges under the Wildlife Development Fund Program.</p>	<p>purposes.</p> <p>The fund was officially established in March of 1972 and is now administered under <u>The Natural Resources Act</u> (1993) and <u>The Provincial Lands Act</u> (Rump and Harper, 1980, 98).</p> <p>In 1984, the WDF legislation was broadened and renamed as the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (FWDF) to permit fish enhancement work.</p> <p>WDF land refers only to the wildlife component of the FWDF.</p> <p>SERM has purchased approximately 67,000 ha of natural land considered to be of marginal agricultural value. Revenue for the fund comes from hunting and trapping licence fees, tax deductible donations as well as approximately 30% of the sale of every wildlife habitat certificate (SPRR, 1991, 15).</p> <p>Grazing is not normally allowed.</p> <p>Tree planting and the cutting of openings in the forest to stimulate undergrowth is encouraged.</p> <p>Lands purchased through the fund are normally accessible for recreational use by hunters, trappers and wildlife observers, unless special circumstances demand protection for a specific parcel of land (e.g., endangered species habitat) (SERM, 1993c, 2).</p>
<p>WILDLIFE HABITAT PROTECTION LANDS: designated multiple-use provincial Crown lands, which provide seasonal or year-round habitat critical to wildlife survival, including rare and endangered species located primarily in the agricultural and forest fringe regions of Saskatchewan.</p>			
<p>Protect the remaining "critical areas of wildlife habitat on Crown land without affecting existing compatible traditional land uses, such as cattle</p>	<p>Prohibit the sale of designated critical Crown wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Restrict the use (i.e., clearing and breaking) of designated Crown lands in</p>	<p>Designation is based on the work of the Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Inventory, a project started in 1975 and completed in the early 1980s by Wildlife Branch,</p>	<p>Designated under <u>The Wildlife Habitat Protection Act</u> (formerly <u>The Critical Wildlife Habitat Protection Act</u>), which was originally enacted in</p>

Goals	Objectives	Selection Criteria	Management Considerations
<p>grazing and haying.</p>	<p>order to protect wildlife values. Protect and conserve rare and endangered species, game species and non-game species habitats in order to maintain population levels; over 400 species of birds and other wildlife is supported by this land (Andrews, 1992, 3).</p> <p>Encourage the wise multiple use of public lands which can satisfy both wildlife and agricultural needs.</p>	<p>SERM.</p> <p>The inventory was based on a series of topographic maps (1:250,000 scale) and corresponding technical reports which examined soil, climate, water resources, native vegetation, and other wildlife characteristics for each map sheet. The best examples of habitat located on Crown land were then chosen as "candidates" for wildlife habitat reservation and intended for designation under legislation (Elsasser, 1981, 18). Three major criteria were used in determining the selection of WHPL during the Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Inventory. These include:</p> <p><u>Biophysical Characteristics</u></p> <p>≅WHPL must contain at least 50% of its native cover (i.e., prairie or bush).</p> <p>≅Consideration must be given to the amount of native vegetation relative to wildlife species and geographical location within the province:</p> <p>-Habitat characteristics which make it "critical" to wildlife species varies throughout the province, e.g., a grove of aspen trees surrounding a slough in the southeast part of the province is considered critical habitat for white-tailed deer, as the vast majority of lands are under cultivation. This same habitat is not considered critical for white-tailed deer, if it is located in the north, adjacent to the northern provincial forest.</p> <p>-Habitat located in close proximity to larger, continuous blocks of land capable of providing the required balance of food, water, breeding habitat, cover etc. will be selected over an isolated, individual quarter section of land.</p>	<p>1984 to protect critically important wildlife habitat on Crown land. Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food directly administers agricultural uses (e.g., grazing leases) on the majority of these designated Crown lands, while Fish and Wildlife Branch, SERM administers the act and the associated <u>Critical Wildlife Habitat Lands Disposition and Alterations Regulations</u>. Thus the legislation "ensures these "critical" habitat lands remain under Crown control [i.e., cannot be sold] and that surface alterations do not take place at the expense of wildlife" (SERM, 1992, 4).</p> <p>Lessees of designated WHPL may continue their agricultural uses, such as grazing or haying as long as the activities are compatible with wildlife.</p> <p>Routine developments such as fencing and dugout construction are not restricted.</p> <p>Oil and gas exploration and extraction activities are also permitted, as well restoration of these sites can be enforced if necessary. The industry is limited to four wells per quarter section by the regulations and there are restrictions on seismic activity in treed areas.</p> <p>Approximately, 1.36 million ha of provincial Crown land are designated under the act.</p>

Goals	Objectives	Selection Criteria	Management Considerations
		<p>≅The parcel is part of the original 35,208.9 ha of "super critical" white-tailed deer habitat (i.e., based on winter habitat requirements) located in south-east Saskatchewan, which was identified by Wildlife Branch, SERM during 1983.</p> <p>≅The parcel is one of the last remnants of native habitat, which is vulnerable to breaking in an already heavily cultivated area.</p> <p>≅Remaining habitat may be located within either a community pasture which allows grazing and haying activities or a woodlot harvest site located in the forest fringe.</p> <p>≅The land in question is located in close proximity to cultivated crops, such as cereal grains; thus increasing the wildlife capability of an area.</p> <p>≅The parcel can support big game and game bird populations which are under heavy demand by hunters (SERM, n.d., 3).</p> <p><u>Wildlife Abundance</u></p> <p>≅Presence of wildlife species as identified by population surveys.</p> <p>≅The relationship of a parcel to other known blocks of habitat that are important to wildlife populations, (e.g., Great Sand Hills, Missouri Coteau, Royal-Meeting Lake PFRA Pasture).</p> <p>≅The relationship of a parcel to corridors between these larger habitat blocks as identified above or its relative location in relation to the northern provincial forest.</p> <p>≅The relative abundance of other similar habitats not regularly found in a specific area of the province, (e.g., white-tailed deer habitat is found only in localized areas in the</p>	

Goals	Objectives	Selection Criteria	Management Considerations
		southwest). ≙Presence of rare and/or endangered species. ≙Upland bird lek, breeding area or winter habitat area. ≙Burrowing owl site or Swift-fox release site. ≙Whooping crane staging and potential nesting area (SERM, n.d., 4).	
WILDLIFE REFUGES: constituted as areas for the protection, propagation, perpetuation, management, control, regulation and/or enhancement of wildlife and its habitat.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Preserve important wildlife habitat. . Provide opportunities for habitat research and public education. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Area should be provincial Crown land (currently, one refuge is owned by Nature Saskatchewan, and another is leased by the University of Saskatchewan). . Area is important wildlife habitat. . Area ideally should be relatively inaccessible, so as to minimize the potential for disruption by human activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Designated by regulations under <u>The Wildlife Act (1997)</u> and administered by Fish and Wildlife Branch, SERM. . Hunting is not permitted within any of the wildlife refuges. . There are currently 24 wildlife refuges in Saskatchewan, 13 of which are located on islands. These island areas are considered "special" and additional restrictions under <u>The Wildlife Regulations, 1997</u> apply (e.g., destruction or alteration of habitat, disturbance to wildlife or entry during specified time periods are prohibited).
OTHER DESIGNATION TYPES These types of designations generally have no legislative authority or are governed by another jurisdiction such as the federal government or other provincial government body. Although not mentioned specifically, memorandum of understanding and other types of agreements would fall under this category.			
CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS: rivers or segments of a river including its immediate environment which have been nationally recognized for their outstanding natural, human and/or recreational values. In Saskatchewan, the river environment is considered to include: the river water and channel, the valley floor and the valley walls to the crest of the river valley. Landscapes, forms and features and landscapes through which a river flows may also contribute to the values of a river's environment (Baschak, 1993,7).			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Establish a national system of protected rivers or segments of rivers which reflect the diversity of Canada's natural environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Give national and international recognition to outstanding Canadian rivers. . Ensure that long-term management will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . A nominated river is included in the system if it meets one or more of the criteria listed in each of the heritage value guidelines, as well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Each river designated as a Canadian Heritage River continues to be managed by the provincial/territorial governments in

Goals	Objectives	Selection Criteria	Management Considerations
<p>and commemorate the role of rivers in the country's history and culture (CHRB Secretariat, 1993).</p>	<p>conserve the natural, historical, cultural, and recreational values of Canadian heritage rivers for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations.</p>	<p>as a set of integrity guidelines as described below.</p> <p><i>Heritage Value Guidelines:</i></p> <p>a) Natural Value ≡ Example of a particular geological time period or representative of an ongoing fluvial, geomorphological or biological process; or ≡ contains along its course unique, rare or outstanding examples of natural phenomena, formations or features areas of exceptional natural beauty; or ≡ accommodates habitats of rare or endangered species of plants or animals; or ≡ includes areas where outstanding concentrations of plants and animals of Canadian interest and significance are found.</p> <p>b) Human Value ≡ Major impact upon a region in the historical development of Canada (e.g., native people, settlement, transportation); or ≡ strongly associated with important persons, events, movements or achievements; or ≡ contains outstanding examples or concentrations of historical archaeological structures, works or sites which are either unique, rare or of great antiquity or are representative of a major theme(s) in Canadian history.</p> <p>c) Recreational Value ≡ Achieved when the river environment provides a combination of recreational, natural and aesthetic values capable of supporting recreational activities without jeopardizing its environment.</p> <p><i>Integrity Guidelines:</i></p>	<p>cooperation with the municipality and community in which it is located.</p> <p>A Canadian Heritage Rivers Board (CHRB) was established in 1984 to review river nominations and recommend whether a river qualifies for inclusion in the program. CHRB consists of fourteen members, two appointed by the federal government and one appointed by each of the ten provincial/territorial participants. Board duties include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ developing a public awareness of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS); ≡ encouraging the nomination of rivers to the system; ≡ recommending designation of nominated rivers which in the opinion of the board meet the selection guidelines; ≡ monitoring the status of Canadian heritage rivers to determine if their heritage resources are being maintained; and ≡ recommending removal from the system of a river which no longer meets the selection guidelines. <p>Nominated Canadian heritage rivers must have outstanding heritage value (i.e., representative or unique in a province/territory). Nomination means that the CHRB agrees that the river is of national significance and should be managed in a way that will keep its special values intact. When a government in whose jurisdiction the river lies develops an acceptable management plan, the river can then be formally designated as a Canadian Heritage River. To date 25 rivers have been nominated to the CHRS program totalling 5,265 km in length. Fifteen of these rivers, totalling 2,965 km have been formally designated by the CHRB (CHRS, 1993, 3).</p>

Goals	Objectives	Selection Criteria	Management Considerations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Must be of sufficient size to contain all or most of the key elements identified under the natural heritage value section. b) Sufficient ecosystem components should be included to ensure the continuity of the species, features or objects to be protected. c) Water quality should be such as to provide for the continuity of the resource (Parks Canada, 1983, 11-14). 	
<p>MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARIES: areas set aside for special protection of migratory birds, their nests, eggs and habitat.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Protect migratory birds in their fall staging areas. . Permit compatible recreational and scientific use within a bird sanctuary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Protect migratory birds from being hunted; or taking of eggs or nests. . Establish some land use control over an area in order to preserve the habitat required by migratory birds. . Provide adequate enforcement of regulations. . Permit compatible forms of recreation (e.g., wildlife viewing) and scientific research which do not conflict with the initial purpose of the sanctuary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . A need for some land use control in order to protect migratory bird habitat. . A need to protect migratory birds from hunting. . Area must be suitable for public use in observing and studying birds (Nieman, 1973, 203). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Bird sanctuaries are established under <u>The Migratory Bird Convention Act</u> and administered by the Canadian Wildlife Service. . Can be owned by private individuals, the federal or provincial government. . Can only be designated on private land with the consent of the landowner. They can be deregulated should the landowner revoke consent or the area loses its value to migratory birds. . Management practises may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ habitat improvement (eg., water level control, fencing, provision of nesting sites) ≡ provision of public facilities (e.g., road signs, pamphlets, picnic tables); and ≡ habitat maintenance (e.g., by purchase, lease, easement agreement). . Hunting is prohibited. . A management plan is required for each sanctuary (Jurick, 1985, 2).
<p>NATIONAL HISTORIC PARKS: federally owned lands which have been set aside to: a) commemorate a historic event; or b) preserve a historic landmark or object of historic, prehistoric or scientific interest of national significance.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Protect and interpret those resources associated with persons, places and events of national historic significance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Foster knowledge and appreciation of Canada's past through a national program of historic commemoration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The significance and integrity of the resource(s) is high enough that the site will make a significant addition to the existing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Candidate parks are initially proposed to the Minister of Canadian Heritage by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of

Goals	Objectives	Selection Criteria	Management Considerations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, present, and ensure the commemorative integrity of cultural resources for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the public and future generations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> network of national historic parks. Resources at the site will illustrate an important aspect of Canadian history, and have a high potential for interpretation. Area is sufficiently large to develop an effective interpretative program and a suitable range of visitor services (Canadian Heritage, 1994, 77). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada. Successful candidates are created by Order-In-Council under Section II of <u>The National Parks Act</u>. Parks Canada is responsible for administering policy, planning and research within individual parks. Parks are governed by a Cultural Resource Management Policy which encompasses the presentation and use, as well as the conservation of a wide range of resources in its custody, e.g., archaeological sites, structures, landscape features, artifacts and engineering works (Canadian Heritage, 1994, pp 72-77 and 101).
<p>NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES: any place declared by the federal Minister of Canadian Heritage to be of national historical interest or significance. It may include either buildings or structures by reason of architectural design, or lands set aside in accordance with the <u>National Parks Act</u> to: a) commemorate a historic event; b) preserve a historic landmark; or c) preserve a historic (includes prehistoric) or scientific object of national importance (Environment Canada, 1991a, 115). National historic sites are either not of sufficient size to develop or offer interpretive facilities that are associated with a national historic park or can be considered a potential national historic park in the planning or development stage (Land Use Policy Committee, 1978, 2).</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage public understanding of Canada's historical heritage by commemorating people, places and events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster knowledge and appreciation of Canada's past through a national program of historic commemoration. Protect, present, and ensure the commemorative integrity of cultural resources for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the public and future generations. Encourage the protection and presentation of national historic sites administered by others (i.e., owned privately or by the provincial government) (Environment Canada, 1991a, 69; Canadian Heritage, 1994, 71). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significance and integrity of the cultural resource is high enough that the site will make a commemorative addition to the existing network of national historic sites. Sufficient knowledge of this site must be known. Resources at the site must illustrate an important aspect of Canadian history and have a high potential for interpretation. Priorities for acquisition have been established. Consideration will be given to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ how well a site fits into the National Historic Sites Systems Plan based on historical theme representation and identified gaps in the commemorative program; ≡ a site's potential for generating tourism, particularly in the context of enhancing knowledge of Canadian history among visitors; and ≡ a site under threat as it may have a higher priority for acquisition than one which is not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites may be either designated by the federal Minister of Canadian Heritage, under Section II of <u>The National Parks Act</u> or under the <u>Historic Sites and Monuments Act</u> (1952-53). The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada advises the minister on matters of acquisition and commemoration (e.g., plaque, monument, cost-sharing agreement). Protection is granted to lands that are under the authority of the federal government. Sites not under federal control depend upon provincial or municipal legislation for protection. Parks Canada is responsible for policy, planning and research (including inventory). Parks Canada reserves the right to withhold locational information in rare instances where the integrity of a site and its resources would be threatened (e.g., archaeological site) (Canadian Heritage, 1994, 74). A Cultural Resource Management Policy

Goals	Objectives	Selection Criteria	Management Considerations
		(Canadian Heritage, 1994, 77).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prepared by Parks Canada deals with the presentation, use and conservation of a wide range of cultural resources. In Saskatchewan, the majority of national historic sites are plaques or monuments located on land not owned by the administrating agency. Two cost-sharing agreements have been signed, e.g., to contribute to the cost of acquiring a historic structure in the Fort Qu'Appelle area and to contribute to the restoration of Holy Trinity Anglican Church located within Lac La Ronge Provincial Park.
<p>NATIONAL PARKS: relatively large tracts of land and/or water designated and managed by the federal government, in order to protect representative natural areas or ecosystems of Canadian and/or international significance.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the ecological integrity of one or several ecosystems. Prevent or eliminate as soon as possible the exploitation or intensive occupation of the area. Provide opportunities for spiritual, scientific, educational, and recreational use in a natural setting for present and future generations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect representative natural and scenic areas of national and international significance for spiritual, scientific, educational and recreational use, including environmentally sustainable tourism. Perpetuate, in a natural state, representative examples of physiographic regions, biotic communities, genetic resources and species in order to maintain ecological stability and diversity. Manage the resource, including visitor use, on a controlled basis in order to maintain the area in a near-natural or natural state. Encourage public understanding, appreciation and respect for the value of safeguarding representative natural landscapes. Prevent and eliminate exploitation and occupation of an area which is contrary to its designation purpose. Form research and environmental monitoring partnerships with universities, conservation organizations, and the private sector in order to gain a better understanding of ecosystems and to ensure their long-term protection. Respect and consider the traditional needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land must be owned by the federal government. Natural regions which do not have adequate representation will be given priority consideration for selection. The size and configuration of a park should be large enough to contain a representative sample of major natural regions, features or scenery, where plant and animal species, geomorphological sites and habitat are of special scientific, educational, spiritual and recreational interest. The area's ecosystem(s) should be in a healthy natural state (i.e., not materially altered by human occupation or exploitation) or if stressed or modified, the area must have the potential for being restored to a natural state. Consideration will be given to a range of factors, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ possible threats to the long-term sustainability of a natural area; ≡ competing land and resource uses; ≡ location and objectives of other planned or existing protected areas in the same region managed by another agency; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National parks are intended to protect representative examples of Canada's diverse landscape. Parks Canada has divided Canada into 39 natural terrestrial regions to provide a framework for systematic formation of national parks. The goal is to have each of these natural regions represented. Creation of a national park involves a federal-provincial agreement which defines administration, control and terms and conditions of transfer of required lands from the province to the federal government. North of 60EN this process includes federal land withdrawal, after an agreement has been reached with the territorial government. Parks are established under the <u>National Parks Act</u>. Park management plans are required for each national park within five years of the proclamation of a park under the act. These plans are amended as necessary and must be reviewed every five years. The public is involved in the development, review and amendment of all park management plans.

Goals	Objectives	Selection Criteria	Management Considerations
	<p>of Aboriginal and local people (e.g., subsistence hunting or renewable resource harvesting for domestic use may be allowed where no alternative can be found, as long as it does not adversely affect other management objectives). Traditional activities by Aboriginal people will continue in some parks as a result of treaty rights, land claim agreements or agreements negotiated prior to park establishment (IUCN, 1993, 16; Environment Canada, 1990, 1; Canadian Heritage, 1994, pp. 25 and 35).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ ecological integrity of the ecosystem(s), including surrounding lands; ≡ occurrence of exceptional phenomena, e.g., threatened or endangered species; ≡ existence of significant cultural resources; and ≡ implications of Aboriginal treaty rights and land claims (Environment Canada, 1991a, 29-30; IUCN, 1993; Canadian Heritage, 1994, 26-27). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Maintenance of ecological integrity is a legislated priority when considering park management. . The National Park Policy endorses the use of ecosystem protection and ecosystem-based management. . Ecosystem protection prohibits: grazing, sport hunting, commercial fishing, forestry, mining and other extractive activities. Sport fishing may be restricted in some instances. . Cooperative arrangements for complementary use and management of land adjacent to national parks is pursued in order to ensure ecological integrity. . Ecosystem-based management considers the complex interactions and dynamic nature of the park ecosystem, including its ability to recover from or withstand stress induced by human activities. . Management endorses minimal interference to the natural processes, however it may be necessary and desirable to prevent, eliminate or contain the introduction of exotic plants and animals. . Scientific research which contributes to the understanding of a park ecosystem is encouraged (Canadian Heritage, 1994, 33-36). . The Cultural Resource Management Policy is concerned with the presentation, use and conservation of cultural resources within a park.
<p>NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREAS: federally owned lands which protect migratory birds and other wildlife as well as their habitat.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Preserve and maintain wildlife habitat for migratory birds, endangered species and other wildlife. . Provide for interpretation of wildlife. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Preserve or increase an area's value to wildlife. . Promote an area, where appropriate, as an outdoor classroom to be used by local schools. . Encourage biological research by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Land must be owned by the federal government. . Area must be important to wildlife, either as a waterfowl production or staging area or as habitat for songbirds, shorebirds, threatened species (e.g., burrowing owl) and smaller 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . National Wildlife Areas are designated under the <u>Canada Wildlife Act (1973-74)</u> and managed on a case-by-case basis by the Canadian Wildlife Service. . Public use of an area is controlled by the National Wildlife Area Regulations and may

Goals	Objectives	Selection Criteria	Management Considerations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · establishing research stations run by universities or other groups. · Provide interpretive facilities which promote education and passive recreational activities (e.g., self-guided interpretive trails). · Restrict hunting, trapping and other activities when they conflict with management objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · also be subject to either Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations or provincial Game Preserve Regulations where the boundaries overlap with another managed area, e.g., migratory bird sanctuary with a game preserve. · Some areas may be left unmanaged, while others require rehabilitative work, e.g., wetland habitat can be enhanced by constructing dams and ponds to create breeding sites for waterfowl. · Other management activities may include: seeding previously cultivated acreage to increase food and shelter for wildlife, haycutting and cattle grazing, seeding lure crops and research projects. · In most areas, hunting, fishing, birdwatching, photography, hiking and canoeing are permitted (Jurick, 1983, 1).
<p>PFRA COMMUNITY PASTURES: marginal agricultural lands which have been established to accommodate sustainable grazing practices and other compatible land uses.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provide seasonal grazing opportunities to small cattle producers in a way which does not work to the detriment of the natural environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Maintain permanent cover on marginal lands to prevent soil erosion. · Aid producers with small farm operations by allowing them to use pastures for seasonal cattle grazing. · Manage the rangeland resource to ensure a healthy relationship between soil, plants and animals. · Accommodate multiple uses in range management, such as wildlife habitat, grazing by livestock, mineral extraction and recreation (PFRA, n.d., 1). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Land can be owned by the federal government or leased from a provincial government agency or private owner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Pastures are administered by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA), Agriculture and Ag-Food Canada. · Recognizing that about 88% of the pasture lands consist of natural vegetation, PFRA has instituted a policy of working with government agencies and special interest groups to protect wildlife habitat for endangered species such as the Ferruginous Hawk, Burrowing Owl and Swift Fox. · Some pastures permit a variety of non-agricultural activities such as hunting, preservation of archaeological sites, research, mineral extraction and recreation. · Long-term multi-use plans, within the three prairie provinces, have been formulated with input from provincial government agencies for 51 individual pastures, with another 15 pending (as of 1990) (PFRA, 1991, 13).

Goals	Objectives	Selection Criteria	Management Considerations
PROVINCIAL COMMUNITY PASTURES: blocks of Crown land that have been assembled to provide supplementary grazing for livestock producers and to maintain marginal lands in permanent cover.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Support agricultural diversification through livestock production; while ensuring proper management of the resource. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Maintain permanent cover on marginal lands to prevent soil degradation. . Provide supplementary grazing to area livestock producers. . Ensure sustainable production through sound range management. . Manage the resource to accommodate complimentary uses, such as wildlife habitat, recreation, heritage interests and mineral activities. . Practice proper range management for demonstration and extension purposes for the benefit of all producers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Land is owned by the province. . Land parcels were assembled from the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ vacant Crown lands; ≡ titles for land that reverted to the province; and ≡ marginal lands purchased for the program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Forage is seeded on approximately 125,457 ha. . Another 190,209 ha is native vegetation and considered important for wildlife habitat. Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food (SAF) will not be converting any additional native areas to tame forage. . SAF works cooperatively with wildlife and recreation groups in the utilization of community pasture lands. . Petroleum and gas activity is significant in some pastures, but is environmentally controlled. . Significant effort is going into range management planning to ensure vigorous sustainable forage stands.
PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL HERITAGE PROPERTY: consists of "any property, whether a work of nature or of man, that is of interest for its architectural, historical, cultural, environmental, aesthetic or scientific value...." (SCMR, 1988, 4). The distinction between municipal and provincial is based upon the jurisdictional level at which the designation is made; municipal designations are deemed to be significant at the municipal level, while provincial designations carry province-wide significance.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Conserve, protect and preserve archaeological and historical resources for the people of Saskatchewan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Conserve and manage significant and representative aspects of the province's heritage sites and objects. . Experience, enjoy, and increase one's understanding of the province's heritage. . Develop, where appropriate, selected heritage resources for tourism. . Encourage public and private investment in the province's heritage resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The resource should be associated with a person, group, organization or institution that has made a significant contribution to the municipality/province. . The resource should be an outstanding representation of a major historical or architectural theme or movement. It should be unique, rather than recurring. . In dealing with historical themes, the cultural, social, political, military, economic or industrial components of a municipality's/province's history should be considered. . The resource plays an important role in the municipality's/province's cultural landscape which is critical to the formation of an area's distinctive character or performs a landmark function. . Separate or additional criteria have yet to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Heritage property is designated under <u>The Heritage Property Act</u> (1980) and administered by the Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Municipal Government. . The department is presently designing a framework for a multi-purpose systems plan which will serve to direct the identification, management and development of significant and representative archaeological and historic resources in the province. . A grant program is administered by the department to support heritage projects and research. . An information data base on over 17,000 archaeological sites and consultation services to the client groups and the public is provided by the department.

Goals	Objectives	Selection Criteria	Management Considerations
		<p>developed in order to adequately assess natural features, archaeological or paleontological sites (SCY, n.d., 1-2).</p>	
<p>RAMSAR: wetlands of international importance which consist of marshes, moors, swamps and other wetlands of value for flood control, nutrient production, wildlife habitat and other related purposes (IUCN, 1990).</p>			
<p>Ensure that the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands as regulators of water regime and as habitat supporting a characteristic flora and fauna, especially waterfowl, are conserved on a global basis.</p>	<p>Stem the loss of wetlands and to ensure their conservation.</p>	<p>Specific criteria and guidelines for the inclusion of wetlands in "The List of International Importance" were revised at the Fourth Conference for Contracting Parties to the Convention held at Montreux, Switzerland in 1990 (Smart, 1991). A wetland is identified as being of international importance if it meets at least one of the three 1990 Montreux Criteria outlined below: <u>Criteria for representative or unique wetlands</u> ≡ a good representative example of a natural or near-natural wetland which is (i) characteristic of the appropriate biogeographical region; (ii) common to more than one biogeographical region; or (iii) playing a substantial hydrological, biological or ecological role in the natural function of a major river basin or coastal system, especially located in a trans-border position. ≡ an example of specific type of wetland, rare or unusual in the</p>	<p>The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (also referred to as the RAMSAR Convention) was signed in Iran in 1971. This Convention was the first intergovernmental treaty which provided a framework for international cooperation involving the conservation of wetland habitats. A specific obligation under the Convention requires contracting parties to designate at least one wetland for inclusion in "The List of International Importance" at the time of signing or ratification. The List is maintained by the RAMSAR Bureau, which is administered by the IUCN. The bureau is also responsible for monitoring any changes to the listed wetlands, as well as providing scientific and technical support to the contracting parties of the Convention (e.g., additions, restrictions, extensions). General obligations under the Convention</p>

Goals	Objectives	Selection Criteria	Management Considerations
		<p>appropriate biogeographic region.</p> <p><u>General criteria based on plants and animals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ it supports an appreciable number of (i) rare, vulnerable or endangered species; (ii) subspecies of plant or animal; or (iii) at least one or more individuals of these species. ≡ the quality and peculiarities of its flora and fauna give it a special value for maintaining the genetic and ecological diversity of a region. ≡ recognized as valuable habitat for plants or animals, particularly at a critical stage of their biological cycle. ≡ contains at least one endemic plant, animal species or community. <p><u>Specific criteria based on waterfowl</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ regularly supports (i) 20,000 waterfowl; (ii) a substantial number of individuals from particular groups of waterfowl, indicative of wetland values, productivity or diversity; or (iii) at least 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterfowl (RAMSAR Bureau, 1990). 	<p>include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≡ incorporation of the conservation of wetlands into land-use planning; ≡ establishment of nature reserves on wetlands, whether designated in the list or not; ≡ provision of adequate wardening; ≡ encouragement of research and the exchange of data and publications on wetlands, particularly their flora and fauna; and ≡ training of personnel in the fields of wetland research, management and wardening. <p>There were 61 Contracting Parties to the Convention and 525 wetland sites covering approximately 31.3 million ha on the list in 1991.</p> <p>Canada, with the cooperation of the provincial and territorial governments, has designated 30 wetland sites, encompassing 12,937,549 ha of land and water (IUCN, 1991, 17).</p> <p>Saskatchewan has two RAMSAR Sites. The Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada is responsible for carrying out the obligations of the Convention.</p>

Source: Lawton, Laura. The Status of Protected Areas In Saskatchewan. Prepared for Protected Areas Task Force. Regina: Policy and Public Involvement Branch, SERM, Draft October 1994.